TOTALITARIANISM — PASSPORTS & VISAS

1991

AUG. — DEC

Lack of action on exiles irritates US

B/Day 1/8/91

SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON — US relations with Pretoria are being strained by government's failure to reach agreement with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees on repatriating "tens of thousands of exiles", Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Herman Cohen confirmed yesterday.

Washington is also irritated by the lack of progress in the release of political prisoners held in Bophutatswana, he said.

These two problems, not the Inkatha funding scandal, were the reason Pretoria was informed last week Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk would not be welcome in the US, Cohen said.

Cohen called in Ambassador Harry Schwarz last Thursday to voice the administration's growing impatience.

The diplomatic gesture was intended as a powerful signal that Pretoria could not expect business as usual with the US until these matters were cleared up.

Cohen said yesterday he could not understand why President F W de Klerk and his advisers were dragging their feet in formally giving the UNHCR the go-ahead.

Sanctions proponents have claimed President George Bush acted illegally in finding that all the conditions of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act (CAAA) had

□ To Page 2

Exiles

B/Day 1/8/91

From Page 1

been met because there were still at least 130 political prisoners in Bophuthatswana.

Cohen defended Bush's decision on the grounds that Pretoria could not force the release of these men without reincorporating Bophuthatswana, which was not a CAAA condition.

He gave no hint of when the administration might be prepared to support SA access to IMF credit lines or Export-Import Bank financing, saying only that "we will act in strict compliance with all requirements of existing legislation".

He did, however, give fresh details of how the administration proposes to spend the extra $40m a year it is seeking from Congress for its SA aid programme.

The US would "develop and support" credit and financing programmes for black home ownership and would expand its educational initiatives to include vocational training and adult literacy projects.

He also endorsed a change in the law that would enable the administration to channel funding through UCT, Wits and the University of the Western Cape.

The Lawyers Committee for Human Rights Under Law meanwhile asked that Bush suspend implementation of his executive order lifting sanctions "until a full and independent investigation of SA's Secret Services Account is concluded".

● See Page 3

Exile return body hit by cash crisis

PATRICK BULGER

GOVERNMENT silence on the role of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in repatriating SA exiles and a shortage of cash had scuttled the exile return programme, repatriation officials said yesterday.

Representatives of the ANC, PAC and Azapo yesterday met officials of the National Co-Ordinating Committee for the Return of SA Exiles (NCCR) in a bid to manage the cash crisis facing repatriation attempts.

No decisions were taken and another meeting will be held tomorrow to examine the NCCR's dwindling financial resources. An ANC repatriation source said the NCCR — which co-ordinates the efforts of the different political movements — might have to close.

An NCCR source said, however, that the organisation was more likely to introduce spending cuts.

Both organisations said government's delay in giving an answer on the UNHCR was frustrating the process and that foreign governments were only prepared to make funds available through the UNHCR.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Foreign Affairs Department which has been negotiating with the UNHCR said there had been no fresh developments on the issue.

The UNHCR is insisting on a general amnesty for all exiles. Government's approach is to insist each exile apply for individual indemnity.

US angry over SA exile delay

330
ET 1/8/91

Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — United States relations with Pretoria are being strained by government's failure to reach agreement with the UN High Commission on Refugees over repatriating "tens of thousands of exiles", Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Mr Herman Cohen confirmed yesterday.

In addition, Washington is irritated by the lack of progress towards release of political prisoners being held in Bophutatswana, Mr Cohen said.

These two problems, and not the Inkatha funding scandal, were the reason the Bush administration last week informed Pretoria that Agriculture Minister Mr Kraai van Niekerk would not be welcome in the US at this point, Mr Cohen said.

At the same time, he told the House Africa subcommittee that he was "reassured" by Mr F W de Klerk's efforts to deal with Inkatha funding scandal.

● It is reported from Johannesburg, meanwhile, that according to repatriation officials, government silence on the role of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in repatriating South African exiles, and a shortage of cash, had scuttled the exile return programme.

Dwindling resources

Representatives of the ANC, PAC and Azapo yesterday met officials of the National Co-Ordinating Committee for Repatriation (NCCR) in a bid to manage the cash crisis.

No decisions were taken, and another meeting will be held tomorrow to examine the NCCR's dwindling financial resources. An ANC repatriation source said the NCCR — which co-ordinates the efforts of the different political movements — might have to close.

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Both organisations said government's delay in giving an answer on the UNHCR was frustrating the process, and that foreign governments were prepared to make funds available only through the UNHCR.

(330) CT 3/8/91

Exiles: Plan to force general amnesty

JOHANNESBURG. — Anti-apartheid movements announced plans yesterday to mount a campaign to force the government to grant general amnesty to exiles, thereby clearing the way for the involvement of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

The plans were agreed to in talks between the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress and the Azanian People's Organisation.

Each organisation was represented by its deputy president.

"The present system of indemnity and immunity is cumbersome, inadequate and with many pitfalls. It is imperative that all our political exiles must have unconditional general amnesty," the Rev Frank Chikane, national chairman of the National Co-ordinating Committee for Repatriation, told the conference, reading a joint statement. The NCCR convened the talks.

"A general amnesty has to be fought for, it cannot be called for," Azapo deputy president Mr Aubrey Mokoape said. "We will have to devise plans and strategies to bring the greatest pressure to bear upon the government."

It emerged during the conference that only 2 000 political exiles had returned so far under limited immunity from prosecution. Officials said an estimated 40 000 people went into exile.

Yesterday's meeting resolved "to formulate and implement a plan of action to campaign for general amnesty and the involvement of the UN agency, Mr Chikane said. The UNHCR has said the repatriation process would swallow about R120 million.

The government recently authorised the UN agency to help finance the programme, but the UNHCR has demanded general amnesty for all exiles before it will step in.

"If the hatchet is to be buried there must be a general amnesty for all our people," Mr Mokoape said.

PAC deputy president Mr Dikgang Moseneke said the delay of the return of political exiles "will prove to be e very serious stumbling block in the democratisation process". ANC deputy president Mr Walter Sisulu was not present at the press conference.

Mr Chikane said foreign governments could not release funds pledged to the UNHCR which was concerned about the safety of returnees. An ANC official said an activist who returned recently from Angola had been killed in political violence in Springs, on the East Rand.

There was a need for a monitoring mechanism in the communities to protect returnees, he said.

The last group of exiles to return to South Africa came from Angola last month. It was the first group to arrive since May. Other groups have come from Zambia, Kenya and Tanzania. — Sapa

Sunday Scene ■ Arts ■ Theatre ■ Entertainment Guide

Here's to you, Brutus!

C/Prov 4/8/91

330

ASPIRANT writers and poets came together recently at Kippie's Bar, Johannesburg, to listen to the haunting poetry of Dennis Brutus.

The occasion was organised by the Congress of South African Writers (Cosaw) to honour Brutus for his contribution to the development of literature in the country and to welcome him back after decades of self-imposed exile.

Renowned poet and Fuba Academy director Sipho Sepamla captured the feeling just before Brutus's first poetry reading in the country in 30 years.

"Brutus's rendition after so many years in exile will be enough to give meaning to what has brought us together and to fuel the desire to write among our young people," said Sepamla.

Brutus read a wide variety of his poetry, which he said was inspired by hard years on Robben Island.

He told how he was moved by the mine dumps of Johannesburg and his friendship with the late Ruth First who was parcel-bombed in Mozambique.

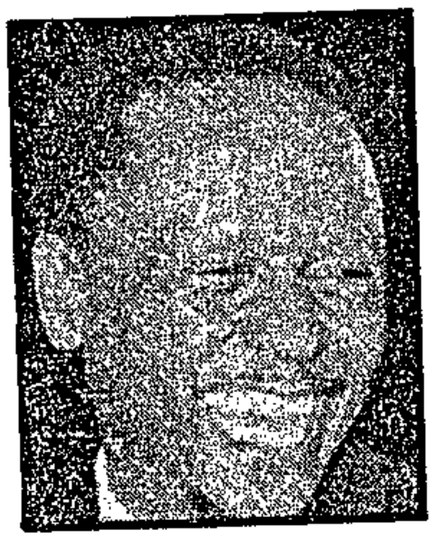
Cosaw national co-ordinator Buyisile Jonas said Brutus's return was a significant literary milestone that would impact positively on local writing.



Wally Serote



Dennis Brutus



Njabulo Ndebele



Keorapetse Kgositsile

"We have fought and campaigned for his citizenship to be reinstated.

"As writers we feel his presence in terms of his contribution and the advice he's shared with us as a writers' organisation," said Jonas, adding Brutus would play the same constructive role as writers like Professor Njabulo Ndebele, Keorapetse Kgositsile and Wally Serote.

Ndebele returned early this year after he was exiled in Lesotho for many years. Cosaw campaigned vigorously for his right to return.

Kgositsile and Serote returned after the unbanning of the ANC and are today Cosaw patrons.

Cosaw will host an intensive three-day workshop at the Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre from Friday.

The session will be divided into four categories: poetry, short-story writing, stage scriptwriting and review writing.

Facilitators include Achmat Dangor, Nadine Gordimer, Keorapetse Kgositsile and Tyrone August.

Jonas said: "Aspirant writers never had a literary home and have been writing with very little understanding of what is required.

"We believe that people like Brutus will fit into existing programmes and help to address the problems that plague black literature today."

However, Jonas stressed that the return of writers like Brutus and others did not mean a totally new start for Cosaw.

"We believe that they will bolster us in carrying out the projects that are already running."

Jonas said Cosaw would also invite international writers like Nigerian Ngugi wa Thiongo to encourage an exchange of ideas and information about writing and literature.

He said Cosaw did not invite Wa Thiongo this month because of change in the country.

"We do not believe that their coming will breathe life into apartheid. On the contrary, it will benefit victims of apartheid."

800 youths flee violence

Apres 4/8/91.

Our transit camps in Zambia crammed says ANC

MORE than 800 young South Africans fleeing political violence have arrived in Zambia since the beginning of the year to seek education opportunities under the auspices of the ANC.

An average of 60 black youths aged between 15 and 25 years are fleeing South Africa every month, ANC representatives in Zambia revealed this week.

Eighty-four youths arrived in Zambia during the past two weeks via Swaziland.

The South African refugees are camped at the Kamwanga Refugee transit centre 12 km outside Lusaka.

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees is providing food and accommodation, but this is now hampered by the large number of refugees.

Problem

The centre can accommodate about 400 people but this has been outstripped by 100 percent.

ANC administrative secretary in the education department, George Shaya, said: "There is a major problem of accommodation because the influx of arrivals is more than we can handle.

"But here we are, we have to look after them."

The acute shortage of cooking facilities has compounded the problem.

Transit centre administrator Graham Morodi conceded: "We definitely can't cope with the large number of people arriving."

However, the ANC has a responsibility to look after the refugees and to try and place them in schools.

"We are trying to enforce emergency programmes to accommodate the new arrivals In our educational programmes which friendly countries are trying to assist with funding," explained Shaya.

ANC student co-ordinator Ashley Sewisa said the ANC already had 500 South Africans in Nigeria and another 500 might be going to Kenya before the end of the year.

The Australian Government is currently funding the 500 students in Nigeria but the ANC is trying to mobilise more resources for the more than 800 new arrivals.

Asked why he fled South Africa, one of the refugees said: "The education system for blacks at home is appalling and in a total shambles. It hasn't changed despite President FW De Klerk's world-acclaimed reform programme.

"Black education is facing its worst crisis ever. It seems to me there is still a lot of talking and no action."

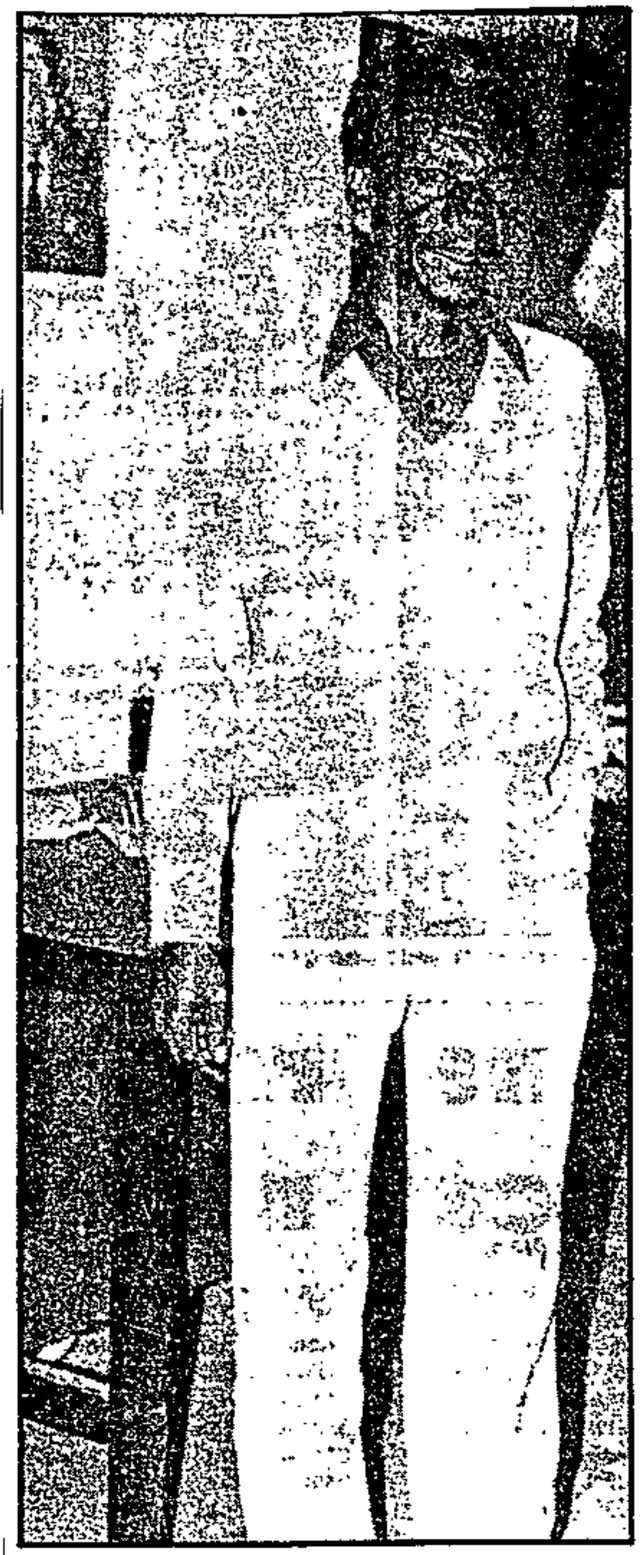
The young fugitives are mainly seeking secondary and university education. Some, however, are hoping for professional training outside South Africa.

Contrast

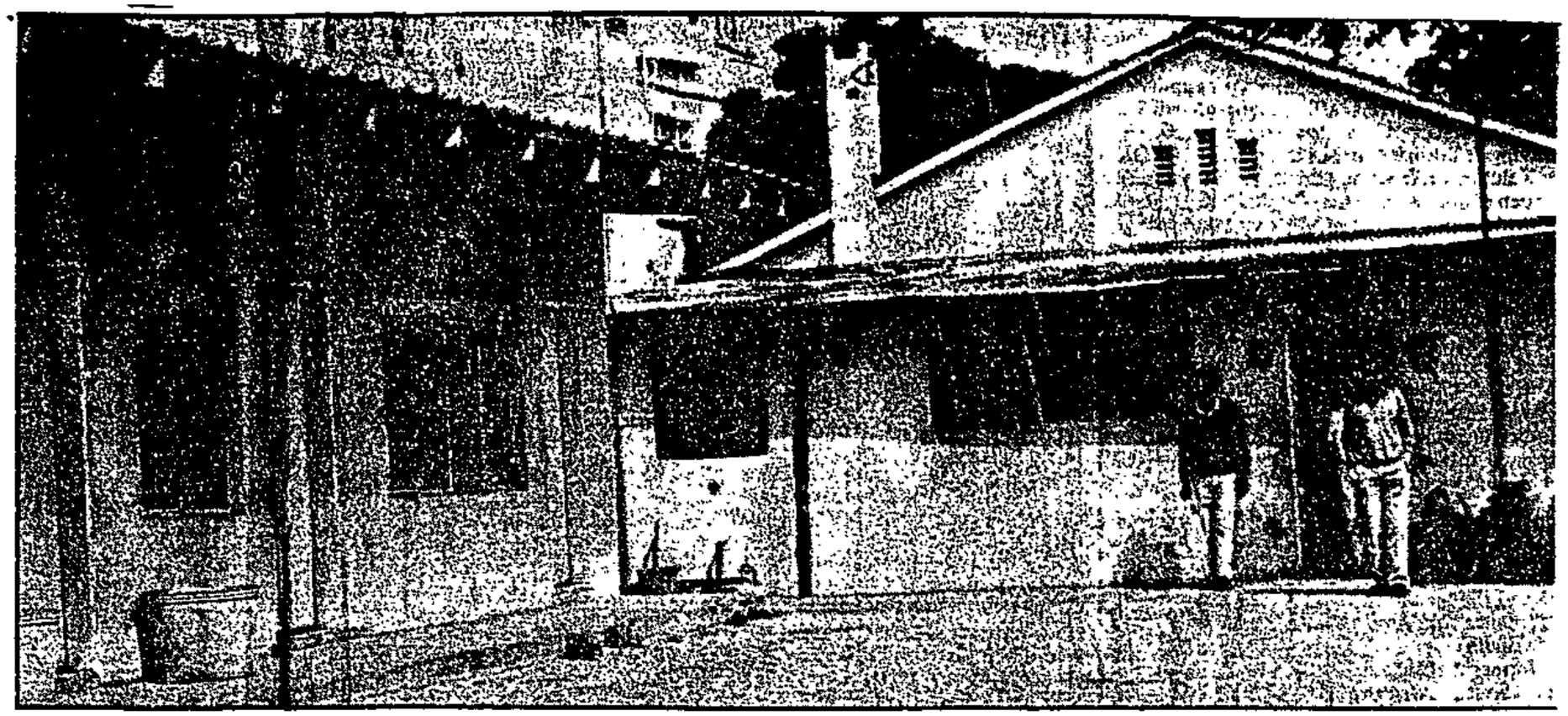
The scenario at the ANC refugee transit camp is in sharp contrast with the thousands of South African exiles still waiting in several African countries and other parts of the world to return home.

ANC repatriation officer Hein Grosskopf explained: "Many of the exiles are skilled and educated and can easily be accommodated in various sectors of the South African economy.

"The refugees, however, still need education and training." – ANO



ANC spokesman Tom Sebina is returning home this month after three decades.



A rare glimpse at the former ANC head office in Lusaka, where the movement planned the liberation of South Africa from 1960. ■ Picsi AN

ANC's Sebina is on his way home!

Cipers 4/8/91

330

Tom Sebina is probably best known for his work as chief ANC spokesman in Zambia – a job that brought him into contact with all important international news media. He was interviewed in Lusaka on the eve of his return to South Africa after spending almost 30 years in exile.

TOM Sebina, 54, returns home this month enriched with an experience that has made him renowned worldwide – particularly his role in explaining the policies of the ANC and the issues concerning South Africa to the international media.

During his decade-long tenure as the ANC spokesman in Lusaka, Sebina acted with cheerful readiness in informing the world about the ANC.

His indulgence with international journalists gave him a reputation for being witty and charismatic with a knack for candid and eloquent answers to questions.

Sebina was born to William and Rachel Lethalo in Sophiatown on November 13, 1937.

He was the fourth born son in a family of seven children.

Sebina explained that it was a politically conscious family.

"My father joined the ANC several years after it had been formed. Like father, like son."

Sebina went to a primary school in Sophiatown and completed his matric in Dube.

He joined the youth league while at school in the mid-1950s. Anger boiled in his veins when black people were moved from Sophiatown.

"The second part of the 1950s was particularly charged. The removal of blacks from the white cities sparked a countrywide campaign against apartheid."

Protests against the pass laws and bantu education spread across the country. About 156 ANC leaders were arrested and charged with treason, but all were discharged after a four-year trial.

Then there was the Sharpeville massacre and the subsequent banning of the ANC in 1960.

"This forced the ANC underground with armed struggle as the only option left to us," Sebina remembers.

In February he left the country by crawling under a Bechuanaland (Botswana) border fence at night.

He underwent a years' military training in Tanzania under the Soviet Union army command and was then attached to the Tanzanian army for another year. He also spent some time in the Soviet Union.

His journalism career started in 1967 when he joined the ANC information department in Dar-Es-Salaam.

"That is the time when my interest in journalism developed."

It was under the influence of the late Ruth First, wife of SACP secretary general Joe Slovo, that Sebina actively developed his writing skills. Ruth was later assassinated in Mozambique, by a South African parcel bomb.

In 1970 he left for Czechoslovakia where he studied journalism for a year. He returned to Dar-Es-Salaam where he worked as a broadcaster with Radio Freedom until December 1972.

In 1973, Sebina became ANC representative in Dakar, Senegal, where he worked for nearly eight years before coming to Zambia in 1980.

"I was once again assigned to work in the ANC information department under Thabo Mbeki, who gave me the task of dealing with world and South African media."

Sebina criticises Pretoria for having banned many ANC leaders from being quoted by South African newspapers, stressing: "I got into being a spokesman for the ANC not by design. The message could be related by anyone within the confine of their specialisations, but it was then attributed to me to send across to South Africa.

"It was a critical time because sanctions against South African became sharper and heightened, needing critical analysis of events.

"Lest you misunderstand me, it wasn't a one man show, it was a collective responsibility in which all of us were charged with specific duties. Whatever success we achieved must largely be attributed to Oliver Tambo and Mbeki."

The task became more demanding when Pretoria declared the State of Emergency in 1985, because a constant flow of journalists from South Africa and the rest of the world probed the ANC for answers and reactions.

"It becomes imperati
that at one stage or
other one comes to kn
journalists. Some of th
are very good and oth
bad. Some of them ha
become very good frien
of mine," says Sebi
with a smile.

"I enjoyed worki
with them immense
Naturally, there were
few disappointments, b
these were overshadow
by the good ones.

"My most emotion
experience was when N
son Mandela was releas
in 1990. I had the dau
ing task of handling t
large horde of journali
of all sorts who descend
on Lusaka like an av
lanche from heaven."

Sebina does not kn
what his next role will b
but admits he will do an
thing he is given.

He wholehearted
concedes that the asce
dency of President FW
Klerk has changed eve
thing – and exhorted
South Africans to gi
him encouragement
bringing sanity "to n
beautiful country".

"South Africa will li
to be seen and admired
the economic giant a
model for the Afric
continent," Sebina says
he prepares to join t
family he left three de
ades ago. – ANO

Venues for exile children rejected

PATRICK BULGER

GOVERNMENT had offered a choice of about 14 different venues to the ANC for the accomodation of 700 exiled children from Tanzania, an official involved in the childrens' return said at the weekend.

An ANC team had visited the buildings, but none had been entirely suited for their requirements.

The children — all of them pupils at the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in Tanzania, which is being wound down — were to have been housed at Pretoria's Hillview School until a bomb caused extensive structural damage to the school last month.

A National Health and Population Development Department spokesman said the department would be responsible for the childrens' welfare once they returned.

He said negotiations for their return were continuing.

An ANC spokesman would not comment on negotiations for the return of the children.

Meanwhile, the National Co-Ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of SA exiles (NCCR) announced at the weekend it would scale down its activities because of financial problems.

Record number to write matric

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The number of black candidates registered to write the matric examination this year had increased by 47 000 to a record 294 000, Education and Training acting director-general Dirk Meiring said at the weekend.

Last year 37% of the 233 000 who wrote the exam passed.

Fewer school days had been lost in the first five months of this year, compared with January-May last year.

The situation was worst in the Johannesburg region, where 21% of school days were lost.

In the Highveld region the figure was 19%, the diamond fields region 16%, northern Transvaal 12% and Orange-Vaal 11%. In Natal 4% of school days were lost.

Last year 68 097 white pupils wrote matric and 95,83% passed, 43% with matric exemption. The authorities expected fewer white pupils to sit the exam this year.

Meiring said government's commitment to expanding and improving black education was clear from this year's budget allocation of R3,3bn — up 69% on the 1989/90 allocation.

Meiring said in 1990/91 school building projects valued at R133m were completed.

Classroom accommodation was provided for another 22 840 primary and 16 975 secondary school pupils.

In the current financial year, contracts worth R230m would be completed, providing accommodation for another 20 600 primary and 41 405 secondary school pupils.

This meant that by the end of March there would be 2 754 new classrooms, providing accommodation for 101 820 pupils.

Last year the department created 1 800 extra teacher and administrative posts at a cost of R63m. This year another 2 262 posts were created at a cost of R96m.

Stationery provided last year cost R11,9m. The figure would rise to R18,5m this year.

Subsidy cutbacks hamper growth of universities

DAVE LOURENS

SHARP cutbacks in government subsidies to universities were already being felt with student populations at optimum level, academic sources said at the weekend.

A spokesman for the National Education Department said potential growth was restricted by limited resources.

He said the growth rate was about 5% and the state was battling to finance existing student levels.

Asked if the department envisaged the building of new institutions, he said universities were autonomous and it was not up to government to create new varsities.

Chief Director of the Committee of University Principals Jos Grobbelaar said SA had lower tertiary education institution populations than other nations of comparable income.

He said technikons should expand, but not at the expense of universities. "You cannot reduce the university intake as it is necessary for the future of the country to have high levels of education."

Several universities said they were unable to expand any further. A spokesman for Wits University said the number of students had increased from 18 718 in 1988 to 19 316 this year.

Wits did not have the space or money to put up new facilities.

A spokesman for Rhodes University said the university was "more or less full".

"We do not have enough residence space. Enrolment has increased from 3 736 in 1988 to 4 196 this year. Most of the increase has been in the East London campus, not the main Grahamstown campus."

A University of the Orange Free State spokesman said its stable student figures showed that the university had capacity to survive the difficult financial situation.

Enrolment had increased from 9 217 in 1988 to 9 318 in 1991.

Two die in funeral march shooting

TWO people were killed, five injured and 18 arrested at Boipatong near Vanderbijlpark on Saturday after shooting and the discovery of arms during the funeral of a member of Inkatha.

Vaal Civic Association spokesman Paul Sithole said people at the funeral of Inkatha member Billy Mokotedi reported that shots were fired by a group at the front of the procession towards people at the back.

Police spokesman Lt Wikus Weber said about 150 Zulus and 250 others, believed to beANC supporters, were taking part in the Boipatong procession at the time.

Meanwhile the ANC, its youth league, the Alexandra Civic Association and the Congress of SA Students claimed Inkatha members ran through Alexandra on Saturday attacking shack settlements, injuring residents and firing shots into the air.

Ten people were treated for stab wounds at the Alexandra Health Centre. — Sapa

Venue sought for exiles

CT 5/8/91 (330)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The government has offered the ANC a choice of about 14 venues for the accommodation of 700 children returning from Tanzania, an official said at the weekend.

An ANC team had visited the buildings, but none had been entirely suitable for their requirements.

The children — pupils at the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in Tanzania, which is being closed — were to have been housed at Pretoria's Hillview School, before a bomb caused extensive damage to the school last month.

Meanwhile, the National Co-Ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of SA exiles (NCCR) announced at the weekend that it would scale down its activities because of financial problems.

Exile accord closer?

330

CT 7/8/91

By BARRY STREEK

A SIGNIFICANT breakthrough in the protracted negotiations over the return of South African exiles from African countries may be imminent.

The ANC's repatriation administrator in Lusaka, Mr Johnson Zondi, said 265 ANC exiles would fly out of Zambia today and that agreement between the South African government and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees had been reached.

He also said the government had agreed to a general amnesty for all South African exiles, but this still had to be ratified by Parliament.

Confirmation could not be obtained last night, but Mr Zondi's statement indicates that considerable progress has been made over the complex exile issue, one of the matters which threatened the negotiations between the government and the ANC.

Mr Zondi also confirmed, in an interview with Sapa, that nine flights from Zambia would take place between today and September 3, providing transport for about 3 000 exiles back to South Africa.

An SA Airways DC10 plane had been chartered for the return of 265 exiles today, Mr Zondi said.

A spokesman for the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night that the minister was not available and no official comment on Mr Zondi's statement could be obtained at this stage.

The department had confirmed in the past, however, that negotiations were in process with the UNHCR, the spokesman said.

Mr Zondi said the ANC was expediting the repatriation from Lusaka owing to the acute shortage of accommodation in the Zambian capital.

a tasty potato ...
...sparked off a dare, which clean

Hundreds of ANC exiles to leave Zambia today

Star 7/8/91. 330 350

LUSAKA — A total of 265 ANC exiles are expected to leave Zambia for South Africa today in a chartered SAA DC10 aircraft.

ANC repatriation administrator Johnson Zondi confirmed in Lusaka that nine flights in all had been allocated to transport about 3 000 exiles.

Two flights a week are scheduled, and the exercise is expected to be completed by September 3.

Mr Zondi said the ANC was hastening the repatriation because of the acute shortage of accommodation in Lusaka.

He said the repatriarion of the other exiles would be undertaken by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

"The South African Government has agreed to grant a general amnesty to all South Africans. What now remains is for Parliament to ratify it."

Yesterday enthusiastic ANC exiles thronged the repatriation offices in Lusaka to check if their names were listed on stated departure dates.

Sparks Zulu said with a broad smile: "I shall be going back home a happy man because things are changing in South Africa." — Sapa.

to ...
Pretoria.

Exile talks no agreement yet

330
CT 8/8/91

NEGOTIATIONS between the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the government are currently taking place in Pretoria but no agreement has yet been reached, a Foreign Affairs spokesman said yesterday.

The talks, which began in Pretoria on Monday afternoon, "are continuing", he added.

The fact that they have lasted so long indicates they are concentrating on details, diplomatic sources said.

If agreement is reached soon, one of the last major obstacles to the start of all-party talks will have been removed.

● Special flights home to South Africa for exiles still in Zambia will resume tomorrow, the African National Congress said yesterday.

ANC spokesman Mr Japhet Ndlovu said six airlifts have been arranged for the next three weeks, to leave a skeleton staff of only about 20 South Africans to run ANC facilities in Lusaka, the organisation's former exile headquarters.

Previous attempts to repatriate about 20 000 ANC exiles worldwide were stalled last April when some returnees were arrested on arrival. — Political Staff and Sapa-AP

Only 16 exiles arrive in SA

330

By THEMBA MOLEFE

ONLY 16 people arrived at Jan Smuts Airport from Maputo as the ANC quashed reports that 265 exiles were expected back in the country yesterday.

ANC head of repatriation Mr Jackie Selebi said he did not know of plans to fly 265 people in, as reported in the Press. Sowetan 8/8/91

Five children

"We are expecting a plane from Lusaka only at dawn on Friday and the ANC is set to bring 3 000 exiles back to South Africa within the next one-and-a-half weeks. If any ANC exiles were to return I would surely be the first to know," said Selebi.

Yesterday's group, which included four families and five children, was met at the airport by the acting co-ordinator of the National Co-ordinating Committee for Returnees, Mr Moss Chikane.

Aid group seeks jobs for returnees, former prisoners

330
South 8/8-14/8/91

ABOUT 125 former exiles and ex-political prisoners have been assisted by the South African Return Programme (SARP), established by the Geneva-based World University Service (WUS) in February this year.

WUS, which has offices in Athlone, is an international, non-governmental organisation focusing on education, development and human rights.

A programme officer, Mr Sivuyile Xhayiya, said the SARP aimed to assist returning exiles and released political prisoners by offering employment opportunities in community organisations.

"The programme will prioritise those candidates who are likely targets of race and gender discrimination or discrimination due to previous political activities."

Xhayiya said a salary grant for one year was paid to organisations willing to offer employment to returning exiles or ex-political prisoners or to organisations offering short-term training courses, specially in the fields of management and administration.

Organisations which have employed returnees or released prisoners include the National Education Health and Allied Workers Union, Lawyers for Human Rights and the ANC.

WUS has 16 groups of trainees learning management and administration skills at the Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre in Roodepoort.

Xhayiya said WUS worked closely with the National Coordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles (NCCR) and the Association for Ex-Political Prisoners (AEPP).

The Western Cape regional coordinator of the AEPP, Mr Norman Yengeni, said WUS was keen to assist the AEPP as the world body was aware of the problems former political prisoners faced.

Only progressive organisations offered jobs to ex-political prisoners, but these opportunities were limited.

"There is a stigma attached to the political past of our members. They are considered to be 'terrorists', which makes it very difficult for us to find jobs in the private sector. The private sector does not understand the present political situation in our country," Yengeni said.

ANC will spend R219m to bring home all 20 000 exiles by end of year

THE ANC is planning a multimillion-rand operation to get 20 000 exiles back to SA by the end of the year.

The operation, which repatriation head Jackie Selebi said yesterday would cost about R219m, would be overseen by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and sponsored by UN donor nations.

"If we get the money we are hoping to finish the operation by the end of the year," Selebi said.

He said the first 10 plane loads over the next week were only the start of a massive operation.

As the ANC prepared to bring home its entire Lusaka contingent of 3 000 exiles in aircraft chartered from SAA at a cost of R850 000, UNHCR officials arrived in SA for talks with government and repatriation officials.

Government officials who met UNHCR representatives in Pretoria yesterday agreed the UN body would set up a temporary office in SA.

Foreign Affairs director-general Neil van Heerden said afterwards the parties were "closer to an agreement than ever before".

PATRICK BULGER and TIM COHEN

The officials are the head of the UNHCR's southern Africa desk Nini Akiwumi and the international protection division's legal adviser Kallu Kalumiya.

On the UNHCR's fourth visit to SA the officials will attempt to strike a deal with government over a blanket amnesty for returnees.

After their meeting with government officials yesterday, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said in a statement that great progress had been made and an agreement could be reached soon.

Selebi said the ANC intended looking after the exiles once they returned.

A source in the National Co-ordinating Committee for Repatriation of SA exiles (NCCR) said the exiles would be given a grant of R700 on their return. More money might be made available.

They would be accommodated temporarily in a church centre in the Johannesburg area, the source said.

Meanwhile, Selebi said the ANC was still examining venues to accommodate about 700 children coming from the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in Tanzania.

Sapa reports that National Health Minister Dr Rina Venter said yesterday government was awaiting final ANC approval for a plan to repatriate the pupils.

She said government and the ANC jointly decided that a task group should visit the college to evaluate the position of the orphans and students.

However, Tanzanian authorities had ignored appeals by SA for permission to send a task group which would determine the number of children and find out if there were any special needs.

UN/SA agreement on exiles imminent

(330)
AEG 9/8/91

By MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Staff

A FAR-REACHING agreement is imminent between the government and the United Nations High Commission on Refugees on funnelling UN aid to South Africa to help repatriate thousands of ANC and other exiles.

And in the interim the UNHCR has agreed to establish a temporary office in South Africa to "help facilitate the voluntary repatriation of refugees".

Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha said last night he and Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee had met this week with UNHCR principal legal counsel Mr Kallu Charles Kalumiya and head of the southern Africa desk Mr Nini Akwumi.

"Substantial progress has been made in narrowing the differences between the two parties."

Mr Botha said he and Mr Coetsee expected that an agreement "could be reached soon".

UN aid could have a decisive impact on South Africa's capacity to look after returning exiles and their families.

Until now, the UNHCR has refused to help in the absence of an agreement from the government to grant a general amnesty.

Significant progress was said to have been made in initial talks between UNHCR and senior Department of Foreign Affairs officials some months ago and a proposal was submitted to the Cabinet.

It is understood problems were raised by the Department of Justice.

It is apparently for this reason that Mr Coetsee has been drawn into discussions with the UNHCR this week.

Mr Botha's announcement last night coincides with the start of an airlift today of more than 550 people from Lusaka.

A joint government/ANC humanitarian task force is also on standby to fly to Tanzania to begin the repatriation of about 700 exile children.

330 ARG 9/8/91

Editor home after 28 years in exile

DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Political Staff

JOURNALIST, politician and ex-detainee Mr Brian Bunting has returned home "to further the struggle for justice", 28 years after sailing from Cape Town into exile in Britain.

Mr Bunting, 71, is the outgoing editor of the Communist party quarterly African Communist, which he edited in London for more than 20 years.

He said: "I have had a good innings and felt it was time for younger people to drive the whole thing forward.

"It would have been wrong for me to carry on as editor as if nothing had happened. It is time to bring in the new generation."

He was detained for five months during the 1960 state of emergency and was placed under arrest two years later.

Mr Bunting was a journalist on the Rand Daily Mail in Johannesburg.

"I came back to make a contribution in whichever way I can. I lost my heart to Cape Town when I first came here in 1946 and was not keen to return to Johannesburg."

He was elected to parliament in 1952 as a Natives' Representative. But the National Party used the Suppression of Communism Act to bar him.

He recalled that when he made his maiden speech, he broke with parliamentary convention by not confining himself to a non-controversial topic.

He added: "I slammed the National Party because I did not know how long I would be there."

His speech earned him a rebuke from Prime Minister D F Malan who warned he would not have time to warm his seat.

"They appointed a select committee which was very polite, but in the end I was kicked out of Parliament."

Mr Bunting's father, Mr S P Bunting, was a founding member of the Communist Party in 1921. Mr Bunting joined the party in 1940.

Mr Bunting served with the South African forces in North Africa in World War 2, rising to the rank of lieutenant as an information officer in the Air Force.

After the war, he joined The Guardian of which he became editor in 1948.



Picture: HANNES THIART, The Argus.

IN FROM THE COLD: Happy to be back in Cape Town after more than two decades in London are journalist Mr Brian Bunting and his wife, Sonia, who returned to South Africa on Sunday. They have decided to make Cape Town their home.



HOME SWEET HOME... Returned exile Abram Brutus, his Zambian wife Agnes, and his daughter Agnes, arrive home on Friday night. ■ Picsi TLADI KHUELE

Home at last for 500 exiles

(330)

City Press 11/8/91

By MONWABISI NOMADOLO



I MADE IT... One of the 500 ANC exiles gives a joyful clenched-fist salute as he walks across the tarmac at Jan Smuts airport.

MORE than 500 ANC members have returned to South Africa in the past two days, marking the beginning of the biggest airlift of exiles.

This month, about 2 600 exiles are to be repatriated at the rate of 500 a week, said a spokesman for the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles (NCCR).

On Friday, 278 returnees arrived on an SAA charter flight, followed by 270 the next day.

The first group received a warm welcome from ANC president Nelson Mandela and chairman Oliver Tambo at Jan Smuts Airport.

The two leaders were on their way to the MK conference in Venda.

Braving the chill morning air on Friday, an ailing Tambo told the returnees that the ANC "is happy to see you back home".

His wife Adelaide hugged and shook hands with them.

The repatriation was financed by the Swedish Development Agency (Sida) after having been temporarily suspended in April when several returnees were arrested at the airport on arrival.

The UN condition of involvement is that the goverment grants a general amnesty for the exiles.

Among the group was a young woman who had never set foot on South African soil – 19-year-old Jacqueline Mothai.

She was born in exile but wanted to know her roots, she said.

"This is my motherland. I was like a gypsy in exile, living a hard, nomadic life," said Mothai.

She is the daughter of Joseph Mothai and Annie Richmont from Soweto, who are still in Lusaka but are expected to arrive soon.

Her parents left South Africa in 1964.

Mothai could not wait to see her grandmother, with whom she will be staying.

Abram Bartus, 50, left as a single man in the early 1960s, but returned with a family. He married a Zambian, Agnes, in 1975.

Talita Lebeya, 57, from Modjadji, is happy about her return and all she wants now is to live to see the remains of her husband reburied here.

After they spent more than 24 years in exile, her husband, Elijah, died after a short illness in 1987.

Lebeya was the first matron of the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom School in Tanzania from 1979 to 1985, when she became ill.

Salphine Radebe, 63, from Clermont, who left South Africa for Tanzania in 1965, has been sick since then, as a result of two car accidents.

He told City Press he did not know if he still had a family.

Exiles afraid of rightwing hits

(330) ET 13/8/91

Call on ANC for further security pledges

LUSAKA. — Some of the 2 000 exiled members of the African National Congress said yesterday that they did not want to return to South Africa because they feared attacks from right-wing groups.

Several members of the ANC, who refused to be named, said they wanted an explanation from ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela on why the repatriation was going ahead without a general amnesty for members from the South African government.

They accused the ANC, which moved its headquarters from Lusaka to Johannesburg after being unbanned in February 1990, of neglecting exiled members and said they wanted further security guarantees.

Hundreds of ANC members have returned to South Africa since President F W de Klerk earlier this year announced a temporary indemnity from prosecution for anti-apartheid activists.



EXPLANATION ... Mr Nelson Mandela

"We want a clear-cut general amnesty and further security guarantees before we go back," said one member.

The ANC has arranged 10 charter flights this month to take members home from Zambia. Two left last week at night and the third is scheduled for tomorrow midnight.

"We are asking why we have to leave under cover of darkness if there is nothing fishy going on," one member said.

"The ANC president must clarify to members and the political exiles exactly what is going on."

— Sapa-Reuter

Star 13/8/91.

ANC exiles report rejected

Staff Reporter (330)

The ANC has rejected "with contempt" reports that almost 1 000 exiles were being forced to return to South Africa.

A daily newspaper yesterday quoted a "Government source" as saying some of the ANC returnees had boarded planes in Nigeria without luggage after they were forced to do so.

"Others say they had to leave family behind," the report added.

ANC spokesman Sakkie Macozoma said the report was propaganda to intimidate exiles.

"The reports, by claiming that most exiles had proper accommodation in countries they come from and were faced with employment and housing difficulties once in South Africa, implies that the exiles should remain in exile," he said.

From Mono Badela
Johannesburg

Winging their way home

South 15/8 - 21/8/91.

330

A SOVIET passenger plane landed in South Africa on Monday — carrying 80 African National Congress exiles from Nigeria.

Since Friday, almost 1 000 ANC exiles have landed at Jan Smuts-Airport and at least 4 000 returnees are expected home by the end of this month.

An ANC source told SOUTH that they had decided to close most ANC operations in Zambia and bring its members home.

"Only a diplomatic mission on a representative basis is to remain in Zambia. There shall only be a chief representative and his staff to remain there," the source said.

Wide-spread rumours have suggested that the movement was removing its people from Zambia because of the general elections to be held in the country next month.

The source denied this, but agreed that there were problems in Lusaka, including financial and housing.

"It is better for them to linger around at home than to linger in Lusaka where there are no financial resources," the source added.

"We have chartered 10 flights to bring the people living in Zambia between last Friday and August 23," the source said.

The ANC was paying for all the flights bringing exiles back to South Africa, he said.

A representative of the United Nations High Comissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Mr K Kalomiya, left South Africa last night. He did not release details of the talks he held with government sources.

The UNHCR has said it would only get involved if Pretoria would grant a general amnesty to all 40 000 people in exile.

Another chartered aircraft with 275 returnees was due to land at Jan Smuts Airport later today. Six more flights will bring exiles between tomorrow (Thursday) and next Friday.

UN to co-ordinate repatriation

Govt agrees to amnesty for all exiles

GOVERNMENT has agreed to a general amnesty for all exiles, opening the way for an agreement with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to bring them back to SA.

The agreement could be signed as early as today and a joint SA-UNHCR statement will be made to disclose its contents. It will significantly improve Pretoria's often-strained relations with the world body and will provide a high-profile demonstration of government's commitment to fulfilling opposition demands to removing obstacles to negotiations.

The UNHCR would open an office in SA within weeks and the $40m operation would commence shortly afterwards, a source in the UNHCR's Geneva offices said yesterday.

The source said there were "considerably fewer" than the 40 000 exiles estimated to be living outside SA's borders. Their return is a major precondition for constitutional negotiations between government and the ANC.

UNHCR and SA officials were yesterday putting the final touches to the agreement, the source said. The agreement is the result of intense shuttle diplomacy between Pretoria and the Geneva-based organisation over the past six months.

"As a result of further discussions and the decision of the Cabinet, the SA government and the UNHCR are now in broad agreement. We have been able to come to total agreement even on outstanding minor technical issues," said the source.

Negotiations were being finalised by SA's ambassador to Switzerland Les Manley, while UNHCR international protection division legal adviser Kallu Kalumiya returned to SA earlier this week for final talks.

PATRICK BULGER

UNHCR officials met Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee and Foreign Minister Pik Botha in Pretoria last week. They secured an undertaking significantly to modify the present system of selective amnesty for returnees on the basis of a mutually agreed definition of a political offence.

The decision was ratified by the Cabinet on Wednesday. Neither Justice nor Foreign Affairs spokesmen would comment on the issue yesterday.

The source said the agreement on a general amnesty had been modified by subsidiary agreements on the definition of a political crime and a cutoff date to determine who would qualify.

In terms of an earlier agreement between government and the ANC, the onus was on individual exiles to apply for amnesty for certain categories and for separate non-category offences.

The new agreement will satisfy PAC and Azapo demands for a general amnesty. These two groups were refusing to go through the amnesty procedures and as a result their exiles would have remained outside the country.

The agreement will open the way for a flood of foreign assistance to finance the UNHCR's efforts. The US government has already committed R11m as an initial contribution to the repatriation exercise.

☐ To Page 2

Amnesty

☐ From Page 1

Preparations to find employment for and give job-training to exiles are being co-ordinated by the National Co-Ordinating Committee for the Return of SA exiles (NCCR).

An NCCR source said a number of foreign governments had pledged assistance for job training.

An Austrian government delegation headed by an Austrian Bishops' Conference representative is at present in SA to plan development projects which will be funded by an Austrian government donation of about R2m.

About 3 000 exiles have already returned. Over a two-week period at least 10 chartered flights will bring exiles back from Tanzania, Zambia and Nigeria.

Triple-bombing suspect could be returning

330
ARG 16/8/91

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — ANC soldier and suspected mastermind behind three deadly bomb blasts Mr Hein Grosskopf could benefit from an agreement between South Africa and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees on a general amnesty for all exiles.

The Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday sent a text to the UNHCR office in Geneva setting out a proposed agreement, which sources in Geneva suggest has been accepted.

This comes at the end of months of protracted and difficult negotiations between the South Africans and the high commission, while the African National Congress has insisted it could not take part in negotiations until all the exiles had returned, estimates of which range from 10 000 to 40 000.

Government sources said today South Africa was still awaiting an official reply from Geneva. If the newspaper reports from Geneva "are an indication that the Commission has accpeted the text, then we welcome it. Then we have an agreement," a senior government official said.

One of the proposals was that Pretoria grant a general amnesty to all exiles, instead of on a case-by-case basis to exiles who applied.

In terms of this proposal amnesty will be granted to all catergories of political offenders, and there is no provision for the Government to exclude specific cases.

Mr Grosskopf has a R50 000 reward on his head for an alleged role in the Krugersdorp Magistrate's court explosion in March, 1988, which killed three people and injured 20, the Johannesnurg Magistrate's Court bombing in May, 1987, which killed four and injured 14, and the bombing of Wits Command in July, 1987.

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Don't delay ANC exiles told

ARG 16/8/91

LUSAKA. — The African National Congress has appealed to all Zambian-based exiles to ensure they returned home as scheduled by the National Repatriation Committee.

In a circular to ANC exiles in Lusaka, the movement's secretary-general, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, warned that anyone deciding to remain in Zambia after the repatriation exercise would not be protected by the organisation.

"Those without specific duties, like studying, must comply with the instructions to lessen the ANC burden of caring for them," spokesman Mr Tom Sebina said.

He cited students at the University of Zambia (Unza), National Institute of Public Administration (Nipa) and Evelyn Hone College in Lusaka as exemption cases. — Sapa.

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WELCOME: Transvaal captain
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Rewards (330) expected Alg 16/8/91 to follow exiles home

Political Correspondent

RICH rewards in aid and diplomatic recognition are expected to flow from an agreement with the United Nations on a general amnesty for exiles.

A reportedly imminent agreement with the United Nations High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR) will release about R120 million promised by donor countries to pay for bringing exiles home and integrating them into society.

Foreign Affairs sources said the money would be channelled through agencies such as the National Coordinating Committee for Returnees (NCCR) and the South African Council of Churches (SACC).

"It will be carefully controlled by UNHCR officials who will set up an office here. They will keep account of exactly how it is spent so they can report back to the donors."

Of great significance to South African diplomats is the signal an agreement with the UN will send to the international community.

One said: "It would send a powerful signal. It would show that we are prepared to fit in with the standards and procedures of the international community and I think that would mean a lot to South Africa's diplomatic effort abroad.".

● See page 2.

Govt agrees to amnesty for exiles

(330) CT 16/8/91

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The government has agreed to a general amnesty for all exiles, opening the way for an agreement with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to bring them back to South Africa.

The agreement could be signed today, and a joint statement will be made to disclose its contents. It will significantly improve South Africa's relations with the world body, and will provide a high-profile demonstration of the government's commitment to removing obstacles to negotiations.

The UNHCR will open an office in South Africa within weeks, and the R120m repatriation operation will commence shortly afterwards, a UNHCR source said yesterday.

UNHCR officials met Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee and Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha in Pretoria last week. They secured an undertaking significantly to modify the present system of selective amnesty for returnees on the basis of a mutually agreed upon definition of a political offence.

The decision was ratified by Wednesday's cabinet meeting.

In terms of an earlier agreement between the government and the ANC, the onus was on individual exiles to apply for amnesty.

The new agreement will satisfy PAC and Azapo demands for a general amnesty. These two groups were refusing to go through the amnesty procedures, which would have left their exiles stranded.

The agreement will open the way for a flood of foreign assistance to finance the UNHCR's efforts. The US government has already committed R11m as an initial contribution.

An estimated 3 000 exiles have already returned. Over a two-week period, at least 10 chartered flights will bring exiles back from Tanzania, Zambia and Nigeria.

● The ANC has appealed to all Zambian-based exiles to ensure that they return home as scheduled by the National Repatriation Committee, Sapa reports.

In a circular to exiles in Lusaka, the movement's secretary-general, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, has warned that anyone deciding to remain in Zambia after the repatriation exercise was over, would not be protected by the organisation.

Star 16/8/91

Govt agrees to amnesty

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By Kaizer Nyatsumba and Peter Fabricius

The Government and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) are on the verge of signing an accord providing for an effective general amnesty for political exiles.

Sources said an agreement could be initialled today, although they warned some issues had not yet been fully clarified.

The amnesty would mean even "serious political offenders" such as ANC bomber Hein Grosskopf could return to SA within weeks.

The agreement follows months of rangling culminating in a visit by UNHCR negotiators to SA over the last week.

South African official sources said they would not describe the agreement as a "general amnesty" — but it would satisfy the conditions for such a description by anyone else.

It is understood that the essential difference between

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Govt agrees to amnesty

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● From Page 1

the new amnesty arrangements and those so far applied by the Government is that exiles will not have to specify all the individual offences for which they seek indemnity. The previous practice has led to uncertainty and confusion among exiles as many have obtained indemnity for some offences only to be arrested for others.

Under the new agreement exiles will merely apply for indemnity and it will be up to the Government to decide if they qualify. A source said the understanding was that the Government would not delay the process and he expected the last of the political exiles to return within weeks.

The UNHCR has R100 million pledged from donor countries for the return of exiles.

The UNHCR negotiators returned to Geneva from South Africa yesterday and the final agreement could be initialled today and informally signed later, sources said.

The expected agreement is being interpreted as a significant boost for negotiations — amnesty for exiles is one of the key outstanding obstacles to constitutional talks — and a substantive compromise from Pretoria.

A Government source said today SA was still awaiting an official reply after the Foreign Affairs Department sent the text of a proposed agreement to Geneva yesterday afternoon.

However, newspaper reports sourced to Geneva suggested the UNHCR had accepted Pretoria's proposals.

If the newspaper reports from Geneva "are an indication that the commission has accepted the text, then we welcome it. Then we have an agreement", a senior Government official said today.

ANC national executive committee member Gill Marcus said if the agreement matched up to expectations aroused by early reports of its contents, the ANC would welcome it "as a mark of good faith on the Government's part".

All systems poised for exiles to return

W|Mail 16|8-22|8|91. 330

The UN has finally managed to broker an agreement with the government regarding the return of political activists.

By JENNY POGRUND and PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

THE government was poised to agree to a general amnesty for political opponents last night, opening the way for a massive repatriation of exiles and returnees and the involvement of the United Nations in South Africa for the first time ever.

An historic deal between the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the government was on the verge of being struck in Geneva after months of behind-the-scenes haggling.

The return of exiles was snarled up by the indemnity process agreed to by the government and the African National Congress in the Pretoria Minute.

Coming on the same day as the draft peace agreement between the Inkatha Freedom Party, the ANC and the government, the amnesty will further hasten moves towards an All-Party Conference.

It is also a major step towards the end of the country's international isolation and the potential involvement of the international community in South Africa's transition to democracy.

Government representatives refused to comment on the latest developments. However, *The Weekly Mail* learnt from well-placed sources this week that the amnesty was all but in the bag.

Final details were being ironed out yesterday between the South African ambassador to Switzerland, Les Manley, and senior officials of the UNHCR. A source close to the meeting said the final points of dispute were "highly technical".

This followed a week-long visit to the country by Kallu Kalumiya, the UNHCR's principal legal counsel.

The UNHCR had refused to lend its much-needed logistical support to the repatriation of South African exiles unless there was a general amnesty.

The United Nations Charter states that after a peace agreement has been reached, all refugees should be allowed to return. UNHCR sources said that it was impossible for them to accept anything less.

The UN agreement will now permit governments around the world and non governmental organisations which have pledged millions of dollars to the repatriation process to become involved in the repatriation of exiles, who have been trickling back since August last year.

The deal is also believed to include remaining political prisoners inside South Africa and the TBVC states.

The government and the ANC were tied into an indemnity process agreed to in the Pretoria Minute.

The government argued that the indemnity was effectively a general amnesty — an argument the United Nations rejected. The other argument which the government had used to block the involvement of the UN was the insistence of its rights as a sovereign nation.

This has complicated the amnesty issue here. In the case of Namibia, amnesty consisted of two simple paragraphs over which there was no dispute or technical confusion.

A UNHCR source told *The Weekly Mail* that the agreement which was still being discussed yesterday contained certain modifications.

Peter Vale, director of the Institute for Southern African Studies at the University of the Western Cape, described the UNHCR deal as one of the country's most important political developments.

He said it was hugely symbolic and described it as the ending of South Africa's isolation from the international community. The next target would be for South Africa to resume its seat — vacant for 20 years — in the General Assembly.

Moss Chikane, representative of the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles (NCCR), said it was a foregone conclusion that the UNHCR was now going to be involved.

He said from the returnees' perspective, the indemnity procedure — which had been an attempt selectively to allow people to return — had slowed the whole process of repatriation.

"The NCCR can now deal with the problems of integration rather than with the legal and technical problems," he said.

An irony in the negotiations in Switzerland is that Manley, South Africa's chief negotiator, is a former ambassador to the UN who in 1987, at the height of the State of Emergency, told the UN Security Council to "do its damnedest" in regard to the economic boycott.

Refugees from SA still trickle into Zambia

330
AEG 17/8/91

BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI
Argus Africa News Service

LUSAKA. — As the African National Congress embarks on its biggest exercise yet to ferry its people home from Zambia, refugees continue to trickle into Zambia from South Africa.

Repatriation is expected to be accelerated following this week's agreement between the South African government and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).

The latest batch of refugees arrived in Lusaka this week via Swaziland and more are expected next week.

There are already more than 800 recent arrivals here, according to ANC chief representative in Zambia Mr Japhet Ndlovu.

Most of them are young and come mainly from Natal and the PWV regions — areas that have borne the brunt of the recent waves of violence in black townships.

The refugees make their way to Swaziland from where the UNHCR flies them to Zambia. The organisation pays the ANC to look after them once they are in Zambia.

Mr Ndlovu said most had been refugees within South Africa for some time after fleeing their homes because of the violence.

"A large number have lost their parents in the violence and their homes have been burnt down. It's a very distressing situation," he said.

Mr Ndlovu said some of the refugees were reluctant to return because of what they had been through. This posed a dilemma for the organisation as it was closing down its offices and sending everybody home.

"And these things come at a wrong time for us because donors are now reluctant to release funds for refugees.

"They say the situation in SA is getting better. But, we say the situation can't get better as long as the present government remains in power."

Mr Ndlovu said he expected the repatriation of ANC members to be completed before the end of the month. Only office staff and students still waiting to write their exams would stay behind.



☐ **AMNESTY:** South Africa's ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva Mr A Manley, left, and deputy UN High Commissioner for Refugees Mr Douglas Stafford, centre, shake hands with the UNHCR's Africa Division director Mr Nicolas Bwakira after initialling an accord to grant a general amnesty to political exiles.

UN starts first SA office to ease return of exiles

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ARG 17/8/91

PETER FABRICIUS
Political Staff

IN an historic first, a United Nations agency is to set up office in South Africa to process the return of thousands of political exiles.

The South African government and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) have reached agreement on what is being described as a general amnesty for political exiles.

Officials close to the negotiations believe that even African National Congress bombers like Hein Grosskopf, who was allegedly responsible for the deaths of civilians, now will be allowed to return to South Africa.

And senior government sources believe this will make it difficult, if not impossible, to hold in jail convicted ANC members like Robert Macbride, who was responsible for civilian deaths in a bomb attack.

More than 1 600 exiles have arrived since the beginning of the week, National Co-ordination Committee for Repatriation (NCCR) spokesman Venita Meyer said yesterday. The exiles have been coming daily from Zambia and Nigeria.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha has announced the government had reached agreement with the UNHCR, but said it was not a general amnesty "in the usual sense of the word".

A "Memorandum of Understanding", which the government and UNHCR are to sign within days, shows the guidelines for determining which exiles may return are those used for idemnities over the past year.

The guidelines make a distinction between offences against political targets and offences against private persons or property.

However, official sources believe the government has agreed to interpret the guidelines as widely as possible — even concerning people like Grosskopf.

They said another significant concession by the government was that exiles would not have to apply for indemnity for every crime they had committed.

This has caused confusion and frustration as exiles have returned to South Africa armed with indemnification for some crimes only to be arrested for others.

In the new deal, exiles will apply for general indemnity and the onus will be on the government to discover their offences.

The agreement emphasises that the country's sovereignty is not diminished by the UNHCR involvement and that South Africa will have the final say about indemnity.

The UNHCR will establish an office for 12 months to help repatriates, raising funds to reintegrate them. About R100 million has been pledged by donor countries.

The government has agreed to take part in community projects to help exiles establish themselves — provided that they do not have preference over other South Africans.

The agreement applies only to South African exiles and the UNHCR has agreed to fund the return of any foreigners arriving as exiles.

Mr Chris Hani said he did not foresee thousands of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) cadres returning from exile under the agreement as they would be engaged in upgrading MK into a regular army.

ANC information director Dr Pallo Jordan observed that, in the past, the government had failed to properly implement sound agreements.

UN agency set to assist exiles in SA

Star 14/8/91

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PETER FABRICIUS
Political Correspondent

IN AN historic first, a United Nations agency is to set up office in South Africa to process the return of thousands of political exiles.

The South African Government and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) have eventually reached agreement on what is being described as a general amnesty for political exiles.

Officials close to the negotiations believe that even ANC bombers such as Hein Grosskopf — allegedly responsible for the deaths of civilians — will now be allowed to return to South Africa.

And senior Government sources believe this will make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to continue to hold ANC prisoners, such as Robert McBride, also responsible for civilian deaths in a bomb attack.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha announced at a press conference at the Union Buildings in Pretoria yesterday that after "protracted negotiations", the Government had reached agreement with the UNHCR.

● TO PAGE 2.

Exiles

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● FROM PAGE 1.

Although UN sources in Geneva and some South African officials are saying that the SA Government has, in effect, agreed to a general anmesty for political prisoners, Mr Botha said it was not a general amnesty "in the usual sense of the word".

A "Memorandum of Understanding", which the Government and UNHCR are to sign within days, makes it clear that the guidelines for determining which exiles may return are still those which the Government has been using for the past year in its indemnification process.

These guidelines make an important distinction between offences committed against political targets and those committed against private persons or property.

But official sources believe an implicit understanding has been as widely as possible, even to include people like Mr Grosskopf.

Star 14/8/91

They said another significant concession by the Government was that exiles would not have to apply for indemnity for every crime they had committed.

Outgoing Minister of Education and Training Stoffel van der Merwe has intervened on behalf of two returning exiles — one of whom was convicted of arson in the early 1960s — and helped them obtain permanent residence, writes **Patrick Laurence**.

Ben and Mary Turok acknowledge their debt to Dr van der Merwe in a statement released to Saturday Star.

Mr Turok, who served a jail sentence for trying to blow up the Jeppe Street post office and who left South Africa illegally in 1966, was one of the first exiles to be granted indemnity, but the couple's application for permanent residence was stonewalled.

● See Editorial: Page 12

Amnesty plan slammed

JOHANNESBURG. — By not granting a blanket amnesty the government had shown its intransigence in refusing to abandon the repression of the past, the Human Rights Commission said yesterday.

The move would slow down the negotiation process, the HRC warned.

"The government has agreed to an amnesty for political exiles that is not an amnesty. They still reserve the right to exclude anyone they choose from the process.

"Once again this government has demonstrated its intransigence in refusing to abandon the repression of the past. — Sapa

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Exile vows to challenge ANC

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19/8/91

ONE of the 32 alleged State agents who were held in detention by the ANC yesterday vowed to challenge the organisation to produce evidence proving he was a State agent.

Jose Ribeiro-de Souza (29) who, with 17 others, was last night in the care of the International Committee of the Red Cross in a Johannesburg hotel said although he had been recruited by the South African security forces when he was in prison, he had never worked for them.

Ribeiro-de Souza, who hoped to rejoin his family at Eersterus, Pretoria, before the end of the week, was one of many suspected agents and infiltrators released by the ANC on Friday in terms of its resolution in February.

Ribeiro-de Souza and 31 others, described by the ANC as "among the most notorious", arrived at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday into the temporary care of the ICRC.

The ANC had provided them with air tickets and passports.

The former University of Western Cape student, who joined the ANC in 1981 and received military training inside the country, left South Africa in 1983 to further his studies at the University of Columbia in the United States.

On his return in 1985 he was stationed at ANC headquarters in Lusaka until he was sent to South Africa on a mission in April 1986. Two months later he was arrested in Pretoria.

"While I was in detention, South African security forces offered to release me if I worked for them. They told me I would face a minimum of 20 years for being a Umkhonto we Sizwe member and having operated as an MK cadre.

"I agreed to work for them and was released in August of the same year," he said.

He said he soon fled from South Africa and rejoined the ANC in Lusaka, where he informed Chris Hani, then MK commissar, about his experience in the country. He said Mr Hani assured him he could be used a double agent.

Amnesty nearly aborted

Govt's dislike of UN makes talks long and difficult



Two of the 32 former ANC prisoners who arrived at Jan Smuts Airport at the weekend. They alleged they were imprisoned in ANC jails in Angola and Uganda for being South African Government agents. Pic. MBUZENI ZULU

LUSAKA - The negotiations leading to Friday's historic agreement over the return of South African exiles were described as the most difficult undertaken by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in more than a decade.

UNHCR sources in Lusaka say the current negotiations with the South African Government have been particularly difficult because of its traditional antipathy towards the UN in general.

The Cambodian negotiations were very long, but the UNHCR was not involved "in every twist and turn of that dance", as a source put it.

The agreement marks the first presence of a UN agency on South African soil. A new chapter in South Africa's turbulent relation with the world body will open when the UN flag is raised in Pretoria in two weeks.

Agreement

But the agreement was nearly aborted at the last minute.

Highly placed UNHCR sources in Lusaka say the negotiations were completed about a week before the agreement was made public.

The South African negotiators were expected to send the final text of the agreement to the UNHCR for clearance on the eve of the signing.

But when the text was sent to Geneva, sources say the South Africans had added six words which would have had the effect of turning the amnesty into an ordinary indemnity.

Indemnity

Thus, the amnesty would have been no different from the current indemnity agreed on by the Government and the ANC.

The UNHCR regarded this as a step backwards and firmly put its foot down. It even threatened to pull out of the negotiations altogether.

"We said if those six words are not taken out of the text, we're not going to sign, and we're going to walk out and tell the world about our difficulties with you," the source said.

Two hours later the offending words were removed and the deal was done.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha said last week that the agreement did not amount to a general amnesty. The UNHCR believes Botha was still talking in terms of those six words still being in the text.

As far as the UNHCR is concerned, the amnesty covers all politically motivated crimes, including murder.

The UNHCR was approached by the ANC immediately after its unbanning early last year to help ferry its members home.

Hostile

But the Government was cool, even openly hostile to the idea of UNHCR involvement in the scheme. It was the old animosity towards the UN. In addition, the Government didn't want to be seen to be taking orders from outsiders.

But the UNHCR also believes that the Government was reluctant to allow the UN inside the country because there are certain things it does not want outsiders to see.

"There are 100 000 plus Mozambican refugees, for instance, and some we understand were abducted. Up to now we have never had any contact with them. Those people will obviously be of interest to us."

International

The UNHCR could also find itself monitoring the violence, especially if any of those returning come to any harm.

The stance of international donors, especially the United States, Britain and Canada, who were prepared to release funds for repatriation only if the UNHCR was involved, finally forced the Government to give ground.

The Government also came to realise that co-operating with the UNHCR would do its image no harm internationally.

But it wanted limited involvement by the UNHCR.

As late as April this year the Government was still insisting that the UN agency open an office in Botswana from where its field officers would commute to South Africa to monitor the return of refugees. The UNHCR refused. - *Sowetan Africa News Service.*

> *"The agreement marks the first presence of a UN agency on South African soil."*

Spotlight on jailed spies

Sowetan 19/8/91

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THE return of 32 South African Government spies after their release by the African National Congress has put the spotlight on the fate of at least six other SA agents still held in a Zimbabwean prison.

Among them are SADF operatives alleged to have been involved in an attempt to assassinate former ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo in September 1987.

The ANC's announcement on Friday that it had released all people held or

Political Staff

imprisoned by the organisation raised questions about the fate of the prisoners in Zimbabwe.

Officials in Pretoria, Harare and the ANC were tightlipped on Saturday about this thorny issue.

A Foreign Affairs Department spokesman in Pretoria said no information was available and suggested the ANC and the International Red Cross may throw more light on the matter.

Sources say there are indications there may be more releases before the end of this year.

A negotiated release of the prisoners in Zimbabwe is believed to be possible - especially in the light of the release in November last year of convicted South African spy Odile Harington.

Harington (30) was jailed in Harare on November 27 1987 for spying on the ANC.

She was freed and flown home last November following years of effort - orthodox and unorthodox - by South African officials to win her release.

Five alleged agents for South Africa, who appeared in a court in Zimbabwe, were named as Kevin Woods, Barry and Guy Bawden, Michael Smith and Philip Conjwayo. All five were arrested following a bomb explosion in January 1988 outside an African National Congress house in Bulawayo in which a man was killed.

Woods, Smith and Conjwayo are under sentence of death.

A sixth man, Rory Macguire, was found guilty of failing to report the presence of South African commandos and of aiding their operations inside Zimbabwe.

Another agent, Denis Beahan, was sentenced to life imprisonment for his part in an aborted 1988 attempt to spring the agents from jail.

Dilemma of the exiles

(R80) 330 (R80) Sowetan 19/8/91.

Bangizwe Fanie Nkosi from the Eastern Transvaal is an exile in Tanzania. In a letter addressed to the ANC president, secretary general and to various regional offices of the organisation he tells of his plight. *Sowetan* has obtained a copy of the letter. Today we publish excerpts from it because it illustrates one part of the exile problem. The ANC's response to Nkosi's allegations is also published today.

NKOSI SAYS:

I Bangizwe Fanie Nkosi, hereby formally present to you this letter smuggled out of the Tanzanian/ANC cells in Mazimbu, and I shall not dwell so much into the pros and cons of what happened.

My point of contention is that I do not want to be incarcerated by the ANC as a liberation movement. I left South Africa to escape such actions. It is even worse here because the people in charge are completely ignorant of the proper procedures to follow.

Now that repatriation is approaching I feel very much insecure because the community used to be my best security. Right now anything is done because of personal grudges. I also do not have access to our currently unreliable legal protection due to the high rate of bribery (which is) the order of the day.

There is a lot of properly calculated and organised anarchy going on here by our "Big Sharks". They, by virtue of the powers vested in them by the ANC, simply manipulate such rights to frustrate the already frustrated exiles.

As I have said before, anything may happen to me due to the fact that I do not want to co-operate at this point in time. The possible answer to accountability, will be either that I was released or I had defected or deserted. My fear is that only the intestines of this earth shall know my where-abouts.

Enough is enough, I want to be home like other exiles.

No more police cell delays.

Down with petty corruption.

Yours in the struggle.

ANC SAYS

Ms Gill Marcus of the ANC's department of information responded to *Sowetan* inquiries with this statement: "With regard to the letter you asked us to comment on, sent to you by Bangizwe Fanie Nkosi from Mazimbu, we have obtained the following report from our chief representative in Tanzania, Manala Manzini.

"Nkosi was, together with another person, a finance officer at the Vocational Training Centre in Dakawa. A certain sum of money was unaccounted for and he disappeared only to be arrested by the Tanzanian authorities at the Zambian border.

"Nkosi was returned to the ANC in Dar es Salaam. He has never been arrested by the ANC, is not presently under detention, and at present he is deployed as an education officer in Mazimbu.

"The other finance officer has accused Nkosi of being implicated in the missing money."

Bumpy road for exiles

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
SALDRU LIBRARY

Sowetan 19/8/91

23 AUG 1991

(330)

All cannot just come home yet

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN
Political Correspondent

ALL South African exiles cannot come home yet.

Exiles who attempt to enter the country before being indemnified by the Government can still be arrested, according to an agreement signed by the Government and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Repatriation

No blanket amnesty has been granted, a Government source cautioned yesterday. In fact, the weekend agreement is not different from that reached between the Government and the ANC on the repatriation of exiles.

In terms of the new agreement with the UNHCR, the Government retains "the exclusive prerogative" to grant amnesty to exiles for political offences committed before noon on October 8 1990.

"All applicants will have to be cleared by the South African Government ... Once indemnity has been granted, the tempo of repatriation will be determined by the returnees themselves," the agreement stipulates.

The agreement directs the UNHCR to "establish and maintain an office in South Africa" - in itself an historic development. In consultation with the Government, the UNHCR will also "plan, organise and facilitate the implementation of all phases of the repatriation".

Nowhere in the agreement does it state that all

● To Page 2

P. T.O

Standing ovation!



Agreement not blanket moratorium

Sowetan 19/8/91

(330)

● From Page 1

exiles may return to South Africa unconditionally, as reported in the media last week.

Exiles who wish to return to the country will have to complete a "Voluntary Repatriation Form" in order to be granted indemnity, the agreement says.

The agreement states: "The UNHCR will transmit the duly completed and verified VRAF and, within the terms of its mandate, may provide information available to it which may be of assistance in determining whether returnees qualify for indemnity to the Department of Justice in Pretoria (or any other agency and place designated by the Government for that purpose) for clearance.

"The Government will advise the UNHCR in writing whether a returnee has been granted indemnity.

"Where indemnity has been refused, the Government may furnish information as to why. The UNHCR shall advise such person accordingly."

Medical clearance

As the facilitator of the repatriation process, the UNHCR has been given the responsibility of planning and expediting the travel of exiles who are indemnified.

After indemnity has been issued for a exile, he or she will have to receive a medical clearance in accordance with the requirements of the World Health Organisation.

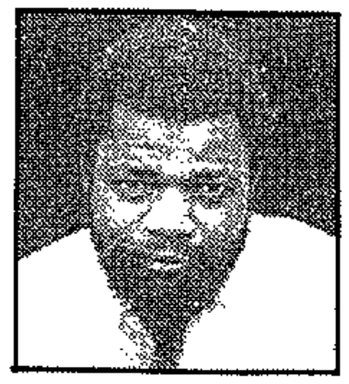
Such a clearance has to be obtained in the country of departure. A certificate, which will be inspected at the point of entry, must be obtained as proof of clearance.

●See stories on pages 8 and 9.

Six words almost scuttled deal on exiles

Star 19/8/91.
330

The UN flag may soon fly in Pretoria in preparation for the return of about 40 000 political refugees to South Africa. BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI reviews the events of the negotiating process.



THE NEGOTIATIONS which led to Friday's agreement between the SA Government and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on the return of exiles to South Africa have been described as the most protracted and difficult ever undertaken by the UN since discussions to resolve the Cambodian conflict more than a decade ago.

But UNHCR sources in Lusaka say the current negotiations have been particularly difficult because of the traditional antipathy of the South African Government towards the UN in general.

The Cambodian negotiations were long, but the UNHCR was not involved "in every twist and turn of that dance".

The latest agreement marks the first presence of a UN agency on South African soil.

A new chapter in South Africa's turbulent relations with the world body will open when the UN flag is raised for the first time in Pretoria in two weeks' time.

But the agreement was almost nearly aborted at the last minute.

Highly placed UNHCR sources in Lusaka say the negotiations were completed about a week before the agreement was made public, and the South African negotiators were expected to send the final text of the agreement on Thursday, the eve of the signing.

But when the text was sent to Geneva, sources say the South Africans had added six words to it which would have had the effect of turning the amnesty into an ordinary indemnity.

In other words, the amnesty would have been no different from the current indemnity agreed to between the Government and the ANC.

The UNHCR regarded this as a step backwards, and put its foot down firmly. It even threatened to pull out of the negotiations.

"We said that if those six words are not taken out of the text, we're not going to sign, and we're going to walk out and tell the world about our difficulties with you," the source said.

Two hours later the offending words were removed and the deal was done.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha said last week that the agreement did not amount to a general amnesty. The UNHCR believes Mr Botha was still talking in terms of the six words still being in the text.

As far as the UNHCR is concerned, the amnesty covers all politically motivated crimes, including murder.

The UNHCR was approached by the ANC immediately after its unbanning to help ferry its members home.

But the Government was cool, even openly hostile, to the idea of UNHCR involvement in the scheme.

It was the old animosity towards the UN and the fact that the Government did not want to be seen by its supporters to be taking orders from outsiders.

But the UNHCR also believes the Government was reluctant to allow its presence in the country because there are certain things it does not want outsiders to see.

"There are 100 000-plus Mozambican refugees, for instance, and some we understand were abducted. Up to now we have never had any contact with them. Those people will obviously be of interest to us."

The UNHCR could also find itself monitoring the violence, especially if any of the returnees come to any harm.

The stance of international donors, especially the US, Britain and Canada, who were prepared to release funds for the repatriation only on condition that the UNHCR was involved, finally forced the Government to give ground.

The Government also came to realise that co-operating with the UNHCR would do its image no harm internationally. But it wanted limited involvement. As late as April, the Government was still insisting that the UN agency open an office in Botswana from where its field officers would fly in and out of South Africa to monitor the return of refugees. The UNHCR refused.

"It was a question of principle to us. You don't run shows like that. Apart from the fact that it was a costly suggestion, it was also going to be almost impossible for the UNHCR to see that exiles are safe once they are home.

"The UNHCR will open an office in Pretoria shortly, with smaller offices in other major centres such as Durban and Cape Town.

"They are working on a planning figure of 40 000 refugees, most of them in Zambia and other Frontline states."

They will be flown in. One reason for using flights is to avoid the homelands, which UNHCR sources say could create potential problems.

The UNHCR, like the rest of the international community, does not recognise the independence of these homelands. What would happen if, say, refugees were transported by road from Botswana through Bophuthatswana, and the authorities in the homeland refused to allow them through unless the UNHCR dealt directly with them?

UNHCR field workers will have to follow up returnees to their homes to make sure they come to no harm. Some of the refugees come from homelands which may refuse entry to the field workers, who, in terms of the agreement, have been guaranteed freedom of movement in the country.

The ANC is currently sending its people home. The whole project is expected to take a year to 18 months, and cost R100 million to R120 million.

UNHCR sources say money is not a problem. "It's the kind of operation that excites a lot of people and politicians around the world. It's like the independence process in Namibia.

"Many people want to be part of it," said the source. But whether the repatriation process will lead to the permanent presence of the UNHCR in South Africa remains to be seen.

"I think the South African Government would like to see it as an operation which has a beginning and an end. I can well see them saying: 'You've done your job, now pack up and go'." □

The Star Monday August 19 1991

Exile rethink

JOHANNESBURG. — The amnesty agreement signed last week between South Africa and the UN in Geneva has forced the National Coordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles to rethink its earlier decision to scale down its work. — Sapa

Political murder included in agreement over exiles

6 Dec 20/8/91 PATRICK BULGER 330

GOVERNMENT's agreement with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) covers the full spectrum of political prisoners including those responsible for political murders.

However, a senior UNHCR source said yesterday government had not agreed to a blanket amnesty for ordinary criminals.

He said exiles would have to fill in a voluntary repatriation application form, but this did not require them to give details about past activities that could amount to offences under SA law. Under a previous system agreed to between government and the ANC, exiles were required to state the offences for which they were seeking indemnity.

"What we have agreed is a general amnesty in respect of political offences defined in the memorandum. There is nothing on the forms exiles will be filling in that amounts to a confession," he said.

Where government did not want to grant an indemnity, it would advise the applicant through the UNHCR. That case would then be examined by a panel of legal experts to which the UNHCR could make representations.

In terms of the agreement an exile responsible for a murder would be granted indemnity and allowed to return if government was satisfied that the offence was political in nature.

Let the exiles return freely

330
Sowetan
26/8/91

Sowetan Reporter

EXILES should be allowed to return to the country unconditionally, callers to the *Sowetan*/Radio Metro Talkback Show said yesterday.

Some said the African National Congress should suspend talks with the Government until it had given a blanket indemnity to all the exiles.

Others expressed displeasure with the Government, saying it was both "a player and a referee" on the issue.

"The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees made a mistake by accepting the Government's terms of screening the exiles.

"No conditions should be made for their return and all must be allowed to come back immediately," Royal of Soweto said.

Lazarus of Duduza said: "The ANC should suspend talks until the Government has allowed all exiles to return. Otherwise many stumbling-



blocks will be created by the National Party."

Mxolisi of Eldorado Park said the Government was not qualified to deal with the issue.

"It cannot be a player and a referee at the same time. People are tired of their delaying tactics.

Sam from Katlehong said: "We are here talking about our brothers who were forced to leave this country. The ANC must see to it that they come back home unconditionally. There are foreigners presently occupying our land. They came in their millions with no conditions being set up by the Government."

Cindy of Orlando, however, said the exiles should be screened "for health reasons".

"There is unfairness in the whole matter. But we should not be one-sided. Some measures should be followed in screening returnees to detect diseases like Aids," she said.

Pik turns to UWC

South 22/8 - 28/8/91

UNIVERSITY of the Western Cape officials are considering a request from Mr Pik Botha's Department of Foreign Affairs to set up temporary offices to recruit students for adminstrative and diplomatic posts.

Mr Nazeem Howa, a university spokesperson, could not give details because UWC had not responded to Foreign Affairs. However, a source said university officials had been negative about the idea at a meeting.

"Everyone acknowledged the need for blacks to be trained in this field but felt those who responded would be recruited into the Nationalist Party," the source said.

Slovo hits at Natal party stand

South 22/8 - 28/8/91

THE South African Communist Party this week distanced itself from its Natal Midlands branch's support of the recent Soviet coup.

A statement by Mr Joe Slovo also said it found the attempted coup "very disturbing" and a setback for democratic socialism.

Four international church organisations have said the search for justice and peace in the Soviet Union should be based on "respect for freedom of conscience and of the dignity of human beings".

It should not come through terror and oppression.

Half a million needed for Cape returnees

330

South 22/8 - 28/8/91

By Anthony Ndlovu

MORE than 2 000 exiles are expected to return to the Western Cape this year, and more than half a million rand will be needed to accommodate integrate them and assist with development programmes.

Chairperson of the Western Cape Regional Commitee of the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles (NCCR), Mr Hassans Solomons, said: "At present the committee is currently servicing more than 200 returnees in the region."

He said they had 36 returnees and three families at their primary reception centre who needed a home.

"In order to get a home they must get a job. The maximum period for accommodating people at the centre is three weeks, we have no option but to allow people to stay longer."

He said a secondary reception centre was urgently needed.

He said it costs R13 per person a day to provide meals. The Western Cape Traders Association had offered to assist with basic food. Solomons appealed for more community involvement in the programme.

"This is a humanitarian programme, we should not allow ideological differences to interfere with the smooth running of it," he said.

In a recent statement, the NCCR said it hoped that the UNHCR would be allowed to exercise its mandate without hindrance to ensure that South African exiles return safely and with dignity.

Zambian exiles home

330

Sowetan

22/8/91

LUSAKA - The last of the African National Congress exiles in Zambia will be back home by Friday, according to the ANC official organising the operation, Jackie Selebi.

Today 275 exiles will be flown home on a chartered flight that had originally been scheduled for Tuesday this week.

The remaining exiles will return on Friday on two flights chartered from South African Airways, according to the ANC.

The ANC spokesman in Lusaka, Mr Tom Sebina, told the Africa News Organisation that a few exiles studying in Zambia would return later. - *Sowetan Africa News Service*

EC welcomes agreement

AMSTERDAM. — The European Community yesterday said it welcomed an agreement between the UN and Pretoria for the return to South Africa of thousands of political exiles and refugees.

"This agreement removes an important obstacle to progress towards substantive negotiations on a new constitution for a democratic and non-racial society in South Africa," the EC said in a statement released by the Dutch government, which holds the EC's rotating presidency. (330) CT 25/8/91

Under an August 16 agreement with the UN, South Africa has said it would grant amnesty for political crimes to an estimated 40 000 exiles who fled the country to escape apartheid rule. — Sapa-Reuter

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Red Cross to visit ANC detainees

Star 23-8-1991

The International Committee of the Red Cross in South Africa announced yesterday that, following discussions with the ANC, it would be allowed to visit detainees held by the movement. 23/8/91

"The ICRC will carry out visits to detainees according to its traditional criteria.

"The delegates, including a medical doctor, will interview them without witnesses, look at their conditions of detention and their treatment, and give any assistance appropriate.

"In case of repatriation, the ICRC will help to repatriate them in co-operation with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Return of Exiles."

Exiles return to housing, job crisis

330
ARG 26/8/91

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Members of a group of 364 ANC exiles who returned to South Africa from Lusaka, Zambia, after spending up to 30 years in exile, said they faced serious accommodation problems as they had lost contact with their families.

Most of the young people were also worried about prospects of finding employment in a country which, according to them, had "not changed much".

Umkhonto We Sizwe fighter Mr Sithembiso Shungube, 28, said he was only waiting for "orders from the ANC".

"When I left the country in 1986, I trained and specialised as a fighter in Ethiopia and then joined MK in Zambia."

Mr Shungube, whose home is in Komatipoort, said: "I left with five friends, one has since died and my family was not aware I would be coming back."

He was speaking from a packed minibus which was about to leave for the Eastern Transvaal.

Also among the exiles was Mrs Jephina Mwalimu, 59, of Middelburg in the Transvaal, and five of her eight children. She went to Lusaka 30 years ago after marrying a Zambian worker.

"My marriage is over now and there was no point in continuing to live in Zambia when I could come back home through the ANC's repatriation scheme," she said.

Mr Stanley Sakhale, 33, of Rustenburg, said he was "happy to be home again". He left at the age of three in 1961 with his grandparents, who were members of the ANC.

Mr Moss Chikane, acting national co-ordinator for the repatriation committee, said his organisation was concerned about problems faced by the aged and the sick.

"We hope that the goverment will live up to its promise of admitting everyone to old-age homes, and hospitals without regard to race," Mr Chikane said.

ANC exiles out of touch with families

Star 26/8/91

By Abel Mushi (330)

Members of a group of 364 ANC exiles who returned to South Africa from Lusaka on Friday — after periods in exile of up to 30 years — said they faced serious accommodation problems because they had had no contact with their families.

Most of the younger people interviewed by The Star were worried about prospects of finding employment in a country which, according to them, has "not changed much".

Umkhonto We Sizwe fighter Sithembiso Shungube (28) said he was only waiting for "orders from the ANC".

"When I left the country in 1986 I trained and specialised as a fighter in Ethiopia, and then joined MK in Zambia."

Mr Shungube, whose home is in Komatipoort, said: "I left with five friends. One has died, and my family was not aware I'd be coming back."

He was speaking from a packed minibus which was about to leave for the eastern Transvaal.

Among the exiles was Jephina Mwalimu (59) and five of her eight children.

While most exiles left for political reasons, Mrs Mwalimu, of Middelburg, went to Lusaka 30 years ago after marrying a Zambian.

"My marriage is over now, and there was no point in continuing to live in Zambia."

The acting national co-ordinator for the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of exiles (NCCR), Moss Chikane, said the organisation was concerned about problems faced by the aged and the sick.

"We hope the Goverment will live up to its promise of admitting everyone to old-age homes and hospitals."

Exiles now pawns to discredit ANC - claim

Sowetan 29/8/91

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ELABORATE plans are being made to launch a campaign to severely embarrass the ANC over alleged brutalities in Angolan and Zambian detention camps, according to one of the prisoners who returned to the country last week.

Last Sunday 32 ex-ANC prisoners arrived from Nairobi on a Red Cross-sponsored repatriation programme. Most are in a state of bitterness, while others have adopted a more conciliatory attitude after talks with senior ANC officials including Mrs Winnie Mandela, Mr Chris Hani and Mr Siphiwe Nyanda.

Among the group which welcomed the prisoners when they landed at Jan Smuts Airport was Inkatha Freedom Party official Mr Bruce Anderson.

Prisoners

Confirming he was there in his official capacity to welcome the prisoners home, Anderson said: "The IFP is launching a campaign to expose the terror camps of the ANC and to prove the vulnerability South Africa would have if they elected an ANC government."

He said the returnees intended forming a new organisation, although he did not say whether the IFP would help in the formation of the organisation.

According to one of the prisoners, who refused to be named "because I am still holed up in the hotel with the others", several high-ranking officials of moderate parties have visited them in the company of members of the SA Police.

"Some of us do not intend being used in what is clearly a plot to discredit the movement. We are not saying the atrocities did not take place but, since we are now in a new era, we believe the matter can be settled amicably," he said.

FOCUS

By SEFAKO NYAKA
Sowetan Correspondent

The plan involves the establishment of a pressure group made up of freed prisoners and parents of ANC members still being held in detention camps. The group would then be paraded at Press conferences around the country.

Message

The underlying message at the Press conferences and talks the group would address would be: Would you allow an organisation with such a bad human rights violation record to govern the country?

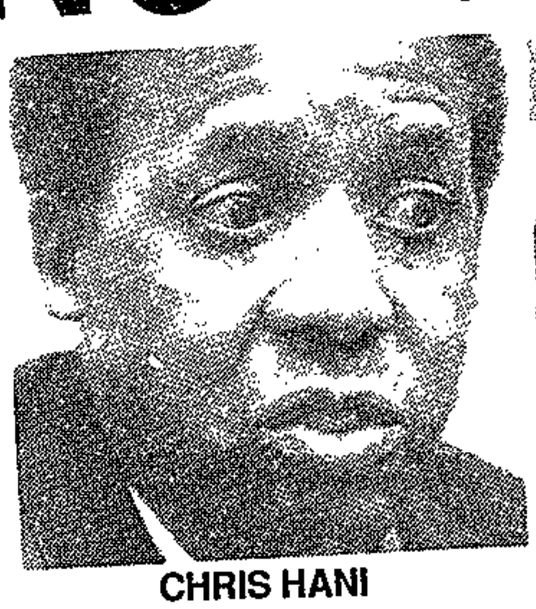
At a later stage the group would focus on a campaign calling on the ANC to produce missing detainees and allow an international human rights group to visit detention camps.

Trained media people would be placed at the disposal of the group to write their Press releases and train them how to handle Press conferences.

Legal action would also be brought against the ANC to produce missing prisoners.

Demands would be made that those responsible for the atrocities be identified and called to account. The group would also demand that the ANC rehabilitates and compensates victims.

When the Government and the ANC had removed all obstacles to negotiations, the pressure group would become a political party or throw in its lot with an existing moderate ally and demand representation at the negotiations.



CHRIS HANI



WINNIE MANDELA

Former SADF member Mr Nico Basson confirmed that, as far back as 1989, the Government decided to use the prisoner issue to discredit the ANC.

"In August 1989 I received a letter from Bertil Haggman of the Swedish Authors' Association containing testimonials from Afreda Hunter, Mkhuseli Goxo and Oria Mabote alleging torture at the detention camps," Basson said.

At the time Basson was in charge of the campaign to discredit Swapo during the run-up to the elections in Namibia.

Harmed

"I recommended to military headquarters that we launch a similar campaign against the ANC. This was accepted and a Brigadier Serdi van Wyk was put in charge of the operations," he said.

The group opened an office in Melville, Johannesburg. Shortly after the Namibian elections, a group of top National Party MPs went to Namibia to analyse the election results.

"They found that the prisoner issue severely harmed Swapo's election campaign. When the Government held the 'bush indaba' shortly before the unbanning of the ANC and other organisations, the matter was again discussed," Basson said.

ANC member and MK commander Mr Tokyo Sexwale this week said the ANC was aware that, because of the war-psychosis at the time, several people may have been imprisoned by overzealous security officials.

He however emphasised that the group which returned to the country last Sunday were not members of the ANC but agents of the SA Government.

"We have a dossier on each one of them including, in some cases, documentary proof detailing their (security) force numbers and the names of their handlers," Sexwale said.

Some of them, Sexwale claimed, were involved in the murder of anti-apartheid activists including Durban lawyer Ms Victoria Mxenge, ANC members Mr Joe Gqabi, Mr Cassius Maake and Mr Paul Dikeledi.

A SAP spokesman said the police had "taken note of the allegations in the media regarding the murders of the people mentioned. The allegations would be investigated during the normal course of investigations".

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Exiles threaten staff on funds

South 29/8-4/9/91

KNIFE-WIELDING exiles threatened staff at the Natal office of the National Coordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African exiles (NCCR) during a rowdy dispute over money last week.

NCCR official Mr Wellie Lesley said the "abusive and impatient" group included returnees who had spent less than a year in exile.

Because the NCCR is strapped for cash, exiles are receiving one-off payments of R300 a person, instead of R500 a person a month for six months as in the past.

The ANC also confirmed that several former exiles had staged a sit-in at its Durban office.

The row began when about 100 exiles landed at Durban's Louis Botha airport and immediately began arguing with NCCR and ANC officials about money they claimed was owed to them.

UN: SA 'stalling' on exile pact

CT. 29/8/91

350

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — South Africa appears to be stalling in signing a formal agreement with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to enable it to facilitate the return of up to 40 000 South African exiles.

The UNHCR announced on August 16 that it had reached agreement with South Africa on the issue and that it expected to "establish a presence within 10 to 15 days".

A UNHCR spokesman in Geneva confirmed yesterday that, following this announcement, they had communicated with the South African authorities, but were still awaiting a response.

According to the UNHCR, the highlights of the agreement include a comprehensive amnesty for all political offences; a mechanism that will allow UNHCR to make representations on behalf of persons not granted amnesty; establishment of an adequate and effective UNHCR presence in South Africa; free access for UNHCR officers to returnees, and complete freedom of movement for returnees within South Africa.

Under the agreement, according to the UNHCR, returnees granted amnesty by the government will be allowed to "peacefully return to South Africa without risk of arrest, detention, imprisonment or legal proceedings whether civil or criminal in respect of any political offences".

Star 29/8/91

Refugees delegation here next week

A delegation from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees is scheduled to arrive in South Africa on Wednesday to begin formulating plans for returning political exiles.

This follows the recent agreement with the Government that UNHCR will manage the return.

Diplomatic sources said it would meet State departments and other bodies.

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Miriam Makeba, middle, Felicia Mabuza-Suttle and a fan at a special reception in Atlanta following an award ceremony in honour of the veteran singer.

A Doctorate for Miriam Makeba

Sowetan 30/8/91

330

By VICTOR METSOAMERE

MIRIAM Makeba has been awarded an honorary doctorate by the Spelman College in Atlanta.

As she accepted her degree of Honorary Doctor of Fine Arts, a tear-filled Makeba told the packed auditorium that she was a woman of few words. So she chose to sing as an illustration of humble gratitude.

She sang, unacompanied, from her new album, *Eyes On Tomorrow*. Later, at a reception at the Apex Theatre, Makeba told her fans she had thought Americans had forgotten her.

She was referring to the torrid times she had in the sixties while she was married to Black Panther leader Stokely Carmichael.

Makeba spoke about her emotional return to South Africa after 31 years in exile.

"I sat on my mother's grave as I would on her lap when she was alive and I just wept," she said.

Sathima jets in for whistle-stop visit

Sowetan 30/8/91 330

EXILED South African jazz writer and producer, Sathima Bea Benjamin, who is also the wife of the jazz giant Abdullar Ebrahim, arrived at the weekend on a seven-day visit to make her music known to "her people".

By ISAAC MOLEDI

Benjamin, who is rated "the best jazz lady South Africa has ever produced", said in an interview in Johannesburg that she was in the country to launch her independent record company and to make her music known to South Africans.

She said her music was not known and therefore, she wanted to promote it so that her "works" could be recognised."

Sathima, a Cape Town born jazz producer, arrived in the country last Friday from the USA.

Umbilical

She spent most of her 30 years involved with her husband Ibrahim, (Dollar Brand) "trying to bring the two continents (America and Africa) together through the umbilical cord of music."

She expresses her longing for the country in her latest and sixth album, the *Southern Touch*, which she recorded in 1990 and released towards the end of the year.

She said of the album that it was "expressing our southern connection with this wonderful, deep, glorious musical art form."

"Cape Town is on the southern-most tip of Africa. My connection to my home away from home - America - has always been via the music - jazz music."

According to Sathima, the album was originally to be titled 'I Heard That Song Before', "but slowly my southern roots seeped into the feeling of the songs, my longing for Cape Town, my family."

Sathima's version retains all the pathos of the song, and she cleverly manages to adapt it to both continents.

She was grateful to America's jazz giant, Duke Ellington, who encouraged her to follow "her heart" into jazz.

Dream trio

Sathima said of Ellington and other jazzmen of her "dream trio", Kenny Barron, Buster Williams and Billy Higgins: "I couldn't have done it without these master musicians."

It was because of the trio that when she settled in New York in 1977, where she raised two of their children, Tshidi now 14 and Tsakwe now 20, that she established herself "as a singer with a unique style and sound.

She praised South Africans for possessing tremendous music talents and said they lacked the exposure she had in the US where there were enough facilities.

But, she said, had it not been for a friend who helped her and Abdulla to establish their reputation when they first started their exile life in Zurich, Switzerland, life would have been much harder.

Though technically untrained, Bea has produced her husband's records.

She returns to New York tomorrow.



President Nelson Mandela, Winnie Mandela (partly obscured), national chairman Oliver Tambo and the SACP's Joe Slovo some of the 32 former ANC prisoners at a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday. Pic: MBUZENI ZULU

We will probe all claims of ANC torture — Mandela

By THEMBA MOLEFE

THE ANC is to investigate claims of assault and torture of former prisoners who were held in its camps in Angola, Tanzania and Uganda.

ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela made this announcement yesterday after meeting 16 of the 32 former prisoners.

The move also comes after some of the men broke an agreement with the ANC and went public with accusations of torture and maltreatment in ANC prisons.

The 32 men were released from a prison in Uganda and arrived back in South Africa two weeks ago.

To Page 2

ANC to probe claims

From Page 1

They have been described as the ANC's most notorious spies. Some of them, who each spent up to six years in ANC cells, challenged the organisation to prove they had been State agents.

They broke the agreement with the ANC which called for a moratorium on accusations. They said they had decided to talk to the Press because the organisation had not adhered to the agreement.

"We will investigate every single case at the highest level," Mandela told journalists flanked by some of the men and senior ANC officials.

Dishonest

He said the ANC would provide the group with the best security.

"Let us forget the past and work together to build the organisation," said Mandela.

He said a certain newspaper had falsely attributed a letter to one of the men, Mr Gilbert Sethloke, by saying he claimed the ANC was dishonest.

Sethloke, who was present at the briefing, had distanced himself from the letter, Mandela said.

Camps

Asked whether the ANC still kept prisoners in its camps, Mandela said he had no knowledge of the existence of ANC prisons.

In response to a question about the International Red Cross Society's intention to visit ANC prisons, Mandela said he did not know who the society wanted to see.

Safe

The ANC met the 16 in two separate sessions. The first group comprised 11 men who Mandela said had thrown their lot behind the organisation.

The second consisted of five men who were part of a group of 20 which initially accused the ANC of threatening to kill them.

One of the five men, Mr Ribeiro de Sousa, told journalists he was fully behind the ANC and that after meeting Mandela he felt safe.

Askaris

"If I were to die it would certainly not be the ANC but maybe the AWB or the Askaris," said De Sousa.

In a separate interview Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Mr Chris Hani said seven of the men who had publicly accused the ANC had joined Inkatha while several others were now Askaris.

He denied that he had personally taken part in assaulting or torturing any of the men.

'ANC voice' coming home after 27 years

Star 30/8/91

By Barney Mthombothi
Star Africa Service

LUSAKA — Thomas Sebina-Letlalo is going home at last.

Mr Sebina-Letlalo, or Tom Sebina as he has come to be known, has for the past decade been the voice of the African National Congress, informing the world about the ANC from his base at the organisation's headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia.

He has not set foot in South Africa since he left the country as a 27-year-old, 27 years ago. Now he's coming home, the last of the organisation's senior officials to leave Lusaka.

Indan interview at the almost deserted ANC headquarters in Lusaka, perhaps the last interview he will give in Zambia, Mr Sebina spoke about his years in exile and his homecoming.

For the past 10 years, Tom Sebina's voice has been the voice of the ANC.

"I was thrust into this whole thing, really," he says.

"Most of our leaders were banned and couldn't be quoted back home. I happened to be the only person who was not on the (banned) list."

The road to Lusaka was a roundabout one. He crossed into Botswana (then Bechuanaland) in August 1964, then Tanzania, then went to the Soviet Union for military training.

He came to Lusaka in 1967 to join the ANC's publicity department, helping with the production of the organisation's publication, Mayibuye.

In 1970 he was sent to Czechoslavakia for a year's training in journalism. From there he joined the ANC's Radio Freedom in Tanzania.

He left Dar-es-Salaam in 1973 for Dakar, in Senegal, where he spent eight years.

It was back to Lusaka in 1980, and for eight years South African newspapers could quote him. In 1987 he was added to the banned list. He then simply became "an ANC spokesman".

Exiles: UN officials land in SA tomorrow

JOHANNESBURG. — An advance United Nations party, to herald the return of some 40 000 exiles, arrives in South Africa tomorrow.

The party's arrival signals the first official presence of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in the country.

The seven-member team from Geneva is to hold talks with various parties involved in the repatriation of exiles, as well as investigate the setting up of an office in SA.

A member of the UNHCR team, Mr Mini Akiwuni, said the visit was the "forerunner to the establishment of an adequate UNHCR mission in SA".

He described the visit as purely technical, although talks will be held with the government and the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles.

The visit follows four months of negotiations between the UNHCR and the government, which saw consensus reached on the involvement of the UN body, although a formal agreement still has to be signed. — Sapa (330) CT 4/11/91

SA, UN sign agreement on exiles' return

THE first bilateral agreement between SA and the UN was signed in Geneva yesterday when government and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) agreed on a plan to repatriate an estimated 40 000 SA exiles.

The agreement, 14 months in the making, was formally signed yesterday by SA's ambassador to the UN in Geneva Les Manley and high commissioner Sadako Ogata.

It coincided with the arrival in SA yesterday of a team of six UNHCR officials who will co-ordinate technical details to facilitate the exiles' speedy return.

TIM COHEN
and JONATHON REES

Manley said yesterday's signing meant SA had "crossed the threshold" in its relations with the UN and SA participation in other UN agencies was now possible.

The signing of the treaty will generate foreign financial assistance for the repatriation process, expected to cost about $14m, from governments which have made their substantial pledges conditional on UNHCR involvement.

The UNHCR will interview each applicant who will be required to fill out a voluntary repatriation application form. This will be passed on to the Justice Department, which will advise the UNHCR whether the returnee has indemnity.

At Jan Smuts Airport yesterday, Sudanese UNHCR mission leader Andrew Sokiri, its Africa bureau deputy director, said the organisation was confident of establishing a permanent office in SA.

Sokiri said the two-week mission was a "technical visit".

● Picture: Page 3
● Comment: Page 6

SA, UN sign accord on exiles

(330) CT 5/9/91

Own Correspondents

JOHANNESBURG. — The first bilateral agreement between South Africa and the United Nations was signed in Geneva yesterday when the SA government and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) agreed on a plan to repatriate an estimated 40 000 SA exiles.

The agreement, 14 months in the making, was signed by SA's ambassador to the UN in Geneva, Mr Les Manley, and UN High Commissioner Mr Sadako Ogata. This was confirmed by Minister of Foreign Affiars Mr Pik Botha.

The signing coincided with the arrival in SA yesterday of six UNHCR officials who will co-ordinate technical details to facilitate the exiles' return.

Pledges

Mr Manley said yesterday's signing meant SA had "crossed the threshold" in its relations with the UN and participation in other UN agencies was now possible.

The signing of the treaty will generate foreign financial assistance for the repatriation process, expected to cost about R40 million, from governments which have made their substantial pledges conditional on UNHRC involvement.

The UNHCR will interview all applicants who will fill in application forms which will be passed on to the Department of Justice. The UNHCR will then be advised whether the returnee has indemnity.

UN here to aid exiles

A TEAM from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees arrived in Johannesburg yesterday to assist with the return of 40 000 exiles.

One of the UNHCR team, Mr Andrew Sokire, said on arrival at Jan Smuts Airport that the delegation planned to open a full-time office in South Africa in the near future.

Hopes

Before leaving Geneva, the UNHCR announced that it had reached agreement with the South African Government about the process whereby exiles would return to the country.

Sokire said he had high hopes the visit would help in custom clearances and other problem areas during talks with the Government. - *Sapa.*

Govt, UN sign deal on exiles

Star 5/9/91

330

Political Staff

After months of negotiations, the Government and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) yesterday signed an agreement on the return of exiles.

This is regarded as a breakthrough in efforts to bring home an estimated 36 000 exiles.

South Africa's ambassador to the United Nations, Les Manley, signed the accord at the UNHCR building in Geneva yesterday, the Department of Foreign Affairs said.

Visit

Hours earlier, a seven-member UNHCR delegation arrived in South Africa for a two-week visit to hold discussions with Government officials, the National Co-ordinating Committee for Repatriation (NCCR) and other parties.

The leader of the UNHCR delegation, Andrew Sokiri, told newsmen at Jan Smuts yesterday the purpose of the visit was to set up a temporary office and to work out the details of the memorandum between the UNHCR and the Government.

A Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman said last night the Government had been "ready for quite a while" to sign the accord.

In a brief statement last night Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said the memorandum "on the voluntary repatriation and reintegration of South African returnees" had been signed by Mr Manley and the UNHCR. Details of the agreement, on which some confusion still exists, were not given.

It has not been established whether the agreement provides for a general amnesty for all exiles or whether certain individuals who have committed serious crimes will not return.

Asked to comment on the signing of the agreement, ANC spokesman Saki Macozoma said: "All we are prepared to say is that the agreement should have been signed a long time ago."

In Johannesburg, Mr Sokiri described his delegation as "a technical team" which would hold talks with Government representatives, the NCCR and other interested parties.

"As soon as we have been able to work out the logistics and details of the operation, we will open an office here and the repatriation of exiles will begin," he said.

Returnee claims SAP harassment

330

Star 6/9/91

By Stan Hlophe

A returned exile claims he and his family are being harassed by the police and that his Benoni home has been placed under 24-hour surveillance by secret agents.

Eric Mphahlele Makhubela, a father of five, returned to South Africa with his family in January after being in exile for 12 years.

Mr Makhubela (59) left the country on an exit permit in 1978 because of police harassment. He was granted political asylum in Mozambique, where he lived until 1983, and then left for Zimbabwe.

Yesterday, he showed The Star copies of an affidavit he made to the police saying that on April 16, April 23 and June 5 he was driving along Mitchell Street in Pretoria and was followed by a police van — registration number BFR457B — which overtook him.

"I was ordered to stop and get out of the vehicle, then forced into the back of the police van, which was driven a short distance, and later taken back to my vehicle.

Shoved

"I was shoved and pushed and called a communist and other unprintable names. I can definitely identify the policemen involved at any given identity parade," he stated.

Mr Makhubela said that after making an affidavit he was told that it would take at least three months to complete investigations.

He added that the police actions were not in line with the indemnity granted by the Government to returnees.

"I never committed any criminal offence nor was I brought to any court of law, yet I am being followed like a criminal.

"I fear for the future if police can still act in a surreptitious way like this instead of working towards reconciliation.

"I need a clear explanation from the police why are they putting me under surveillance. I think I am 'clean', and that has been proved by being granted a passport," Mr Makhubela said.

Major Willie Vlotman, of the police directorate in Pretoria, urged Mr Makhubela to contact him to sort out the matter "once and for all".

THE ETHIOPIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH IN SOUTHERN AFRICA
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Soviets expel ANC 330 students

About 100 ANC members are among students from African countries being expelled from the Soviet Union, according to one exile who is studying at Lumumba University in Moscow.

In a telephone call to relatives in Johannesburg, the ANC member (who would not give his name) said the students were told by Soviet authorities last Saturday that they would have to leave the country by November 9. Sapa 6/9/91

No reasons were given.

Most of the ANC cadres are students at a Soviet military academy. Others are studying politics, law and medicine at various institutions.

Not informed

Other African countries affected by the expulsions are Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania and Congo.

The source said the affected people had been enjoying the protection of the Communist Party.

He speculated that the dissolution of the Communist Party was behind the move.

ANC member (who would not give his name) said the students were told by Soviet authorities last Saturday that they would have to leave the country by November 9. Sapa 6/9/91

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The source said the affected people had been enjoying the protection of the Communist Party.

He speculated that the dissolution of the Communist Party was behind the move.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said his organisation had not been informed of the pending expulsions.

"We will comment as soon as our representative in the Soviet Union gives us the information." — Sapa.

Final details of exile pact unresolved

Star 6/9/91

330

By Esmaré van der Merwe
Political Reporter

The return of political exiles who have committed "serious crimes" still hangs in the balance, despite the historic accord signed between the Government and the United High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on Wednesday.

The Department of Foreign Affairs, the National Co-ordinating Committee for Repatriation (NCCR) and the ANC could yesterday not say whether, for example, the alleged Krugersdorp bomber, Hein Grosskopf, would be granted indemnity in terms of the agreement.

Foreign Affairs spokesman Rafique Gangat said the agreement, signed in Geneva on Wednesday, was exactly the same as the draft "memorandum of understanding" initialled in Pretoria last month.

At the time the ANC, other political groups and analysts raised serious doubts about the definition of a "political offence", and the exclusion of people who have committed "serious common law crimes" from indemnity.

Yesterday, Mr Gangat said he did not know whether Grosskopf qualified for indemnity.

But, he said, people who had committed serious common law crimes — "for example, an exile who has murdered his wife, to take it to the extreme" — would not be indemnified.

He denied reports that the UNHCR had pushed for a general amnesty for all exiles, saying the UN body was not prepared to bring home common criminals under its banner.

NCCR national co-ordinator Makekolo Mahlangu-Ngcobo said her understanding of the agreement was that amnesty would be granted to all political exiles.

"We want amnesty for all people who have left the country for a political reason, but not criminals."

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said the ANC remained adamant that all people who had left the country for political reasons should be indemnified.

Mr Gangat said the UNHCR would, in terms of the agreement, "do the preliminary screening" to establish whether exiles qualified for indemnity, after which applications would be handed over to the Department of Justice for a final decision.

An armed policeman keeping watch on residents in Thokoza yesterday. Scores of people have been killed in violence in the wake of Sunday's shooting in the township. Picture: AP

PAC exiles to return despite doubts on pact

330

B/Day 10/9/91

TIM COHEN

TWELVE PAC national executive committee members still in exile would return to SA soon, using the mechanisms to be set up in terms of the agreement between government and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, PAC spokesman Barney Desai said yesterday.

Although the PAC did not endorse the agreement, PAC members in exile would return to SA in terms of the agreement, Desai said.

The PAC did not endorse the agreement because it allowed government to object to the return of an exile, he said.

That, in the PAC's view, constituted something less than a full general amnesty for political exiles.

The PAC, therefore, was adopting a non-committal attitude, neither encouraging exiles to return nor standing in their way if they wished to do so.

But those wishing to return would be assisted by the PAC to do so.

The PAC would comply with the provisions of the UNHCR-government agreement, said Desai.

There were positive aspects to the agreement, such as that it would facilitate funding for the return of exiles, and that government had agreed to the intervention of an international agency.

But the process had been used by government to try get the PAC involved in negotiations, Desai said.

Government's objections to granting amnesty to prisoners held for serious common law offences was "a ruse", because these people were not genuine political exiles in the first place, he said.

Police arrest former exile

330
CT 11/9/9

DURBAN. — A recently returned exile was arrested at Louis Botha Airport here yesterday minutes after a high-powered ANC delegation had seen off US Civil Rights campaigner Mrs Angela Davis.

Mr Sipho Daniel Sithole was arrested by the Criminal Intelligence Service in connection with charges of attempted murder and illegal possession of a firearm in Empangeni in 1984.

ANC spokesman Mr Jeff Radebe said the arrest had serious implications for returned exiles. Mr Sithole was granted indemnity in April.

"If the state continues with prosecution of offences such as this one which are clearly politically motivated then the whole issue of indemnity is a farce," he said.

Police spokesman Major Coert Marais confirmed Mr Sithole's arrest. "The SAP have no knowledge of any indemnity for these criminal charges," he said. — Sapa

I was told to kill UDF activist, inquest told

MARITZBURG — Self-confessed Military Intelligence (MI) agent Sipho Madlala yesterday told the inquest into the death of Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo in Maritzburg that he had not killed anyone before his involvement in hit squads in 1986.

Chief Maphumulo was shot dead at his home on February 25.

Mr Madlala said he had resigned from MI in 1986 after being ordered to assassinate a UDF activist.

He said he was instructed by a Warrant-Officer Wolfgang Warber of the security police to kill UDF recruitment officer Thami Mseleku.

Mr Madlala had watched Mr Mseleku for a few months in 1986, waiting for him to be alone so that he could carry out the order. But the chance never came and the activist was detained.

After Mr Mseleku's release, Mr Madlala returned to Durban where he told his MI boss, a Sergeant Groblaar, that he wanted to resign, but he said the sergeant would not allow this.

But he did resign in 1987 and was later that year approached by two security policemen, a Sergeant du Plessis and Keith Brown, who said they wanted him to spy on the chairman of the SA Railway and Harbours Workers Union.

Mr Madlala said he took up the job and reported to Sergeant Groblaar, who would pay him R750 a month and pass on his report to the security police.

Mr Madlala implied that he did not have direct contact with the security police.

But the lawyer representing the police, Kobus Booyens, pressed Mr Madlala to admit he was a police informer and not a member of MI.

Mr Booyens produced various documents to prove Mr Madlala was paid by the security police.

Earlier, Mr Madlala told how Warrant-Officer Warber had instructed him to infiltrate the ANC after the death of Chief Maphumulo.

Mr Madlala should approach the ANC and tell them he was the assassin responsible for the chief's death. It was hoped the ANC would believe he was a defector.

Mr Madlala testified that Warrant-Officer Warber then instructed him to go to the media and say the ANC had abducted him.

This was intended to discredit the ANC and remove the blame for the murder from the State security forces.

But he had approached two reporters and decided to tell the truth. — Sapa.

Talks on return of exiles

Sowetan 13/9/91 330

TALKS between the Government and the visiting delegation of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees continue in Pretoria today after the group's return from Cape Town last night.

The delegation is in South Africa to discuss "technical" aspects of the repatriation of an estimated 36 000 exiles.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said yesterday talks were proceeding well and "both sides are very happy".

Matters being discussed include points of entry, reception centres, the setting up of an UNHCR office and transport arrangements for the returnees. - *Political Staff.*

A day in the park

Staff Reporter

TO escape the stress of city life over a long weekend, think about the country's national parks for a well-deserved breather...

South Africa's 17 national parks offer a rich variety of natural assets from green forests to desert-like landscapes, golden beaches to dramatic sand dunes, majestic mountains and African bush.

National Parks Board chief executive Dr Robbie Robinson says all South Africans can look at the national parks with new eyes.

"Until now, only affluent whites have had the opportunity of appreciating the beauty of our parks, even though the national parks were open to all races before the repeal of racial legislation.

"Black people dominate our society in terms of numbers. A lot more emphasis will have to be placed on introducing everyone to the national parks."

Robinson says parks offer a value for money package that is unmatched by any holiday.

"From the country's 17 national parks you get the choice of camping, from about R9 to R55 a night for fully equipped huts with toilet and showers to luxurious chalets.

Funeral of MK cadres

Sowetan 13/9/91. (330)

Staff Reporter

TWO Umkhonto we Sizwe cadres who died in exile in Tanzania will be buried this weekend.

Mr Benedict Kgori of Orlando West, Soweto, and Mr Sammy Baepi of Bothaville in the Free State were flown back to South Africa last week.

Kgori of 7504 Orlando West, will be buried at the Avalon Cemetery at 11am tomorrow after a service at 8am at the Orlando West Methodist Church.

Baepi will be buried at Bothaville Cemetery tomorrow.

They left South Africa in 1981 and both died on July 6 1991.

Kgori died of diabetes and Baepi was killed in a car accident.

OB two guilty of murder

TWO Orde Boerevolk members were yesterday found guilty on seven counts of murder and 27 counts of attempted murder in the Durban Supreme Court for attacking a bus with machineguns near KwaMashu in October last year. Sowetan 13/9/91

24-day fast

Mr David Petrus "Piet" Botha and Mr Adriaan Smuts had earlier pleaded guilty to the charges.

Mr Justice Galgut found the men guilty "as they have pleaded".

The rightwingers ended a 24-day fast on Wednesday which was aimed at trying to secure their release as political prisoners. - *South African Press Association.*

Funeral of MK cadres

Sowetan 13/9/91. (330)

Staff Reporter

TWO Umkhonto we Sizwe cadres who died in exile in Tanzania will be buried this weekend.

Mr Benedict Kgori of Orlando West, Soweto, and Mr Sammy Baepi of Bothaville in the Free State were flown back to South Africa last week.

Kgori of 7504 Orlando West, will be buried at the Avalon Cemetery at 11am tomorrow after a service at 8am at the Orlando West Methodist Church.

Baepi will be buried at Bothaville Cemetery tomorrow.

They left South Africa in 1981 and both died on July 6 1991.

Kgori died of diabetes and Baepi was killed in a car accident.

R3,7-m to go for exiles, prisoners

Sowetan
16/9/97

330

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN
Political Correspondent

THE Canadian Government has donated R3,7 million towards the repatriation of South African exiles and resettlement of released political prisoners.

The money, to be given to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, is part of a pledge of R14,3 million which Canada made to ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela when he visited that country last year.

More than R2 million has already been disbursed, most of which has been used to assist released political prisoners.

The Canadian contribution coincides with an appeal by the UNHCR for international assistance following the signing on September 4 of an agreement with the Government which provides for the establishment of a UNHCR office in South Africa and the repatriation of exiles.

Announcing the donation at a meeting of the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on South Africa, held in New Delhi at the weekend, Canadian Minister of External Affairs Ms Barbara McDougall said: "The situation in South Africa is changing but our commitment to support the development needs of the victims of apartheid continues."

The R3,7 million comes from the International Humanitarian Assistance Programme of the Canadian International Development Agency, the Canadian Embassy in Pretoria said.

"With the conclusion of the agreement between the South African Government and the UNCHR, it is expected that the repatriation programme will progress rapidly and further Canadian contributions will made to fulfill Canada's pledge," it said.

Indemnity process 'nearing completion'

(330)

CT 18/9/91

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The government and the ANC were in the "twilight" of the indemnity process for political prisoners and exiles, ANC national executive committee member Mr Matthew Phosa said yesterday.

Mr Phosa, who serves on the government-ANC working group on political prisoners, said there were two remaining categories of political prisoners — those who caused death and those convicted for "mass action" activities.

He said the government had been inconsistent in that it had already released prisoners who had caused death but was refusing to realease prisoners such as McGoos Bar bomber Robert McBride and five others.

In one particular case, an Umkhonto cadre who caused death was not being released because of a motor car theft he committed during the course of his military operation.

Mr Phosa said the ANC had a list of 900 people serving time for "mass action" activities in July. Since then many had been released, but he had been trying for two months to get a list of those released.

He said the prisoner issue remained an obstacle to negotiations.

Mr Phosa said he expected the government to free both McBride and right-wing mass murderer Barend Strydom, as it had consistently categorised them together and had moved them from death row at the same time.

He said hundreds of political prisoners had gone free and thousands of exiles had returned and that the process was now nearing completion.

Indemnity process 'nears end'

PATRICK BULGER

GOVERNMENT and the ANC were in the "twilight" of the indemnity process for political prisoners and exiles, ANC national executive committee member Matthew Phosa said yesterday. BIDaily 18/9/91

Phosa, who serves on the government-ANC working group on political prisoners, said there were two remaining categories of political prisoners — those who caused death and those convicted for mass-related activities.

He said government had been inconsistent in that it had already released prisoners who had caused death but was refusing to release prisoners such as McGoo's Bar bomber Robert McBride and five others.

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Phosa said the ANC had a list of 900 people serving time for mass-related activities in July. Since then many had been released but he had been battling for two months to get a list of those released. (330)

He said the prisoner issue remained an obstacle to negotiations. However, the ANC wanted an interim government and would go ahead with attempts to secure such a government at an all party congress.

Phosa said he expected government to free both McBride and right-wing mass murderer Barend Strydom as it had consistently categorised them together and had moved them from Death Row at the same time.

He said hundreds of political prisoners had gone free and thousands of exiles had returned and that the process was now nearing completion.

Black hair venture

ANTHONY NDLOVU

LEADING cosmetic manufacturer Revlon is involved in a scheme to upgrade black hairdressing.

The company signed an agreement yesterday for a joint venture with the Afro-Hairdressing and Beauty Association of SA (Ahbasa), an affiliate of Fabcos. BIDaily 18/9/91.

Revlon will sponsor the undertaking to the tune of R600 000 over two years. Some of the money will be spent on designing a home hairdressing unit for use by "backyard" salons.

Ahbasa marketing MD Xolani Khubeka said a substantial amount of the money would support an administration infrastructure.

"Abhasa believes the venture means backyard hair salons will soon have an opportunity to enjoy similar business opportunities to the mainstream beauty industry," he said.

He said his association would now be able to open offices nationwide.

Seminar on jobs for exiles

B|Day 19|9|91 330

PATRICK BULGER

REPRESENTATIVES of the ANC and Azapo will meet big business today in an attempt to secure jobs for thousands of returning exiles and freed political prisoners.

They will be joined by a representative of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) at a day-long seminar hosted by the Development Bank of SA. About 75 businessmen, representing SA's biggest corporations such as Anglo American, Gencor and Sasol, will take part.

The closed session conference is taking place at the request of the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Return of SA Exiles (NCCR). Although jobs for exiles and ex-prisoners will be a priority, SA's unemployment crisis will also be examined.

"The purpose is to sensitise human resources managers to the job needs of returnees and to make organisations more conscious of the dire need to start doing something about unemployment," Development Bank human resources group manager Jannie Zaaiman said yesterday.

The conference will be addressed by, among others, JCI economist Ronnie Bethlehem, who will provide unemployment statistics; ANC welfare head Winnie Mandela, who will speak on the effects of unemployment on township life; UNHCR representative D Fowler, who will explain the modus operandi of the organisation; and Azapo secretary-general Don Nkadimeng, who will speak on what job opportunities that interest the liberation movements.

SAP 'running a press-gang'

Soweten 19/9/91. 330

AN ANC member has claimed that he was living in hiding after being assaulted by police who tried to recruit him as an agent.

Mr Tommy Nhlapho of Meadowlands, Soweto has filed two complaints with the ANC.

He alleged that police wanted him to help identify other returned exiles and offered to pay him for information about the returnees' activities.

The ANC's information and legal departments have supported Nhlapho's

By SONTI MASEKO

claims.

Organisation spokeswoman Ms Gill Marcus said reports from regions countrywide were being received from members alleging that they were being picked up or kidnapped and offered money to identify other returning exiles and what they were doing.

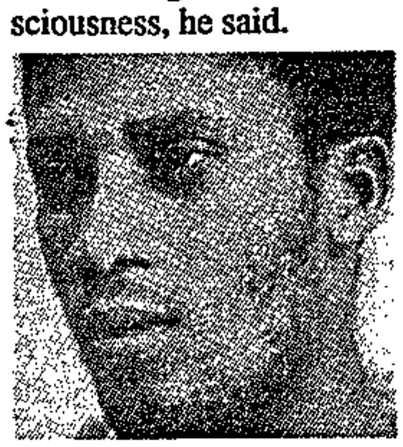
"It is a widespread thing and it is reaching a point where people abroad are not willing to come back after receiving such reports," she said.

Spokesman for Soweto police Captain Joseph Ngobeni said Nhlapho's allegations were being viewed seriously.

"I would urge him to come forward and make a sworn statement. He can make a statement to his lawyer but we need it to investigate his allegations thoroughly," Ngobeni said.

Nhlapho went into exile in August 1984 and came back into the country in April this year. He said he was picked up at dawn on August 19 by seven policemen, four whites and three blacks in private clothes.

He said he was taken into a minibus and a rubber tube was repeatedly pulled over his face to suffocate him. At one stage he lost consciousness, he said.



TOMMY NHLAPHO

Cleaners' strike disrupts classes

VERA VON LIERES

THE number of Natal schools affected by the more than week-long wage strike by about 7 000 cleaning staff rose to 300 yesterday, the Transport and General Workers Union (TGWU) said.

TGWU assistant general secretary Randall Howard said it was not yet clear how many schools had closed as a result of deteriorating health conditions.

The Phoenix area in Durban was the worst hit with about 64 schools severely affected. Other badly affected areas included Verulam and Chatsworth.

The strike, which started on September 5, has affected mainly Indian schools.

Howard said parent, teacher, and student bodies were pressing the House of Delegates to ensure workers were given decent wages.

The union said earlier this week some pupils were sent home because of the unhealthy conditions, some had not attended classes for the past week and others attended morning classes only.

Workers — who are employed by subcontracting companies — are demanding a monthly minimum wage of R1 000. Companies affected by the strike include Sneller Cleaning Services and Supercare Cleaning.

Howard said the union was also campaigning for the establishment of an industrial council in the contract cleaning industry to ensure wage agreements were extended to the whole industry.

Monthly wages, currently set by the Wage Board, ranged between R400 and R500, he said.

A meeting with employers was expected next week.

Big business asked for aid

PATRICK BULGER

BIG business is to be approached to provide immediate relief for returning exiles, says National Co-Ordinating Committee for the Return of SA Exiles (NCCR) executive member Moss Chikane.

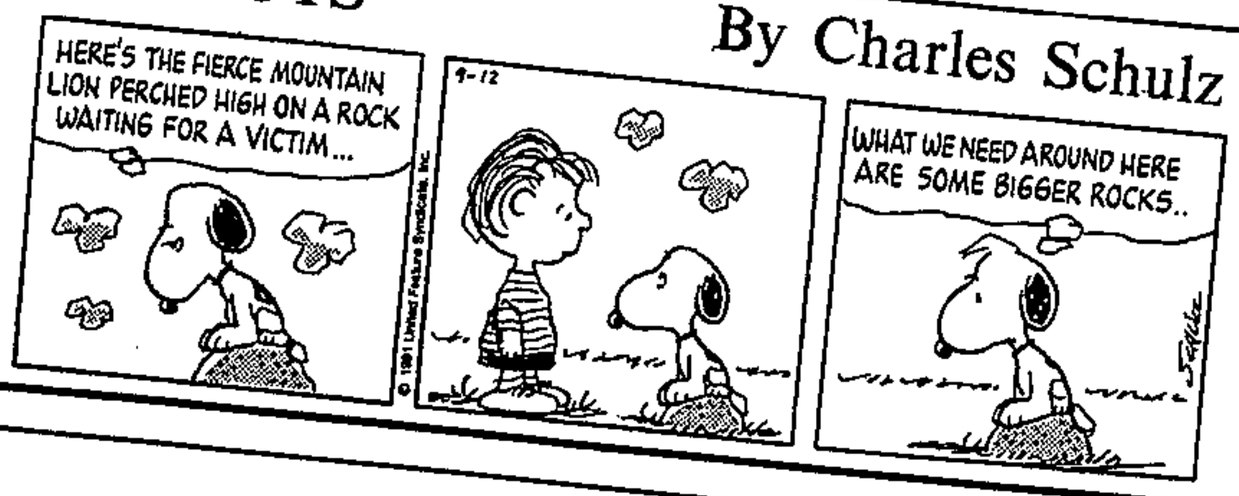
Although he would not put a figure on the amount needed by the NCCR, ANC welfare department official Dali Mpofu has estimated that about R2m would cover the immediate needs of exiles who have already returned.

Chikane was speaking after a day-long meeting yesterday between the ANC, Azapo, a UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) representative, and businessmen. The meeting was hosted by the Development Bank of SA.

Chikane said the meeting had helped develop an understanding of the constraints business faced in providing new jobs. He said it would be followed by more meetings.

PEANUTS

By Charles Schulz



Winnie welcome for political exiles

MRS Winnie Mandela is to welcome former political prisoners Mandla Maseko and Boyce Bahuli and about 100 returned exiles at a rally in Alexandra on Sunday. (330)

The rally will take place at the Alexandra East Bank Hall. Several bands will perform during the rally.

Maseko, released in July, was sentenced to 23 years behind bars in 1988 for Umkhonto we Sizwe activities. Bahuli was sentenced to 10 years during the Silverton trial.

- *Sapa* Sowetan 20/9/91

ANC returned exiles hailed

JOHANNESBURG (330 Cr 23/9/91) — ANC national executive member Mr Popo Molefe yesterday hailed returned exiles and freed political prisoners as heroes of the struggle. "You carried the banner of the liberation during the darkness that clouded our country," he said at an indoor rally here to welcome 14 exiles and former prisoners. — Sapa

ANC's job call to industry

ST 26/9/91

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Natal region of the ANC yesterday called on commerce and industry to assist in the reintegration of exiles currently flooding into Natal by offering them employment.

ANC leaders said the willingness to employ exiles would "go a long way" in easing the process. — Sapa (330)

4 cities chosen as major landing points for exiles

PORT ELIZABETH. — Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth have been picked by United Nations officials as the major points at which political exiles will land when they are flown to South Africa in December or January.

● Meanwhile, a limited number of senior research fellowships have been offered by Rhodes University in Grahamstown to returning exiles wishing to further their studies in South Africa.

A university spokeswoman said the fellowships would be tenable in various departments and research institutes and were intended for post-graduate researchers. The fellowships would be valid for six months.

(330) CT 27/9/91

Upgrading of squatter sites

LINDA ENSOR

CAPE TOWN — The first contracts in the Independent Development Trust (IDT) R750m capital subsidy scheme to provide serviced land to the poor were signed with four developing agencies yesterday.

IDT housing director Ben van der Ross said the remaining 104 contracts would be signed over the next two months. Included in these contracts would be four projects involving a total of about 29 000 sites for the upgrading of squatter camps, rather than the provision of serviced sites.

Once difficult community negotiations had been finalised, contracts would be signed for upgrading about 10 000 sites in Soweto-by-the-Sea in Port Elizabeth, 11 000 in Besters camp near Durban, 4 000 in Namibian Freedom Square in Bloemfontein and 4 000 sites in Phola Park on the Reef.

The four contracts, worth R13,7m, signed yesterday were for a total of 1 827 sites and were signed with developers who had worked closely with the community in drawing up their plans.

Foreign aid flows in for SA's exiles

w\mail 27/9-3/10/91 330

By SIZIWE MAZWAYI

WITH the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) preparing to set up office in South Africa next month, aid for repatriation of exiles has started flowing in in earnest.

The UNHCR itself indicated in April its willingness to provide the estimated R113,2-million necessary for repatriation. However, this will not go far in providing for an estimated 40 000 exiles. The process depends heavily on aid from foreign governments.

At present, the balance sheet reads as follows:

- Canada last year pledged R14,6-million for repatriation of exiles and resettlement of political prisoners. About R7,6m of this has already been made available.
- Britain intends giving the UNHCR R2,5-million to help exiles reintegrate into society, says British embassy representative David Slinn.
- The United States has promised R11,32-million to the UNHCR and is "looking at other programmes, mostly educational", according to an embassy spokesman in Pretoria.
- Australia has donated R5,2-million through a non-governmental organisation (NGO), says embassy representative David Sprott.
- Sweden has pledged R5,4-million to the UNHCR.
- Austria has, through an NGO called Austrian Service for Development Corporation, given R3,4-million to the NCCR.
- France has contributed R4-million through a NGO, Criaa, according to the French embassy.
- Portugal donates money to the UNHCR for its broad activities, rather than for specific countries.
- Belgium is in a similar position.
- The Netherlands confirmed that it would make a contribution available to the UNHCR. A spokesperson for the Dutch embassy said the amount had not yet been finalised.
- Italy "will certainly be involved in the process", according to embassy first secretary Alessandro Cortese.
- Finland made a contribution of R350 000 to the NCCR last year, and has contributed the same amount to the UNHCR this year. Embassy charge d'affaires Hannu Uusi-Videnoja explained that the contribution was made before the September 4 amnesty agreement between South Africa and the UNHCR.

NEWS ROUND-UP

No cash for ANC's returned exiles

8 Times 29/9/91

330

HUNDREDS of returned ANC exiles have not received a R2 225 settling-in allowance promised by the organisation, and some of them have become bitter about it, writes RYAN CRESSWELL.

More than 100 angry exiles, many of them trained Umkhonto we Sizwe members, confronted ANC officials in the organisation's Durban office this week.

ANC spokesman Henry Mahkayer admitted that exiles who had returned to Natal since June had not been given the grant because the "coffers ran dry".

ANC head office spokesman Gill Marcus said the allowance was being paid late in most areas of the country.

She said: "Obviously this payment does take some time. The money has to be generated by the ANC itself."

The returning exiles are in for a tough time because there are more than eight-million unemployed people in South Africa. Many of the jobless exiles are teachers, mechanics and even doctors with foreign qualifications.

Bid to get exiles home by Xmas

Sowetan 1/10/91

330

SAPA

RETURNING Eastern Cape exiles could have a straight passage home if plans for East London's Ben Schoeman Airport to receive direct international flights bringing exiles home for Christmas succeed.

This follows efforts by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees to facilitate the speedy return of exiles by Christmas.

Meetings between various Government departments, the UNHCR, the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles and the managers of Ben Schoeman and Port Elizabeth's HF Verwoerd airports were held recently to discuss the matter.

The Border co-ordinator of the NCCR, Mr Joe Jonjolo, said yesterday he hoped the operations would begin within the next two months.

He said discussions had been held and it was still to be decided whether Ben Schoeman or HF Verwoerd airport would be used.

However, all indications were that East London would be used and his organisation was waiting for the go-ahead to begin preparations.

The manager of East London Airport, Mr GJ van Zyl, confirmed he had held discussions with the Department of Foreign Affairs and the NCCR about the two airports.

"I made it clear that East London cannot handle anything bigger than a normal 737 or the new 320 airbus," he said.

His other condition was that the flights should not interfere with the airport's normal domestic programme.

Van Zyl said, however, the matter was still being discussed and nothing was definite.

Exiles are introduced

330

SEVEN returned African National Congress exiles were introduced to their community in Mangaung township Soweto near Bloemfontein on Sunday.

Branch organiser Mr Emanuel Nchocho said the occasion was to familiarise township residents with the exiles. Knowing who they are would help if they were attacked by "the forces of darkness". 2|10|91

The exiles are Mr Bojosi Moadire, his wife Mrs M Moadire, Mr Jeffrey Metsing, Mr Mokhooa Togoe, Mr Edwin Kolodi, Mr Motse Morake and Mr Zolile Spokes Khantsi.

Sapa

Unskilled returnees seen as source of instability

Star 3/10/91

330

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

Unskilled returning exiles could become a major destabilising factor in South African society without proper education and training, Dr Frans Barker, acting chairman of the National Manpower Commission, warned yesterday.

Dr Barker was addressing a national symposium titled "Manpower development in the new South Africa" held in Pretoria.

The majority of exiles currently returning had very high expectations but very low skills levels, said Dr Barker.

Skills shortages and a predicted massive oversupply of semi and unskilled labour became the focus of the symposium — and delegates have called on the Government to plough more funds into skills training.

Dr Barker said the shortage of skilled labour would become the greatest limiting factor in higher economic growth in the new South Africa.

Companies wishing to invest in a post-apartheid future should give the highest attention to teaching management skills and providing hands-on experience, he said.

In the public sector the majority of positions, especially senior positions, were in white male hands.

"This cannot continue, but if proper training and education is not provided, standards will drop — an outcome which nobody wants," he said.

It was also well-known that SA's ratio of university to technikon students was completely the wrong way round.

However, despite the skilled labour shortages, employers using skilled migrants and not training local workers were doing a disservice to necessary economic empowerment, Dr Barker added.

Department of Manpower director-general Joel Fourie told delegates that the perception that certain jobs should be regarded as inferior must be removed, as there was already an oversupply of academically trained people in the labour market.

He said State tax concessions could possibly be made on condition, for instance, that training courses concerned were in the directions in which critical skills shortages existed.

Cosatu's Human Resources Committee co-ordinator Adrienne Bird told delegates that the State and employers would have to "relinquish unilateralism" in training and all other labour-related issues if they were genuinely committed to change.

"It appears to Cosatu that while (the State and employers) are talking about the 'new South Africa', they are still holding on to key elements of the status quo," she said.

● Cosatu withdrew from the National Manpower Commission on Tuesday, calling instead for the creation of a national forum of employers, Government and trade unions to negotiate all macro-economic issues during the transitional period.

BITTER REWARD

FM 4/10/91 (330)

About 2 000 returned ANC exiles, promised a settling-in fee by the organisation as well as help with accommodation, are still waiting for their money. Regional ANC offices are facing growing bitterness and anger among the exiles.

More than 100 former exiles vented their frustration last week when they confronted officials in the southern Natal office, demanding their R2 225 settling-in fee and "beds and blankets" they said had been promised to them.

Information officer Henry Mahkayer says the mood was initially confrontational but, after explaining that since June the "repatriation coffers had run dry" and that they would be paid as soon as the ANC leadership raised the money, the former exiles, including trainee Umkhonto we Sizwe members, left the office.

"It was the comrades' democratic right to find out about the money they were supposed to get. Office members explained the position to them," he says.

Lack of funds is affecting former exiles throughout SA, particularly those who returned after June. Before then returning ANC members were given R300 from the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of SA Exiles and R2 225 from the organisation.

The ANC is also expecting the UN to help with the costs of those returning later this year but, with an estimated 40 000 waiting to come back, costs will be high. ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus says the 2 000-plus members waiting for payment will get their money "in the forseeable future."

He adds: "We are also making an effort to find employment for returnees and have appealed to the private sector for help. Many of the former exiles have valuable skills — including teachers and doctors — and could make a valuable contribution to the economy."

Return of 24 000 refugees and exiles planned

(330 CT 29 10/91)

LONDON — An amazing degree of co-operation between the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and South African government departments is envisaged in the programme to repatriate and reintegrate about 24 000 exiles and refugees over the next year.

This emerges from comprehensive details of the programme released last week by the Geneva-based UN agency.

Some 6 000 exiles have already returned since the government unbanned the ANC, PAC and other formerly proscribed organisations 20 months ago.

But the programme to repatriate a further 24 000 people in just five months is an exercise unprecedented in South Africa.

The UNHCR is committed to providing the logistics for this programme in terms of the Memorandum of Understanding reached with the South African government on September 4.

Salaries

According to the UNHCR programme, its "main implementing partner" will be the National Coordinating Committee on Repatriation, which is to be "strengthened by the UNHCR with personnel and training".

In South Africa "salaries and related administrative costs of... the NCCR will be covered" by the UNHCR".

One area where NCCR staffing will be strengthened in particular, is counselling.

"In the Cape, Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal, Transvaal and Orange Free State ... there will be NCCR counselling teams comprising one project manager, one senior counsellor, one finance and administrative officer and four to eight individual counsellors and support staff.

"The individual counsellors will be responsible for a designated group of returnees."

The UNHCR says that "protection and the sensitive nature of the operation demand a relatively large contingent of UNHCR staff in South Africa.

"UNHCR envisages the temporary deployment of 24 international staff and the recruitment of 17 local staff members."

Transport home

Both the UNHCR and NCCR will "collaborate closely with relevant government departments for programme activities relating to health, community services, vulnerable groups, education and employment".

The UNHCR's International Organisation for Migration will provide transport home from at least eight African countries and several elsewhere in the world, to all returnees with no alternative means of return.

Following analysis, it was decided that "the most cost-effective (method) proved to be charter aircraft, with the exception of (from) Lesotho and Swaziland where buses will be used.

Once in South Africa, returnees for whom other accommodation is not immediately available will stay at reception centres. Meals will be provided for an average of five days for up to 4 000 — mainly the sick, the elderly and those awaiting family reunion.

Contribution

"After departure from the reception centres, cash grants for food will be provided for a planned period of six months.

The cost for this was calculated on the basis of the nutriionally acceptable food basked of the Government of South Africa, using September 1991 average supermarket prices.

"It amounts to under $2 (about R5,60) per person per day."

The UNHCR envisages giving those with only their 50 kg baggage allowance a "contribution towards the purchase of basic household utensils," determined on an individual basis, but averaging roughly $90 (about R250) per person.

"For the lowest-income households, it will include one bed, one mattress, one chair, one table, one blanket, as well as a cooking stove and saucepan."

On the question of gaining accommodation in South Africa, where there is an acute shortage, the UNHCR said this was "recognised as a potential source of conflict between returnees and the prior homeless. UNHCR aims to provide sufficient assistance to prevent destitution, while not appearing to give undue advantage to returnees".

After individual assessment, rental subsidies costed at $1,05 (R2,95) per person per day for a six-month period for 15 000 beneficiaries are planned.

Single-parent families and other "vulnerable" returnees will benefit from an allocation of about $200 (R560) each for a target population of 1 500, "to complement support they may receive from local services".

Budgeted amount

The UNHCR also intends helping with education, though limited to the first year only. A contribution of $150 (R420) each for up to 7 000 returnees is forseen.

On counselling for vocational and technical training, the NCCR will implement a programme "in close collaboration with the Manpower and Training Directorate of the Department of Manpower". The budgeted amount is $150 each for up to 5 000 people.

The UNHCR will also seek to "ensure that returnees register as unemployed to allow them access to state-funded training programmes".

"Allocations have also been made to assist suitably qualified returnees to become self-sufficient by establishing businesses in the informal sector of the economy. The sector will aim to assist up to 2 000 returnees at a cost of $400 (R1 120) each."

The UNHCR says the assistance plan has a unique feature: access to the main components will be dependent on the efforts of individual returnees to become self-reliant immediately.

Azapo, PAC reject exile amnesty

AZAPO and the PAC have rejected the government's general amnesty for the return of some 40 000 South African exiles scattered around the world.

Last month the government announced the pardoning of all those who left the country for political reasons, but exiles have to apply to Pretoria through the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

No Azapo or PAC exiles have responded to this announcement, only ANC exiles.

Azapo's publicity secretary Strini Moodley said as long as Pretoria decided who could come back the application through the UN was meaningless.

There were some 9 000 Azapo members in exile.

PAC general secretary Benny Alexander also dismissed the government's amnesty and called on the authorities to allow everyone to return.

"No one should apply to Pretoria through UNHCR. If the government is serious about restoring peace it should allow all to return unhindered."

PAC 'voice' back, but not happy

DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Political Staff

MR WATERS TOBOTI, the man behind the Pan Africanist Congress's voice in Tanzania, has returned home temporarily from exile, not as a victorious freedom fighter, but as an unhappy political activist saddened by the poverty, violence, unemployment and educational mess in South Africa.

Incarcerated for three years on Robben Island for PAC-related activities from 1963, he left South Africa in 1982 to take up arms.

However, he ended up in the movement's department of information and publicity, before being posted to Zimbabwe, where he was chief PAC representative from 1985 until 1988, when he returned to Tanzania to head the department.

He returned home last month on a visit which will take him to this month's Patriotic Front conference, organised by the Afrian National Congress, PAC and Azanian People's Organisation, in Durban.

The gathering of liberation movements was necessary to strengthen "our thrust against the forces of liberation and imperialism", he said.



Mr Toboti

The "unity of the oppressed" also would be one of the most important topics dicussed.

"My feeling is that the Patriotic Front must be able to address the feelings and aspirations of the oppressed and dispossessed African majority."

Still wedded to its armed struggle, the PAC is not interested in government plans for a multi-party conference.

He recalled that PAC president Mr Clarence Makwetu said last month: "We have said it in the past, we are saying it today, and we will say it tomorrow, that we will not have anything to do with a multi-party conference."

Spelling out PAC demands for a transfer of power, he said: "We don't want a transfer of power from the National Party to the PAC, we want power transferred from the white minority to the African majority."

This majority could be any political party.

He said: "A constituent assembly will be a fitting mechanism to democratise the political system and show if De Klerk (President F W de Klerk) is sincere.

"I can see he's beginning to vacillate, he's not sincere."

Recruiting and training for the PAC's army was a "serious issue".

He added: "We have not denounced the armed struggle . . we will never denounce it. We have not suspended our armed struggle."

The armed struggle would continue as long as the SADF, security police and SAP existed.

"That is how people in the PAC feel, how our armed forces feel, and the feelings at grassroots level."

Coming home did not excite him.

"When I left the country 10 years ago, I said to myself: 'When I come back, I'll return victorious and with honour.' Today I have come back to nothing."

The people were in a worse position than when the PAC was banned in 1960.

Poverty was rife, educational institutions were in a mess, violence rampant, and the unemployment rate was approaching 9-million.

Exiles were far better off, he said.

(330) (K28) ARG 14/10/91

Exiled artist dies in New York

Sowetan 18/10/91. 330

By ELLIOT MAKHAYA

DUMILE Feni, one of South Africa's top artists who has been in exile for 23 years, died yesterday morning after a heart-attack.

Feni left South Africa in 1968 and has been in exile in New York ever since. Ninety-four of his drawings were exhibited at the Grahamstown National Festival in July this year.

The same works are presently being exhibited at Wits University's art galleries in Johannesburg.

It was while being treated for TB at Santa Hospital in Johannesburg in 1964 that Feni's exceptional talent was spotted. He was sponsored by a gallery in 1966 and held his first one-man exhibition at Gallery 101.

The content of most of his work deals with the social position and the problems of identity for the African in township and urban life.

Ordeal

Bill Ainslie once said that Feni painted the raw material of his life in Soweto and that it was a life of real ordeal. Perhaps the all-pervading theme of his art, is the tragedy of man.

Feni has held numerous one-man exhibitions - from London, to New York, Brussels and Johannesburg. In 1971 he took first prize with a bronze sculpture in the art competition of the African Studies Center at the University of California.

Two years later he was awarded first prize for a drawing at Sao Paolo Biennale.

His work has been acquired by many important local public collections including the South African National Gallery, Durban Art Gallery and Pretoria Art Museum.

Commissions include a sculpture of Louis Armstrong and a "composition'' study of Chief Albert Luthuli.

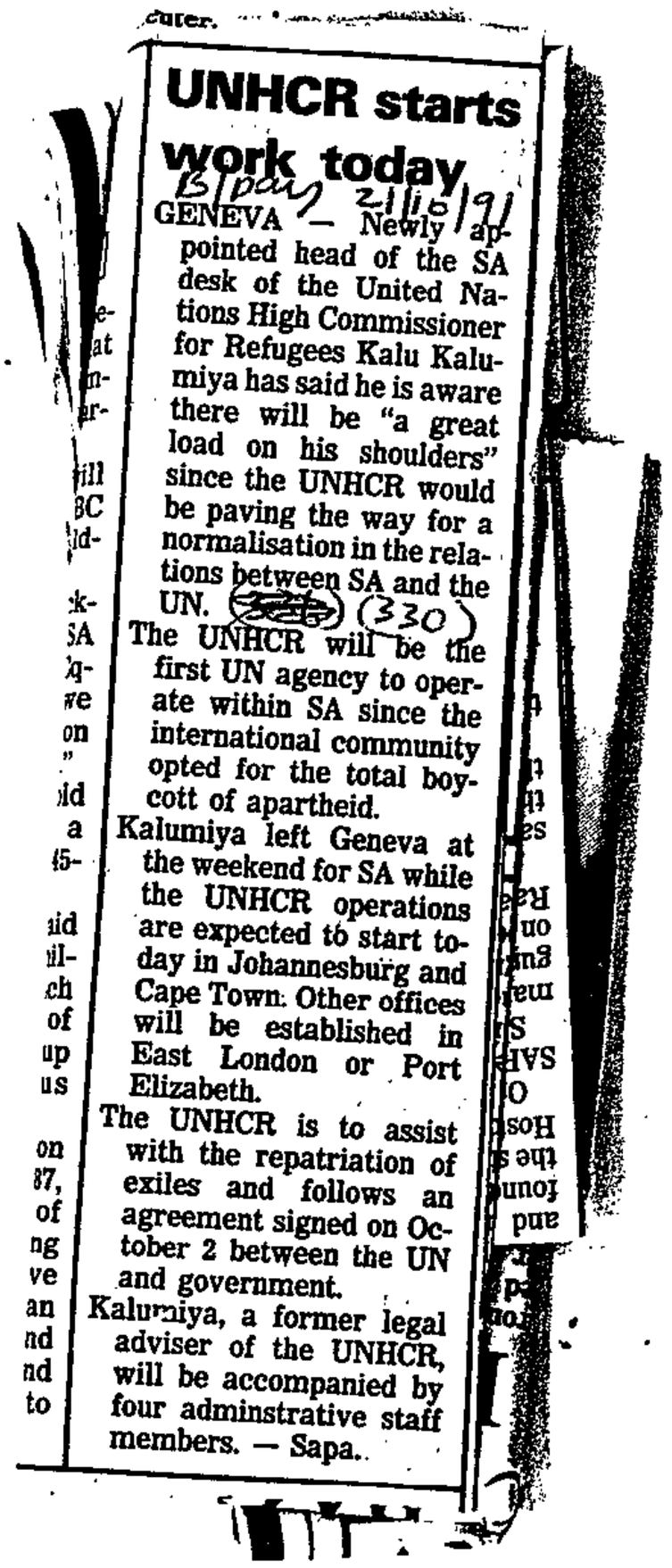
Citizen 26/10/91

Sad loss of Dumile Feni – ANC

330

THE ANC said on Friday it had received with shock the news of the death of South African sculptor Dumile Feni, in New York on October 16.

"Comrade Dumile Feni was a sculptor of great renown who through his work represented, nationally and internationally, the hardships and aspirations of our people," the ANC said in a statement.



UNHCR starts work today

B Pay 21/10/91

GENEVA — Newly appointed head of the SA desk of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Kalu Kalumiya has said he is aware there will be "a great load on his shoulders" since the UNHCR would be paving the way for a normalisation in the relations between SA and the UN. (330)

The UNHCR will be the first UN agency to operate within SA since the international community opted for the total boycott of apartheid.

Kalumiya left Geneva at the weekend for SA while the UNHCR operations are expected to start today in Johannesburg and Cape Town. Other offices will be established in East London or Port Elizabeth.

The UNHCR is to assist with the repatriation of exiles and follows an agreement signed on October 2 between the UN and government.

Kalumiya, a former legal adviser of the UNHCR, will be accompanied by four adminstrative staff members. — Sapa.

D-Day for matric pupils tomorrow

Sowetan 22/10/91,

TOMORROW is D-Day for nearly 300 000 full-time matric candidates who will sit for examinations under the Department of Education and Training.

A DET spokesman in Pretoria said 293 000 candidates - 50 000 more than last year - were expected to sit for the final exams. This figure, a record number for Standard 10 exams, includes the self-governing and independent states, except Transkei.

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

The first paper to be written tomorrow afternoon is Typing (Standard Grade). The last papers (Geography and Practical Agriculture), will be written on November 22.

"Preparations have been done with the enormous task of preparing examination papers, printing and collating and dispatching them to 1 900 examination centres.

"The services of a security company have been secured to ensure the best possible security regarding the transport and handling of the exam papers.

"Invigilators have been specially trained to prevent irregularities from occurring in the exam rooms.

"Study guides for all the important subjects for matric have been made available by the DET to assist pupils who have lost valuable school and study time for a variety of reasons."

About 10 000 examiners and sub-examiners will start marking papers on December 1. It is expected the marking will be completed by the middle of December. Results are expected to be available early in January.

A DET spokesman for the Johannesburg region said it was not too late for pupils to make a concerted effort to pass the exams.

He said a special effort had been made by some schools to catch up with parts of the syllabus which had not been completed. This was by either going to school early or staying late. "The right study method can make the difference between passing and failing the exams."

UN to set up office to aid exiles

Sowetan 22/10/91, 330

A UNITED Nations High Commission for Refugees team will arrive in South Africa tomorrow to set up office - including one at Jan Smuts Airport - to facilitate the return of up to 36 000 exiles.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr Rafiq Gangat, confirmed yesterday that three UNHCR officials would arrive tomorrow to set up office in the country.

The team would be led by Mr Kallu Kalumiya, the newly-appointed head of the UNHCR's South Africa desk and a former senior legal adviser at the organisation.

Gangat said the balance of the UNHCR staff to be based inside the country would follow in a few weeks' time.

Sowetan Correspondent

The offices would be opened in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Pretoria, the Free State and at Jan Smuts Airport.

The opening of UNHCR offices in the country follows months of negotiations with the Government on the UNHCR's role in the repatriation of exiles, officially endorsed in an agreement signed between the two parties in Geneva this month.

Repatriation co-ordinator resigns post

330

Sowetan 22/10/91

THE national co-ordinator of the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles, Ms Mankekolo Mahlangu-Ngcobo, resigned her post yesterday.

Ms Mahlangu-Ngcobo, herself a returned exile, said she tendered her resignation after the NCCR executive failed to renegotiate her employment contract.

"Although I was in charge nationally of the repatriation programme, I had no executive authority and could not even hire my own secretary. I felt that these constraints hampered my work.

"One has to have authority to properly meet the reponsibilities associated with the national repatriation programme," she said.

At a meeting yesterday, a letter from Mahlangu-Ngcobo asking for her contract to be renegotiated was discussed, but the NCCR executive refused to accede to her request for more authority.

Doctorate

She said there were problems with her appointment soon after her return from the United States where she was studying for her doctorate in theology.

"The terms of my appointment were settled before I arrived. There were personal discussions on the matter as that would have involved a costly trip to America for a member of the NCCR executive. And as it was for a good cause, I decided to give up my studies and to return offer my assistance in the repatriation programme."

Ms Mahlangu-Ngcobo said she would return to the US to complete thesis.- *Sapa.*

R80m budgeted to return exiles

THE UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has drawn up an R80m budget to return 30 000 exiles to SA. (330)

Although the budget has yet to be officially announced, a diplomatic source and ANC repatriation head Jackie Selebi yesterday confirmed the figure.

Selebi said the indemnity process was drawing to a close and that 9 000 of the ANC's estimated 20 000 exiles had submitted indemnity applications. However, as wives and children did not need indemnity, the applications covered virtually all the ANC's exiles. Bday 22/10/91

We have not had a lot of problems with indemnities," he said. Sensitive cases still had to be dealt with. Exiled bomber Hein Grosskopf had submitted an indemnity application which would be forwarded to President F W de Klerk with a police report. But in "99,9%" of cases, the ANC was not expecting problems.

PATRICK BULGER

Selebi said the UNHCR budget — a third of which would be spent on transporting exiles home — would otherwise go towards providing bursaries and education for the returning exiles.

Selebi said talks were being held with a number of educational and vocational training institutes. The UNHCR was trying to avoid handouts to exiles and wanted them to be trained for jobs instead.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that the National Co-Ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of SA exiles — the local implementing body of the programme — refused yesterday to renew the contract of its national co-ordinator Mankekolo Mahlangu-Ngcoco. Citing a lack of executive authority as her reason, she said she had resigned and would return to her studies in the US.

R80m budget for ANC exiles

(336)

Own Correspondent CT 22/10/91

JOHANNESBURG. — The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has drawn up an R80-million budget to bring back to South Africa 30 000 exiles, most of whom have been cleared by the government to return.

ANC repatriation head Mr Jackie Selebi said the indemnity process was drawing to a close and that 9 000 of the ANC's estimated 20 000 exiles had submitted indemnity applications so far. However, as wives and children did not need indemnity, the applications covered virtually all the ANC's exiles.

"We have not had a lot of problems with indemnities."

Sensitive cases still had to be dealt with, he said. Exiled bomber Mr Hein Grosskopf — one of the most difficult cases — had submitted an indemnity application which would be forwarded to President F W de Klerk with a police report. But in "99,9%" of cases the ANC was not expecting problems.

Mr Selebi said the UNHCR budget — a third of which would be spent on transporting exiles — would mostly go towards providing bursaries and education for the exiles.

● The national co-ordinator of the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles, Ms Mamkekolo Mahlangu-Ngcobo, resigned her post yesterday after the NCCR failed to renegotiate her employment contract.

Violence 'threat to exiles' return'

Star 24/10/91

By Esmaré van der Merwe
Political Reporter

Ongoing violence might threaten the rate of return of thousands of exiles to South Africa, the new head of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) contingent in South Africa warned on his arrival yesterday.

Speaking at Jan Smuts Airport, Kallu Kalumiya said he hoped initiatives to curb the violence would be successful because it would be impossible to create "islands of protection for returnees".

His team would take very seriously its task of facilitating the safe and dignified return of exiles as agreed with the Government.

The arrival of Mr Kulumiya and his deputy, Bob White, signals the official start to the repatriation process after months of sensitive negotiations.

About 80 UNHCR staff, most of whom will be based in Johannesburg, arrive in December. Smaller offices will be set up in Pretoria, Cape Town and East London.

Mr Kalumiya said the first group of exiles would arrive early next month, and UNHCR offices in other countries had begun the process of registration for the estimated 30 000 exiles wanting to return voluntarily.

Exiles to return by April — UN

330 CT 24/10/91

LONDON. — The return of an estimated 30 000 South African political exiles is scheduled to be completed by April next year, Mrs Sylvana Foa, chief of public information for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, said yesterday.

The process is expected to cost $28,35 million (about R80m), of which over a third has already been raised from contributions from member states, she said.

Mrs Foa said two UNHCR officials had recently arrived in Johannesburg to open an office to oversee the programme, after the UN agency and South African government reached agreement on September 4, following protracted negotitions.

The chief of mission in South Africa is Mr C K Calumiya. His deputy is Mr Robert White.

Although the UN estimated there were about 40 000 exiles who qualified to return, she said about 30 000 were expected to want to return under the UNHCR's auspicies.

UN man arrives in SA

330
500 words for 25/10/91

THE head of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in South Africa, Mr Kallu Kalumiya, has arrived in South Africa to oversee the repatriation of refugees to South Africa.

Kalumiya said more UNHCR staff were expected in South Africa soon. They would be based in Johannesburg, with smaller offices in other centres, according to reports.

Some 30 000 refugees are estimated to be awaiting repatriation to South Africa. - *Sapa.*

Exiles talk about return to SA

330
Sowetan
30/10/91

MORE than 50 returned exiles yesterday launched a two-day workshop at Lefika Camp in Hammanskraal to discuss ways of easing their reintegration into South Africa.

The workshop was organised by the Pretoria Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles.

Mr Moffat Msomi of the PCCR, who led the workshop, said an important issue was involving returnees in developmental projects which would have longterm benefits.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, also represented at the workshop, has indicated he will help the repatriation process and look into the welfare of returnees.

Development groups are also helping with accommodation and security.

The workshop ends today with the election of a working committee on developmental projects. - *Sowetan Correspondent.*

Italy aids exiles

JOHANNESBURG. — The Italian government, with the Soweto city council, is to embark on a R10-million project to provide accommodation for returning exiles. — Sapa (330) CT 31/10/91

Soweto home for exiles

330
Sowetan 1/11/91

THE Italian government has given R10 million to build a community development centre in Soweto for the housing and training of returning exiles.

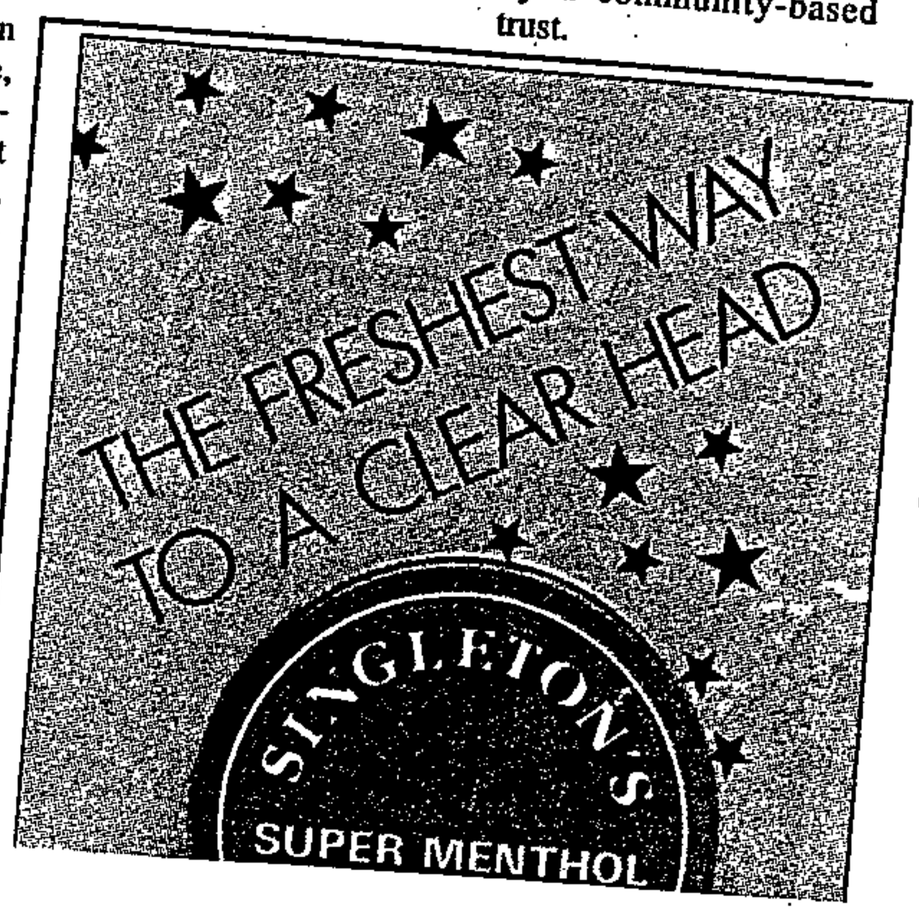
The centre, to be built on a 4ha plot in Pimville, would consist of a community hall, a college for adult training, a primary school, 50 houses, a clinic, a canteen, a kitchen and storerooms.

The houses would be used temporarily by the exiles who would still be tracing their relatives or looking for accommodation.

Italian ambassador to South Africa, Dr Mario Piersgille, told *Sowetan* that he expected the construction to start as early as January next year and be ready in August.

He said after the exile problem had been resolved, the centre would be re-organised and be converted into an orphanage or a home for the aged.

The centre will be run by a community-based trust.



D'Oliveira: I want to come home

Star 1/11/91

Star Bureau

330

LONDON — Basil D'Oliveira is coming home.

The famous South African cricketer said he would like to return to his country of birth after three decades in exile.

"Tell the black people I want to come home,' he said in an exclusive interview last night.

He did not commit himself to a specific time but said he wanted to be back before India's tour next year.

This is the first indication of D'Oliveira's intention to return.

He said he knew about India's decision to invite South Africa for a tour before the World Cup in Australasia in February, but declined to comment on the wisdom and timing of the move.

D'Oliveira left the country in the early 1960s and was later at the centre of a political storm when England picked him for a 1968 tour of South Africa. It was cancelled because of National Party opposition to sporting contact with blacks.

D'Oliveira continued playing for England and only recently retired from coaching duties for Worcestershire.

ANC children to come home

ET 2/11/91

Own Correspondents (330)

JOHANNESBURG. — The ANC is proceeding with plans to bring children of ANC exiles to South Africa, but is withholding details to prevent right-wing hostility.

The children, from an ANC-run school in Tanzania, were originally meant to occupy an empty white school in Pretoria in August, but were unable to after the school was devastated in July by a bomb blast allegedly caused by right-wingers.

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day, Allied and its co-accused applied for their acquittal on the grounds that the State had failed to prove a case against them.

Granting the application, Mr Justice Zulman accepted that Allied had neither invested in nor intended to invest in Moringer's companies.

He also found no evidence of fraudulent non-disclosures on the part of the bank.

The judge said the fact that Allied lent the funds used to purchase the finrand to the foreign company did not make the bank the investor.

It was not a requirement of the Reserve Bank approval, he said, that the foreign company had to use its own funds.

Referring to the State evidence and documentation before him, Mr Justice Zulman rejected the State's interpretation of the Reserve Bank approval.

The judge also found the Reserve Bank authority did not specify the foreign investor had to be Agroprojekt.

He also found that Allied's use of its overseas account to loan the funds did not contravene the exchange control regulations.

PAC seeks early talks date

THE PAC at the weekend told Commonwealth secretary-general Emeka Anyaoku that a meeting with government should be convened within weeks to discuss the all-party/pre-constituent assembly conference.

The PAC met Anyaoku for talks in Johannesburg on Saturday afternoon. B/Day 4/11/91

In a statement after the talks, the PAC said they told Anyaoku the meeting with all interested parties would discuss the date, venue and an independent convenor for the first concrete step in the constitutional talks. — Sapa.

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Italians raise R10m to house returning (330) exiles

B/Day 4/11/91

THEO RAWANA

A NEW organisation, set up for the educational and charitable upliftment of the poor in SA, moved into gear this week with a R10m Italian government-funded project to house returning exiles.

The Matla Trust, which was established in October last year, was an autonomous, non-partisan organisation drawing members from different political, educational, business, church and other organisations, said executive director Billy Modise yesterday.

A brainchild of the ANC and funded by local and overseas donors, the organisation was assigned the task of setting up practical programmes from catering for returning politicians to preparing South Africans for the new age.

One project the trust was to embark on soon was the Education for Democracy programme, which would generally prepare South Africans for the new democracy.

"SA is changing fast and, if there were to be an election now, there would be a lot of voters who were disqualified for some procedural and tactical mistakes," Modise said.

"Organisations which took on the task of educating people on the electoral system would be doing that to satisfy their own ends, hence an independent body such as Matla has to undertake this duty, giving education in civics and the electoral system."

Modise said there were a number of programmes, including pre-university bridging programmes, information technology training, catering for people disabled through the liberation struggle and looking after the aged.

Modise has worked with the UN Habitat Settlement Secretariat in the US, was recruited by the UN Commissioner for Namibia and established a Commission for Namibia in Zambia, staying there for 12 years before offering his services to then ANC president Oliver Tambo in 1988.

The Board of Trustees, the policymaking body of the trust, includes Idasa director Van Zyl Slabbert, author Nadine Gordimer and lawyer Ismael Ayob.

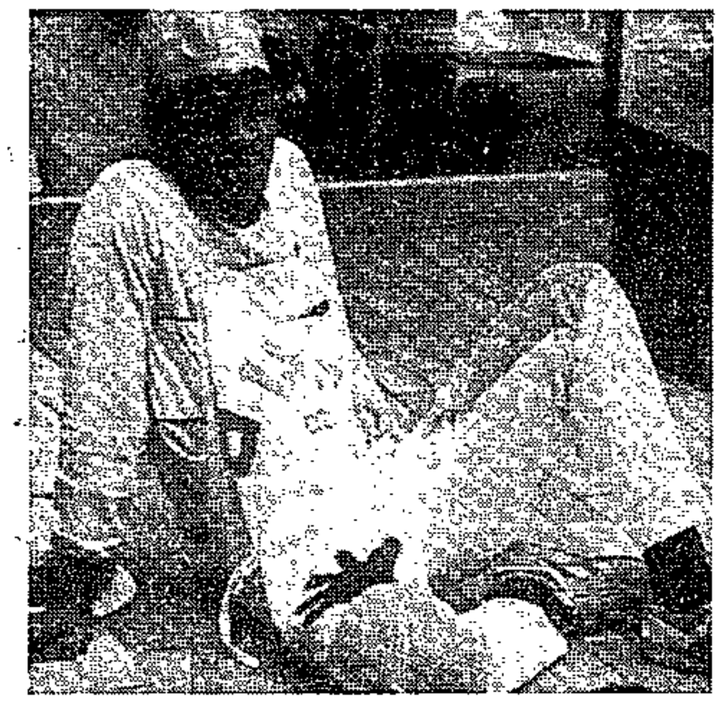
Others are Nafcoc president Sam Motsuenyane, Soweto businessman Richard Maponya, Institute for Contextual Theology general secretary FR Smangaliso Mkhatshwa, Turfloop University's Dr Benito Khotseng, Peninsula technikon rector Franklin Sonn and ANC NEC member Barbara Masekela.

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Ugandans taste township violence

South Side 7/11/- 13/11/91 (330)

Ugandans are learning about life in South Africa from exiled actor Albee Miles Lesotho, SHAFA ATH AHMAD KHAN reports:



CLOWNING AROUND: Albee Miles Lesotho dresses up for a children's play.

WHEN SOWETO ACTOR Albee Miles Lesotho was forced to skip the country three years ago, you'd have thought the brief but sterling acting career of the Johannesburg-based Federated Union of Black Arts diplomat had come to an end.

This was not to be. Albee is today living in Kampala, Uganda. In between lecturing in music, dance and drama at Makerere University's Arts Faculty, he heads the cultural desk at the ANC's local mission. But that is not the end of the story of the Orlando East-born activist.

He has taken the political crisis in South Africa to Ugandans through the medium of drama and graced his place of refuge with a depiction of life in the country's townships.

Albee's musical drama, a political satire called "Wacha Habari Yako" (Swahili for "Leave your news alone"), which he also directed, has just finished a season performed by a newly formed theatrical collective ("without a play before mine") called "Contrasts" at the National Theatre.

Said Albee: "My play has had good reviews and a positive audience response. It will return to the Kampala National Theatre in January 1992."

It is currently being performed as part of a variety show in Kampala and included in it are South African dances and English, Zulu, Sotho, Xhosa, and Afrikaans. The play includes in its otherwise Ugandan cast two other exiled South Africans, Mawonga Goniwe (brother of slain activist Matthew Goniwe) from Cape Town and "Ransom" (a pseudonym) from the Free State.

Speaking from the ANC's Uganda mission in Kampala, the 32-year-old artist said the purpose behind his 17-person play was to correct misperceptions about violence in South Africa.

"I have been very disturbed by what has been taking place in our townships. What really galled me was a cartoon in a Kenyan newspaper which gave the wrong impression of the violence in our country's ghettoes. The cartoon in question shows two blacks fighting while a white woman with her child looks on. The child asks its mother why the two were fighting, to which the mother replies: 'they are fighting to determine who will take over the liberation'.

"This is the kind of distortion I have attempted to destroy in my play because it's not, as many people outside South Africa believe, black-on-black violence that is taking place in our townships, but violence that has been instigated to make it appear that we are just not capable of living in harmony among ourselves.

"And, through the eyes of two TV journalists in the play who interview a wide spectrum of people, I went about putting the matter in clear perspective for the world to see."

Albee believes his play may be staged in Nigeria, and South Africa may also be on the play's itinerary if sponsors can be found.

Albee spent 14 months in detention in Johannesburg prisons for "alleged terrorism and furthering the aims of a banned organisation". He skipped the country in 1988 after the government confiscated his travel document, preventing him from travelling to Kenya to appear in a movie.

He crossed the border into Swaziland, travelled on to Zambia, where he did some cultural work, and then to Uganda.

In South Africa he appeared in socio-political writer Dukuza ka-Macu's "Night of the Long Wake", a play about the 1976 Soweto uprising, and "A Grey Corner".

Albee, who holds diplomas in drama and cinema from a London university and from Wits, also acted in Shawn Slovo's once-banned "A World Apart", shot in Zimbabwe, as well as in London-based South African Elaine Proctor's docu-drama "Palesa".

"The longing to return home is always there," Albee says "but I don't know when I will be returning. I am enjoying my stay in Uganda very much. There is so much theatre here — conventional as it may be as opposed to our unorthodox form — and audiences are enough to fill the seven theatres in Kampala."

"Ugandans still rave about Mbongeni Ngema's "Woza Albert!" and Percy Mtwa's "Bopha!". And Ugandan performers often use South African music in their plays.

"If South African artists can come here with their stage offerings, they would be put on a pedestal by the locals." □

'Nightmare' at ANC camp

Sowetan 8/11/91

330

By BULI SIWANI

A CHANCE to study in Africa turned into a nightmare at an African National Congress camp in Zambia for 160 Soweto children, members of the group said.

Instead of studying they lived in the camp in squalid conditions under military discipline for six months.

The pupils, aged between 15 and 25, left Johannesburg in February this year for Nairobi, Kenya, after they were offered five-year scholarships allegedly by the ANC to study in Africa.

"I filled in application forms at a house in Soweto after some friends heard about it from their church," said a girl who asked not to be identified.

The scholarships were for study from Standard 8 to tertiary level.

"My parents gave consent after being assured that the children were not being recruited for military training," she said.

The group also paid R160 each for transport to Botswana, from where they were told they would be flown to Kenya.

"When we reached the Zambezi River we met some exiles," she said.

"They took our passports and said we would be taken to a hotel in Zambia for the night. We were driven around and eventually slept in the veld.

"The next morning we were driven to the Charleston transit camp in Zambia and told we would be 'stationed' there for a week until our interviews with Kenyan officials."

A spokesman for the ANC, Mr Carl Niehaus, yesterday denied the organisation was behind the scholarships but said he knew of the group's stay at the transit camp.

"As their education has been disrupted we have arranged for an informal three-year programme at Turrett College in Johannesburg to help them catch up," said Niehaus.

However, the girl said they had pleaded to be returned home after it became clear there were no scholarships.

"We were given repatriation forms which allowed us to come back with the first batch of returnees in August," she said.

On their return they were told they would be paid R400 over six months. But they were later told they had been in exile for only six months and would only receive R50.

Flight brings exiles home

JOHANNESBURG. — Hundreds of exiled ANC members living in Tanzania flew into South Africa on Wednesday night on a South African Airways airbus, an SAA spokesman said yesterday. 330 CT8/11/91

And the flight marked the first time since 1963 that a South African carrier has been allowed into the East African country.

The ANC was not immediately available for comment but ANC social welfare secretary Mrs Winnie Mandela visited Tanzania last week.

It was not immediately clear whether she chartered the flight. — Sapa

ANC FLEE DEBTS

Sunday Times Reporter

ANC exiles repatriated from Zambia may have returned home in elation but they left behind many fuming landlords and companies.

Scores of ANC cadres reportedly left Zambia without settling their bills amounting to several million kwacha.

Reports say some ANC officials also swindled several businessmen out of hundreds of thousands of kwacha by offering to sell them vehicles which they did not own.

A local paper quoted a Kabwe businessman as having lost K380 000 (R14 600) for an ANC minibus which wasn't for sale.

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Exile quits post, returns to US

By LULAMA LUTI

WHEN the SACC asked her to direct the National Co-ordination Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles six months ago, Mankekolo Mahlangu Ngcobo felt that the country she was born in needed her more than ever before. (330)

Because she had been an exile for 10 years, and had a vision that she would be called to help her people, she jumped at the opportunity.

But her dreams have been shattered. Mankekolo has resigned from the NCCR because of its refusal to renew her contract for another six months, while there are still 30 000 exiles waiting to come back.

The NCCR was set up by the South African Council of Churches, the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference, the World Council on Religion, the ANC, PAC and Azapo. Open 10/11/91

When she was asked to return to South Africa to help co-ordinate the repatriation of exiles, the former nurse and priest at the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Baltimore, United States, was busy with a dissertation for a doctorate in theology.

She said she was happier to leave and continue with her studies now that the agreement between the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and the South African Government had been signed, as it would ease the operational costs of the programme.

So far about 5 000 people have come back through the programme, and this has cost millions. Those who have come back are mainly ANC members and the PAC has said that now that the UNHCR is involved members were willing to repatriate.

Speaking about the problems faced by former exiles, Mankekolo said there was great concern that they had come back to a country where there had been no fundamental changes, and there have been housing and schooling problems.

Does she intend settling in America when she has finished her studies?

"No way," she said, "Home is home. And I would like to come back."

Accord on exile degrees

JOHANNESBURG. — An agreement has been reached between the ANC and the SA Pharmacy Council to allow the registration of returning South African exiles with foreign pharmacology degrees.

Announcing the decision on Friday, the council's spokesman, Mr Michael Herbst, said the agreement would be a "one-time concession" to allow the registration of SA-born pharmacists with foreign qualifications, as well as exiled pharmacology students at foreign universities.

Long wait angers exile's family

South 14/11 - 20/11/91

By Rehana Rossouw

THE FAMILY of an exile are seething at a delay by the Department of Home Affairs to grant permission for her to return home from India.

Treason trialist Mrs Ayesha Mukadam (nee Dawood), known as Bibi Dawood, completed repatriation forms and handed them to the ANC's office in Delhi in March this year.

Her Worcester family has booked her plane ticket home for December 6, and are growing increasingly agitated at the silence from Home Affairs.

There is still no clarity on whether Dawood and her husband, Mr Yusuf Mukadam, will be able to board the plane in three weeks.

Bibi Dawood left South Africa on an exit permit in 1968 following a decade of involvement in the ANC and the resulting government repression.

She became involved in anti-apartheid work in 1951, in the fight against the repeal of the Coloured Voters' Act, and assisted in organising the ANC's Defiance Campaign in 1952. She was arrested during the campaign.

In 1955 Dawood was arrested in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act and charged with incitement. She received a suspended sentence.

A year later she was arrested and charged with treason with 155 others, including ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela. She was discharged after a year. During the first state of emergency in 1960 she was detained and held for two months.

In 1967, Mukadam was arrested and held for six months before he was charged with entering South Africa illegally and served with a deportation order. In a letter from India earlier this year, Dawood explained: "It was during that time the police got in touch with me and said my husband would be able to stay in South Africa if I would work for them.

330

"I told them that I would rather leave my country and my people than to become an informer or traitor."

She lost her passport and was "endorsed out".

Dawood's life in India has not been easy. Her husband worked in Kuwait as a migrant labourer as he was unable to find work in India. In 1988, he returned to their village, too ill to work any longer.

Her son, Mr Gulzar Mukadam, returned to Worcester in June last year to find a job to help his parents return to South Africa.

The Afrikaans-speaking young man said although his mother had never adjusted to life in an Indian village, she endured it because she believed she would return to South Africa one day.

"She spoke about South Africa every day. Her heart was here all those years," Mukadam said.

An ANC repatriation official, Ms Carol Jack, said the organisation was not sure why Dawood and her husband had not yet been issued with travel documents.

"The ANC's representative in Delhi went personally to speak to Home Affairs staff and was told that her application had been transferred to 'security' people in Pretoria," Jack said. "He was told that it would take a week before her application was processed but we have heard nothing further."

Home Affairs officials in Pretoria said they were unaware of Dawood's application and referred SOUTH to the Department of Justice for information. A spokesperson responded: "The office for Indemnity, Immunity and Release at the Department of Justice has not received her application."

The ANC says it will continue to pressure the government to allow Dawood to return soon.

Her nephew, Mr Rashaad Moosa, said from Worcester this week the family had been preparing for Dawood's return "for more than 20 years". "We want to write to her and tell her that we have her ticket to come home," Moosa said. "We don't want to raise her hopes, but we want her to be on stand-by so she can come as soon as we have news."

A lawyer who applied for Mukadam's travel papers said he had sent off the application to the Department of Home Affairs two months ago and had not yet received a reply.



Bibi Dawood

Exiles return for Writers' Conference

w\mail 22|11–28|11|91.

A NUMBER of exiled South African writers will return home to meet with authors from around the world for the New Nation Writers' Conference, to be held at Wits University from December 1 to 6.

Lewis Nkosi, known for his volume of autobiography and criticism, *Home and Exile,* and his novel, *Mating Birds,* will be among those who return after long absences from this country. Mandla Langa, who is connected to the African National Congress' London office and is the author of *Tenderness of Blood* and *Rainbow on a Paper Sky,* is another.

Also returning for the conference is Mbulelo Mzamane, author of the short story collection *Mzala* and the novel *Children of Soweto* — banned here for many years. Mzamane is currently professor of comparative literature at the University of Georgia in America. Poet Dennis Brutus will also be coming home for the conference. Breyten Breytenbach, who now lives in Paris, will also attend.

They will be joined by locally based writers like Nadine Gordimer, Stephen Gray, Es'kia Mphahlele, Njabulo Ndebele, Welma Odendaal, Wally Serote and André Brink.

Writers from the developing world who will contribute to the conference are Sergio Ramirez, poet and former Nicaraguan vice-president under the Sandinista government; Trinidadian novelist Earl Lovelace; American poet Sterling Plumpp; playwright Ngugi wa Mirii from Kenya; Noma Award-winning novelist Chenjerai Hove from Zimbabwe; poet Ernesto Cardenal, former Sandinista minister of culture; and the West Indian novelist Caryl Phillips.

The conference will address a number of issues that are germane to the condition of writers in the developing world today: racism, sexism, the legacy of oppression and the problem of history.

More exiles are expected back

Sowetan 26/11/91 (330)

MUTARE- The High Commission for Refugees yesterday moved to Mutare in Zimbabwe to register South African exiles who have opted for voluntary repatriation.

Registration of the exiles had been completed by the end of the day, the UNHCR said.

According to Ziana national news agency, an UNCHR spokesperson said although she could not readily provide figures, a large number of South African exiles living in Harare had already registered since the exercise started on November 18.

In Zimbabwe, the exercise of registering more than 500 exiles and refugees is expected to be completed by November 30.

The repatriation exercise followed an agreement, after protracted negotiations between the South African Government and the UNHCR, to allow those South Africans who were forced to leave their country for political reasons, voluntary repatriation.

The UNHCR team would conduct the same exercise in Mavingo today, Bulawayo tomorrow and Thursday, Gweru on Friday, Kwekwe on Saturday and wind up in Kadoma the same day.- *Sapa.*

Homeward bound, but no place for returning exiles

South 28/11 - 4/12/91 (330)

By Rehana Rossouw

EXILES in Cape Town are facing an accommodation crunch as the National Coordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African exiles (NCCR) gears up to receive a second planeload of Cape-bound returnees.

Last Tuesday 46 people housed at the NCCR's primary reception centre in Cape Town were informed they had to find alternative accommodation within two weeks.

The organisation is expecting 320 new arrivals in mid-December and needs the space for them.

NCCR spokesperson Imam Hassan Solomon confirmed the organisation's committee had made the decision to "evict" the present tenants, but had reversed this after being told it was "morally wrong" to do so.

"We are not landlords, we are a service organisation set up to assist returning exiles in whatever way we possibly can," Solomons said.

"But whether we like it or not, the reality is that there are more exiles on the way home and we have to accommodate them."

The building housing the exiles was initially intended to provide accommodation for only three weeks.

But because so many residents were unable to find employment and therefore pay for housing, some have been living there since March this year.

NCCR grants to exiles were only intended to be provided for six months only, but faced with poor job prospects, many of the returnees could be in dire straits unless additional assistance is forthcoming.

The NCCR has accepted the government's involvement in the repatriation process, but in the Western Cape at least, it has failed to pressurise them into sharing the load of caring for exiles.

Solomons said there was a dire need for a secondary reception centre in Cape Town and the NCCR had decided to ask the government to provide a building at no cost.

"We have to remind them about their responsibility and the agreement made with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees," he said.

"We will be requesting a meeting with the Department of Health as soon as possible to raise the issue with them.

"If they refuse to accede to our request, we might have to agitate to get them to assist."

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria op hede die Twee-en-twintigste dag van November Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-negentig.

F. W. DE KLERK,
Staatspresident

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

H. J. COETSEE,
Minister van die Kabinet

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-second day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Ninety-one.

F. W. DE KLERK,
State President

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

H. J. COETSEE,
Minister of the Cabinet

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

ADMINISTRASIE: RAAD VAN VERTEENWOORDIGERS

DEPARTEMENT VAN PLAASLIKE BESTUUR, BEHUISING EN LANDBOU

No. 2823 **29 November 1991**

SLANGRIVIER LANDELIKE GEBIED

SLUITING VAN GEDEELTE VAN OPENBARE PLEK

Kragtens artikel 49A (1) van die Wet op Landelike Gebiede (Raad van Verteenwoordigers), 1987 (Wet No. 9 van 1987), en handelende kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen deur die Minister van Plaaslike Bestuur, Behuising en Landbou in die Raad van Verteenwoordigers, sluit ek, Petrus Meyer, Adjunkminister van Plaaslike Bestuur, Behuising en Landbou in die Raad van Verteenwoordigers, hierby die gedeelte van die openbare plek te Slangrivier-dorp soos uiteengesit in die Bylae hiervan.

BYLAE

Gedeelte X ('n gedeelte van Erf 188), Slangrivier, Algemene Plan 10547.

P. MEYER,

Adjunkminister van Plaaslike Bestuur, Behuising en Landbou, Raad van Verteenwoordigers.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

ADMINISTRATION: HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND AGRICULTURE

No. 2823 **29 November 1991**

SLANGRIVIER RURAL AREA

CLOSURE OF PORTION OF PUBLIC PLACE

In terms of section 49A (1) of the Rural Areas Act (House of Representatives), 1987 (Act No. 9 of 1987), acting in accordance with the powers vested in me by the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture in the House of Representatives, I, Petrus Meyer, Deputy Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture in the House of Representatives, hereby close the portion of the public place in Slangrivier Township as set out in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

Portion X (a portion of Erf 188), Slangrivier, General Plan 10547.

P. MEYER,

Deputy Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture House of Representatives.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

No. 2814 (330) **29 November 1991**

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES ON THE VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION AND REINTEGRATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN RETURNEES

The Government of the Republic of South Africa, hereinafter referred to as the Government, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, hereinafter referred to as UNHCR:

Bearing in mind

that significant and positive developments have taken place in South Africa since 1990 and that important steps have been taken in the pursuit of reconciliation and the search for a new and just dispensation in South Africa;

that the Government and other concerned parties are committed to creating conditions conducive to the promotion of the voluntary repatriation of South African returnees in complete safety and dignity;

that the Government has previously published its official guidelines to be applied in the processing of requests for repatriation as well as formalities, including those pertaining to the provision of indemnity and immunities, to be complied with by candidates for repatriation;

(330)

that the Government has already taken a series of measures which in fact constitute a general amnesty having been granted in respect of political offences, excluding only those offences involving serious common law crimes;

that the process of organized, large-scale and peaceful repatriation of returnees has an international humanitarian dimension;

that UNCHR, within the terms of the Statute of its Office, has been entrusted with the responsibility, *inter alia,* "to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of refugees";

that the Government has invited the UNHCR to establish and maintain a temporary UNHCR Office in South Africa in order to assist in facilitating the process of repatriation and reintegration of South African returnees who elect voluntarily to return home as civilians;

that in keeping with its Statute and Mandate, UNHCR shall perform its functions in this respect in a strictly humanitarian, neutral and non-partisan manner;

that nothing contained in this Memorandum shall derogate from, or in any way affect the right of, any South African to leave or return to his or her country, on his or her own or with the assistance of any other entity;

that nothing in this Memorandum of Understanding or carried out under its terms is to be construed as derogating from the sovereignty of the Republic of South Africa;

that nothing contained in this Memorandum of Understanding or which may be done on the basis thereof shall be construed as constituting recognition in any way, on the part of UNHCR, of any state of affairs not recognised by the United Nations or as constituting a derogation from any relevant United Nations' resolutions.

Hereby agree as follows:

1. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Memorandum of Understanding, its Annexures and any other supplementary agreements hereto, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) **UNHCR** means the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees established pursuant to the General Assembly Resolution 319(IV) of 3 December 1949.

(b) **High Commissioner** means the person for the time being appointed by the United Nations General Assembly to serve as the Chief Executive of UNHCR or the officials to whom the High Commissioner has delegated authority to act on her behalf.

(c) **UNHCR Mandate** means the international protection and assistance role of the Office *vis-à-vis* refugees and/or returnees.

(d) **South Africa** means the Republic of South Africa.

(e) **Government** means the Government of the Republic of South Africa as well as all competent local authorities.

(f) **Convention** means the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 February 1946.

(g) **Returnee** means any South African refugee and/or political exile who return(s) voluntarily to South Africa as an unarmed civilian under the terms and arrangements of this Memorandum.

(h) **Memorandum** means the Memorandum of Understanding entered into between the Government and the UNHCR on 4th September 1991.

(i) **Implementing Partner(s)** means a governmental, inter-governmental or non-governmental counterpart to which implementation is delegated by the UNHCR through a project agreement.

(j) **Political offence** means any offence, excluding serious common law offences which, in the application of the relevant guidelines is regarded as a political offence. The guidelines for defining political offences for the purposes of this agreement appear in Annexure B.

2. Any voluntary repatriation operation carried out under the auspices of the UNHCR shall be open and available to all South African returnees, irrespective of their racial, religious, social or political affiliation, who wish to return to their country, and shall take place under conditions of complete safety, freedom and dignity and in accordance with the provisions of this agreement.

330

3. (a) The Government is willing, in the interest of the process of reconciliation and in order to expedite the rate of repatriation, to grant amnesty to returnees in respect of political offences they may have committed before 12:00 on 8 October 1990 and which qualify for indemnity in terms of the guidelines published. However, cognisance is taken of the possibility that persons could have left South Africa after 8 October 1990 for political reasons without travel documents. Their position will be considered if and when information regarding such cases is submitted to the Government.

(b) Accordingly, returnees, unless excluded for reasons of having committed an offence falling outside the ambit of the definition of a political offence, shall after clearance by the Government, peacefully return to South Africa without risk of arrest, detention, imprisonment or legal proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in respect of the political offences referred to in paragraph 3 (a) above.

4. The parties hereto shall co-operate on the basis of the following principles and provisions:

(a) The UNHCR shall, in the exercise of its mandate, enjoy free and unhindered access to the returnees wherever they may be located in South Africa.

(b) The returnees will enjoy complete freedom of movement in South Africa and, in this context, will have the right to return to the areas where they lived immediately prior to leaving South Africa or to a comparable area of their choice.

(c) The returnees whether South Afircan nationals or not, shall, subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 above, be subject to the laws of South Africa. It is understood, however, that any persons who, under South African law may be considered as having lost their South African citizenship shall, upon return, be treated as South African citizens.

(d) The UNHCR shall, in consultation with the Government, plan, organize and facilitate the implementation of all the phases of the repatriation operation and will, in this connection, seek the necessary funds and mobilize the required human, material and technical resources.

(e) The UNHCR may, in consultation with the Government, enter into agreements with implementing partner(s) for the implementation of one or more sectors of the repatriation operation.

(f) It is understood that, once indemnity has been granted, the tempo of repatriation will be determined by the returnees themselves.

(g) The parties shall, by means of exchanges of Notes, establish the administrative, procedural and other mechanisms necessary for UNHCR to fulfill its mandate and discharge its functions in terms of this Memorandum of Understanding.

(h) The procedures for readmission, reception and reintegration of returnees shall be in accordance with the Annexure A hereto.

(i) The legal status, privileges and immunities of the UNHCR Office and its personnel in South Africa shall be determined in a separate Agreement between the parties hereto.

5. Annexures A and B to this Memorandum and any supplementary agreements between the parties hereto shall constitute integral parts of this Memorandum of Understanding. Any relevant matter or question that is not provided for in this Memorandum of Understanding shall be resolved and/or agreed upon amicably and through consultation between the parties hereto.

6. This Memorandum of Understanding shall enter into force upon signature by the duly authorized Representatives of the Government and the UNHCR and shall remain in force for a period of twelve months, provided that this period may be extended or curtailed by agreement between the parties hereto.

7. Any dispute between the Government and the UNHCR arising out of this Memorandum of Understanding shall be resolved through consultations between them.

(330)

For the Government of
the Republic of South Africa:

His Excellency, **Mr. A. L. Manley,**
Ambassador,
Permanent Representative

Signature: .....

Place: Geneva

Date: 4th September 1991

The United Nations
High Commissioner for Refugees

Sadako Ogata

Signature: .....

Place: Geneva

Date: 4th September 1991

ANNEXURE A

Procedures for Readmission, Reception and Reintegration of South African Returnees who Apply to the UNHCR for Voluntary Repatriation to the Republic of South Africa

To facilitate the readmission, reception and reintegration into South Africa of the returnees under the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding, the Government and the UNHCR hereby agree on the following procedures, which, by agreement, may be reviewed, revised, or elaborated upon by the parties here as required.

I. *Pre-departure Arrangements*

1. The UNHCR shall interview each applicant seeking to return to South Africa under the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding in order to ensure and certify the strictly voluntary character of the decision to repatriate, and ensure that each such applicant, or in the case of children below the age of 18, their parent(s), next of kin or guardian(s), duly completes the original and 4 copies of the Voluntary Repatriation Application Form (VRAF) Schedule A.
2. The UNHCR shall inform the potential returnees, in appropriate ways, of the conditions governing their return, their reception and integration and particularly the principles stipulated in the Memorandum of Understanding.
3. The VRAF, for the purposes of this repatriation operation, shall be completed by the applicants for purposes of being granted indemnity under the provisions of paragraph 3 of the Memorandum of Understanding.
4. The UNHCR will transmit the duly completed and verified VRAF(s) and within the terms of its mandate, may provide information available to it which may be of assistance in determining whether returnees qualify for indemnity to the Department of Justice of the Government in Pretoria (or to any other agency and place designated by the Government for that purpose) for clearance.
5. The Government shall ensure that each application is processed as soon as possible and that the UNHCR is notified promptly thereafter.
6. The Government will advise the UNHCR in writing whether a returnee has been granted indemnity. Where indemnity has been refused, the Government may furnish information as to why it has not been granted. The UNHCR shall advise such person accordingly.
7. Before finally refusing an application for indemnity, the Government will take into consideration the recommendation of existing advisory bodies established for that purpose and to which the UNHCR may make representations on behalf of returnees.
8. Travel documents will be issued by the South African authorities and delivered to the UNHCR for transmission to those persons cleared for return. The Government may, however, accept a duly authenticated VRAF as a valid travel document for the purposes of the returnees travelling back to South Africa under the terms of this Memorandum of Understanding.

9. The UNHCR, or its implementing partner(s) shall arrange for the returnees to travel to South Africa following the notification of clearance by the Government. The UNHCR, or its implementing partner(s) shall, in consultation with the Government, set the date of travel. (330)

10. Medical clearance of the returnees for travel purposes, in accordance with the requirements of the World Health Organization, shall be accomplished in the country of departure and a certificate established for inspection by the Government on their arrival in South Africa.

11. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 4 (c) of the Memorandum of Understanding, any dispute arising as to the citizenship or nationality of any returnee shall be resolved upon such person's arrival in South Africa. If he or she is not able to establish his or her claim to South African citizenship or nationality to the satisfaction of the Government, after having had every opportunity to provide all the relevant evidence, he or she shall be dealt with in accordance with the immigration laws of the Republic of South Africa.

12. In this connection, the UNHCR undertakes to arrange the return of any person whom it transported to South Africa under its auspices and who has failed to prove his or her citizenship, or to establish any right to remain in South Africa, to his or her country of nationality or habitual residence.

13. Spouses and children of returnees who are themselves citizens of other countries shall, in order to preserve family unity, be permitted to enter and remain in South Africa on the basis of Temporary Residence Permits. Similarly, surviving non-South African spouses and/or children of South African citizens who may have died while abroad shall, on a humanitarian basis, be permitted to enter and remain in South Africa in order to preserve their family links with that country.

14. Mechanisms for tracing of family members and for family reunification will be established. A Tracing Form (Schedule B) shall be completed at the time of registration by the prospective returnees requesting assistance in tracing family members or family reunification.

II. *Reception, Transit and Movement to Final Destination in South Africa*

15. The Government shall permit the returnees to import into South Africa free of duty, charges or taxes, their personal property which is not prohibited for importation into South Africa.

16. Persons returning under the UNHCR auspices shall enter South Africa through entry points designated by the Government in consultation with the UNHCR. Reception centers may be provided by the Government or other local entities, free of charge, at agreed places for purposes of temporarily accommodating and assisting the returnees prior to their proceeding to final destinations.

17. The UNHCR may, whenever necessary and in consultation with the Government, establish field offices at or near entry points, reception centers or places of final destination. The Government shall have access to such entry points or reception centers and shall, in consultation with the UNHCR, provide the necessary security, provided that any security arrangements made shall not impinge on the freedom, security and dignity of the returnees.

18. The entry points and reception facilities established in accordance with the preceding paragraphs will be staffed (as appropriate), by the Government, and the UNHCR or its implementing partner(s) respectively.

19. The period of stay at the reception centers shall be kept to a minimum and, in principle, should not exceed five days.

20. In the case of unaccompanied minors under 18 years of age who return to South Africa under the present arrangements, the Government authorities or implementing partner(s) will notify the parent(s), next of kin or guardian(s) of their return, well in advance of the date of return. Parent(s), next of kin or guardian(s) shall be encouraged to take immediate custody of such minors. The UNHCR staff, or staff of its implementing partner(s) may, in consultation with the Government, speak to the parent(s), next of kin or guardian(s) of such minors in order, *inter alia*, to assess whether the family may be in need of humanitarian material assistance.

21. The Government, the UNHCR and implementing partner(s) shall consult on the situation of any returning minor or vulnerable person such as the aged and the sick, whose family fails, or is not in a position to take him or her back, with a view to finding an appropriate place of integration, bearing in mind the best interest of the returnee. The failure or inability to take him or her back by his or her family will not prejudice the readmission of the relevant person into South Africa under the arrangements established in this Memorandum of Understanding.

III. *Installation and Reintegration*

22. The UNHCR activities to facilitate the installation and reintegration of returnees shall consist of:

(a) the extension of all its statutory responsibilities, within the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding, throughout the process;

(b) transportation to the returnee's final destination;

(c) immediate assistance, which may take the form of a grant of or for food, basic domestic utensils and temporary shelter for each family, over a period to be agreed, and/or a one-time cash grant to cover essential needs. Arrangements may also be made to assist individual returnees considered to be destitute.

23. Reintegration assistance will address the needs of individuals upon assessment of their occupation and socio-economic background as well as their place of reintegration and aim at their productive employment.

24. It is agreed that diplomas, certificates or degrees acquired by returnees while abroad may be considered as valid by the competent authorities for the purposes of admission to local institutions or for practicing in the professions, subject to existing legislation and regulations in South Africa, without insistence on the principle of reciprocity. To facilitate the integration of any unskilled returnees, notably the youth, into the economy, on-the-job training and apprenticeships may be promoted by the UNHCR and implementing partner(s) in consultation with the appropriate competent authorities.

25. Special measures may be taken by the parties to assure the social security and welfare of returnees considered as vulnerable such as the physically or mentally handicapped, unaccompanied minors, the seriously sick and elderly persons, orphans and single women without any other support.

26. On the basis of the UNHCR data on the occupational and skills backgrounds of the returnees, the relevant authorities of the Government, the UNHCR, other relevant United Nations agencies, and implementing partner(s) will engage in concrete discussions to identify appropriate assistance projects having due regard for the need for community projects, provided such projects shall in no way accord preferential treatment to the returnees to the detriment of other South Africans having the same needs.

27. The implementation of any such assistance projects shall be carried out after conclusion of project agreements between UNHCR and its implementing partners and after appropriate consultations with the Government. When feasible, such projects may be linked with on-going bilateral and multilateral programmes being carried out by the Government, or any other entities.

ANNEXURE B

Guidelines for Defining Political Offences

(i) The motive of the offender, i.e. whether the offence was committed for a political motive (e.g. to further or oppose the aims of a political organization, institution or body) or for a personal motive.

(ii) The context in which the offence was committed; in particular whether it was committed in the course of or as part of a political uprising or disturbance, or in reaction thereto.

(iii) The nature of the political objective (e.g. whether to force a change in the policy of or to overthrow or destroy the political opponent).

(iv) The legal and factual nature of the offence, including gravity.

(v) The object and/or objective of the offence (e.g. whether it was committed against the political opponent or his property, or directed primarily against private individuals or property; or was committed on the assumption that a particular cause, governmental or otherwise, was being served).

(vi) The relationship between the offence and the political objective being pursued, e.g. the directness or proximity of the relationship, or the proportionality between the offence and the objective pursued.

(vii) The question whether the act was committed in the execution of an order or with the approval of the organization, institution or body concerned.

No. 2815 (330) 29 November 1991

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR) AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA GOVERNING THE LEGAL STATUS, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE UNHCR OFFICE AND ITS PERSONNEL IN SOUTH AFRICA

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS the Government of the Republic of South Africa (hereinafter referred to as "the Government") has invited the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (hereinafter referred to as "the UNHCR") to establish and maintain an office in South Africa in order to assist in facilitating the process of the voluntary repatriation and reintegration of South African returnees who elect to return home as civilians;

WHEREAS the UNHCR has accepted the invitation to establish an office in South Africa for that purpose;

WHEREAS the parties hereto in a Memorandum of Understanding dated 4 September 1991 agreed to conclude these presents to govern the legal status, privileges and immunities of the UNHCR office and its personnel in South Africa;

WHEREAS the Government has agreed to extend to the UNHCR and its personnel in South Africa certain privileges and immunities embodied in the 1946 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and such other privileges and immunities as are generally extended to diplomatic missions, their premises and personnel;

WHEREAS it is recognised by the parties hereto that nothing contained in this Agreement or which may be done on the basis thereof shall be construed as constituting recognition in any way, on the part of the UNHCR, of any state of affairs not recognised by the United Nations or as constituting a derogation from any relevant United Nations' resolutions.

Hereby agree as follows:

ARTICLE I. DEFINITIONS

Section 1. For the purpose of this Agreement, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) **UNHCR** means the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees estalished pursuant to the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 319 (IV) of 3 December 1949;

(b) **High Commissioner** means the person for the time being appointed by the United Nations General Assembly to serve as the Chief Executive of the UNHCR or the officials to whom the High Commissioner has delegated authority to act on her behalf;

(c) **Convention** means the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 February 1946;

(d) **South Africa** means the Republic of South Africa;

(e) **Government** means the Government of the Republic of South Africa as well as all competent local authorities;

(f) **Memorandum** means the Memorandum of Understanding entered into between the Government and the UNHCR on 4 September 1991;

(g) **Returnee** means any South African refugee and/or political exile who return(s) voluntarily to South Africa as an unarmed civilian under the terms and arrangements of the Memorandum of Understanding;

(h) **Implementing partner(s)** means a govermental, intergovernmental or non-governmental counterpart to which implementation is delegated by the UNHCR through a project agreement;

(i) **UNHCR premises** means all the offices, sub-offices, field offices, installations and facilities made available to or occupied, maintained or used by the UNHCR in South Africa and notified as such to the Government;

(j) **Chief of Mission** means the UNHCR official in charge of the UNHCR office in South Africa;

(k) **UNHCR officials** means all members of the staff of the UNHCR employed under the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, with the exception of those who are recruited locally and assigned to hourly rates;

(i) **Persons performing services on behalf of the UNHCR** means natural and juridical persons and their employees, other than nationals of the host country, retained by the UNHCR to execute or assit in the carrying out of its programmes;

(m) **Experts on mission** means individuals, other than UNHCR officials or persons performing services on behalf of the UNHCR, undertaking missions for the UNHCR;

(n) **UNHCR personnel** means UNHCR officials, experts on mission and persons performing services on behalf of the UNHCR.

ARTICLE II. PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THIS AGREEMENT

Section 2. This Agreement embodies the basic conditions under which the UNHCR shall, within the terms of its mandate, and in co-operation with the Government, open office in South Africa, and carry out its mandated functions in favour of returnees in accordance with the provisions of the Memorandum.

ARTICLE III. APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTION

Section 3. Pursuant to this Agreement, the Convention shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the UNHCR premises and the UNHCR personnel in South Africa.

ARTICLE IV. STATUS OF UNHCR OFFICE

Presence

Section 4. The UNHCR shall establish and maintain an office in South Africa for the purpose of discharging its functions in terms of the Memorandum and of its mandate.

Section 5. UNHCR personnel, in keeping with the Statute and mandate of the Office, shall perform their functions in a strictly humanitarian, neutral and non-partisan manner.

Section 6. The Government undertakes to respect the exclusively international nature and humanitarian character of the UNHCR. The Government shall at all times grant UNHCR personnel unimpeded access to returnees in order to monitor their return to places of origin or choice, including their safety and physical well-being, and to the sites of the UNHCR-assisted projects in order to monitor all phases of their implementation.

Section 7. The UNHCR shall exercise its mandated functions, itself or through an implementing partner, including liaising with concerned governmental, inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations functioning in South Africa.

United Nations flag, emblem and markings

Section 8. The UNHCR shall display the United Nations flag, and/or emblem at or on its office premises, official vehicles and otherwise as agreed to between the UNHCR and the Government. Vehicles, vessels and aircraft of the UNHCR shall carry a distinctive United Nations emblem or marking, which shall be timeously notified to the Government.

ARTICLE V. FACILITIES FOR UNHCR

Section 9. The Government, in agreement with the UNHCR, shall take such measures as may be appropriate to enable the UNHCR to discharge its functions in South Africa speedily and effectively. Such measures shall include the authorisation to operate UNHCR radio and other telecommunications equipment which meets internationally accepted standards; and in respect of state-owned airports, the granting of air traffic rights and the exemption from airport charges (landing, parking and passenger fees) and royalties for all charter flights and cargo flights involved in the transportation of returnees and their personal or communal property, personnel of the UNHCR and its implementing partners, and goods required for the implementation of the repatriation operation.

Section 10. The UNHCR may use roads, bridges, canals and other waterways and port facilities without the payment of dues, tolls or charges other than charges for services rendered.

Section 11. It is understood, however, that where it is not feasible for the UNHCR to obtain direct exemptions from payment of fees, tolls, royalties and other forms of charges, arrangements may be made whereby the Government can reimburse the UNHCR for payments made in that regard.

Section 12. The Government undertakes to assist the UNHCR, as far as possible, in obtaining and making available where applicable, appropriate office premises, water, electricity and other facilities required at rates, dues or charges not less favourable than those charged to comparable consumers or users, and in the case of interruption or threatened interruption of service to give as far as is within its power the same priority to the needs of the UNHCR as to essential Government services. Any amounts due by the UNHCR in this regard shall be settled on a basis to be agreed with the Government. The UNHCR shall be responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of facilities so provided.

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Section 13. The Government shall take all the necessary measures, as may be agreed, to ensure the security and protection of the UNHCR premises, the inviolability of its archives and the safety of UNHCR personnel.

Section 14. The Government shall facilitate the locating and provision of suitable housing accommodation for UNHCR personnel recruited internationally.

Section 15. The Government shall assist the UNHCR as far as possible in obtaining equipment, provisions, supplies and other goods and services from sources within South Africa, required for its operations and for the subsistence of its staff.

ARTICLE VI. **FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT**

Section 16. The UNHCR and its personnel shall enjoy, together with its vehicles, vessels, aircraft and equipment, freedom of movement within South Africa. The High Commissioner shall consult in advance with the Government with respect to large movements of personnel, stores or vehicles through airports or on railways or roads used for general traffic within South Africa. The Government undertakes to supply the UNHCR, where necessary, with maps and other information that may be useful in facilitating its movements.

ARTICLE VII. **PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES**

Section 17. The Government shall extend to the UNHCR, its premises, property, funds and assets, and to UNHCR personnel, the relevant privileges and immunities of the Convention, which are incorporated in Annexures A, B, C and D and which shall constitute integral parts of this Agreement. The Government also agrees to grant to the UNHCR and its personnel such additional privileges and immunities as may be necessary for the effective exercise of its mandated functions.

ARTICLE VIII. **UNHCR PROPERTY, FUNDS, AND ASSETS**

Section 18. The UNHCR premises, property, funds and assets, wherever located and by whomsoever held, shall be immune from every form of legal process, except insofar as in any particular case the United Nations has expressly waived its immunity; it being understood, however, that this waiver shall not extend to any measure of execution.

Section 19. The UNHCR premises shall be inviolable. The property, funds and assets of the UNHCR, wherever situated and by whomsoever held, shall be immune from search, requisition, confiscation, expropriation and any other form of interference, whether by executive, administrative, judicial or legislative action.

Section 20. The archives of the UNHCR, including all the papers, documents, correspondence, books, films, tapes, registers, databases and computerised documentation belonging to or held by it, shall be inviolable.

Section 21. No restriction will be placed on the UNHCR introducing foreign currency into South Africa to fund the operations nor on the repatriation of any such funds to any countries abroad. The same privileges in regard to movement of funds related to their activities will be accorded to the UNHCR as are made available to all foreign embassy bank accounts in South Africa.

Section 22. The UNHCR shall buy and sell foreign exchange at the commercial rand rate of exchange as quoted by the authorized dealers in South Africa.

ARTICLE IX. **EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION, CUSTOMS DUTIES, PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS**

UNHCR Office

Section 23. The UNHCR shall be exempted from all dues and taxes, direct or indirect, personal or real, national, regional or municipal, other than such as represent payment for specific services rendered. Thus the Government shall exempt the UNHCR from excise duties, sales tax and value added tax, and from taxes on the sale or purchase by the UNHCR of movable and immovable property in South Africa. The UNHCR and the Government will agree on the appropriate administrative arrangements for the disposal of movable and immovable property and for the remission or refund of the amount of duty, tax or levy where it is not feasible to make direct exemption.

Section 24. The UNHCR, its assets. income and other property shall be exempt from: (330)

(a) All direct and indirect taxes, provided that the UNHCR will not be entitled to exemptions for charges for public utility services;

(b) Customs duties, prohibitions or restrictions on articles imported or exported by the UNHCR or its inter-governmental implementing partner(s) for their official use provided that the articles imported under such exemption will not be sold in South Africa except under conditions agreed upon until the Government.

(c) Customs duties, prohibitions or restrictions in respect of the import and export of its publications.

Section 25. Any materials, articles or goods imported or purchased locally by the UNHCR, on its own behalf or on the behalf of its implementing partner(s), in connection with the discharge of its functions in terms of the Memorandum, its mandate and of this Agreement, shall be exempt from all customs and excise duties, prohibitions or restrictions. To the end that importation, clearance and exportation may be effected with the least possible delay, a mutually satisfactory procedure, including documentation, shall be agreed between the UNHCR and the Government.

UNHCR Officials

Section 26. UNHCR officials, excluding those who are South African nationals and are recruited locally, shall be exempt from taxations on the pay and emoluments paid to them by the UNHCR, and, for the international staff, on any income received from outside South Africa.

Section 27. UNHCR officials, excluding those who are recruited locally, shall be accorded the same privileges in respect of exchange facilities as are accorded to diplomatic envoys in South Africa.

Section 28. UNHCR officials, excluding those who are recruited locally, shall be exempt from all other national, regional or municipal dues and taxes, whether direct or indirect, except:

(a) dues and taxes on property that is privately owned and situated in South Africa;

(b) dues and taxes on private income having its source in South Africa and capital taxes made on investments made in commercial undertakings in South Africa;

(c) charges levied for specific services rendered;

(d) registration, court or record fees, mortgage dues and stamp duty, with respect to immovable property which is privately held;

(e) estate, succession or inheritance duties levied in respect of immovable property acquired in South Africa.

ARTICLE X. **COMMUNICATION FACILITIES**

Section 29. The UNHCR shall enjoy, in respect of its official communications, treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government to any other government including its diplomatic missions or to other inter-governmental/international organisations in matters of priorities, tariffs and charges on mail, cablegrams, telephotos, telephone, telegraph, telex and other communications, as well as rates for information to the press and radio.

Section 30. The Government shall secure the inviolability of the official communications and correspondence of the UNHCR and shall not apply any censorship to its communications and correspondence. Such inviolability, without limitation by reason of this enumeration, shall extend to publications, photographs, slides, films and sound recordings.

Section 31. The UNHCR shall have the right to use codes and to dispatch and receive correspondence and other materials by courier or in sealed bags which shall have the same privileges and immunities as diplomatic couriers and bags.

Section 32. The UNHCR shall have the right to erect and operate radio and other telecommunications equipment, on UN registered frequencies which have been co-ordinated with the Government and on frequencies allocated by the Government, between its offices, within and outside South Africa, and in particular with the UNHCR Headquarters in Geneva; provided that this right shall not, without the consent of the Government, extend to point to point radio communication between fixed points in South Africa where a suitable terrestrial telephone infrastructure already exists.

ARTICLE XI. UNHCR PERSONNEL

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Section 33. The UNHCR may assign to its offices established in South Africa such officials, experts and other personnel as the UNHCR deems necessary for the effective discharge of its mandated humanitarian functions.

Chief of Mission

Section 34. The Chief of Mission, the Deputy Chief of Mission and other senior officials as may be agreed between the UNHCR and the Government, shall enjoy, while in South Africa, in respect of themselves, their spouses and dependent relatives, the privileges and immunities, exemptions and facilities as are normally accorded to diplomatic envoys in terms of South African law, including, but not limited to, the privileges and immunities enumerated in **Annexure A** of this Agreement. For this purpose, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall include their names in the Diplomatic List.

Officials

Section 35. UNHCR officials, other than the Chief of Mission, Deputy Chief of Mission and other senior officials, assigned to South Africa and whose names are for that purpose notified to the Government by the High Commissioner, shall be considered as officials within the meaning of section 17 of the Convention.

Section 36. UNHCR officials, other than the Chief of Mission, Deputy Chief of Mission and other senior officials, while in South Africa, shall enjoy such facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the independent exercise of their functions, including, but not limited to, the privileges and immunities enumerated in **Annexure B** of this Agreement.

Experts on mission

Section 37. Persons other than officials, assigned to South Africa and whose names for that purpose are notified to the Government by the High Commissioner, shall be considered as experts on mission within the meaning of section 22 of the Convention.

Section 38. All experts on mission, while in South Africa, shall enjoy such facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the independent exercise of their functions, including, but not limited to the privileges and immunities enumerated in **Annexure C** of this Agreement.

Persons performing services on behalf of the UNHCR

Section 39. Except as the parties may otherwise agree, the Government shall grant to all persons performing services on behalf of the UNHCR, other than South African nationals employed locally, such facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the independent exercise of their functions, including, but not limited to, the privileges and immunities enumerated in **Annexure D** of this Agreement.

Locally recruited personnel

Section 40. The UNHCR may recruit locally in South Africa such personnel as it requires. The Government undertakes, upon the request of the High Commissioner, to assist the UNHCR in the recruitment of such personnel. The terms and conditions of employment for locally recruited personnel shall be prescribed by the UNHCR in accordance with UN Staff Rules, Regulations and Administrative Instructions.

Section 41. Persons recruited locally and assigned to hourly rates to perform services for the UNHCR shall enjoy immunity from legal process in respect of words spoken or written and any act performed by them in their official capacity.

ARTICLE XII. ENTRY, RESIDENCE, DEPARTURE AND TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

Section 42. The Chief of Mission, Deputy Chief of Mission and other international personnel shall, whenever so required by the High Commissioner, have the right to enter into, reside in and depart from South Africa from agreed points of entry and exit. UN Laissez-Passers, held by the UNHCR staff, shall be accepted as valid travel/identification documents by the Government and holders of such documents shall be granted facilities for speedy travel to, through and from South Africa as promptly as possible free of charge.

ARTICLE XIII. NOTIFICATION

Section 43. The High Commissioner shall notify the Government of the names and categories of UNHCR officials, experts on mission and persons performing services on behalf of the UNHCR, and of any change in the status of such personnel.

ARTICLE XIV. IDENTIFICATION (330)

Section 44. The Government shall, at the request of the High Commissioner, issue to each UNHCR official, as soon as possible after such official's assignment to South Africa, as well as to all locally recruited personnel, other than those who are locally recruited and are assigned to hourly rates, the appropriate certificates of identity.

Section 45. UNHCR personnel, including locally recruited personnel, shall be required to present, but not to surrender, their certificates of identity upon demand of an authorised official of the Government.

Section 46. The UNHCR shall, upon the termination of employment or reassignment from South Africa of UNHCR personnel, ensure that their certificates of identity are returned promptly to the Government.

ARTICLE XV. **DECEASED STAFF MEMBERS**

Section 47. The High Commissioner shall have the right to take charge of and to remove the body of a member of international personnel of the UNHCR who dies in South Africa, in accordance with the applicable United Nations procedures; it is understood that in the exercise of this right due consideration shall be taken of the relevant judicial requirements in force in South Africa.

Section 48. The High Commissioner will also have the right to remove from South Africa the personal property of the deceased staff member. The Government shall not levy national, regional or municipal estate, succession or inheritance duties, and duties on transfers, on movable property the presence of which was due solely to the presence in South Africa of the deceased as a member of UNHCR personnel.

ARTICLE XVI. **WAIVER OF IMMUNITY**

Section 49. Privileges and immunities are granted to UNHCR personnel in the interests of the United Nations and not for the personal benefit of the individuals concerned. Accordingly, the Secretary-General of the United Nations may waive the immunity of any of the UNHCR personnel where, in his opinion, the immunity would impede the course of justice and it can be waived without prejudice to the interests of the United Nations.

ARTICLE XVII. **SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES**

Section 50. Any dispute between the UNHCR and the Government arising out of or relating to this agreement shall be settled amicably by negotiation or other agreed mode of settlement, failing which such dispute shall be submitted to arbitration at the request of either Party. Each Party shall appoint one arbitrator, and the two arbitrators so appointed shall appoint a third, who shall be the chairman. If within thirty days of the request for arbitration either Party has not appointed an arbitrator or if within fifteen days of the appointment of two arbitrators the third arbitrator has not been appointed, either Party may request the President of the International Court of Justice to appoint the third arbitrator. All decisions of the arbitrators shall require a vote of two of them. The procedure of the arbitration shall be fixed by the arbitrators, and the expenses of the arbitration shall be borne by the Parties as assessed by the arbitrators. The arbitral award shall contain a statement of the reasons on which it is based and shall be accepted by the Parties as the final adjudication of the dispute.

Section 51. Disputes concerning the terms of employment and conditions of service of locally recruited personnel shall be settled through the relevant United Nations administrative procedures.

ARTICLE XVIII. **GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Section 52. Any relevant matter for which no provision is made in this Agreement shall be settled by the Parties through consultations. Each Party shall give full and sympathetic consideration to any proposal advanced by the other Party under this paragraph.

Section 53. The UNHCR and the Government may conclude supplementary agreement(s) which shall constitute an integral part of this Agreement.

Section 54. Consultations with a view to amending this Agreement may be held at the request of either Party. Amendments shall be made by joint written agreement.

Section 55. This Agreement shall enter into force upon signature by the duly authorised Representatives of the Government and the UNHCR and shall remain in force for as long as the Memorandum remains in effect. except as regards the normal cessation of the activities of the UNHCR and the disposal of its property in South Africa.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly appointed representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Government of the Republic of South Africa, respectively, have on behalf of the Parties signed this Agreement, in the English language.

Done at Geneva this 2nd day of October 1991.

The United Nations High
Commissioner for Refugees

Signed .....

For the Government of the
Republic of South Africa

Signed .....

ANNEXURE A: PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES FOR CHIEF OF MISSION, DEPUTY CHIEF OF MISSION AND OTHER SENIOR OFFICIALS

The Chief of Mission, the Deputy Chief of Mission and other senior officials of the UNHCR shall:

(a) Be immune from personal arrest or detention;

(b) Enjoy inviolability for all papers and documents, including computerized documentation;

(c) Be permitted, for the purpose of their official communications, to use codes and to receive papers and correspondence by courier or sealed in bags;

(d) Be accorded the same facilities in respect of currency or exchange restrictions as are accorded to representatives of foreign governments on temporary official missions;

(e) Be accorded the same immunities and facilities, including immunity from inspection and seizure of their official baggage, as are accorded to diplomatic envoys;

(f) Be immune from any military service obligations or any other obligatory services;

(g) Be exempt, with respect to themselves, their spouses, their dependent relatives and other members of their households from immigration restrictions and alien registration;

(h) Be exempt from taxation in respect of salaries and all other remuneration paid to them by the UNHCR;

(i) Enjoy exemption from any form of taxation on income derived by them from sources outside South Africa;

(j) Be accorded prompt clearance and issuances, without cost, of visas, licenses or permits, if required;

(k) Be permitted free movement to, within or from South Africa to the extent necessary for the carrying out of UNHCR international protection and humanitarian assistance programmes;

(l) Be permitted to hold or maintain within South Africa, foreign exchange, foreign currency accounts and moveable property and the right upon termination of employment with the UNHCR to take out of the host country their funds for the lawful possession of which they can show good cause;

(m) Be accorded the same protection and repatriation facilities with respect to themselves, their spouses and dependent relatives and other members of their households as are accorded in time of international crises or national emergencies to diplomatic envoys;

(n) Be permitted to import for personal use, free of duty and other levies, prohibitions or restrictions on imports:

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(i) their furniture and personal effects in one or more shipments and thereafter to import necessary additions to the same, including automobiles, according to the regulations applicable in South Africa to diplomatic representatives accredited in South Africa and/or resident members of international organisations;

(ii) reasonable quantities of certain articles for personal use or consumption and not for gift or sale.

ANNEXURE B: PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF UNHCR OFFICIALS OTHER THAN CHIEF OF MISSION, DEPUTY CHIEF OF MISSION AND OTHER SENIOR OFFICIALS

Officials of the UNHCR, other than Chief of Mission, Deputy Chief of Mission and other senior officials, shall:

(a) Be immune from legal process in respect of words spoken or written and all acts performed by them in their official capacity, such immunity to continue even after termination of employment with the UNHCR;

(b) Be accorded the same immunities and facilities, in respect of their official baggage, as are accorded to diplomatic envoys;

(c) Be immune from any military service obligations or any other obligatory services;

(d) Be exempt, with respect to themselves, their spouses, their dependent relatives and other members of their households, from immigration restrictions and alien registration;

(e) Be exempt from taxation in respect of salaries and all other remuneration paid to them by the UNHCR;

(f) Enjoy exemption from any form of taxation on income derived by them from sources outside South Africa;

(g) Be accorded prompt clearance and issuances, without costs, of visas, licenses or permits, if required;

(h) Be permitted free movement within, to or from the country to the extent necessary for the carrying out of UNHCR international protection and humanitarian assistance programmes;

(i) Be permitted to hold or maintain within the country, foreign exchange, foreign currency accounts and moveable property and the right upon termination of employment with the UNHCR to take out of South Africa their funds for the lawful possession of which they can show good cause;

(j) Be accorded the same protection and repatriation facilities with respect to themselves, their spouses and dependent relatives and other members of their households as are accorded in time of international crises or national emergencies to diplomatic envoys;

(k) Be permitted to import for personal use, free of duty and other levies, prohibitions or restrictions on imports:

(i) their furniture and personal effects in one or more shipments and thereafter to import necessary additions to the same, including automobiles, according to the regulations applicable in South Africa to diplomatic representatives accredited in South Africa and/or resident members of international organisations;

(ii) reasonable quantities of certain articles for personal use or consumption and not for gift or sale.

ANNEXURE C: PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES FOR EXPERTS ON MISSION

Experts on mission for the UNHCR shall:

(a) Be immune from personal arrest or detention;

(b) Be immune from legal process in respect of words spoken or written and acts done by them in the course of the performance of their mission for the UNHCR;

(c) Enjoy inviolability for all papers and documents, including computerized documentation;

(d) Be permitted, for the purpose of their official communications, to use codes and to receive papers and correspondence by courier or sealed in bags;

(e) Be accorded the same facilities in respect of currency or exchange restrictions as are accorded to representatives of foreign governments on temporary official missions;

(f) Be accorded the same immunities and facilities in respect of their personal baggage as are accorded to diplomatic envoys.

ANNEXURE D: PRIVILEGE AND IMMUNITIES OF PERSONS PERFORMING SERVICES ON BEHALF OF THE UNHCR.

Persons performing services on behalf of the UNHCR shall:

(a) Be immune from legal process in respect of words spoken or written and all acts performed by them in their official capacity, such immunity to continue even after termination of employment with the UNHCR;

(b) Be immune from any military service obligations or any other obligatory services;

(c) Be immune, with respect to themselves, their spouses, dependent relatives and other members of their households, from immigration restrictions and alien registration requirements;

(d) Be exempt from taxation in respect of salaries and all other remuneration paid to them by the UNHCR;

(e) Be accorded prompt clearance and issuance, without cost, of visas, licenses or permits necessary for the effective exercise of their functions;

(f) Be permitted free movement within, to or from the country, to the extent necessary for the implementation of the UNHCR humanitarian programmes;

(g) Be accorded the same privileges in respect of exchange facilities as are accorded to the comparable persons of diplomatic missions in South Africa;

(h) Be given the same protection and repatriation facilities with respect to themselves, their spouses, dependent relatives and other members of their households as are accorded in time of international crises or national emergencies to diplomatic envoys.

No. 2822 **29 November 1991**

ERKENNING VERLEEN AS VISEKONSUL

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat aan mnr. Rey-yuan Chu met ingang van 31 Oktober 1991 erkenning verleen is as Visekonsul van die Republiek China in Johannesburg, met die provinsies Transvaal, Natal en die Oranje-Vrystaat as sy regsgebied.

Mnr. Chu is die opvolger van mnr. Ke-ming Yen.

(71/142/1)

No. 2822 **29 November 1991**

RECOGNITION GRANTED AS VICE-CONSUL

It is hereby notified that Mr Rey-yuan Chu has, with effect from 31 October 1991, been granted recognition as Vice-Consul of the Republic of China in Johannesburg, with the Provinces of the Transvaal, Natal and the Orange Free State as his area of jurisdiction.

Mr Chu is the successor to Mr Ke-ming Yen.

(71/142/1)

300 due back

MORE than 300 exiles are expected to return from central African countries this week on the first flight organised by the UN High Commission for Refugees.

Times 1/12/91 p30

Haunted by the horror

Mother fears for son who held the dying Hector

By THEMBA KHUMALO

"WHERE is my son?" asked a distraught Soweto mother, whose son, Mbuyisa, disappeared after making international front pages when he was pictured carrying Hector Peterson, the 13-year-old first victim of the June 16 uprising in 1976.

Speaking from her Orlando West house, Nombulelo Makhubu, 58, sat back in a sofa and sobbed softly as she recalled the plight of her son.

Mbuyisa left for exile in August 1976, two months after Peterson had died in his arms after being shot by police during a student demonstration. The shooting sparked the biggest student revolution South Africa has ever seen.

Nombulelo said she was so desperate to find her son she even enlisted the help of the International Red Cross, whose efforts drew a blank from Nigeria and other African states.

Nombulelo said: "It's heart-breaking for me to learn that other exiles are returning home and nothing is said about my son.

"I last heard from him in 1978 when he wrote to tell me that he was studying at a Nigerian college.

"He complained about suffering from a variety of ailments such as cholera and mental depression.

"He said he spent most of his time confined to a hospital bed," she said.

Nombulelo said she was particularly worried by disturbing reports that Warri Province, where her son was studying, was notorious as an area where ritual murders were performed.

Someone told her it was possible Mbuyisa was murdered for muti purposes.

However, Nombulelo believes that if her son is still alive, he is mentally disturbed wherever he is.

"Mbuyisa had promised to keep me informed of his whereabouts," Nombulelo said.

She said Mbuyisa was forced out of the country by the police who raided his home almost daily. Subsequently,

Nombulelo said: "I'm giving this interview to City Press in a desperate attempt to locate my son. I'm appealing to anyone who has information about him to tell me, no matter how trivial."

Nombulelo is no stranger to politics. Her husband, Lawrence, who was a member of the ANC, died in Kenya in 1972.

He had left the country in 1963 after suffering relentless police harassment.

Her second son, Ntando, is also in exile in Tanzania where he joined the medical corps of Umkhonto weSizwe. He left the country in 1987 after he and five other detainees staged a dramatic escape from Protea Security Police cells.

"I'm not really worried about Ntando because I know where he is and he will return anytime now. What upsets me with Mbuyisa is that despite his international profile he has disappeared from the face of the earth and nobody can account for him," Nombulelo said.



GRIEVING MOTHER ... Nombulelo Makhubu fears for the life of her brave son, who went into exile shortly after the June 16 photograph made international headlines and Soweto exploded.



THAT FATEFUL DAY ... The image of Mbuyisa Makhubu carrying young Hector Peterson that shook the world. ■ Pics Courtesy *THE SOWETAN*

New organisation formed to help returning exiles

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A GROUP of former exiles living in and around Pretoria has formed an organisation called the Returnee Project Working Committee to concentrate on their future socio-economic development.

The chairman of RPWC, Mr Bernard Molewa, said the formation of the committee should not be seen as a move to replace, or take over from, any of the existing humanitarian bodies.

He said there was enough room for co-operation with other organisations involved in helping returnees.

"Exiles returned to the country during a recession when there is no jobs, no housing, scanty security, and no education and training facilities on an equitable scale," Molewa said.

The main objectives of the RPWC are:

To help solve problems of unemployment by establishing and monitoring projects to help returnees acquire skills;

To help returnees find accommodation;

To help returnees maintain their political entities and unity;

To tackle education, training and security.

"Funds and properties to be acquired would be held in a Trust to be formed by the committee.

The first office bearers are Molewa (chairman), Mr Ruby Mashao (vice-chairman), Ms Mathabo Moruthane (secretary), Mr Steven Modiga (financial officer) and Mr Emmanuel Rametsi (organiser). - *SA Press Association.*

5/12/91 Sowetan

Copies

No homes for 600 ANC kids

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — About 600 ANC children — most of them orphans — will return from Tanzania to South Africa next week, but there are no homes for them.

The children will be on board the first repatriation flight of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

Ranging in age from toddlers to high school pupils, they are the children of ANC parents who died in exile or in guerilla combat against the South African government.

ANC repatriation head Ms Jackie Selebi said yesterday no place had been found for them to stay.

They were due to return home earlier this year, but the Hillview school in Pretoria at which they were to be accommodated, was bombed twice by right wingers.

No homes found for returning orphans

PATRICK BULGER

ABOUT 600 ANC children — most of them orphans — will return from Tanzania to SA next week, but there are no homes waiting for them.

The children will be on board the first UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) repatriation flight.

Ranging in age from toddlers to high school pupils, they are the children of ANC parents who died in exile or in guerrilla combat against the SA government.

ANC repatriation head Jackie Selebi said yesterday the children, from the ANC's Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College, faced an uncertain future as no place had been found for them to stay.

They were due to return home earlier this year and be accommodated at Hillview school in Pretoria. The school was bombed twice by right-wingers and an alternative venue had still to be found.

About 320 older children were brought back from Tanzania last month and were living with their next of kin.

Selebi criticised government for providing humanitarian aid to other southern African countries but not for the children.

The UNHCR will repatriate about 1 000 people from Tanzania this month, bringing to 8 000 the number of people who will have returned from exile this year.

Exiles home by Christmas

ANOTHER 674 exiles, most aged 18 to 30, will be flown home from Tanzania from Wednesday to next Thursday (330)

This was confirmed yesterday by Mr Kallu Kalumya, head of the Johannesburg Mission of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees. S/Times 8/12/91

They are the first repatriation flights organised by the UNHCR, under whose guidance over 24 000 exiles are expected to be brought home by the end of next year.

'Bibi' on her way back 33 years later

STAR 10/12/91

Anti-apartheid campaigner Ayesha "Bibi" Dawood will return to South Africa tomorrow after 33 years of forced exile, the ANC in the Western Cape reported yesterday.

"We are overjoyed at her imminent return," the ANC said in a statement. (330)

"Excitement is building in her hometown of Worcester and her return is set to further bolster our organisation in the region at a time when there is tremendous growth in the rural areas," the statement added.

"Bibi" Dawood was central in numerous anti-apartheid campaigns in the Boland and built trade unions, the ANC and womens organisations. — Sapa.

Last exiles home 'by end of 1992'

(330) ८ ११।१९५५

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Before the end of next year the bulk of South Africa's estimated 34 000 exiles still outside the country would be registered with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and cleared by the government for repatriation, UNHCR chief of mission in South Africa Mr Kalu Kalumiya said yesterday.

He said their return would be completed by about October. Mr Kalumiya said the first 700 applications for indemnity had been cleared by the government in the past week and a second batch was being processed.

● Meanwhile Sapa reports that Mr Bernard Molewa, chairman of the newly-formed organisation Returnee Project Working Committee, yesterday announced the "surprise" resignation of two top officials — secretary Ms Mathabo Moruthane and organiser Mr Emmanuel Rametsi.

Way cleared for return of 30 000 exiles

STAR 11/12/91.

By Esmaré van der Merwe
Political Reporter

The process of registering an estimated 30 000 exiles — and getting Government clearance for their return — could largely be completed by the year-end, according to the head of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) mission in South Africa (330)

Addressing a press conference in Johannesburg yesterday, Kallu Kalumiya said most of these exiles would be home by April and that the most challenging process of reintegrating them into the community was expected to be completed by October next year.

The first group of returnees organised by the UNHCR was set to arrive from Tanzania today, he said.

WELCOME BACK

Sowetan 11/12/91 (330)



MORE than 24 000 South African exiles are expected to return home within the next 10 months under the auspices of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

The first group of 120 - consisting mostly of children and former students at the ANC's Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College - arrives at Jan Smuts Airport in an UNHCR chartered flight from Tanzania today.

At least 20 000 of the exiles are from African countries while about 4 000 have been in exile in Europe and North America.

All have volunteered for repatriation in terms of

By THEMBA MOLEFE
Political Staff

UNHCR requirements.

The entire process, including transportation, registration and resettlement of returnees, will cost R30 million.

One-third of the funding comes from the International Organisation for Migration which, among other things, co-ordinates air transport.

Four more flights have been scheduled to arrive this month carrying about 600 former refugees, bringing to 7 000 the total number of returnees this year.

● To page 2

P.T.O.

24 000 exiles to return

330

Sowetan 11/12/91

● From page 1

The exercise is the culmination of an agreement between the Government and the UNHCR in September.

The UNHCR set up offices in Johannesburg and other major centres in October and immediately took over the repatriation process.

In an interview, UNHCR chief of mission in South Africa, Mr Kallu Kalumiya, said the agreement with the Government guaranteed clearance and amnesty for exiles and did away with the earlier partial indemnity granted by the South African authorities.

"Amnesty here means those who return to their country will be pardoned on grounds of political reasons which made them leave South Africa. They did not leave their motherland to seek adventure," Kalumiya said.

He said the UNHCR would give each returnee a grant of R4 600 in three instalments.

"This money is a confidence-building measure to help the returnees cope in the first few months.

"Repatriation in terms of UN policy is humanitarian.

Exiles returning to a bleak future

Sowetan 11/12/91 (330)

FAMILIES of returning exiles who manage to get relief have to survive on a R300 monthly grant which is only available for the first four months.

Thereafter relief is stopped and the returnees left on their own to make ends meet.

This aid to the exiles has been coming from the National Co-ordinating Committee for Repatriation and the ANC.

The NCCR, whose chairman is SA Council of Churches general secretary the Rev Frank Chikane, was founded in June 1990 by church groups, primarily the South African Council of Churches and Southern African Bishops Conference.

The ANC, Azapo and PAC have representatives on the NCCR's executive committee.

By THEMBA MOLEFE
Political Staff

A Soweto mother of four who returned from exile in June 1990, said she had received less than R1 000 from the ANC since her arrival. She now lives with relatives who "share whatever they have" with her and her children.

The woman's husband is still in exile.

The NCCR gets its funding from several overseas governments and local individual donors and corporations.

Meanwhile, there has been a new twist in the returnees' saga.

Scores of destitute returnees who flock to the ANC's Johannesburg head office are greeted by a notice informing them that there is no money and are referred to the organisation's regional offices for further inquiries.



FRANK CHIKANE

Secondly, the NCCR yesterday said it "was coping" with the load of about 900 applications for financial aid a week and was about to increase grants from R1 500 (spread over six months) to R4 000.

Thirdly, the NCCR and SACC this week issued statements denying allegations that the ANC was manipulating NCCR funds through the SACC.

The claim was anonymously sent to newspapers last week.

In a statement the NCCR said "careful bookkeeping and tight financial control ensure that funds are used solely for the purpose for which they were donated.

"Furthermore, funds being transferred under an agreement with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees are strictly controlled through UNHCR strict rules and regulations."

ANC head of repatriation Mr Jackie Selebi said "a few weeks ago" the organisation ran out of funds and this was not "sinister" as it happened from time to time.

He said the ANC gave its returning members an allowance of R2 225 an adult and then referred them to the NCCR to apply for a R1 500 grant which they received over four months.

"The R2 225 is just to help our members get off their feet as they resettle in the country. We also try to help them find jobs.

"If the money runs out we find it, but donors give what they want when they want," said Selebi. He pointed out that the ANC was "not a money factory" but raised funds to help its members.

About 7 000 ANC exiles have so far officially returned in terms of the Government's indemnity announced last year, and Selebi would not say how many of this number have received the grants.

The NCCR's Chikane said the ANC had "stopped issuing grants months ago". This is despite Selebi's statement that the ANC had temporarily run out of funds.

The ANC is the only liberation movement which has a repatriation office.

Conflict over exiles

330
Sowetan
12/12/91



Sowetan Reporter

CALLERS to the Sowetan/Radio Metro Talkback Show yesterday differed on whether returning exiles should be given preferential treatment.

Some told DJ Tim Modise that there was no need for special treatment for the returning exiles while others said support should be given as part of a reorientation programme.

John of Etwatwa said those returning "must join us in our suffering, homelessness and struggle. The conditions for which they left the country still exist.

"Giving them special treatment would create friction with those they left behind," he said.

Themba of Tsakane said the exiles left the country to help the oppressed masses.

"Some of their parents have died. Their homes were taken over by other people. If we don't help them they may be recruited by the Askaris," he added.

"I'm concerned that certain political organisations are placing their hegemonic interests ahead of those of the family. The returnees should be reintegrated into the society," Shane said.

Dikeledi of Johannesburg said she opposed giving returning exiles special favours because many people were homeless.

Neil of Soshanguve, said the exiles deserved all kinds of support.

120 exiles are back (330) home at last

Soweton 12/12/91

By IKE MOTSAPI

A TOTAL of 120 exiles, all members of the ANC, returned home yesterday after spending several years abroad.

The group immediately declared after their arrival at Jan Smuts Airport that, to them, "the struggle for a free society continues".

There are about 24 000 exiles who are waiting to be repatriated to South Africa under the auspices of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

One of the returnees, Mr Lucky Mogoai, a former student at the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in Tanzania, said he was desperately in need of a job as he wanted to settle down.

"I'm happy to be back after an absence of 14 years. I left the country in 1977 at the age of 17.

"The reason for my departure was that I feared to be arrested for my part during the June 16 1976 Soweto students uprising.

Painful experience

"All that now is over. What I want now is a job because I want to settle down," he added.

Mogoai of Diepkloof, Soweto, is a former student at Selelekela High School in Orlando East. He is a qualified refrigeration and air-conditioning technician.

Mogoai and the other 119 are the first group of exiles to return to South Africa under the auspices of the UNHCR.

Mogoai and his former colleagues at the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College were met by relatives, friends and families at the airport.

Mokgosi Diseko of Thaba Nchu in the Free State left the country illegally in 1986 because "I did not want to go to jail to waste my time."

Leaving the country at that time was a painful experience for him, but "I have learned a lot about things that I thought I knew before".

Diseko, who is a first-year law student at the IDM University in Tanzania, said he would return to that country in January to continue with his studies.

"Life in exile was not that bad because I met a lot of my fellow South Africans there.

Sifiso Sosibo (17) of KwaMashu, Natal, left the country at the height of "fierce fighting" between members of the ANC and Inkatha last year.

"I was doing Standard 8 at the time and felt that my studies would be affected by this war.

"After a lengthy debate with myself I decided to skip the country," he said.



Nonhlanhla Alset, 11, was among 120 exiles who arrived in SA yesterday under the auspices of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

Orphans among returned exiles

PATRICK BULGER

A GROUP of exiles arrived back in SA yesterday morning in search of jobs, schools and homes that a society straining under economic recession will be hard pressed to provide.

The 120 exiles — ranging from children to teenagers to men and women who fled SA 30 years ago — arrived on board a chartered Air Tanzania flight. They were the first batch of exiles to arrive under the auspices of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) whose SA chief of mission Kallu Kalumiya said the exercise had "gone almost without a hitch".

The exiles were met at Jan Smuts airport by ANC welfare head Winnie Mandela and the wife of ANC chairman Oliver Tambo, Adelaide Tambo.

The exiles were almost all from the ANC's Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in Tanzania and included orphaned children who were to have returned earlier this year and be housed at Pretoria's Hillview school until this was twice bombed by right wingers.

ANC welfare official Dali Mpofu said yesterday the ANC was mindful of the threat posed to the children in the light of the Hillview bombings. He said the children in the group had been brought back during school holidays to give the ANC time to accommodate them at a new school in SA.

One of the exiles, plumber William Twala, 61, said he had been out of the country for 30 years and that he thought things were now changing in SA. He said he was so excited he had not been able to sleep for three days before leaving.

But even as the exiles beamed optimism and excitement, there was a realisation among officials that it would not be easy to find jobs, homes and schools for the exiles who arrived with high expectations.

They were taken to a Hillbrow hotel where they will stay for a few days while attempts are made to place them with families.

□ Sapa reports ANC president Nelson Mandela returned to SA from his US visit yesterday.

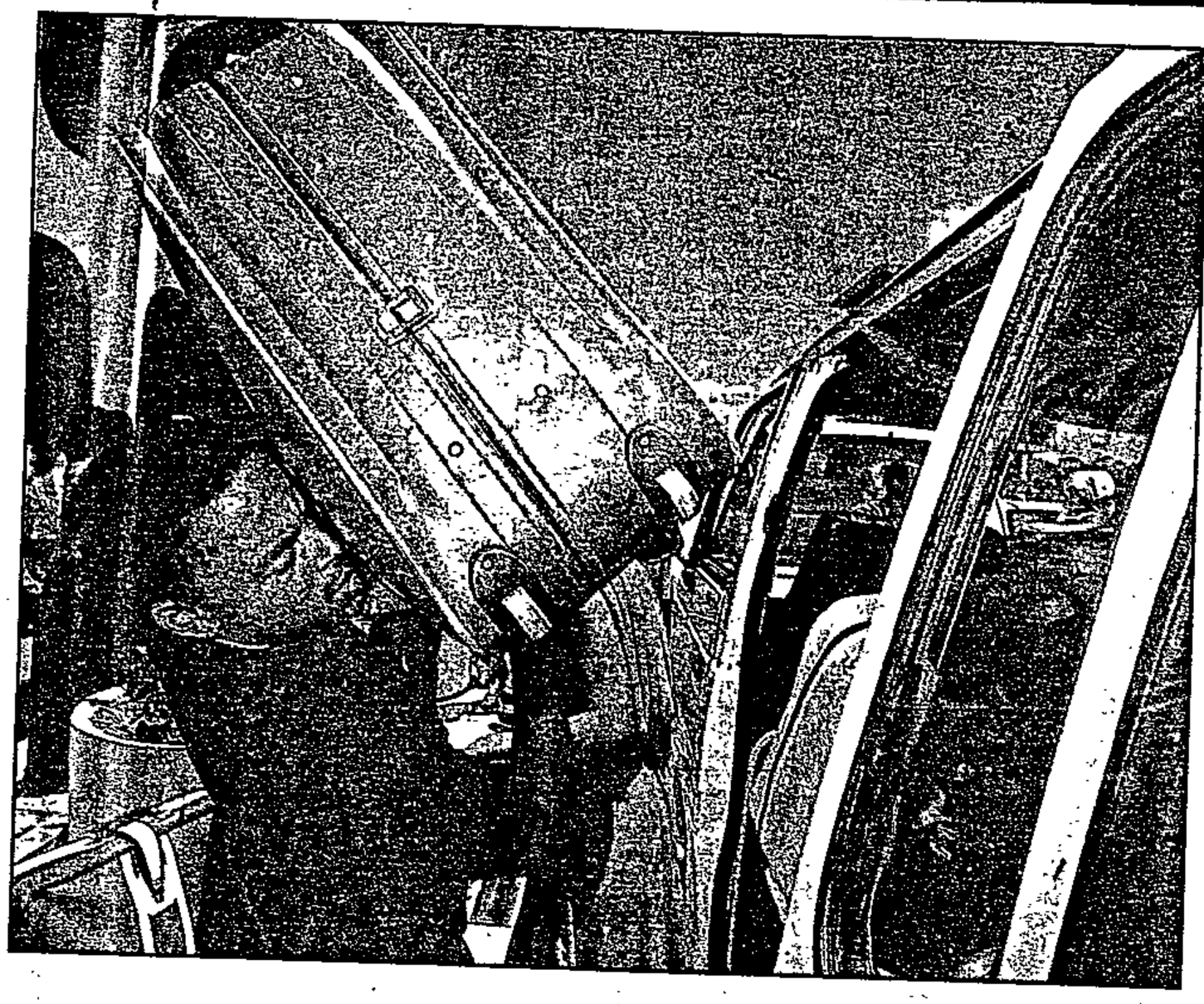


Doubtful future as big trek home begins

Joy for some returnees, tears for others — Page 15

Home at last . . . a group of 120 exiles returned home yesterday under the banner of the UN's High Commissioner for Refugees. Among the well-wishers was ANC welfare department chief Winnie Mandela.

Pictures: Sean Woods



Children of exile return

STAR 12/12/91 (330)

By Zingisa Mkhuma and Esmaré van der Merwe

The vanguard of an estimated 30 000 exiles to return to South Africa under the auspices of the United Nations arrived home yesterday to scenes of jubilation but an uncertain future.

The arrival of the group of 120, mainly students at the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in Tanzania, marks the beginning of the official repatriation process administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Among the huge group of well-wishers were the head of the UNHCR's mission in South Africa, Kallu Kalumiya; the head of the ANC's welfare department, Winnie Mandela; and Adelaide Tambo, wife of ANC national chairman Oliver Tambo.

Mr Kalumiya said the pilot programme had presented no hitches.

"This is a momentous moment for the returnees and the UNHCR. Many of these South Africans left years ago; some were born in exile. It is an historic day," he said.

As the teenagers walked into the international arrivals hall at Jan Smuts Airport they were welcomed by a cheering and ululating crowd.

"Welcome home, my babies," cried an elderly woman.

Mrs Tambo and Mrs Mandela surged forward to embrace the youths.

Describing the event as an emotional experience, Mrs Tambo said: "We would like to try our best to make them feel as happy and as comfortable as possible."

Asked if special Christmas arrangements had been made, Mrs Tambo said her husband — who led the ANC in exile — had saved his 70th birthday cake from October 27 to share with the youths.

Mrs Mandela said problems concerning the integration of the returnees were formidable.

"We have an extraordinary situation here. Normally it would have been the Government's responsibility to assist us with accommodation and the various social problems we are faced with.

"We have not got the resources to afford this process ourselves."

Despite the joyous welcome, exiles and the organisations involved in their return are acutely aware of the bleak prospects facing those coming home.

Unemployment and the recession, coupled with high expectations, have resulted in the return of 6 000 exiles in advance of the UN programme being blighted by disappointment.

Many returnees, jobless and desperately looking for homes, are struggling to make ends meet. Organisations handling the repatriation programme, including the ANC and the National Co-ordinating Committee for Repatriation, are short of cash.

And the UNHCR — which expects the repatriation process of the remaining 24 000 exiles to be completed by April and the "reintegration" to last until October — has said that the R80 million under its administration would be insufficient, given the bleak economic prospects.

The returnees, some of whom have been in exile since 1976, said they were elated about coming home but aware of their dismal prospects.

They had heard of the protracted township violence, the lack of jobs and the housing shortage.

Ironically, many know that they may have to complete their studies under the same "Bantu education" system they fled from.

Some said they had been "demoted" to lower classes at the Solomon Mahlangu school because of the poor quality of education in black South African schools.

They will temporarily be accommodated at the Safari Hotel in Hillbrow, then relocated at UNHCR centres around the country while attempts are being made to trace their parents and relatives. Those with known addresses will start going home today.

Three more flights carrying 480 returnees are expected to arrive this month, bringing to about 7 000 the number who will have returned from exile this year.

Joy for some returnees, tears for others

STAR 12/12-91



Welcome home ... Winnie Mandela, head of the ANC's welfare department, welcomes a returning exile at Jan Smuts Airport.

Picture: Sean Woods

By Zingisa Mkhuma and Esmaré van der Merwe (330)

Thembi Sithole (16) searched frantically for her parents among the 120 exiles who returned yesterday — but in vain.

Having left her parents behind in Tanzania in November, she has gone to Jan Smuts Airport each time a group of exiles has returned hoping to be reunited with her parents.

But after the cameras' flashes had stopped and the arrival hall was left deserted, she turned and walked away.

Tomorrow, she will be back at the airport when another group of exiles under the auspices of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees returns home.

"I come here every time hoping my parents will be here. I miss them terribly. At the moment I stay with my grandmother and the ANC is still trying to get a school for me for next year," she said.

Many of those who arrived home yesterday faced similar disappointment. There were no familiar faces to welcome after years in exile.

Some left as long ago as 1976 during the height of the school uprisings; others went into exile during the township unrest and school boycotts of the '80s.

Despite the joy of being home, the former students at the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in Tanzania remarked bitterly that they would probably be forced to complete their studies under the "bantu education" system which had been one of the main reasons they had fled the country.

Kabelo Dikgatle (26), who left the country last year, said he had lost contact with his parents in Potchefstroom and doubted they were alive.

An activist who left the country in 1985 identified himself as Mandoza. He could not hide his disappointment that the Government was still in power and that the education system was the same as six years ago.

Clutching a teddy-bear, Azana Thwala (13) who was accompanied by her parents, seemed to be slightly overwhelmed by the crowd and the glaring television lights. Born in Tanzania, she has never been to South Africa but said she was looking forward to the experience.

Abe Nameng said he came to welcome his brother, Johannes (35), who had "just disappeared" in 1983.

"We're just taking a chance. We saw on TV that people are returning today. I phoned the ANC office and they said my brother's name was on the list. Now we're just hoping."

Much later, Abe was spotted talking excitedly to his brother.

STAR 13/12-91 (330)

Share the experiences of exiles on stage

By Winnie Graham

What were they like — those years in exile?

How did the refugees who fled South Africa cope in strange countries? How did they earn a living, pass the time, continue the "struggle"?

How do they view the future?

Anyone who is curious about the tens of thousands of South Africans who went into exile during the past 30 years will find the answers at the Market Theatre on Sunday when a group of repatriated exiles tell their story in a production entitled "Karibu" (the Swahile word for "welcome") at 2 pm and 7 pm.

With the repatriation of 30 000 refugees by the United Nations now in progress, the production has great relevance.

Moseou Magalefa, a playwright who fled South Africa 15 years ago and who returned on Christmas Eve last year, has been asked by the National Co-ordinating Committee for Repatriation to assist in the organisational aspects of the production.

He said yesterday that the 160-strong cast of "Karibu" were all returned exiles who wanted to share their day-to-day experiences with fellow South Africans.

"The show opens on that historic day in February last year when F W de Klerk unbanned the various organisations," Mr Magalefa said.

"It examines the relationships among the combatants, some of whom were in favour of returning and others of whom felt the struggle should continue abroad. The reaction, the confusion, the hopes, anxieties and fears of the exiles unfold in the production."

The show is part of a self-help project to find employment for the returned exiles. Tickets cost R15 and are available by telephoning (011) 836-2031 or at the door.

ANC exiles: Last to return

LUSAKA. — About 900 exiled ANC cadres have begun registering with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) here for repatriation to South Africa in two weeks, it was reported here yesterday. CT 14/12/91

The 900 ANC members are the last of the exiles to be repatriated.

Their return has been delayed by technical and legal hitches.

The ANC repatriated most of its members from Lusaka in June, July and August. — Sapa

Govt to clear most exiles before year end

BDay 11/12/91

PATRICK BULGER

BEFORE the end of the year the bulk of SA's estimated 34 000 exiles still outside SA would be registered with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and cleared by government for repatriation, UNHCR chief of mission in SA Kalu Kalumiya said yesterday.

He said their return would be completed by about October. (330)

Kalumiya told a media briefing in Johannesburg the first 700 applications for indemnity had been cleared by government in the past week and a second batch was being processed. He said government was to be complimented for the speed at which it had passed the indemnities.

Once registration had been completed and the UNHCR was certain of the number of exiles returning, his organisation would go back to donor nations to obtain more money than the $28m already pledged.

He said the usual UNHCR practice of providing returnees with seed and agricultural implements had not been considered in SA's urban setting. More money would be needed to employ and house exiles.

National Co-ordinating Committee for the Return of SA exiles official Moss Chikane said many exiles were homeless.

Meanwhile, 120 exiles — the first batch to return under the auspices of the UNHCR — will arrive today at Jan Smuts Airport on board a chartered Air Tanzania flight. Most are children from the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in Tanzania. A further three flights will come from Tanzania this year, bringing to 7 000 the number of exiles to have returned.

● Picture: Page 2

UN group donates money for exiles

330

Sowetan 17/12/91

A FIRST instalment of R4 million to help exiles returning to the country has been donated to the National Co-ordinating Committee for Repatriation by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

The money will be given as allowances to returnees to enable them to meet their "basic human needs", according to UNHCR Head of Mission in SA, Mr Kallu Kalumiya.

An implementation agreement for the donation was signed by Kalumiya and the Rev Frank Chikane for the NCCR in Johannesburg on Thursday.

A first group of 120 exiles from Tanzania returned last week, marking the beginning of the UNHCR's official R84 million repatriation programme, which is to bring an estimated 30 000 exiles home by April next year.

The commission's involvement follows protracted negotiations between the UNHCR and the SA Government, who initially objected to outside intervention in local affairs.

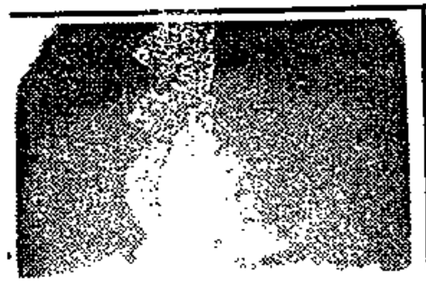
Chikane said the commission's expertise in repatriation was already being felt.

"With the first plane that has already landed I can feel the difference between when we tried to do it without the UNHCR and when the UNHCR is here."

"I believe that we made the right decision to campaign for the coming of the UNHCR here."

The agreement between the two organisations spells out how they will work together in the repatriation and reintegration of returning exiles.

"Under the agreement the UNHCR has undertaken the responsibility to mobilise the necessary financial resources for this operation, to take care of the various sectors in this operation, like the registration, pre-departure arrangements, international transportation," Kalumiya explained. - *SA Press Association.*



More exiles return home

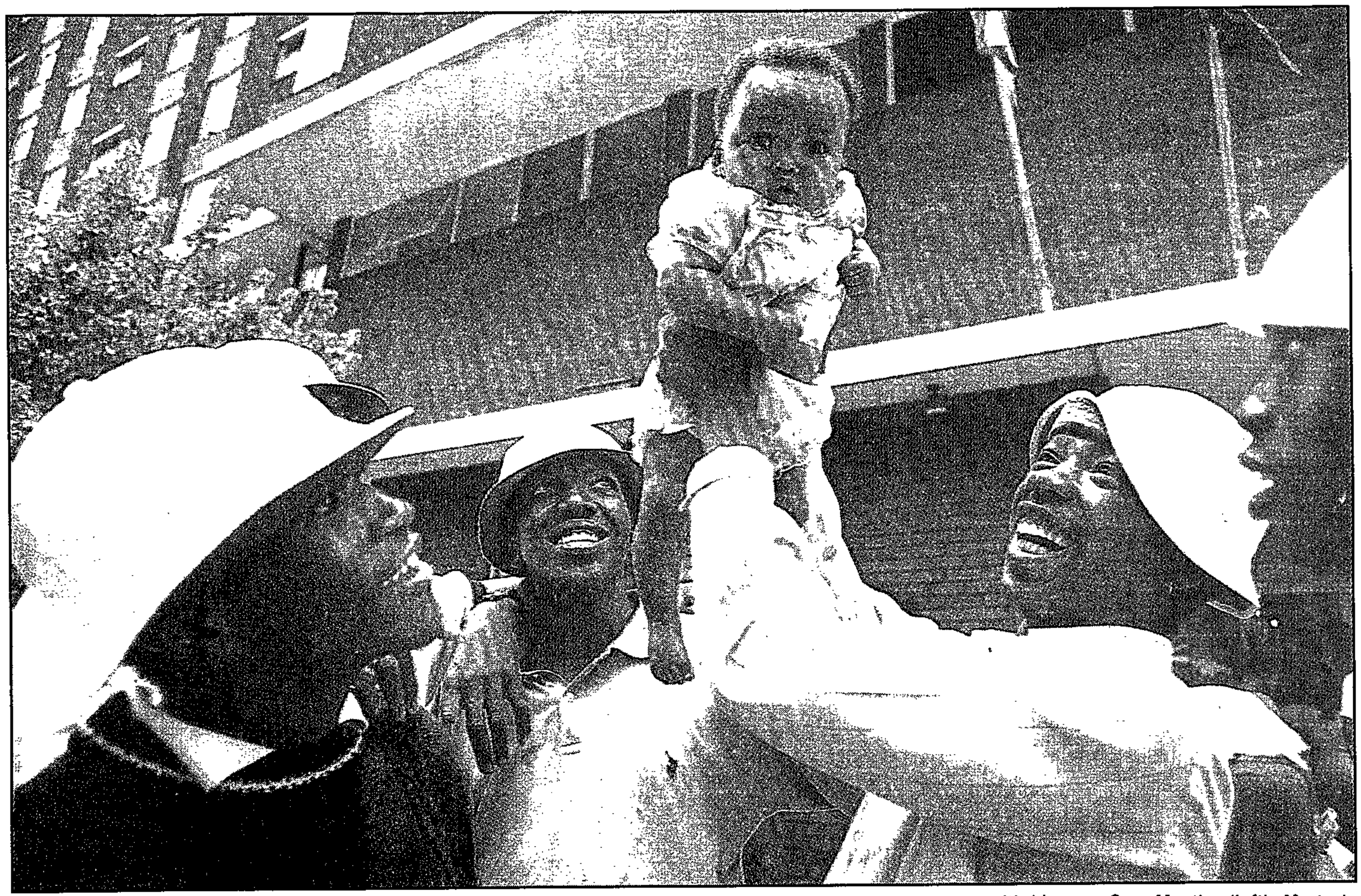
A GROUP of 114 mostly single exiled men between the ages of 18 and 35 return to South Africa today under the agreement between the Government and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the UNHCR announced yesterday.

Chartered flight

The group is due to arrive at Jan Smuts airport at about 9am on a chartered flight from Tanzania, said a statement from the UNHCR.

They join 105 people who arrived in the first UNHCR-organised return of exiles on December 11 and another 110 who arrived in Durban last Friday.

- *Sapa*



Glad to be home . . . a joyful Steve Tsepe lifts baby Palisa into the air after his return from exile. Returnees with him are Grey Mpetha (left), Magesta Sebeko (half hidden) and Mavege Kwakwa.

Picture: Alf Kumalo

Exiles get subdued welcome

STAR 18/12/91 330

By Michael Sparks

Finishing their schooling was uppermost in the minds of many of a third group of exiles which yesterday returned to South Africa under the auspices of the United Nations.

They inundated journalists at Jan Smuts Airport with questions about their chances of getting into schools.

The group of 88 did not receive the hero's welcome given to the first group which arrived last week, and the returnees were soon shepherded into buses and taxis for the trip to the Safari Hotel.

The hotel is acting as the clearing house for returnees under the auspices of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the National Coordination Committee for Repatriation.

On the trip into town many of the younger returnees were seen dancing and whistling, as they passed sights for the first time in years.

Sipho Rammego, an exile for 10 years, said: "I am more happy than the word can express."

Another 120 exiles are due to return on a flight from Tanzania tomorrow, and the pace of repatriation will increase in the new year with flights to Durban, Port Elizabeth, East London, Johannesburg and Cape Town expected to bring about 30 000 returnees home.

Low-key welcome for returning exiles

JOHANNESBURG. — There was a surprisingly low-key welcome at Jan Smuts Airport for 88 exiles who returned from Tanzania on a special chartered flight yesterday.

Compared with the previous groups who, an airport official said, had received a "boisterous welcome", little fuss was made of the third batch.

Representatives from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and a small group of people describing themselves as "Soweto well-wishers" were there, but there was no ululating or cheering as the refugees, some looking slightly bemused, emerged from the customs hall.

Some had difficulty speaking English, while some were not keen to be interviewed, saying they had "no story". Others were a bit more forthcoming.

Mr Stephen Koalane, originally from Theunissen, was in exile for four years.

It felt "very good to be home", he said.

Mr Kenneth Mahlani said he was looking forward to continuing his education. He said the standard of the secondary school education in Tanzania was "very high" and superior to the "Bantu education" he had received in South Africa.

"This Bantu education nearly destroyed us," he said.

Another 120 exiles will return from Tanzania tomorrow, the UNHCR said yesterday.

● The repatriation of refugees has gone smoothly so far, but employment could be a problem, UNHCR representative Mr Michael Keats said at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday.

He said the exiles would get an allowance of R4 000 over three months. — Sapa

330 CT PD 12/91

More exiles to fly in

THE fourth group of political exiles to return to SA under the auspices of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) will arrive in the country tomorrow.

UNHCR spokesman Michael Keats said yesterday the group, consisting of about 100 political exiles, would be arriving at Jan Smuts Airport from Tanzania on a chartered flight. The group will be the second to jet in from Tanzania within 48 hours. Yesterday 88 exiles returned. (330)

BIDS 18/12/91



FACE OF JOY: An excited Portia with her teddy bear after arriving at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday with 87 other exiles.

Joy, but exiles face problems with jobs

Sowetan 18/12/91 (330)

THE 88 exiles who returned home yesterday are looking forward to spending a happy Christmas with their families.

The 88 are the second group of exiles to return home under the auspices of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in the past eight days.

Miss Portia Dlamini, of Umlazi in Natal, said she was "so excited because I am going to be reunited with my parents, two brothers and a sister who I last saw 15 years ago."

Dlamini skipped the country with other schoolchildren at the height of the 1976 uprising.

By IKE MOTSAPI

She said: "Because of the unrest that plagued the country at the time, I felt it was better for me to join a group of youngsters who decided to flee to Tanzania where we were told we would get better education.

"I did not tell my parents where I was going," she said.

Dlamini said on arrival in Tanzania she enrolled at the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College where she completed her Junior Certificate last month.

She said she was not sure whether she would continue her studies in South AFrica.

Mr Chris Ngwenya, (32) of Senaoane, Soweto, could not hide his joy at being back in South Africa after more than 16 years in exile.

"I have gained a lot during my stay in exile.

"I am a qualified commercial pilot. I am yearning to fly those big South African Airways jets," he said.

Ngwenya said he did 60 hours solo flights and more than 100 hours with his tutor during his training as a pilot.

A UNCHR representative in South Africa, Mr Michael Keats, said the repatriation process had gone smoothly so far, but indicated that employment could pose a big problem.

Keats, who was at Jan Smuts Airport to meet the latest arrivals from Tanzania, said the exiles would be given a subsistence allowance of R4 000 over three months.

"The UNHCR will also provide counselling for the exiles at various reception centres, which have been established in Johannesburg, Durban, Port Elizabeth and East London, for three months to help them settle in," he said.

But the UNHCR would be unable to assist the returned exiles find jobs, he said.

John is a stranger in his own home town

w/mail 19/12/91 - 2/1/92

330

By RAY NXUMALO

ANOTHER planeload of exiles arrived from Tanzania last week to a South Africa that is likely to be much harsher than they expected.

If they have any doubts about that, they could talk to John Mkwebane (42) who has already been back for a year. When he is not at the offices of the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles to collect his monthly grant of R440, he is out trying to bridge some of the gaps that have opened and widened during 20 years of exile.

Mbekwane was a Standard Eight pupil at Orlando High School when he decided to flee South Africa. "I did not opt for exile as an adventure," he says. "My life was a chapter of detention after detention and I finally skipped the country in 1970."

Mbekwane headed for Botswana and was then sent for military training. Two years later he was fighting alongside Zapu soldiers "against the Smith regime", where he was shot in his right arm. "I retired from active combat in 1979 for health reasons."

He was sent to Gaborone's Tlokweng Rehabilitation Centre, and then to Zambia. He then spent a year in Mozambique before proceeding to Swaziland. "The local security police did not want us and they kept on detaining us," Mbekwane said grimly.

So on to Lesotho he went where he found love and started a family. "Lesotho was like home to me but the coup in '86 was a difficult time for most of us," he said. "Major Lekhanya's military council detained and accused some of us of training the youth who supported Chief Leabua Jonathan's Basotho National Party," he said. That meant Mbekwane and others lost their homes near Maseru.

Incidents like that often made Mbekwane feel like an outsider while in exile. But back home he has often felt like a stranger. His parents' house in Mofolo, Soweto — where he grew up — is now occupied by people he has never met before. He has just located the grave of his mother who passed away in 1981. "I only knew about her death on my return last year," he said bitterly. He does not know where his father is buried.

Mbekwane's wife and two children are still in Lesotho. "She wants to come to South Africa. But to what?"

After stints of training at Swaziland's Ekwalulameni and Lesotho's Moseanokeng Disabled Centre Mbekwane believes he could make a fine poultry farmer. "I am just as good as any poultry farmer — if not better," he says. "Not even my injured arm will stop me: "I have to get stuck into something otherwise I will die of boredom".

Mbekwane has approached Friday Mavuso, director of the Self-help Association for Paraplegics, and for the first time things may be looking "a bit brighter". Mavuso may have secured backing for Mbekwane's poultry venture.

Mbekwane clings to hope: "The future has lots of opportunities, it's just that we are never given a chance to show what we can do to help build the 'new' South Africa".

Activists welcomed home after 23 years (330)

ARG 19/12/91

DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Political Staff

TWENTY-THREE years of living as a stateless person ended for Ms Ayesha "Bibi" Dawood and her husband Mr Yusuf Mukadam when they arrived home in Cape Town.

Last night's emotional homecoming was like a reunion of ANC activists of the 50s. There to welcome Ms Dawood were contempories Mrs Rae Alexander, senior ANC member Mr Reggie September, former Worcester trade unionist Mr John Alwyn, and Mr Dawood Khan of the Western Cape Traders' Association.

Ms Dawood, overcome with emotion, said she was happy to be home again.

"I just don't know what to say. I am overwhelmed by this welcome ... I did not expect it."

Ms Alexander, who brought greetings from her husband, Professor Jack Simons, said she was excited to be home.

"Before we went into exile in 1965 Bibi came to greet us. I told her I would return home one day. I was confident I would. Life in exile would have been impossible if we did not believe we would come home."

Welcoming the two exiles, activist Mr Johnny Issel said the contributions of people such as Ms Dawood and Mr Mukadam had advanced the struggle for liberation.

ANC publicity secretary Mr Mziwonke Jacobs said Ms Dawood had "suffered the pain so many thousands of South Africans have had to endure, leaving behind her dying father, barely 30 days after her mother died".

● Five other exiles who returned from Tanzania on Tuesday, arrived in Cape Town with Ms Dawood. They are Mr Michael Craill, Mr Fanduxolo Mgolozi, Ms Jo-Anne Mfeme, Mr Tiny Mnyazi and Mr Edwin "Wings" Myo.

New kids on the block

330 South 19/12/91 — 15/1/92

Children born in exile realise that finding roots in the birthplace of their parents is not easy. Many who lived in the frontline states consider being in South Africa wonderful and challenging, while others who lived in Europe and the USA feel suffocated in "racist, South Africa." **THORAYA PANDY** reports:



BACK ON THE BLOCK: Returnees, from left, Adrian Silverman, Patricia Mhrabalala, Constance Qwezu, Moses Pockpass

PICS: YUNUS MOHAMED

"BRING FRIENDS along to play with us the next time you come," said enthusiastic Zambian-born Patricia Mhrabalala, 14. "Cape Town is such a big place, not like Zambia, yet we've met so few people."

What she wanted most of all was go to school to make friends. She longs to be integrated into the community.

"I want to learn to speak Afrikaans so if I get lost, I'll know how to ask for directions," she said.

"I am glad to be here, I always considered this to be home, although I miss my Zambian friends terribly," added Patricia.

"I love South Africa. Here I can choose from a variety of foods. In Zambia, we mainly ate nshima (pap) and believe me when I say it does not taste very nice.

"Life in Zambia was not easy and we often had to miss out on things because of the lifestyle we led. I stayed with my parents and often we could not enjoy the pleasures of life because of the situation we found ourselves in." She paused, "You know what I mean."

"Things are different here, the food, people, shops, especially clothing shops, and residential areas are so enormous."

"I'll go back to Zambia for a holiday but this is definitely where I want to live," said Patricia.

Adrian Silverman, 14, said life in exile was very difficult and often he could not afford things he desired as a child.

"There is nothing I miss about Zambia," he added.

Adrian and his family will soon be moving to this grandmother's old home in which she lived before going into



Nandi Vileika

exile. The house is in a village outside Worcester.

Constance Qwezu, 16, "loves shopping, something limited in exile because there are so few shops".

"I love going into shops and looking at all the lovely clothes although I can't afford it, not yet anyway!"

Her greatest fear living here is walking on the streets of Cape Town.

"I haven't once felt safe walking on the streets and I make sure someone accompanies me," said Constance.

Moving from country to country in Africa constituted the greater part of 18-year-old "TJ" Nakana's life.

"I never felt settled in one place because I was constantly moving around. It made me sad leaving friends behind, it made me angry but deep down I knew that it could not be helped," said TJ. "Life in exile was boring and frustrating because of the closet lifestyle I was forced into all my life."

TJ does not intend to settle in South Africa. "My expectations fell through the roof on my first day here. This is my mother's birthplace and I respect it, but it is not mine. Zambia is my home and I want to go back as soon as I can," said TJ.

Finding employment is the only thing that could tempt him to stay.

Children born in Africa are awed by the shops and luxuries in South Africa, but the experiences of the children born in Europe highlight the relative backwardness of this country.

Mark September, 31, son of NEC member Mr Reg September, left the country at the age of five and lived in London.

"All the time while I was growing up my parents spoke of South Africa as home," said Mark with a very strong British accent.

"I regard this as my home but often feel like just packing my things and going back to London. South Africa is much more conservative, people here are backward in their thinking. I still can't understand why God is so prominently shown on the telly."

Mark said adjusting to life was very challenging, especially getting to know his parents.

"Living with my parents is not easy, but generally, I want to give it a go. I barely saw Reggie when I was growing up and getting to know them now is very interesting.

"I felt very resentful toward the ANC because I've seen how it dominated the lives of my parents.

"When we lived in London, he was was hardly there to spend time with me. I do understand, but still, it wasn't easy," said Mark.

NANDI VILEIKA, who lived in Sweden, said: "I am moving back to Sweden. A large part of me is Swedish, all my friends are there, and I feel safe and secure living there."

"When I came back, one could see colour all over the place, people were very optimistic. Now all I find is disillusionment and it appears people just want to go on with their lives and forget about the struggle. I expected much more community participation and this is not happening."

Nandi said: "The exiles who lived in Europe and the USA often got a better education and are financially more well-off. On the other hand, they have more emotional problems with returning because of families and other social and cultural bonds. It's not easy to just pack up and leave."

ANC exile 'Bibi' Dawood returns

330

CT 19/12/92

Staff Reporter

ANC exile Mrs Ayesha "Bibi" Dawood returned to South Africa last night and was met by a joyful party of more than a hundred well-wishers at D F Malan Airport, one of whom waved a large ANC flag.

Six other exiles from the Cape, who had been in Tanzania, also arrived with Mrs Dawood, who had spent most of her exile in India.

The ANC said in a statement Mrs Dawood, 64, was served with an exit permit in May 1968.

"She suffered the pain so many thousands of South Africans had to endure, leaving behind her dying father, barely 30 days after her mother died."

She was "central to numerous anti-apartheid campaigns in the Boland and Worcester in particular" and "tirelessly built trade unions, the ANC and women's organisations".

It is believed she will return to Worcester, where she is set to "further bolster the ANC in the region", the ANC said.

Landing a job was the least problem

330

w\mail 19/12/91 — 2/1/92

By HUBERT MATLOU

IT took Tshidi Majela just a month to get appointed development officer for the Education Opportunities Council (EOC) after his return from 15 years in exile.

His job involves injecting new ideas to make EOC programmes more accessible to disadvantaged communities, public relations, producing in-house and other information brochures for the organisation, and compiling proposals for financial support for new EOC programmes.

But it hasn't all been easy going. Majela found his parents' four-roomed house too small to accommodate him and he had to move in with his brother in Protea North. After three months, he moved to the Young Men's Christian Association residence in Orlando East.

"It wasn't that difficult for me to gain employment with the EOC because I had studied through, and worked for, an EOC counterpart in the United States called Africare," he explains.

"Under the Career Development Internship Programme (CDIP), Africare organised internships for practical training, education and leadership for South Africans and Namibians. That's how I got in touch with South African scholarship trusts such as the EOC and the South African Internship Foundation."

Majela belonged to the class of '76 and as a member of the Soweto Students' Representative Council he went into exile to flee police harassment. Upon joining the ranks of the African National Congress, he was sent to Academia Stefan Gheorghiu, in Romania, to study for a year's diploma in international relations and diplomacy.

"It was exciting to live in a new environment free of racial hatred," he recalls. "The trial-and-error exercise of learning another language was very challenging."

His training in Romania led to the post of serving on the International Youth Secretariat of the ANC in Havana, Cuba, where he was entrusted with the task of co-ordinating the activities of southern African liberation movements.

Majela left Cuba in late 1978 and returned to Lusaka, where he continued working for the Youth Secretariat until 1981. A year later he enrolled with the Nyengezi Social Training Institution in Tanzania for a diploma in journalism. During vacations he worked at the *Chronicle*, a newspaper based in Bulawayo.

After completing the diploma, Majela enrolled at the University of Zimbabwe for a Bachelor's degree in political science and public administration. In 1987 he left for the University of Iowa to read for a Masters degree in developmental communication and journalism.

His graduation from Iowa saw him placed on a six-month internship with the executive office of the mayor of Washington, through Africare, where he was placed in charge of drug policy control.

"It was ironic that while I was head of that department the mayor, Marion Barry, was charged with possession of drugs," he says.



New ideas ... Tshidi Majela

Majela went on to join Africare's CDIP as public-affairs manager, a position he held until February 1991, when he was granted indemnity from prosecution and was allowed to return to South Africa.

At 36 Majela is still single, but he has a 10-year-old son at school in Zimbabwe whom he hopes to bring home soon.

Like most diplomats, Majela is multi-lingual. He is fluent in all the South African languages except Venda and Tsonga, and he also speaks Shona, Swahili, Spanish and Romanian.

Commenting on the future prospects of the country, he says: "I am of the opinion that a just and democratic settlement will usher in an avenue to tap new human resources and academic prospects that will improve the living standard of all South Africans."

REVIEW '91/ *Exiles return and join struggle for employment*

Signing up for army of unemployed

W/mail 19/12/91 - 2/1/92 330

The joy of returning home has turned to despair as hundreds of exiles struggle to find jobs.

HUBERT MATLOU

examines their plight



JOBLESS ... returned exile Ismail Bhoola outside his old high school in Johannesburg
Photo: GUY ADAMS

RETURNING exiles — nearly 7 000 this year — have had to scramble for jobs. Most have been unsuccessful. The 120 men and women who returned last week from Tanzania — the first group under the auspices of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees — face a tight job market. Whether professional, skilled or unskilled, they will be competing not only with fellow exiles but also with people who never left the country.

The desperation to secure a job is more acute among adults who have to find accommodation for their families and schooling for their children, despite crises in education and housing.

The National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles has established an Employment and Training Task Force to look into the employment problem of exiles. A meeting with business and non-governmental groups was held in September in an attempt to find a way out for the growing "army of unemployed".

Task Force co-ordinator Ntombi Langa said of more than 500 applications her office has received, only 15 people have been placed — in in-house training programmes with community-based organisations.

The latest initiative earmarked to alleviate this problem was the establishment of the South African Students Internship Foundation (Sasif) in October. "The organisation is geared towards the placement of black graduates in the private sector. This includes returnee graduates from Cuba, United States and Britain," said Sasif general secretary Nancy Moshobane.

Describing Sasif's role as vital in the move towards the elimination of sectional interests, Tito Mboweni, of the African National Congress' Economic Unit, said a numbr of black graduates have been barred from being employed by companies practising apartheid policies.

Mzy Booi of the ANC Repatriation Committee said 700 people have already registered with the ANC for assistance in gaining employment. This doesn't include people intending to or already working for the ANC.

Jobs have been found for only 50 of the 700.

There was a fear among some professionals that exiles would receive preference in the labour market because of their exposure to the best educational institutions in the world. But the opposite has happened.

Most university graduates are being required to go through lengthy bureaucratic procedures before joining their professions.

Almost all the governing professional bodies insist that people with "foreign qualifications" must have their qualifications recognised by local universities.

Professions most affected are law, medicine, engineering and accounting.

The South African Medical and Dental Council's (SAMDC) document for the registration of medical practitioners, interns and dentists recognises qualifications obtained in South Africa, Britain, Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland and Belgium.

However, an agreement reached between the SAMDC, the Medical Association of South Africa, the ANC, the National Medical and Dental Association and the South African Health Workers Congress in April this year effected a one-year internship for people who trained and practised as medical practitioners abroad.

This involves limited registration at the end of which a certificate of clinical competence must be obtained from a supervisor.

According to Dr Ralph Mgijima, ANC secretary of health, the agreement contains certain limitations: for example, people attached to hospitals in "independent homelands" are told that the agreement does not cover those areas. He said the unionised health sector intends holding another meeting with the SAMDC to include a wide spectrum of medical professions such as radiographers and nurses.

For the lawyers, it could also be a difficult road.

Attorney Ismail Bhoola has practiced in Zambia and Botswana for the past three decades. The 61-year-old ANC veteran returned in August after 30 years in exile, to find he cannot work as a lawyer.

He qualified as a barrister from the Middle Temple Inn, England, in 1962; his curriculum actually included Roman Dutch law. But the South African Law Society requires that his qualifications be recognised by a South African university — or that he undergo a seven-year term of study and articles, and pass the admissions examination set by the Law Society — commonly referred to as the Board Exam.

According to Dr Antonie Geldenhuis, resident of the Transvaal Law Society, the Attorneys' Admissions Act (AAA) does not recognise qualifications from abroad, with the exception of Zimbabwe and Lesotho.

However, Geldenhuis said the Law Society is considering special arrangements to accommodate graduates from exile.

Preliminary discussions have begun between the ANC, the Law Society, the Department of Justice and the Bar Council on this issue. Bhoola is heading the ANC delegation in these talks.

Health workers win settlement

South 19/12/91 - 1/15/92

OUT-OF-COURT settlements ranging from R3 500 to R6 500 were paid by the Ministry of Law and Order to 11 health workers this week.

They took Mr Adriaan Vlok to court after they had been arrested and imprisoned for over 10 hours for treating people during the "Purple Rain" march in Cape Town two years ago. One was assaulted.

The health workers said they would contribute a "substantial amount" of the money to the Emergency Services Group which seeks to facilitate the repatriation of exiles.

ESG also helps former political prisoners reintegrate into the community.

Bibi Dawood is home

330

South 19/12/91 - 15/1/92

"IT'S been 24 years, it's been 24 years," Mrs Ayesha Mukadam said repeatedly when she arrived home from exile on Wednesday.

The former Worcester treason trialist, known by her maiden name, Bibi Dawood, left South Africa on an exit permit in 1968 following a decade of involvement in the ANC.

In 1955 she was arrested in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act and charged with incitement.

A year later she was again arrested and charged with treason with 155 others, including ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela. She was discharged after a year.

In 1967 her Indian husband, Mr Yusuf Mukadam, was arrested and held for six months before he was charged with entering the country illegally and served with a deportation order.

Dawood also lost her passport and was "endorsed out" in 1968. Since then she has been living in a tiny village near Bombay.

She said she had thought at the time that her exile from home would be temporary.

Dawood and her husband will join their son Gulzaar, who returned from India earlier this year, in Worcester.

'Purple rain': Medics aid exiles after settlement

330

ARG P 9/12/91

JOHN YELD Staff Reporter

THE 11 doctors and health care workers awarded payments by police after being arrested during mass protests on "Purple Rain Day" in September, 1989, are giving substantial amounts to a group helping with the repatriation of exiles.

The 11 received payments of between R3 500 and R6 500 each from the Minister of Law and Order as out-of-court settlements for claims of wrongful arrest, unlawful detention and assault.

The payments were made without admissions by the minister.

The 11, who asked to remain anonymous for professional reasons, announced at a Press conference yesterday that they would be giving "substantial" portions of their payouts to the Emergency Services Group.

On the day of their arrest they had been acting under the auspices of the group which co-ordinates the activities of health care professionals at events where "represssion-related activities" are expected.

A spokesman for the 11 said the changing political scenario in South Africa meant the group was now more actively involved in the repatriation of exiles and the release of political prisoners.

Many in these groups had physical and psychological problems

"There is a huge need which has to be met with limited resources, and we hope the public will take cognisance of their plight."

In a statement about their arrests, the 11 said their treatment had demonstrated "not only the State's flagrant disregard for the rights of health care workers themselves, but also a callous indifference to the plight of all those people injured by police brutality who needed medical attention".

"It is hoped that the State's settlement of these claims serves to entrench the right of people to treatment and of health workers to administer health care, at all times and in whatever situation, without police interference," the statement said.

A spokesman for the police, Captain Craig Kotze, confirmed the payouts.

Referring to a demand by UCT vice-chancellor Dr Stuart Saunders at the time of the arrests that the police officers involved should be disciplined, Captain Kotze said that as the payments had been made without any admissions of liability, there was no question of disciplinary action.



MOTHER'S GRIEF: A Croatian mother hugs the coffin of her son at a mass funeral for 43 Croatians. Relatives say the dead were all victims killed by retreating Serbians.

Exiles soon to stream back to SA

330

ET 30/12/91

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The huge task of bringing back South Africa's estimated 30 000 exiles begins in earnest in mid-January, after which returnees will be flown back at the rate of over two planeloads a week.

UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) public information officer Mr Michael Keats said at the weekend that the R80-million repatriation programme, due to last about six months, was well under way.

About 2 000 registrations had already been received and ratified, he said. Of these about 600 returnees, mainly students, had already been brought home and 6 000 others had returned under their own steam.

He said the returnees would not be routinely tested for Aids.

PAC exile returns home

330
Sowetan
30/12/91



PHILIP KGOSANA

Sowetan Reporter

THE PAC'S Philip Kgosana - who in 1960 led 30 000 people in a march on Parliament - has come back home after 31 years in exile.

He arrived in South Africa on Christmas Day for the funeral of his father.

Kgosana (55) became known for leading marchers from Langa township in a protest demanding the release of PAC leaders, including Robert Sobukwe, on March 21 1960.

Kgosana was then a student at the University of Cape Town and regional secretary of the PAC's Western Cape branch.

During the 31 years of exile Kgosana lived in Ethiopia, Uganda, Zaire and Tanzania.

Pack up

Kgosana said he had intended coming back in January, but returned earlier because of his father's death.

He would soon be going back to Tanzania to pack up his belongings and return home permanently.

He said he would be staying with his mother in Winterveldt. His two daughters, Nthabiseng (25) and Motlhabane (21), both studying overseas, would be joining their father soon.

His youngest son, Ramatshwane (18), is also back in the country and his wish is to see the Johannesburg city centre. All his children were born outside South Africa.

"The opportunity to come back home and participate in the process makes life worth living. It would have been sad for me to come back home at the age of 80," Kgosana said.

He warned that tough times were lying ahead and hinted that liberation movements should brace themselves.

Two plane loads a week planned

UN to fly all exiles home

330

by mid-year

BIDay 30/12/91.

TIM COHEN

THE massive task of bringing back SA's estimated 30 000 exiles begins in earnest in early January when returnees will be flown back at the rate of more than two plane loads a week.

UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) public information officer Michael Keats said at the weekend the R80m repatriation programme, which is due to last about six months, was well under way, with about 2 000 registrations already received and ratified.

Of these about 600 returnees, mainly students, have been brought home already. About 6 000 exiles have returned under their own steam.

Keats said the returnees would not be tested for AIDS as a matter of course. Visitors to SA were not given AIDS tests, and the returnees were not arriving from countries like Zaire and Uganda, which were known for their extremely serious AIDS problems.

They would have to be innoculated against cholera and malaria, in line with normal entry requirements, he said.

Most of the returnees would be coming from Tanzania and to a lesser extent Zambia and Zimbabwe, although the UNHCR had received enquiries from other countries, including the US.

There is also a registration centre in Angola.

Once individual returnees have registered with the UNHCR, they are required to be ratified by government in terms of an agreement between the two bodies.

Keats said no returnees had been registered by the UNHCR and subsequently turned down by government.

"We are delighted to say so far so good," Keats said.

The UNHCR's only "slight problem" with the SA government so far was its failure to provide reception centers for those who had returned in the UNHCR's operation.

But there had been discussions and once exiles were returning at a more regular rate next year, government would provide reception centers.

The centres would not be tent towns designed for long- or medium-term residence. This is something the UNHCR is specifically trying to avoid. The intention is to use hotels, university campuses or military camps where short-term processing would take place.

Individual returnees would receive R250 as they arrived and would get a further R4 000, spread over six months, from the UNHCR to assist them in their reintegration into society.

Any additional support would have to be organised by the National Co-ordindating Committee for the Repatriation of SA Exiles (NCCR).

The next flight of returnees would arrive on January 8 in Durban, followed by a flight on January 10 to Cape Town, Keats said.

Profiles of the returnees had not yet been compiled, he said.

Final phase of exiles homecoming

(330)
STAR 31/12/91

The arrival of two planeloads of exiles next week will mark the beginning of the final phase of bringing SA's estimated 30 000 exiles back home, according to UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) spokesman Michael Keats.

Mr Keats said two planeloads of exiles, one to land in Durban on January 8 and another in Cape Town on January 10, would signal the beginning of a process which would last for about six months, when all exiles would have returned home.

Mr Keats said the repatriation programme, which started early this year, was well under way. He said at least 2 000 registrations had already been received.

He said that from next week returning exiles would be flown back at the rate of more than two planeloads a week.

Returnees would each receive R250 on arrival and later get a further R4 000 over a six-month period. — Political Staff.

PASSPORTS & VISAS

TOTALITARIANISM — POLITICAL TRIALS

1992

330 CT 8/11/92

SA exiles don't want to return

LUSAKA. — Hundreds of exiles from South Africa are reluctant to return to the country for fear of being persecuted by the government, a United Nations official said yesterday.

The official, Mr Stefan Berglund, also said the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) expected to repatriate more than 119 000 Mozambicans and Angolans this year.

Mr Berglund, the UNHCR representative in Zambia, told reporters most of the Angolan refugees should be repatriated in June and July. The Mozambicans will be repatriated between July and October, depending on the progress of peace talks, he said.

Mr Berglund said 720 South African exiles had registered with UN refugee officials in Zambia, but only 404 had allowed their names to be sent to South Africa to request repatriation. He said the government had not responded to their requests.

The exiles are among estimated tens of thousands of South Africans who fled the country over the past three decades to escape persecution for anti-apartheid activities. The government said last year it would allow most exiles to return without fear of prosecution. — Sapa-AP

500 exiles ready to come home

330 ARGT 8/1/92

Argus Africa News Service

LUSAKA. — The UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in Zambia has said it is ready to repatriate more than 500 South African exiles anytime this month but was waiting for clearance from the South African government.

UNHCR representative in Zambia, Mr Stefan Berglund, said this week he hoped the refugees would receive their clearance in the next few weeks so that they could be sent home.

"The whole process is in the hands of the South African government," Mr Berglund said.

Mr Berglund said the 532 refugees who have so far registered with his office were below the figure of 800 people expected to be repatriated.

He said the Zambian government had no objection to Zambian spouses leaving for South Africa with their families.

Exiles wait for clearance

Star Africa Service (330)

LUSAKA — The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Zambia says it is ready to repatriate more than 500 South African exiles this month, but is awaiting clearance from Pretoria.

A commission representative in Zambia said this week he hoped the refugees would receive their clearance in the next few weeks so that they could be sent home.

He said the Zambian government had no objection to Zambian spouses leaving for South Africa with their families.

Asked about the plight of the controversial Katiza Cebekhulu, he said: "UNHCR is aware of the whereabouts of Mr Cebekhulu, but has no comment."

Star 26/11/92

Refugees in Zambia will be returned

STAR 10/11/92

LUSAKA — With the easing of political tension in South Africa, the end of the 16-year-old civil war in Angola and the prospects of peace in Mozambique, Zambia will be sending back this year refugees who fled their countries due to political instability.

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) says more than 119 000 Mozambican and Angolan refugees will be sent home before the end of the year.

UNCHR representative in Zambia, Stefan Berglund, said about 70 000 Angolan refugees will be repatriated between June and July.

Over 100 SA exiles fly in from Tanzania

330
CT 10/11/92

DURBAN. — More than 100 South African exiles returned home from Tanzania yesterday morning under the auspices of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

They were taken to a reception centre here, where they will link up with family and friends. Those without families will be accommodated at reception centres here and in Maritzburg.

More than 20 000 exiles are still expected to return to South Africa before the completion of the R80 million repatriation operation.

About 1 500 of an estimated 2 500 South African exiles in Zimbabwe have registered for repatriation, senior UNHCR official Ms Elizabeth Mpyisi said in Harare. She said the first group would fly home by the end of the month. — Sapa

(330)

Exiles miss school

Hundreds of schoolgoing exiles returning to South Africa soon are likely to miss the 1992 academic year. Children from Natal and KwaZulu would especially be affected as schools there have closed registration for the new year.

STAR 10/11/92

SA exiles being warned off

(330)

Political Staff ARG 13/1/92

POLITICAL exiles who have jobs or are studying have been discouraged from returning to South Africa at the moment.

Returnees were experiencing "tremendous difficulties" adjusting to life in South Africa, repatriation officials have said.

Few of the returnees were finding jobs because most were students and unskilled people. Even among the technically and academically qualified returnees, less than 10 percent had found work, said Mr Willy Leslie of the committee handling the repatriation of exiles.

Mr Leslie said: "We in the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African exiles (NCCR) would like to discourage people who are in gainful employment wherever they are around the world, and particularly those studying, from giving up their studies or jobs until the economic and political situation in South Africa changes."

"However, for those who do want to come down, we're here to help them when they do."

The NCCR office in Natal has employed four full-time counsellors to cope with the 100 or so calls they are getting daily from returnees.

Mr Leslie said: "What is clear to us is that returnees initially experience happiness, but after a while their high expectations are all watered down."

Mr Leslie, who returned in Febuary last year, said it was a "full three months before I touched ground".

More exiles jet in as flights gather pace

330
STAR
13/1/92

The second flight this year of political exiles returning to South Africa under the UN volunteer repatriation programme landed in Johannesburg on Saturday with 102 refugees aboard.

They followed the 107 returnees who flew to Durban from Dar-es-Salaam on Thursday, and brought to 626 the total number of exiles who have now returned home since the programme began a month ago, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said in a statement released in Johannesburg.

Another flight to Durban and East London is scheduled for today and more returnees are expected today and tomorrow from Botswana.

The first UNHCR-arranged flights from Zambia and Zimbabwe should arrive in South Africa in the next 10 days, a UNHCR spokesman said.

The UNHCR funds the activities of its partners in the repatriation scheme — the International Office for Migration, which arranges the air transport of the returnees; and the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles which organises the immediate needs of the refugees and also provides further help.

Under its agreement with the UNHCR, the SA Government provides reception centres for those returnees who need accommodation before they can leave for their home towns and villages.

Of the 3 000 names of exiles sent to the Government, more than 1 700 have been cleared so far to return. — Sapa.

More exiles come home from Africa

Sowetan 14/11/92 By ISAAC MOLEDI 330

ANOTHER 172 exiles returned to the country from Botswana and Tanzania under the auspices of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees programme yesterday.

The exiles, most of whom have been out of the country for more than 10 years, arrived in different parts of the country on planes chartered by the UNHCR.

Mr Michael Keats, public relations officer for UNHCR, said the first UNHCR-arranged flights from Zambia and Zimbabwe should arrive in South Africa within the next 10 days.

He said the UNHCR funds the activities of the International Office for Migration which arranges air transport for the exiles, and the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles This committee organises the immediate needs of the refugees.

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Returnees battle prejudice and unemployment

STAR 16/11/92

330

By Montshiwa Moroke

Hundreds of people who have returned home after years in exile are finding it extremely difficult to find employment and accommodation, said a spokesman for the ANC's employment and training section of the repatriation committee this week.

"It is actually a nightmare for some," said Mzwandile Booi.

He said one of the major problems was the racist attitudes and political prejudices of white people in industry once they learnt the person looking for a job was an ANC member.

What was needed to solve this problem was affirmative action, supported by a government democratically elected by all the people, said Mr Booi.

Many of these people had originally left the country because of political violence, and some had even returned without the guarantee of shelter.

Mr Booi said about 8 000 people had returned before the UN High Commissioner for Refugees had stepped in last October. So far the UNHCR has repatriated 864 exiles. Another 130 are soon expected to return home from Botswana.

UNHCR public information officer Michael Keats said that 1 667 more refugees had been cleared by the Government, but were still waiting for flights to bring them home.

About 4 000 names had been submitted for clearance, of which 2 500 had been cleared.

The return of exiles was made possible under an agreement signed between the UNHCR and the Government in Geneva in September.

The signing parties said there were an estimated 30 000 South African refugees and exiles.

The UNHCR pays for each refugee's air ticket, and it is estimated that the whole operation will cost about R80 million.

"Besides the 864 we have brought back, nearly 7 000 others have come back either by land, of their own accord or through the ANC. How many we will end up with, we don't know," Mr Keats said.

He said the UNHCR was also assisting returned exiles by granting them R4 000 each.

Moss Chikane, national co-ordinator for the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of SA Exiles (NCCR), said his organisation was experiencing difficulties placing professionally qualified returnees.

They had been told they could not be employed unless they were registered with South Africa's professional organisations in order to gain local recognition. The people include doctors, nurses, engineers, architects, lawyers, pharmacists, geologists and journalists.

Mr Chikane said: "The unskilled are facing a more serious problem. They have to compete with millions of other unemployed people.

"In the meantime we are sending lists of names to employer organisations for them to pick whoever they want. We are also starting a programme at the end of January at Chamdor, and the Anglo American Corporation had also offered a similar training scheme which will involve unskilled, skilled and professional people".

Mr Chikane said his organisation could not understand why South Africa would not employ its professionally qualified citizens while importing engineers and other people from Europe.



HOMEWARD BOUND: Andrew November leaves DF Malan airport shortly after his arrival PIC: YUNUS MOHAMED

Bonteheuwel exile tells of 'sadness'

(330)

South 16/11 - 22/11/92

By Thoraya Pandy

THERE were tears of jubilation and sorrow in Bontcheuwel on Tuesday when MK cadre Mr Andrew November returned after five years in exile.

"I can't believe I'm home. Being in exile, away from my family, friends and Bonteheuwel was sheer torture," said an emotional November.

When he returned to Bontcheuwel he was "overcome with sadness".

November spent his first few hours back home attempting to come to terms with the deaths of two people closest to him — his mother and best friend Anton Fransch, who was killed in a shootout with police in 1989.

"I left the country with Anton and now he is dead. I feel an emptiness and loneliness I can't describe."

November said he cried for days and walked about aimlessly after he read about Fransch's death — four months after it had happened.

"I felt so much hatred for the Boers, I begged the ANC to send me back into the country to avenge his death," he said.

"It was the most horrible experience I ever had.

"We trained side by side in the camps and lived together for two months before we parted.

"We didn't really say good-bye to each other, there was an unspoken bond of knowledge that we'd be together again."

November said he was sure Anton Fransch was "sold out" and vowed to find the person who did it.

He said life in exile was "unbearable" and the two tragedies that befell him in exile nearly broke him.

"I heard about my mother's death four years later," he said.

"Her death came at a time when I was lonely and very depressed.

"The only thing I could do was cry, there were so many things I wanted to say to her, but now it's too late.

"The trauma of accepting the deaths of both my mother and Anton was almost like death itself."

November said he was eager to reestablish his links with Cape Town, although his return was not permanent.

"I still have to undergo further training and will leave when they inform me.

"But I'm home now and intend to enjoy every minute of it."

Seven other exiles returned on Tuesday. They are Ms Dorothy Manwana, Mr Jamiel Tobisa, Mr Jealous Williams, Mr Phillipus October, Mr Buzani Madikane, Mr Mziwonke Qhakumfana and Mr Bongani Ndlungu.

● ELNEWS reports that a large group of exiles was welcomed at East London's Ben Schoeman airport this week.

Among the 80 exiles arriving from Tanzania were 67 from Port Elizabeth, the Border region, Transkei and Ciskei, including some who fled the country more than 10 years ago.

The returnees spent over an hour at the airport while police searched them and their luggage.

Lusaka council evicts 45 ANC exiles

THE Lusaka City Council has evicted 45 ANC exiles from council houses, according to ANC members.

South African Sam Ndhlovu said the council, in a joint operation with paramilitary officers, stormed into his house on Tuesday and ordered him out immediately. The evicted families are now staying with friends.

Minister of Home Affairs Newstead Zimba said he was not aware of the evictions.

The evictions took place despite the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' bid to persuade the Zambian government to extend their stay.

The sad plight of exiles

330

Sowetan 20/11/92.



MUTLALEPULA (known to us as "June" in the days of political innocence) Chabaku is a formidable woman, powerful in body, in spirit and voice.

The Rev Chabaku left South Africa more than 10 years ago, has come back home with two senior degrees, but cannot get a job.

Supportive

I am going to quote a prayer from an excellent book I received from another spiritual woman, Sister Josepha of McCauley House Catholic School, who has been tremendously supportive in the dark days of violence last year.

Sister Josepha gave me the book when she must have sensed the despair, the desperation, the anxiety that almost drove me to give up when people were shot in trains and in squatter camps.

Let me add in parenthesis that as Editor of this paper, I often seek comfort, spiritual direction and so on and so forth, from various cleric friends.

Strength

I have used the Archbishop Tutu like that over the years. I have other priestly friends who are pillars of strength in times of community turbulence and stress.

The link between the two women seems coincidental but is probably not. The mysterious chemistry through or in which such people link is something that is perhaps above our ken.

The Rev Mutlalepule had been to see me. In fact, she was seeing somebody else at Sowetan offices when she bumped into me and we started talking.

I had the book of prayers by Father Henri J M Nouwen, given to me by Sister Josepha in those bad, sad days.

The Rev Chabaku was delighted. She knew the writer, respected his witness and his academic excellence.

I showed her another book - Rescuing the Bible from Fundamentalism by Bishop Shelby Spong - which I have written about.

The Rev Chabaku was suitably impressed with my religious literature. I make no claim to be a religious scholar.

These books get to me through the mysterious link of coincidence that I have spoken about above.

Prayers

Before I write about the Rev Chabaku's present ridiculous plight, let me give you one prayer from Henri Nouwen's book. I am in the process of getting these prayers, as a series, into the pages of *Sowetan*.

It is tough going. Journalists have a cynicism about matters religious.

Father Nouwen, writing about prayer and silence, says:

"Silence is full of noise. The wind murmuring, the leaves rustling, the birds flapping their wings, the waves washing ashore.

Noises

"And even if these noises cannot be heard, there is still the breathing of a quiet man, the motion of his hand over his skin, the swallowing of his throat, and the soft patter of footfalls.

"But we have become deaf to this thunderous silence. It seems it can't be heard anymore without the help of amplifiers.

"If a person is invited to exchange this noise for silence, it is often a frightening proposal.

Child

"He feels like a child who sees the walls of a house collapse and suddenly finds himself in an open field, or like a woman who is violently stripped of her clothing, or like a bird torn away from its nest.

"His ears begin to ache because the familiar sounds are missing and his body needs that noise as a downy blanket which kept it warm. The man who is thus sent into silence is like a dope addict who must go through the painful withdrawal process.

But still more difficult than getting rid of that surrounding ~~din is the achieve~~ment of inner silence, a silence of the heart which goes beyond every man. It seems that a person who is caught up in all that noise has lost touch with his own inner self.

Desires

"The questions which are asked from within go unanswered. The unsure feelings are not cleared up and the tangled desires are not straightened out, the confusing emotions are not understood.

"All that remains is a chaotic tumble of feelings which have never had a chance to be cured because the man constantly lets himself to be distracted by a world demanding all his attention." (Page 38).

There is a lot of such wisdom in this book. I personally find it comforting, intellectually satisfying and often profound.

The Rev Chabaku knows the writer and has read his works. Not only that, she became well-known, even famous in her ministry in America.

Apartheid

She had left South Africa as a political activist. I know she could simply not bear the evils of apartheid.

Like many of our compatriots who left home and have come back, she cannot get a job.

Part of the reason is political in the ecclesiastical sense.

She is a woman and our churches, alas, have not progressed to accepting women in their pulpits yet.

She is also rather over-qualified, the ironic fate that other black exiles have found out to their dismay when they came back home.

What a country!

STAR 23/11/92

More exiles home soon

330

The first group of South African exiles in Zimbabwe who registered to return home is to leave Zimbabwe on January 30, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees announced in Harare yesterday. The first flight was for 164 Harare residents. Those living in Bulawayo would be flown to SA during the first week of February.

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UN threat to cancel exiles' aid operation

ST Times 26/1/92 (330)

THE United Nations has threatened to suspend its refugee repatriation programme after a row with the South African government over the arrest of a returned exile.

UN High Commission for Refugees chief of mission Kallu Kalumiya said yesterday that the case had serious implications for the whole repatriation process agreed to by the government and the UNHCR. He said the UNHCR was reviewing the schedule of flights for returning refugees on a daily basis, but would not be drawn on what was to happen to Thursday's flight of 164 refugees from Zimbabwe.

"We have no wish to see a disruption in the flow of exiles volutarily returning home," said Mr Kalumiya.

The UNHCR wanted the immediate and unconditional release of Mr Enoch Matli, 21, who was arrested after his return from exile, he said. The UNHCR claims the arrest is a breach of the indemnity agreement.

However, a South African government representative claimed that Mr Matli's arrest was for non-political offences, which in any case occurred after the cut-off date for indemnity. He said the courts would have to decide.

The government and UNHCR representatives have had a series of crisis meetings this week. No agreement, however, has been reached.

Beaten

Mr Matli was picked up by police in the Free State town of Dewetsdorp the day after he arrived back in South Africa with 130 exiles from Botswana on January 13.

He had been granted indemnity by the Department of Justice for leaving the country illegally to further his studies.

A Dewetsdorp policeman said Mr Matli and three others had allegedly beaten up a policeman and stolen his firearm on December 20, 1990. The incident had allegedly occurred after an argument with the policeman over the policeman's relationship with a woman.

Mr Matli and his three friends had left the country three weeks later, he said.

The policeman was informed of Mr Matli's return to Dewetsdorp by residents and was one of the officers who arrested him. He denied that Mr Matli had been assaulted.

He confirmed a warrant had not been issued for Mr Matli' arrest.

Mr Matli is being held at Wepener prison, about 150km from Bloemfontein.

Prosecutor Wessel Smith said Mr Matli appeared in the Dewetsdorp magistrate's court on January 17. He was not charged and his request for bail was refused.

Mr Matli would appear in court again on February 3 and any formal bail application would be opposed by the state, he said.

Foreign Affairs deputy

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By EDYTH BULBRING
Political Reporter

□ From Page 1

director-general Jeremy Shearer, who held talks with UNHCR representatives this week, said there was no evidence of a breach of the agreement between the government and the UNHCR, which would have given the authorities grounds for automatic interference.

The matter would have to be left to the courts to decide, he said.

A Justice Department spokesman said the

UN IN EXILES ROW

ST Times 26/1/92 (330)

charges of robbery and assault against Mr Matli were laid outside the October 10 1990 cut-off date for offences for which indemnity could be granted.

No political connection had been alleged and there had been no formal application for bail, the spokesman said.

"Because the offences with which Mr Matli is charged do not in any way fall within the agreement with the UNHCR, it is not envisaged that the arrest could prejudice the process in which the government and the UNHCR are involved," he said.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said the incident was cause for serious concern and that it emphasised the need for a general amnesty for political prisoners and exiles.



Govt, UN continue talks on exile's arrest

330

STAR 27/1/92

By Esther Waugh
Political Reporter

CAPE TOWN — Negotiations are continuing between the Government and the UN High Commission for Refugees over the arrest of a returned exile, UNHCR head of mission in South Africa Kallu Kalumiya said yesterday.

He denied reports that the UNHCR had threatened to suspend its refugee repatriation programme after the arrest of Enoch Matli in the Free State town of Dewetsdorp this month.

Mr Mtali arrived back in South Africa with 130 exiles from Botswana on January 13 after being indemnified for leaving the country illegally.

A Dewetsdorp police spokesman said Mr Mtali was being held in connection with an alleged assault on a policeman and the theft of his firearm on December 20 1990.

Mr Mtali and three others, also being sought in connection with the attack, left the country three weeks later.

Mr Kalumiya said the arrest raised serious concern and could jeopardise the process of repatriating exiles.

He noted however, that, he was "fairly" optimistic that the matter would be resolved. He added: "How, I cannot say at this juncture."

Arrested efugee: alks on

330

Sowetan 27/1/92

Political Staff

GOTIATIONS are con-uing between the Gov-ıment and the United tions' High Commission Refugees over the arrest a returned exile, accord- to the UNHCR.

Mr Kallu Kalumiya, JNHCR head of mission in uth Africa, yesterday de- d reports that his organi- ion had threatened to pend its refugee repa- ation programme after arrest of Mr Enoch itli who returned on uary 13 from Botswana er being indemnified for ving the country ille- ly.

He was arrested a day er - on January 14 - in nection with an alleged ault on a policeman.

UNHCR 'still involved in repatriation'

THE UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had not decided to end its involvement in the repatriation of thousands of exiles still outside SA despite its unhappiness over the recent arrest of an indemnified man, a spokesman said yesterday.

Michael Keats said yesterday his organisation was not threatening to suspend its operations to bring exiles back to SA. Exiles might, however, start having second thoughts about returning.

Keats said the UNHCR was "very concerned" about the arrest and detention without trial of ANC-aligned exile Enoch Matli, after his return from Botswana earlier this month. Matli is still in jail.

DARIUS SANAI

Keats said the incident cast doubt over government's integrity.

"When we submit someone's name to the SA government, they go over that person's past records and tell us whether or not he has been indemnified of any crimes he was accused of committing."

Keats said Matli was cleared by government.

He said a meeting was scheduled between UNHCR representatives and government today. The commissioner would ask for Matli's release. If refused, the Geneva headquarters would take a decision.

UN's exile plan is still on track

CT 27/1/92 (330)

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE United Nations has not threatened to cancel its refugee repatriation programme in protest against the arrest of a returned exile.

The South African head of the UN High Commission for Refugees, Mr Kallu Kalumiya, said he had made it clear to the South African government that the "illegal" detention of the exile could have "serious repercussions".

But he dismissed as "particularly unfortunate" reports that a row, which included the use of threats, had developed between the UNHCR and the government on the issue.

"Intensive discussions are continuing with the government on all fronts, and I am confident of an early, amicable, negotiated solution to the problem.

"This is not based on wishful thinking but on productive and positive contacts in the past between the UNHCR and the South African government," he said.

Beaten up

Mr Kalumiya said the UNHCR wanted the immediate and unconditional release of Mr Enoch Matli, 21, who was arrested after his return from exile after being granted indemnity by the Department of Justice for leaving the country illegally to further his studies.

Mr Matli was picked up by police in the Free State town of Dewetsdorp the day after he arrived back in South Africa with 130 exiles from Botswana on January 13.

A Dewetsdorp policeman reportedly said that Mr Matli and three others had allegedly beaten up a policemen and stolen his firearm on December 20, 1990. The incident allegedly occurred after an argument with the policeman over the policemen's relationship with a woman.

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From page 1

Foreign Affairs deputy director-general Mr Jeremy Shearer, who held talks with Mr Kalumiya last week, was quoted at the weekend as saying that Mr Matli's arrest was for non-political offences, which in any case occurred after the cut-off date for indemnity. He said the matter would have to be left for the courts to decide.

Mr Matli appeared in the Dewetsdorp Magistrate's Court on January 17, but he was not charged and his request for bail was refused.

Mr Kalumiya said that Mr Matli's arrest appeared to be unlawful, even in terms of South African law, as no warrant had been issued and no charges put to him. (330)

"It appears to be a case of a personal vendetta by a policeman rather than a decision by the state to break the indemnity agreement," he said. CT 27/1/92

He said he hoped the matter would be cleared up this week.

An ANC spokeswoman expressed serious concern at the incident, saying it underlined the need for a general amnesty for political prisoners and exiles.

Mr Mike Keats, a UNHCR representative in Johannesburg, also emphasized that the UN had not threatened the South African government with the cancellation of the refugee repatriation programme.

However, he added that the continued detention of Mr Matli "has serious implications and if left unresolved could eventually place the repatriation process in jeopardy".

He noted that Mr Matli had been given "a clean bill of health" by both the Department of Justice and the Department of Law and Order when his case had been considered for possible repatriation.

"It looks like the right hand does not know what the left hand is doing.

"Mr Matli should be released immediately and unconditionally," he said.

Negotiations over arrest of exile go on

ARG 27/1/92 (330)

Political Staff

NEGOTIATIONS are continuing between the government and the United Nations' High Commission for Refugees over the arrest of a returned exile, said Mr Kallu Kalumiya, UNHCR head of mission in South Africa.

He yesterday denied reports that the UNHCR had threatened to suspend its refugee repatriation programme after the arrest of Mr Enoch Matli, who returned on January 13 from Botswana after being indemnified for leaving the country illegally.

He was arrested a day later in connection with an alleged assault on a policeman and the theft of his firearm on December 20, 1990.

Mr Kalumiya said the arrest raised serious concern and could jeopardise the process of repatriating exiles.

His confidence about the resolution of the matter was based on the UNHCR's record of "productive" dealings with government.

Fewer exiles than planned want to return

FAR fewer exiles than originally planned for are expected to return, repatriation and government sources said yesterday.

The total number of returning exiles has been substantially reduced from 30 000 to between 15 000 and 20 000.

Initial estimates of how many exiles would return ranged between 30 000 and 40 000, but the current rate of registrations for return suggest the main thrust of the planned six-month programme could end sooner than expected.

UN High Commissioner for Refugees information officer Michael Keats con-

TIM COHEN

firmed yesterday that the rate at which returnees were registering suggested the total would be less than 20 000.

Keats said that by January 25 the UNHCR had forwarded the names of 4 001 people to government, and of them 3 506 had so far been cleared. So far 82 cases had not been forwarded yet as additional information was being sought.

Home Affairs director-general Piet Colyn said yesterday 5 863 exiles had returned before the UNHCR's involvement. More exiles would register, but Colyn said he did not expect the number to be large, estimating the total number of returning exiles to be 15 000.

About $25m has been collected so far by the UNHCR for the repatriation programme. It is understood that some of the donors have agreed not to seek repayment if the number of exiles is smaller than expected, although the issue has not yet been discussed with the about 40 donors.

Meanwhile, a possible conflict between the UNHCR and government was averted

☐ To Page 2

Exiles

☐ From Page 1

yesterday after a meeting between the UNHCR mission chief Kallu Kalumiya and government representatives.

The tension arose because the UNHCR said a returning exile, Enoch Matli, was arrested on January 13 — the day after his return — and held without being charged.

Keats said yesterday the arrest was contrary to the letter and spirit of the UNHCR's agreement with government.

Matli is alleged to have beaten up a policeman and stolen his firearm in an argument. The incident is alleged to have taken place shortly after the October 8 cut-off date for indemnity.

Housing for exiles sought

Political Reporter

CAPE TOWN — The Government is identifying suitable buildings to house returning exiles for a short period, according to Home Affairs Minister Gene Louw.

He said most exiles were South Africans and therefore entitled to normal State assistance.

Mr Louw said the number of exiles still to be repatriated was unclear but the United High Commissioner for Refugees was in the process of registering people in foreign countries.

Since the beginning of last year, 5 851 exiles had returned, mainly under the auspices of the ANC, and since last month a further 1 063 people had been repatriated under the UNHCR's auspices.

STAR 29/1/92

UN row: Exile on R50 bail

330

CT 29/1/92

BLOEMFONTEIN. — Returned exile Mr Enoch Matli, who was detained in Dewetsdorp earlier this month in connection with theft of a firearm, was released yesterday on bail of R50.

Mr Matli's detention drew a strong reaction from the UN Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).

Police said Mr Matli appeared in court in Dewetsdorp yesterday. The case was postponed to February 3.

The case arose from an alleged incident that occurred before Mr Matli went into exile. He was detained on January 14 and was held in custody at Wepener until his court appearance.

Earlier a UNHCR spokeswoman said that at least 200 exiles, due home from Tanzania on Saturday and Monday, might cancel their flights if Mr Matli was not released. — Sapa

Exile's arrest jeopardises return of others

B/Day 29/1/92 (330)

CHRIS BATEMAN

LONDON — At least 200 SA exiles, due home from Tanzania on Saturday and Monday respectively, might cancel their flights unless a fellow exile, arrested the day after he landed, is released, UNHCR High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) spokesman Christane Berthiaume said yesterday.

The exile concerned is ANC supporter Enoch Matli, arrested in Bloemfontein on January 13. Berthiaume said Matli had been granted indemnity from prosecution for having left SA illegally, but was subsequently accused of assaulting a policeman and stealing his revolver before fleeing to Botswana in 1990.

The Independent newspaper quoted Michael Keats, UNHCR spokesman in Johannesburg, as saying Matli's arrest was in direct contravention of the repatriation agreement.

Berthiaume said the return of 108 exiles due to land in SA tomorrow on a flight from Zimbabwe would not be affected as "they are all packed and ready to go — it's too late to turn back".

However, a question mark hung over two flights of 110 exiles each from Tanzania on Saturday and on Monday next week, due to land in Johannesburg and Durban respectively.

"For them it's a wait and see situation — the people don't want to come back if this kind of thing is happening," she said.

However, she said the head of the UNHCR mission in SA, Kallu Kalumiya, had had "important and constructive" talks with Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee yesterday. It was not yet clear if Matli would be released, Berthiaume said.

All must take part in Codesa — Tekere



Edgar Tekere

JOHN YELD
Staff Reporter

VETERAN Zimbawean politician and leader of the opposition Zimbabwe Unity Movement, Mr Edgar Tekere, has urged all South African political parties to take part in Codesa.

Mr Tekere, President Mugabe's right-hand man before leaving Zanu in 1988 to form his own party, was speaking in Cape Town yesterday after attending a conference on democracy in Southern Africa, hosted by the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs in Windhoek.

Mr Tekere said many South Africans had been at the conference, including representatives of the National Party, ANC, Democratic Party, Inkatha and various church groups.

The conference had decided unanimously that delegates should do all they could to persuade South African political organisations not represented at Codesa to change their minds and attend, including the PAC, Azapo and rightwing Afrikaner groups.

"That decision was carried by the whole conference and that has also been our party's position," Mr Tekere said.

"That is our message, a message of persuasion: Please go in and join the others. Let there be togetherness at Codesa."

Mr Tekere said he was "very optimistic" about the possibility of democracy in Southern Africa, including Angola and even Mozambique — "I don't think the day is far off when they will sign a ceasefire," he predicted.

BYLAE • SCHEDULE

Van Surname	Voorname Names	Geboortedatum Date of Birth
Banisi	Lottie	1959–02–13
Dikgacwi	Mogolodi Moses	1950–12–16
Fatyela	Amos Vakunjani	1963–03–03
Gologolo	Ernest	1963–04–14
Letebele	Peter	1973–10–21
Lugg	Hugh Murdoch	1958–07–03
Mabula	Eric Thabang Thulo	1962–05–08
Maitse	Pascalina Mapaseka	1960–04–15
Manzini	Victor Themba	1968–08–07
Mokgweetsi	Jacob Motsamai	1975–07–17
Ntshinga	William	1964–12–24
Sibeko	Monare Joyce	1960–09–26
Skhozana	Simon	—
Stone	Sithembile Laurington	1961–01–08

(31 Januarie 1992)/(31 January 1992)

KENNISGEWING 93 VAN 1992

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

BEKENDMAKING VAN NAME VAN PERSONE WAT DIE INLIGTING BEDOEL IN PARAGRAAF (b) VAN GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING No. 3013 VAN 18 DESEMBER 1990 VERSTREK HET

Die Direkteur-generaal: Justisie maak hierby vir algemene inligting in die Bylae bekend, die name van persone wat die inligting bedoel in paragraaf (b) van Goewermentskennisgewing No. 3013 van 18 Desember 1990 volledig verstrek het, vir sover sodanige inligting betrekking het op die verlening van vrywaring ooreenkomstig genoemde Goewermentskennisgewing, ten opsigte van die verlating van die Unie of Republiek sonder 'n geldige paspoort of 'n permit of sonder magtiging by 'n ander plek as 'n toegangspoort, soos bedoel in paragraaf (a) daarvan, deur sodanige persone.

NOTICE 93 OF 1992

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ANNOUNCEMENT OF NAMES OF PERSONS WHO FURNISHED THE INFORMATION REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH (b) OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 3013 OF 18 DECEMBER 1990

The Director-General: Justice hereby makes known for general information in the Schedule, the names of persons who furnished in full the information referred to in paragraph (b) of Government Notice No. 3013 of 18 December 1990, in so far as such information relates to the granting of indemnity in accordance with the said Government Notice, in respect of the departure from the Union or Republic without a valid passport or a permit or without authority at a place other than a port, as referred to in paragraph (a) thereof, by such persons.

BYLAE • SCHEDULE

Van Surname	Volle voorname Full christian names	Geboortedatum Date of birth
Dhladhla	Vusumuzi Victor	1957–07–13
Dhladla	Monica Ntombizodwa	1958–05–27
Duma	Enoch William Dumisa	1945–05–29
Goqwana	Salome	1962–12–16
Goqwana	Vincent	1954–12–26
Hlongwane	George Solane Reg	1940–06–06
Kume	Sthembiso Jeffrey	1962–07–15
Lamani	Ronnie Nceba	1950–02–18
Mabaso	David Phaundie	1957–07–19
Mafatshe	Saki Sello	1945–04–01

Van Surname	Volle voorname Full christian names	Geboortedatum Date of birth
Maiobola	Britton Bunga	1938–11–11
Mathebula	Thomas Santos	1970–03–03
Mazibuko	Nkosinathi Vusani	1963–05–13
Mkhize	Freedom Siphiwe	1967–02–24
Moroeng	Rosey Kefilwe	1941–08–25
Ndaba	Sazikia	1973–07–24
Ngcobo	Andrew	1958
Ngqobe	Lawrence Velile	1940–07–07
Reschke	George	1966–10–08
Sano	Idrissa Kay	1970–10–10
Sibeko	Simon	1958–12–13
Tamela	Zico Zanencebe Zietsman	1966–09–21
Tyolweni	Mpumelelo Eric	1969–12–06

(31 Januarie 1992)/(31 January 1992)

KENNISGEWING 94 VAN 1992

ADMINISTRASIE: VOLKSRAAD

DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU-ONTWIKKELING

KENNISGEWING VAN VERGADERING VAN SKULDEISERS KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 22 (1) VAN DIE WET OP LANDBOUKREDIET, 1966

Hierby word 'n vergadering van ondergenoemde applikante en hulle skuldeisers op die plek en datum hieronder genoem, belê, met die doel om skuldeisers in staat te stel om hul vorderings teen die applikante te bewys en 'n skikkingsvoorstel van die Landboukrediet-raad te oorweeg.

J. H. SMIT,

Direkteur: Direktoraat Finansiële Bystand,
Departement van Landbou-ontwikkeling.

NOTICE 94 OF 1992

ADMINISTRATION: HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

NOTICE OF MEETING OF CREDITORS IN TERMS OF SECTION 22 (1) OF THE AGRICULTURAL CREDIT ACT, 1966

A meeting of the undermentioned applicants and their creditors is hereby convened at the place and date mentioned hereunder for the purpose of enabling creditors to prove their claims against the applicants and of considering a proposal for a compromise by the Agricultural Credit Board.

J. H. SMIT,

Director: Directorate Financial Assistance,
Department of Agricultural Development.

Aansoek van Application by	Plek van byeenkoms Place of meeting	Datum en tyd Date and time
Frederick White Dell (Sr) (Id. No. 190207 5022 000) en/and **Frederick William Dell (Jr) (Id. No. 461018 5018 001),** van die plaas/of the farm, Edina; Posbus/P.O. Box 62, Lindley, 9630.	Kantoor van die Landdros/Magistrate's Office, Lindley	28 Februarie/February 1992 om/at 09:00.

(31 Januarie 1992)/(31 January 1992)

B'Day 31/1/92

NEWS IN BRIEF

More exiles fly in (330)

THE UN High Commissioner for Refugees said 110 exiles flew into Johannesburg from Zimbabwe yesterday. The arrivals brought to 1 140 those who had returned under the UNHCR's repatriation programme. More than 2 500 exiles have been cleared by SA to return.

ANC short of funds for exiles

LUSAKA. — The ANC is urging its exiled members to return home, saying it has run out of money to support them abroad.

Mr Japhet Ndlovu, one of the top ANC officials in Zambia, recently released a document to members saying that "all the exiles should be repatriated".

He said Zambians married to ANC members should go to South Africa too, because the organization could "no longer sustain them following the withdrawal of donor support".

The ANC relied heavily on support from the former Soviet Union and old East Bloc during its exile years.

The ANC said originally that some 40 000 blacks fled into exile rather than face arrest and prosecution.

However, the actual number appears to be closer to 20 000, according to the offices of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, which in December began a repatriation campaign. — Sapa-AP

(330 CT 3/12/90

More exiles return home

MORE South African exiles and refugees are expected to arrive in the country today. Sowetan 3/2/92.

A spokesman for the United Nations High Commssion for Refugees (UNHCR), which is organising the homecoming, said the organisation would fly about 110 exiles to Johannesburg from Tanzania and intended bringing in between 700 and 750 exiles back to the country next month. 330

About 1 140 exiles and refugees have already been flown back the country since the United Nations' voluntary repatriation programme began on December 11.

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of the plant was fair and that it was new and unused.

"For the first time they mentioned that some of the plant was not new."

Returned exiles threaten ANC

B/Day

Own Correspondent 4/2/92

DURBAN — More than 250 exiles detained by the ANC in camps were prepared to take up arms against the ANC, a spokesman for the Returned Exiles Committee for Peace and Justice, Pat Hlongwane, said yesterday.

The organisation is demanding an inquiry into the ANC's alleged contraventions of the Geneva Convention.

"If these appeals ... fail, (we) will not hesitate to take up arms ...", Hlongwane warned. (330)

ANC helps streamline exile passport process

DARIUS SANAI (330)

THE ANC is co-operating with government to supply more than 4 000 of its returning exiles with passports.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said yesterday that the organisation was "facilitating the issue of passports to people who have returned from exile on UN travel documents". BIDay 4/2-92

"A lot of these people have no other identity documents and need to be able to prove who they are."

But she denied that the ANC had come to a special agreement with government on the issue. "Of course we are not issuing the passports ourselves in any way — I wish we were," she said.

The ANC pbtained standard application forms from the Home Affairs Department, which it then distributed to former exiles. The returned exiles returned to the organisation's headquarters to hand in the completed forms, with photographs and the standard application fee. The ANC then sent the forms in bulk to the Home Affairs office in Johannesburg, which processed the applications and issued the passports for distribution to the applicants through the ANC offices, she said.

Home Affairs Minister Gene Louw confirmed yesterday that the Home Affairs department was receiving passport applications from the ANC. He denied the ANC was receiving any special treatment from Home Affairs.

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Home Affairs Minister Gene Louw confirmed yesterday that the Home Affairs department was receiving passport applications from the ANC. He denied the ANC was receiving any special treatment from Home Affairs.

NEWS IN BRIEF

UN challenge to govt

IN A move to stop government attempts to "break agreements", the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in South Africa has decided to cover legal costs of a returned exile who appeared in court this week. (330)

Mr Enoch Malatsi, 21, and two others appeared in the Dewetsdorp Magistrates Court in the Orange Free State on Tuesday on charges of assault and theft. (330) (332)

The UNHCR regards the arrest and charges as illegal and has called for the unconditional dropping of all charges. South 6/2 - 12/2/92

Malatsi, his brother Mr Ephraim Malatsi and Mr Benjamin Siyokeo allegedly assaulted a policeman and robbed him of his firearm on December 20, 1990.

The trial was postponed to February 7.

14 exiles die in crash

330
ARG 7/2/92

JOHANNESBURG. — Fourteen South African exiles, who were on their way to catch a flight to Durban from Tanzania, were killed near Dar-es-Salaam when their minibus collided with a lorry.

According to a statement by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, the accident happened about 200 km north-east of Tanzanian captial.

"Details from the crash site were brief, but witnesses said the flat-bed lorry, which carried a van, sheared the side of the minibus, which then overturned," the statement said.

The minibus driver was also killed in the collision and eight people were injured.

"The returnees were to have boarded a charter airliner bound for Durban. The flight was suspended by the International Organization for Migration, which arranges air transport for the operation."

Letters of condolence were sent to President De Klerk and to ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela by high commissioner Mr Sadako Ogata.

The names of those killed have not yet been released. — Sapa.

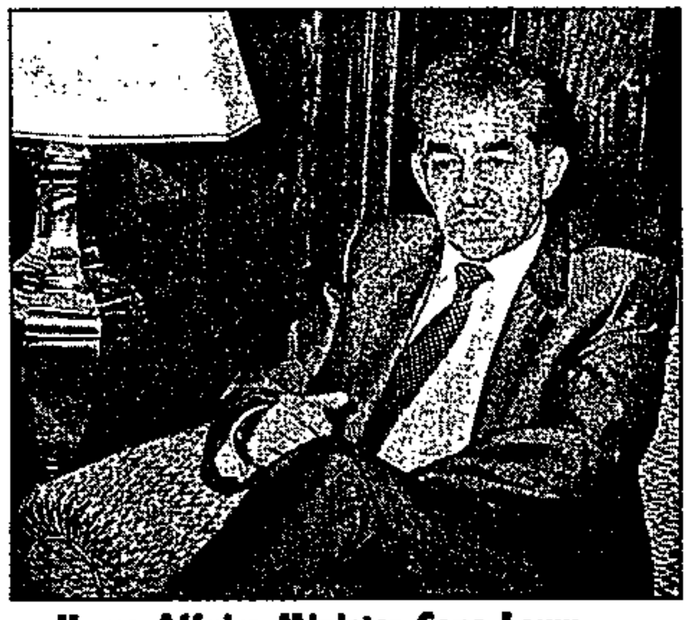
FM 7/2/92 330

members and communists who needed travel documentation. A root cause of the problem was the complicated indemnity procedure and perception among the ANC membership that the civil service is staffed with rightwing sympathisers waging a rearguard action against their organisation.

Difficulties also arose where a claim to citizenship was impossible to verify, especially regarding the children of exiles born abroad. By mid-1991 a considerable backlog had developed.

Under the new passport deal, an approach can be made to a legal worker at the ANC national office; a standard yellow application form is handed out. On completion the form is checked at Shell House (the ANC headquarters in Johannesburg) in the same office that deals with financial administration. The ANC also collects the application fee and two photographs.

Batches of these forms are then taken to Home Affairs where the documentation is prepared, followed by transfer back to Shell House where the ANC then issues the passports. About 4 500 passports have been issued in this way, according to an ANC source.



Home Affairs Minister Gene Louw ... *facilitating passport issue*

Apparently certain civil servants are not happy that the ANC and SACP have a privilege not enjoyed by any other political group. Troubling questions about this arrangement are fielded by maintaining a degree of plausible denial. The preferred response is that the department is merely facilitating the issue of passports with the ultimate discretion remaining with the State. ANC involvement is purely clerical.

However, in practice this prerogative is said to have been ceded to the ANC. Query from the department rarely goes beyond the odd case of indistinct handwriting on a form. The ANC also appears to be doing the vetting: "They told us they know who their bona fide members are," says one civil servant, adding that "the word from Pretoria is give them what they want, when they want it." The Johannesburg office has created a separate section to deal only with the ANC national office.

ANC members tell the *FM* that the organisation and its affiliates, such as the ANC Youth League, have actually increased the level of proof required of a would-be member. The aim is to prevent non-nationals establishing a bogus claim to citizenship with the passport section. ■

HOME AFFAIRS FM 7/2/92 330

Passing the port

The ANC has been issuing SA passports for months in co-operation with the Department of Home Affairs in Johannesburg.

In effect this means a sharing of a State function under sovereign prerogative with one of the negotiating parties at Codesa. According to NP sources the "special arrangement" has been kept low-key to prevent the impression gaining ground that Minister Gene Louw and the Cabinet regards the ANC as a government-in-waiting.

For its part the ANC is understood to have insisted on a role in granting passports after the lengthy delay experienced by returning

Confirmed

B/Day 7/2/92

Charges dropped

THREE returned exiles, arrested and charged in connection with assault and theft of a firearm, had had all charges against them dropped, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said yesterday.

Enoch Matli, 21, his brother Ephraim Matli, 20, and Benjamin Siyoko, 21, returned to their homes in Dewetsdorp in the Free State from Botswana in January after receiving government clearance.

But, according to the UNHCR, they were arrested and held in jail before being released on bail pending charges of being involved in an assault on a policeman and theft of a firearm. (350)

UNHCR mission chief Kallu Kalumiya said in a statement that the prosecution yesterday dropped charges against the three.

"The UNHCR is gratified by the government's intervention," Kalumiya said. — Sapa.

Exiles killed on way home

330

CT 7/4/92

JOHANNESBURG. — Fourteen South African exiles who were on their way to catch a flight to Durban from Tanzania died when the minibus in which they were travelling collided with a truck.

The accident occurred about 200km north-east of Dar es Salaam, said a statement issued by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

The bus driver was also killed in the collision.

"Details from the crash site were brief, but witnesses said the flat-bed truck, which carried a van, sheared the side of the minibus which overturned," the statement said.

The returning exiles were part of a voluntary repatriation programme organised by the UNHCR.

According to an earlier ANC statement, nine people were injured in the collision, three of them critically. The UNHCR, by contrast, said eight people had been hurt.

The names of those killed were being withheld until the next-of-kin had been informed. — Sapa

Exiles, bodies due back this week

(330)
CT 8/2/92

JOHANNESBURG. — South African exiles in Tanzania, as a well as the bodies of 14 killed in an accident in Tanzania last week, will be brought back to SA within the next week.

This was decided by a joint four-person fact-finding delegation of the ANC and the National Co-ordination Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles, who returned from Tanzania on Saturday.

In a statement on Saturday night, the Rev Frank Chikane, a member of the delegation, said it had been decided that there was "no reason to believe the accident was not a real accident".

The bus in which the exiles were travelling was in head-on collision with a truck while on the way to the Dar-es-Salaam airport, where the exiles were to have boarded a flight for SA.

Free prisoners, ANC told

ABOUT 150 demonstrators marched through Durban's city centre yesterday to demand the release of remaining prisoners in ANC "concentration camps".

The march was led by Pat Hlongwane, chairman of the Returned Exiles Committee for Peace and Justice in South Africa, who delivered a speech at the Durban City Hall before handing a list of demands, addressed to the State President, to a policeman.

Hlongwane said he was demanding a public apology from the ANC for its "unfounded and untrue allegations against me and others". – Sapa

Exile victims coming home

JOHANNESBURG. — The surviving South African exiles, as a well as the bodies of those who died in an accident in Tanzania last week, will be brought back to South Africa.

This was decided by a joint ANC-NCCR (National Co-ordination Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles) four-person fact-finding delegation which returned from Tanzania on Saturday. ARG 10/2/92

In a statement, the Rev Frank Chikane, a member of the delegation, said there was "no reason to believe the accident was not authentic".

Civil servants want 15% increase

PRETORIA — The executives of 11 public service staff associations, representing 800 000 workers, will meet the Commission for Administration on February 17 to demand 15% increases and complete pay negotiations for the new financial year.

The least they expected, sources said, was an average adjustment of 15% to cover cost of living hikes and to compensate for last year's "inadequate" increases.

These ranged between 16% for low-paid workers to 6% for officials at executive level. B/Day 12/2/92.

If the Cabinet approves the 15% rise, provision would have to be made in next month's Budget to raise the pay bill by about R3bn.

GERALD REILLY

Senior government department sources said there was an acute feeling of insecurity throughout the public service because of "the continual harping at the size and costs of the country's so-called obese bureaucracy".

There was fear that government was set to drastically trim worker numbers in certain departments, the sources said.

This was reinforced last month when Finance Minister Barend du Plessis said some departments were overstaffed.

ANC wives abandoned

LUSAKA — More than 100 repatriated ANC members have abandoned their Zambian wives, and the movement is reluctant to grant the women clearance as they might be rejected by their husbands in SA.

The women have complained that ANC authorities are barring them from following their husbands by denying them clearance documents. (330)

However, ANC sources said the organisation was not responsible for arbitrating in marital issues, adding that if the women were repatriated without their husbands' consent it would be difficult to look after them without donor support. B/Day 12/2/92

Last week ANC chief representative Japhet Ndlovu told Zambian women and children to register with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees for repatriation as the movement could not maintain them. — Sapa.

Standard Bank Investment

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No money for exiles, says hard-up ANC

BTPay 12/2/92

330

PATRICK BULGER

THE ANC was not a "a fatcat organisation" with millions to spare and experienced periodic cash flow problems, ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said yesterday.

She said the ANC's offer of a R2 000 payment for each ANC member returning from exile had run into problems and the ANC was battling to pay out the amounts. Some exiles who returned before the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) became involved had not received their payouts.

Marcus said there was a perception that the ANC had millions of rands to spend on mansions and other luxuries.

She said this perception was proved by Italian millionaire Marino Chiavelli who was reported at the weekend to be broke and attempting to sell the ANC mansions worth R94m.

She said she received calls virtually every week from people wanting to sell the ANC anything from Cape mansions to helicopters and fleets of aeroplanes.

"We are always concerned about money. There is no way we are a fatcat organisation," Marcus added.

She said occasions arose when the ANC experienced cash flow problems and payouts for exiles could not be made from money intended for other ANC activities.

She said the UNHCR's role was to make payments to the exiles. However, the exile repatriation programme was made more difficult by the fact that the exiles were returning to a difficult environment. It was not just the ANC's duty to look after returning exiles but SA society as a whole. But society was not living up to its responsibility in this regard, she said.

Exiles' bodies flown home

330

Sowetan 12/2/92

THE bodies of the South African exiles killed in a Tanzanian road accident last week will be flown to South Africa for burial.

The bodies were expected to arrive in Durban today, the ANC said in a statement yesterday.

Seven of the injured are still in hospital and arrangements are being made for their return to South Africa.

The dead are Mr Thando Shezi of Umlazi, Mr Vuyani Hlongwane of KwaMashu, Mr Sithembiso Ndlovu of KwaMashu, Mr Siphiwe Mkhize of Umlazi, Mr Mdu Nxumalo of KwaMashu.

Mr Sibusiso Chonco of KwaMashu, Mr Leslie Mbonambi of Inanda, Mr Eric Mkhwanazi of Taffamas, Mr Mfundo Dywill of Umlazi, Mr Mazwi Ngubane of Umlazi, Mr Nkosikhona Mkhize, Mr Thabani Shandu, Mr Ernest Mosala and Mr Thami Mkhize.

The injured are Mr Mkiti Nkosi, Mr Themba Msimango, Mr Mandla Luthuli, Mr Thuthuzani Vezi, Mr Reggie Mazibuko and Mr Sifiso Toomini.- *Sapa.*



13 ANC bodies to arrive today

DURBAN. — The bodies of 13 ANC exiles who were killed in a bus-and-truck collision in Tanzania on their way to the airport to return to South Africa will arrive here today.

The bodies were originally to be flown to SA yesterday but there were transport problems.

The other six victims are still being treated in hospital (330) CT 13/2/92



ANC social welfare head Mrs Winnie Mandela comforts a relative of one of the 15 exiles who died in Tanzania last week.

Winnie at airport to receive dead exiles

Sowetan 14/2/92

330

THE bodies of 15 exiles - 14 of whom died in a road accident in Tanzania last week - arrived at Durban's Louis Botha Airport yesterday afternoon.

ANC social welfare head Mrs Winnie Mandela, several senior ANC officials and families of the deceased were at the airport to receive the bodies.

Another 17 exiles and ANC officials accompanied the bodies from Dar es Salaam but most said they would return to Tanzania until their repatriation documents were in order.

The 14 exiles were killed when their bus collided with a truck en route to Dar es Salaam, from where they were due to fly back to South Africa last week. The other exile died of natural causes.

Meanwhile, 110 more exiles were due back in Durban yesterday. - *Sapa*

Exiles return delayed

(350 Sowetan 14/2/92)

THE repatriation of the last group of 750 South African in Zambia has been been delayed until April, the United Nations' High Commission for Refugees confirmed yesterday.

A UNHCR representative in Zambia, Mr Stefan Berglund, said he had also appealed to the Zambian government for a possible extension of the deadline.

He said flight bookings were a major hurdle in the execution of the exercise.

"We don't anticipate any further problems," Berglund added. - *Sapa.*

Trust will cater for returnees

W|Mail|14|2 – 20|2|92

By PORTIA MAURICE

SOUTH AFRICAN returnees have given up the fight for an empty government school to accommodate their children and have instead formed a trust to handle the integration process.

The Batlagae Trust was created by the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Return of Exiles after the July bombing of Hillview High in Pretoria, which was to serve as a reception school. Negotiations to secure alternative accommodation from government subsequently broke down, the trust's executive director Mohamed Tikly said this week.

Batlagae — which means "those that are coming home" in seTswana — was established to address the education problems of returnees from preschool to adult level.

More than 700 children, many of whom come from the African National Congress' Solomon Mahlangu College (Somafco) in Tanzania, have returned to South African schools. The trust, which is said to be non-partisan, has disbursed R2,5-million in scholarships.

Tikly said most children had been placed in independent schools, some of which were subsidising their fees. However, this was far from ideal and they still required a central facility to meet special needs such as counselling, language difficulties and unique schooling histories.

"The children from exile have no choice but to enter this national disaster," he said. "They must already cope with the trauma of being uprooted from familiar surroundings to 'return' to a country they may never have known, and previous schooling hardly prepares them for the conditions they are likely to find."

Batlagae's board of trustees comprises representatives from the ANC, Pan Africanist Congress and the churches. Tikly said most funds had come from Scandinavian donor agencies, but that the trust had to stall on its flood of requests because of shortages.

Somafco is winding down its operations this month, and only 65 secondary students writing Form 5 exams remain.

Tikly said Batlagae would facilitate the return of its educational archives, along with those of other liberation movements, to be displayed in a museum at the University of Fort Hare.

Plea to ANC on 'missing 500'

LONDON. — The German-based International Society for Human Rights yesterday appealed to the ANC to tell what had happened to 500 people "who were killed, or who have disappeared under the ANC in exile".

The society alleged that requests for co-operation by the ANC had been "sidestepped". It published extracts of correspondence with the ANC dating back to October 1991.

ANC secretary-general Mr Cyril Ramaphosa asked the society to provide names and personal details of the missing people.

Mass graves

The society said it has "over 250 names of disappeared people and estimates from eyewitness reports that up to 500 have been detained at different times in the past five years".

It claims to have been told that mass graves near former ANC camps in Angola, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia have been "recently disturbed".

The ANC representative in Germany, Ms Sankie Nkondo, told the society: "All persons who the ANC apprehended as secret agents, spies and hired assassins in the employ of the South African security services are now at liberty."

Funeral service for 13 exiles

ANC and PAC leaders shared the platform at a funeral service at Durban's Curries Fountain yesterday for 13 ANC exiles who died earlier this month in a bus accident in Tanzania. (330)

Fourteen exiles were killed when the bus carrying them to catch a plane home to South Africa collided with a truck. CPRESS 23/2/92

PAC leader Mark Shinners and other senior officials represented the PAC, while deputy ANC president Walter Sisulu and secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa represented their organisation.

Speaking at the funeral, the ANC's southern Natal regional chairman Jeff Hadebe described the deaths as a loss for Natal and South Africa.

ANC pays last respects

JOHANNESBURG — ANC members gathered at Currie's Fountain at the weekend to pay their last respects to 12 of the 14 exiles who died in a road accident in Tanzania.

(330)

The other two were buried separately.

The ANC in Natal said Mr Nkosikhona Shabalala's father, an Inkatha member, had wished that his son be given a family funeral.

GT 21/4/94

Thousands at funeral of 12 former exiles

330

Sowetan 24/2/92

SEVERAL thousands of mourners attended the mass funeral at Curries Fountain in Durban of 12 exiles who died in an accident in Tanzania earlier this month on the day they were due to fly back to South Africa.

Fourteen exiles were killed when their bus and a truck collided near Dar es Salaam, from where they were to fly home after years in exile.

The keynote speaker at the service, ANC deputy-president Mr Walter Sisulu, said it was tragic their deaths had come at a time when their struggle was about to triumph.

He said people should, however, continue fighting for freedom, adding that the present phase of the struggle was "perhaps one of the most difficult and unpredictable".

Never before had the threat to the chance of "a leap from apartheid to liberty" been so great.

"On the one hand progress made so far in Codesa negotiations is encouraging.

"On the other hand, the ANC is facing its most daring challenge yet in violence, on a scale hitherto unheard of, which has been unleashed on black communities by reactionary forces and the dark forces of apartheid," Sisulu said.

Black townships had been transformed into "human abattoirs by those intent on continuing whit supremacy", but the ANC would not allow itself to b intimidated and would con tinue fighting for freedom

Sisulu's address was pre ceded by speeches by sev eral prominent ANC offi cials and other dignitaries

Mr Cyril Ramaphosa of fered condolences to th families of the dead. - *Sapa*

R130 000 for exiles

330
STAR 25/2/92

The Premier Milling Company and the National Soccer League yesterday donated R130 000 to the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of SA Exiles (NCCR). Accepting the donation in Johannesburg on behalf of the NCCR, Moss Chikane thanked the donors said it would improve the NCCR's work.

(5) whether the police returned the weapons so confiscated to the KwaZulu Police? B239E

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes, Mr D Luthuli.

(2) Yes, and one other person.

(3) Yes, both were released on bail.

(4) Yes, official firearms that belong to the KwaZulu Police.

(5) No, the firearms were returned to his fellow suspect and acknowledged on receipt. Both persons were members of the KwaZulu Police at the time of the incident.

*7. Mr P G Soal—Law and Order. [Question standing over.]

ANC: issuing of passports

*8. Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) Whether his attention has been drawn to a report published on 7 February 1992 in a certain newspaper, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, to the effect that the African National Congress issues South African passports in co-operation with his Department; if so,

(2) whether he will comment on this report? B250E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(2) Cognisance has been taken of the report and the contents thereof. Although there are references in the report implying that the Department of Home Affairs was consulted about the subject, there is no record that the Department was either formally or informally approached in that regard. The report is also a misrepresentation of the facts of the matter.

The ANC does submit applications for passports and other travel documents to the Department of Home Affairs. These applications are in respect of members of the ANC but this aspect does not play any role whatsoever in the consideration thereof. The role of the ANC is similar to that played by travel agencies on behalf of their clients, as well as that of larger employers where public relations departments often handle applications for travel documents on behalf of especially managerial staff. Although it is a well established practice it must be emphasized that the application still needs to be made by the individual concerned and that it is only the administrative handling of such applications which is at issue here.

The prerogative for the issuing of passports is vested in the office of the State President and is by convention exercised on his behalf by the Minister of Home Affairs and Department of Home Affairs and its officials. There has been no deviation from these practices yet, nor could there be. The ANC has played no part in the processing, consideration, rejection, approval or issuing of passports, or any other travel documents. Applications channelled through the ANC have been considered in accordance with the established conditions and procedures that apply in respect of any application for a passport.

Mr D H M GIBSON: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to ask him whether he issued a statement to the newspaper concerned clarifying the issue, because I saw no report at all clarifying it. I should also like to ask him if the DP could have a similar facility to offer to its members if they want passports issued.

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the question is whether we will make this available to the press. Naturally we shall do so. Secondly, anybody acting as an agent for anybody else—an attorney or authorised agent—can apply on his behalf and submit documents or else obtain authority to fetch documents.

†Mr F J LE ROUX: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply I want to put it to him that in the remainder of that report it is stated that officials from the hon the Minister's department said they were doing it in that way because they would do anything to keep the ANC satisfied. Did the hon the Minister conduct an investigation to ascertain whether officials of his Department furnished such answers?

continue

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, no such answer can be traced.

SAP: gender qualification

*9. Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether, in references to female members of the South African Police Force, the rank of the member concerned is followed immediately by the gender qualification (F); if so, why;

(2) whether he will give consideration to stopping this practice; if not, why not;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B251E

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes, from both an administrative and efficiency point of view, it is essential.

(2) No, it will prejudice the efficiency of the general administration.

(3) The computerized personnel records (PERSAL) in the South African Police do not refer to gender regarding members of the Force.

In writing, an (F) is still used when referring to a female member. One of the reasons for this is that female members themselves chose it and they also hold the view that the uniqueness of the woman in uniform is confirmed by it. This practice is therefore maintained without any question of discrimination.

From an efficiency point of view, gender identification is used for the following reasons:

- only 10% of the numerical strength of the South African Police is female members. The female members form an integral part of the South African Police and for effective policing it is essential that a balance is maintained between the various sexes.

  At large centres where numerical strengths vary between 200 and 700 members, gender identification facilitates arrangements regarding duties;

- facilities at the various training institutions are of such a nature that accommodation is arranged separately and gender identification facilitates allocation and planning;

- single members are accommodated in official single quarters and gender identification also facilitates this allocation and planning;

- for logistical purposes, the uniforms of male and female members are stored in separate warehouses. Although the uniform items are requisitioned according to code numbers, gender identification on the requisition facilitates the dispatching of the requests to the various warehouses, the dress of the two sexes also differs somewhat—and

- the placing of members after training is facilitated by gender identification and enables officers at Head Office to allocate female members proportionately.

Correctional supervision

*10. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Correctional Services:

How many persons had been sentenced to correctional supervision as at 31 December 1991? B252E

†The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

Up to and including 31 December 1991, 277 persons were placed under correctional supervision.

It should be mentioned that on 15 August 1991 correctional supervision as a sentence option was launched in the Pretoria and Wonderboom Magisterial Districts and on 31 December 1991 was operational only in those districts. However, from 1 April 1992, it is intended to implement correctional supervision as a sentence option country-wide in a phased manner.

†Adv C H PIENAAR: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply I want to know from him whether he also intends releasing prisoners in so reckless a way as his predecessor did.

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, my predecessor did not release people recklessly in any way. The

continue

Exiles fly home (330)

ABOUT 900 SA exiles will fly back home on Monday and Friday next week, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Lusaka confirmed yesterday. Between 850 and 950 people have still to be repatriated.

Sl Diary 26/12/92

KENNISGEWING 167 VAN 1992

PROVINSIALE ADMINISTRASIE VAN DIE KAAP DIE GOEIE HOOP

YZERFONTEIN: VOORGESTELDE KONSTRUKSIE VAN 'N GETYPOEL EN SLEEPHELLING

Ingevolge artikel 3 (5) van die Strandwet, 1935 (Wet 21 van 1935), word hiermee bekendgemaak dat dit die voorneme is om 'n huurooreenkoms met Weskus-streeksdiensteraad aan te gaan waarin voorsiening gemaak word vir die konstruksie van 'n getypoel en sleephelling.

'n Liggingsplan van die gebied wat deur die voorgestelde getypoel en sleephelling geraak word, lê ter insae by die kantoor van die Hoofdirekteur: Werke, Provinsiale Administrasie van die Kaap die Goeie Hoop, Kamer 430, Dorpstraat 9, Kaapstad.

Besware teen die voorgestelde verhuring moet by die Hoofdirekteur: Werke, Privaatsak X9078, Kaapstad, 8000, ingedien word voor of op 30 Maart 1992.

(28 Februarie 1992)

NOTICE 167 OF 1992

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

YZERFONTEIN: PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A TIDAL POOL AND A SLIPWAY

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 3 (5) of the Sea-Shore Act, 1935 (Act 21 of 1935), that it is proposed to enter into a lease with West Coast Regional Services Council in which provision is made for the construction of a tidal pool and a slipway.

A locality sketch of the area affected by the proposed tidal pool and slipway lies for inspection at the office of the Chief Director: Works, Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope, Room 430, 9 Dorp Street, Cape Town.

Objections to the proposed lease must be lodged with the Chief Director: Works, Private Bag X9078, Cape Town, 8000, on or before 30 March 1992.

(28 February 1992)

KENNISGEWING 168 VAN 1992

Hiermee word vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak dat die Minister van Buitelandse Sake, ingevolge artikel 4 (c) (i) van die Wet op Diplomatieke Voorregte en Immuniteite, Wet No. 74 van 1989, aan die feitesending afvaardiging van die Internasionale Arbeidsorganisasie (hierna die "IAO" wat die Republiek van Suid-Afrika gedurende die tydperk 7 tot 23 Februarie 1992 besoek, vir die duur van die besoek, die volgende voorregte en immuniteite toestaan: Met dien verstande dat indien so versoek, die IAO van hierdie immuniteite afstand sal doen:

(a) Immuniteite teen persoonlike inhegtenisneming of beslaglegging op persoonlike bagasie;

(b) Immuniteit teen die regsproses van enige aard wat verband hou met die gesproke of geskrewe woord of handelinge verrig in die uitvoering van hul amptelike pligte, welke immuniteite van krag sal bly ongeag of die betrokke persone nie meer op komitees van, of op feitesending van die IAO dien of werksaam is nie;

(c) Dieselfde fasiliteite ten opsigte van valuta en wisselkoers beperkings en ten opsigte van persoonlike bagasie as wat toegeken word aan amptenare van vreemde Regerings op tydelike amptelike sendings;

(d) Onskendbaarheid van dokumentasie wat betrekking het op die werk wat hul vir die IAO verrig.

Voorregte en immuniteite word aan die genoemde feitesending afvaardiging van die IAO toegeken in belang van die Organisasie en nie tot voordeel van die individue self nie. Die IAO sal die reg en verpligting hê om van die immuniteit van enige lid van die feitesending afvaardiging afstand te doen indien dit na die mening van die IAO regpleging sal belemmer, en afstand word daarvan gedoen sonder benadeling van die belange van die IAO.

(28 Februarie 1992)

NOTICE 168 OF 1992

It is hereby published for general information that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in accordance with section 4 (c) (i) of the Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities Act, No. 74 of 1989, has granted to the fact-finding delegation of the International Labour Organisation (hereinafter referred to as "ILO") during the period 7 to 23 February 1992 whilst visiting the Republic of South Africa, the following immunities and privileges: Provided that the ILO shall waive such immunity if requested:

(a) Immunity from personal arrest or seizure of their personal baggage;

(b) In respect of words spoken or written or acts done by them in the performance of legal process of every kind, such immunity to continue notwithstanding that the persons concerned are no longer serving on committees of, or employed on missions for, the ILO;

(c) The same facilities in respect of currency and exchange restrictions and in respect of their personal baggage as are accorded to officials of foreign Governments on temporary official missions;

(d) Inviolability of papars and documents relating to the work on which they are engaged for the ILO.

Privileges and immunities are granted to the said fact-finding delegation of the ILO in the interest of the Organisation and not for the personal benefit of the individuals themselves. The ILO shall have the right and duty to waive the immunity of any member of the fact-finding delegation in any case where in its opinion the immunity would impede the course of justice, and it can be waived without prejudice to the interest of the ILO.

(28 February 1992)

Corruption in NCCR is rife, allege exiles

Sowetan 10/3/92 (330)

A GROUP of returned exiles have threatened to expose alleged corruption within the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles.

The claims follow the failure by the NCCR to pay grants to some exiles who have not been paid their R800 grants for three months, former exile Mr Joe Masombuka said yesterday.

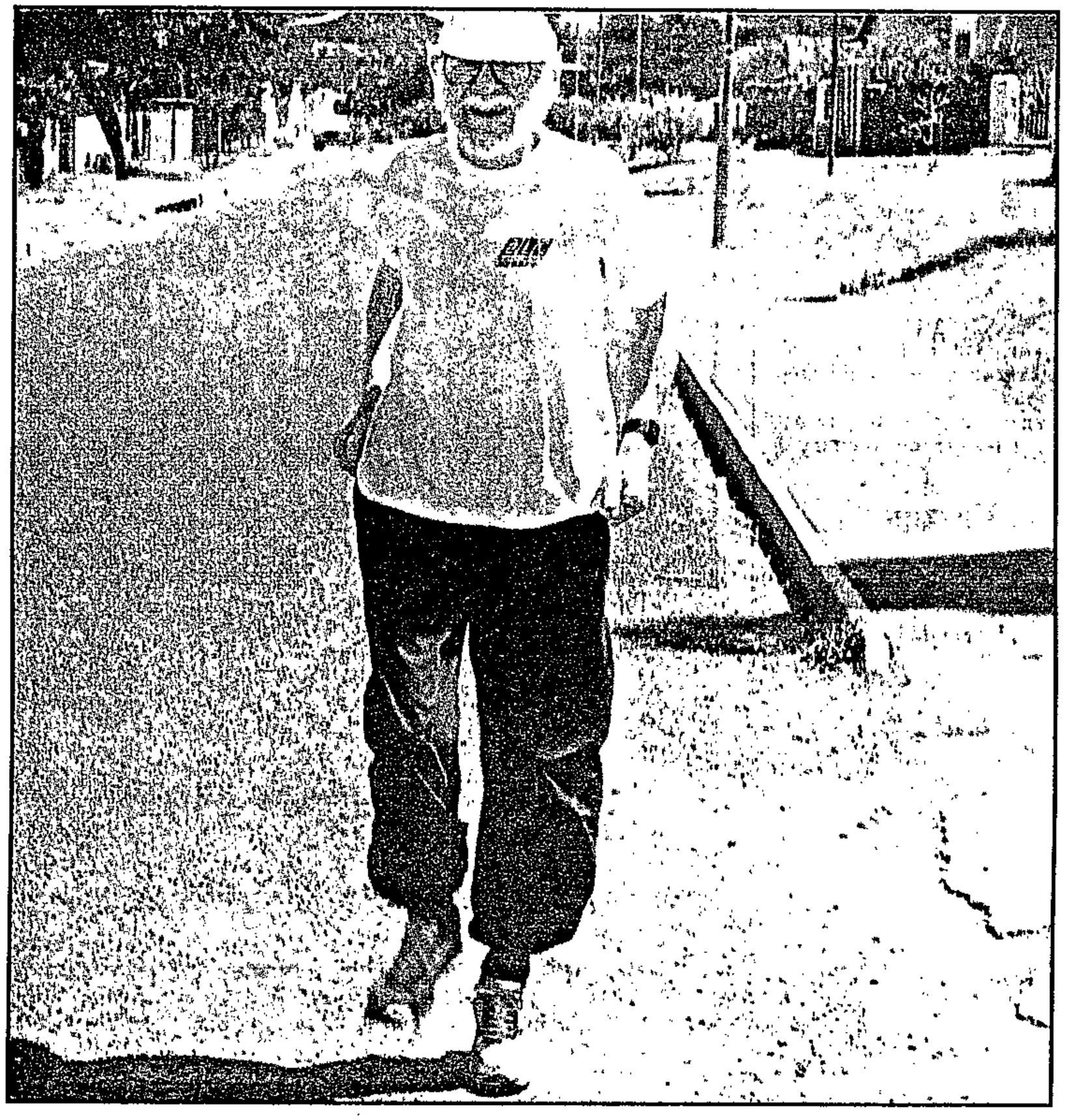
Masombuka said more than 60 exiles met in Pretoria last week to demand the payment of their grants. The group criticised the NCCR's Pretoria office for allegedly being "inefficient".

The exiles threatened to expose alleged corruption at the NCCR to the donors, including the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, if their demands were not met.

By JOE MDHLELA

Responding to the allegations, NCCR regional spokesman Mr Archie Abrahams said: "While it is the intention of our organisation to be helpful, it is also true that we have limited resources."

He said: "We have over 2 000 returned exiles to deal with. With the limited resources at our disposal it is possible that some people could have missed out on their grants." There were legitimate grievances, which would be attended to as soon as possible.



Ready for the road . . . Arnold Selby raised money for the ANC by running in marathons — now he is to run for Child Welfare's Red Nose Day. Picture: Jacoob Rykliff

SACP exile glad to be back home

STAR 11/3/92

330

By Carina le Grange

After a 32-year absence in exile, SA Communist Party member Arnold Selby is jubilant to be back in the country that, to him, never stopped being "home".

Here for a six-week visit during which he is staying with his wife Jeanette's family in Bosmont, Johannesburg, Mr Selby (73) could not resist telling airport officials on arrival at Jan Smuts that it was his first visit in 32 years.

"And they made me feel so welcome. All the way on the trip home I was telling people I was coming home after so many years. And I was overjoyed when I was issued my SA passport," he said yesterday.

Mr Selby joined the SACP in 1942 and later became a founder member of the South African Congress of Trade Unions while he was already banned under the Suppression of Communism Act which led him, eventually, to quit South Africa.

He was followed by Jeanette, and the couple married in 1960 in Ghana, where they first lived and where Mr Selby was a unionist. Since 1961 the couple has lived in Berlin, where Mr Selby worked in radio news.

There is no trace of bitterness, despite the fact that his political views led to dissension in his family and that he and Jeanette could not get married in South Africa because of the Mixed Marriages Act.

Mr Selby hopes to come back permanently, and is excited about the prospect.

On the country today, he said: "This is not the old South Africa. Now you can be with people as friends. I go running, and meet members from my old club, Harriers — but now they are coloured and black. In the olds days they were white only.

"There are many problems, but it would have been unnatural if there hadn't been any. A new South Africa is developing and even a setback like a 'no' vote in the referendum will not be able to put things back to where they were. We will overcome, whatever happens — I don't think we can go back.

"It's delightful to be here."

Well known for his fund-raising efforts for the ANC through organising and running in marathons throughout Europe, Mr Selby still runs 80 km a week. During his visit he is raising money for Child Welfare's Red Nose Day through his running.

"South Africa still feels very much like home to me. I've been very homesick. But I've always been a South African and would never surrender my South African identity. I wish I could vote in the referendum — but I don't have an identity document and I suppose it would be unfair, I've been away so long."

Rivonia trialist cannot vote

By LOUISE ROBERTS

AFTER seven years in exile, Rivonia trialist Dennis Goldberg was looking forward to setting foot on South African soil in London for the first time.

The irony of expecting to make his mark in the same square as President FW de Klerk in answer to Nelson Mandela's call for whites to participate in this week's referendum was not lost on Goldberg.

But after years of haranguing his homeland's ambassadors from the pavement outside South Africa House, what should have been an emotional experience was blocked by bureaucracy.

"I would have liked to have voted," said Goldberg, "But I don't have a valid passport."

Like so many other exiles and travellers, he was not in possession of both his ID document and passport. Both official documents are required to vote, and Goldberg's passport has not been renewed. Travellers who had left their ID books at home were also dismayed to find themselves turned away after queuing in the rain outside the embassy.

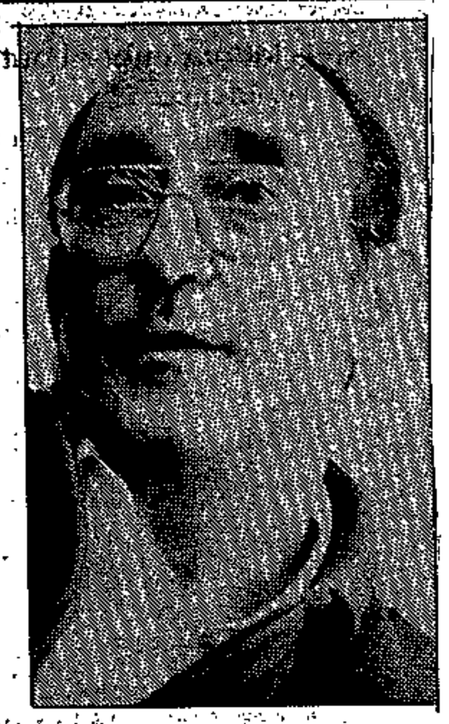
The official explanation that both documents were needed to prevent people from fraudulently voting twice was cold comfort to those who had not been given enough time after the announcement of polling day to arrange for them to be sent to London by post.

An embassy spokesman estimated that 12 of an expected 2 000 voters had been turned away. However, this could be an underestimation.

ANC spokesman Nad Pillay said their office had received a number of enquiries about the referendum. Of its 300 London members, a significant number would not have been in possession of both documents.

According to Goldberg, a "yes" vote should be a vote of support for the continuation of negotiations for a peaceful settlement in South Africa, not a vote of support for De Klerk.

(Report by L Roberts, 42A Cautley Ave, Clapham South, London.)



DENNIS GOLDBERG ... Foiled by red tape.

Mixed feelings of a reluctant return

w/Mail 20/3 - 26/3/92

330

RETURN TO SOUTH AFRICA — THE ECSTASY AND THE AGONY *by Trevor Huddleston* (Fount, R24,99)

ARCHBISHOP Trevor Huddleston has long been a prominent, outspoken critic of apartheid; at the time of his departure from South Africa in 1956 he vowed not to return "until apartheid was dead and buried".

What, then, made him return last year?

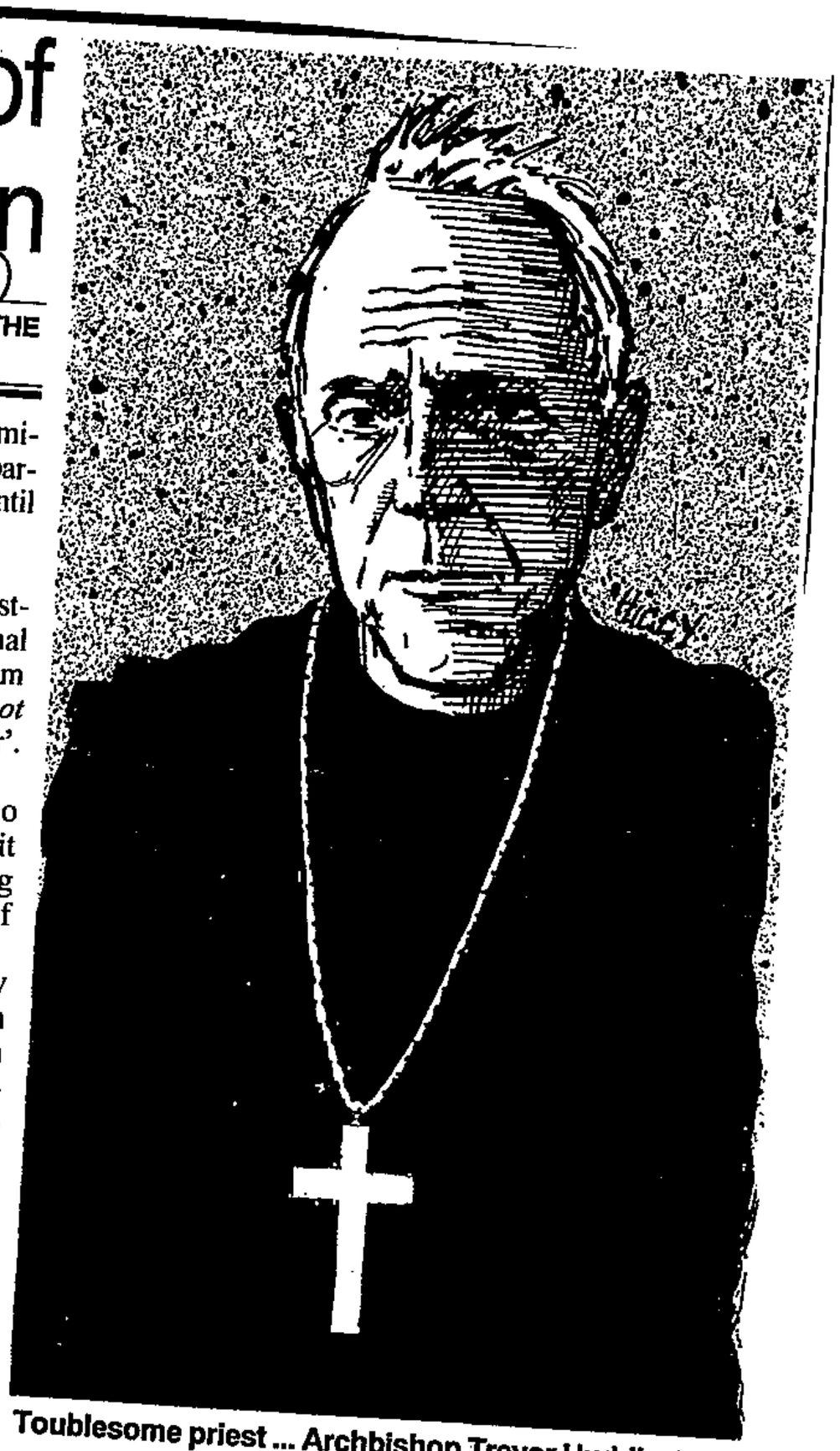
It was a letter from his old friend Oliver Tambo, suggesting that he open the African National Congress' national conference in Durban in June that year. A further letter from the ANC invited him formally, saying: "You are invited *not* as an 'external delegate' or 'observer' or 'expatriate visitor'. You are invited as a *full delegate*."

Huddleston accepted, but requested that there be no church celebrations on his return: "I hope I have made it clear that I do not regard my visit as a cause for celebrating the end of apartheid but for taking part in the final stages of the struggle," he wrote.

Huddleston's arrival at Jan Smuts airport on a Sunday morning rekindled old memories of the early 1940s, when he had commited himself to be an activist rather than an observer. In his subtle way he outlines the ecstasies and agonies of his three-week stay: the visits to places he used to know, the faces of middle-aged men and women whom he knew as Sophiatown youngsters.

His brief was to open the conference with a prayer — a task he describes as a great honour — but it changed only two days prior to the grand event, and he was asked to give a 10-minute address as well.

He describes it thus: "Indeed I cannot think what honour could have been greater than to be garlanded with the black, green and gold colours of the ANC and to stand on the platform with Oliver Tambo, Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and the whole national executive of the ANC. I had joined in the singing of *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika — God Bless Africa* — hundreds of times at rallies and gatherings in London and across the world, when we were campaigning for the Anti-Apartheid Movement or at meetings of the International Defence and Aid Fund. This was the first time I had joined in singing it with those for whom it was written after my 35 years of exile.



Toublesome priest ... Archbishop Trevor Huddleston

"Never had it been more meaningful."

This is a moving personal testimony from one whose support for the freedom struggle has never flagged, but it is also a valuable — though brief — overview of political developments in South Africa over the years.

The clutch of pictures in the centre of the book show scenes from the 1940s and1950s as well as from the 1991 visit.

Ray Nxumalo

An exiled writer's impressions of SA

Change holds out hope for us all

330

STAR 20/3/92

AS AN active campaigner against apartheid, South African writer and editor Madi Gray went into political exile in Europe in 1972. After visiting the country for the first time in nearly 20 years, she compares progress towards the "new" South Africa with the political ideal she has championed throughout that time:

"On my first visit to SA in nearly two decades, a month after the unbannings, several friends were preparing to join the ANC. Others expressed interest. Now most have changed their minds.

"Instead, they are afraid and confused. In the media, the nonracial organisations feature as undisciplined at best, and vengeful, divided and paralysed at worst.

"Will SA become like the Congo? people ask. Will the violence spread from the townships? Are we about to lose our homes and businesses? Do our children have a future here?

"I met questions like this in many parts of South Africa. It struck me that they arose not only because change has been so rapid, but also because it came with no forewarning. In January 1990 the ANC was still regarded as a terrorist organisation. Five months later, President de Klerk began discussing the future of the country with its leaders.

"But I also believe my friends have been conned into these doubts and fears.

"The real question to be asked is: Who gains and who loses when the country is unstable? The only winners are those who wish to create fear and confusion.

"When violence spread from Natal to the Transvaal, I was struck by two coincidences: its link in time to Inkatha's decision to become a political party and recruit members in other provinces; and to the ANC and the Government signing the Pretoria Minute and the ANC suspending the armed struggle.

"Sickening revelations of police or military involvement in death squads and other violence have surfaced in the past year or so. Witnesses agree that the purpose has been to weaken support for the ANC — and they have had some degree of success.

"But one thing is clear: the revelations prove clearly that, from the taxi wars to Inkatha-ANC rivalry, combatants are being manipulated by outsiders. Right-wing extremists are making common cause with black groups fighting for control of their own turf. If these forces are controlled, there seems little risk of a bloodbath.

"But, if so much has changed, so much has also remained the same. As former white areas become nonracial, the idea of life in the ghetto for millions of people is still based on newscasts. Twenty years on and many of my white friends have still never visited an employee in Soweto or Langa.

"How can you know what is happening — or help — if you don't try to find out? I asked my friends.

"On the other hand, when I met representatives of the ANC, trade unions or the popular organisations, I was struck by their warmth and lack of bitterness. The qualities of their leaders were impressive. So was the commitment and sincerity of members.

"Despite the appalling educational system and scandalous illiteracy rates, black people in SA are better educated than anywhere south of the Sahara. They are already building their own houses, trying to improve education, opening clinics and childcare centres, starting crime-prevention programmes, running crisis centres, creating jobs and incomes for themselves. So many white people I know are unaware of all this.

"I am privileged, though. I saw people tackling their problems. I came away convinced that if they were given the opportunity to participate in the future of the country, as well as some resources to tackle the job, they would invest their energy and creativity in dealing with the problems all agree need to be solved.

"The mechanisms are already being worked out in Codesa. It holds out hope for all of us, 'insiles' and exiles alike." □

Exiles find niche in Cape heartland

New life as ANC men train for the job market

STAR 21/3/92 — BUNTY WEST — 330 — 15

KRUGERSDORP is Conservative country. But right there in the heart of the town are 82 former African National Congress exiles learning how to re-adjust and adapt to the changing South Africa.

The "returnees" are all taking courses at Krugersdorp's Chamdor Training Centre and they are learning mainly practical subjects such as carpentry, welding, plumbing, brick-laying, painting, vehicle mechanics — and security.

Christopher Majola (29) says he is delighted to be a part of the scheme. "During my 10 years in exile in Zambia I was always homesick. When I returned in January it was wonderful to be back," he says.

Although he completed his education in Zambia he could not get a job in South Africa. So he turned to the National Co-ordinating Committee for Repatriation of South African Exiles (NCCR) for help. They secured him a place at Chamdor.

Monthly payments

Moss Chikane, NCCR's national co-ordinator, with the help of business within and outside South Africa, approached the training centre and arranged for exiles to learn a variety of practical skills.

All meals and accommodation are supplied by the centre during training. Some 7 500 exiles have been repatriated over the past year and while the ANC has provided grants in six monthly payments, the exiles are, in the main, still without work.

"The courses, while not promising them a job, will give the men confidence — teaching not only much needed job competence, but social skills and time-keeping awareness. We see it as a complete rehabilitation programme," said Chris Kruger the centre's business director.

Bongi 'nKosi Nxumalo (54) fled into exile in Tanzania in 1988, leaving his wife and six children.

"For 2½ years my wife did not know if I was alive or dead because there was no way of getting in touch with her. I arrived back in April 1991, but my life was still in danger so I came to Johannesburg where I worked on a voluntary basis for the ANC."

He has now been appointed leader of the group at Chamdor.

RESS, March 22, 1992

Casualties of peace

330

By SEKOLA SELLO

SIXTY-YEAR old Mhlupheki William Twala is a sprightly veteran of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto weSizwe. CIPRESS 22/3/92

Reverently called Comrade General by MK fighters, Twala has returned to an uncertain future. He is without a job.

To add to his problems, Comrade General has a family and desperately needs accommodation.

Yet among the returning veterans or "Mngwenya" as they are affectionately called in the camps, Comrade General can consider himself lucky. At least he has a skill – he is a qualified plumber.

All Twala needs to start a new life with his Tanzanian wife, Aziz, and three children is a job and a house.

Most of the Mngwenya left the country in the early 1960s as young men in the prime of their lives.

They are coming back in the afternoons of their lives, some sickly and facing an uncertain future.

They are also faced with immediate problems. There are no jobs for those still thinking of working, and there is a lack of capital to start small business operations. But by far the most pressing problem is accommodation.

Those arriving in the PWV are accommodated at a reception centre where at any given time there are about 70 people who can stay only five days.



COMRADE GENERAL

Twala stayed at his parents' home at 1028 Dlamini, Soweto, for a short while but was forced to return to the centre.

"My sister has her own grown-up children who also have their own children," he said.

Life at the reception centre is far from ideal. The returnees have few personal belongings, mostly clothes. They spend most of their time trying to locate relatives or friends.

While the conditions at the centre are far from harsh, it is the unknown future without homes, jobs or means of earning a living that they dread the most.

Martin Selepe, 61, does not have any skills. "The ANC never taught me anything except to fight. I have been a soldier all my life."

Selepe, from Alexandra township, is realistic about his employment prospects.

"Even if I was skilled, I don't think there is anyone who would be interested in taking me. I am too old to be thinking of being employed."

Selepe returned in January with his Zambian wife, Rita, and their three children.

He is also desperately looking for a house.

"I am still trying to locate my relatives in Alexandra and Benoni. All I want is for them to known I am back. But, I have no intention of staying with anyone."

The ANC's migrant poet bares her artistic soul

CIPRESS 22/3/92 (330)

Do we really know Lindiwe Mabuza, the ANC's chief representative in the United States, asks ZB MOLEFE.

This week in Johannesburg for the launch of her book, Mabuza, a frequent visitor to SA since the government granted indemnity to exiles, found time to talk about herself and her literary work.

LINDIWE Mabuza has had a tough and sometimes dangerous career.

As chief ANC representative in the United States she held down a key position. Before that she was based in Sweden as the organisation's chief representative in Scandinavia.

In those dark days when the old South Africa was wrapped in "total onslaught" mentality and surrounded by, among other things, perceived deadly foes like the ANC, her work made her one of the high-profile political personalities in exile.

For years this picture of her lingered in the hearts and minds of most South Africans.

BUT how many of us knew Mabuza, the talented and sensitive poet?

This is how she describes Lindiwe Mabuza, the poet: "(She is) the person who looks, sees, feels, interprets, hears and I suppose discriminates, loves life, loves people and hurts when there is violation of that life, the love and people.

"Because one hurts, one wants to find solutions to the violations and violators."

This is the Mabuza that emerged in Johannesburg this week. The occasion was the launch of her volume of poetry, *Letter To Letta*, at a small theatre in Johannesburg's Market Theatre complex.

Poetry has been a life-sustaining support system for Mabuza since she started writing seriously in the US more than 20 years ago whiel reading for a master's degree.

"I think if I didn't write, I'd die a cultural death. That would also affect my political life," she says.

SHE adds that her inspiration comes from many places and in many guises.

Stanzas are written, she says, on scraps of paper and sometimes when she wakes up.

"The thing is to steal the moment."

But she is quick to point out that poetic images are always with her. Day and night; hour by hour. They are always internalised.

She is touched when asked if she will return home after more than 20 years in exile – especially now the lure of a "new" SA has seen hundreds return.

"We are servants of the people. I'll come back home when it's decided."

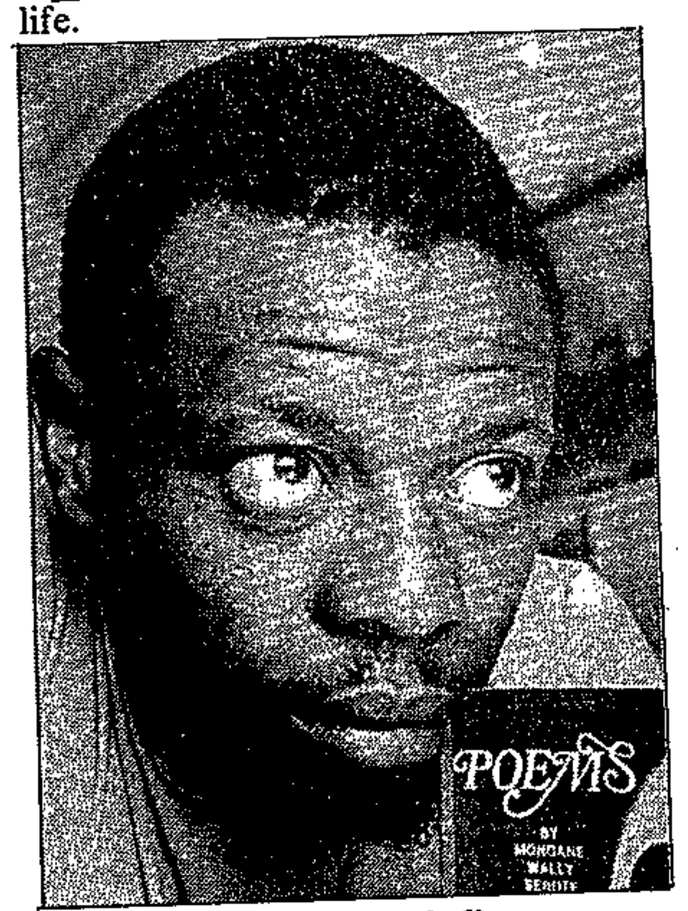
The question has touched a raw nerve. Especially when she tells you that her immediate family is now a daughter in London.

"The family I left is no longer the family I find. I find a family minus important pillars. But enriched with nephews and nieces all over the country.

"We have missed home over all these years.

"I feel like a migrant labourer. You begin to have a sense of anxiety. You are neither in exile or home."

YET Mabuza the artist tells you she finds no contradiction between her political and artistic life.



WALLY SEROTE ... Influence.

"First and foremost I'm a human being, I decided to take political responsibility for the liberation of my people and my country. Because I'm a human being, I live in a world that impinges on me. It is a world that gives me images, metaphors ..."

The words flow with ease, harking back to the English language teacher who left for exile in the early 60s.

Mabuza also tells you she has been influenced by, among others, poets Mongane Serote, Keorapetse Kgositsele, TS Elliot, William Wordsworth; musicians Letta Mbuli, Caiphus Semenya, the late Johnny Dyani; mbaqanga music, and the numerous Zionist sects that are part of black religion in SA.

SHE gives you a clue of what she means: "Take *Izithakazelo* (IsiZulu clan praise poems).

I grew up within that epic poem tradition. In the end, coming back home, I discovered I'm inspired by IsiZulu epic poetry."

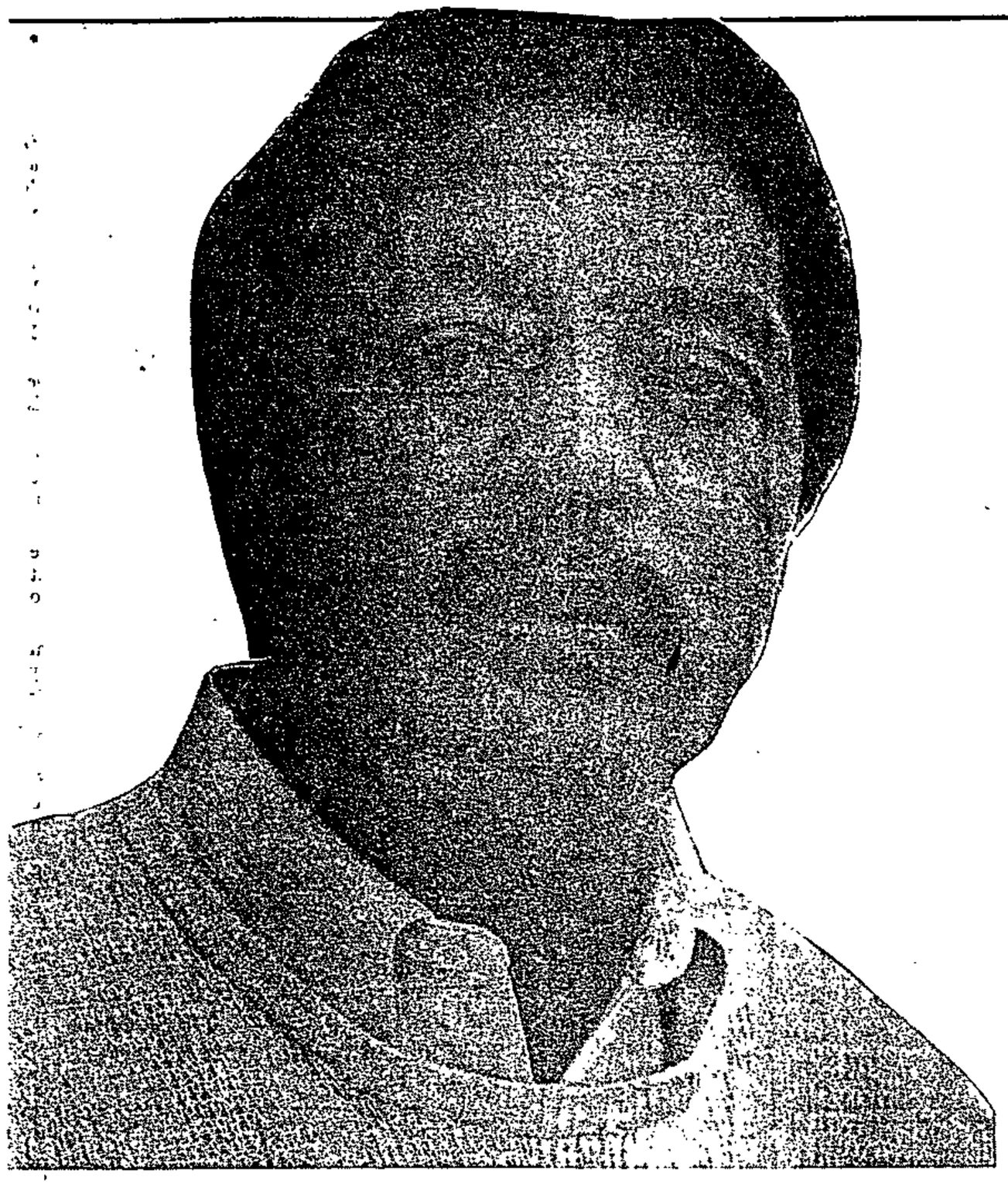
What about her future as a poet. Is there perhaps another collection coming from her? Or is her political work going to take most of her time now that SA is entering a crucial phase in the transformation process?

"I'm working on another book. And obviously it will be poetry. There are a lot of things not said in my current book. The process goes on. We need to talk about a lot of things – the Referendum, for instance. We need to celebrate our victories, we need to mobilise our people."



PHIWE MHLAMBI

PASSION FOR POETRY ... Steal the moment, says Lindiwe Mabuza.



GETTING THE PICTURE ... Photo-journalist Joe Louw, back in SA after 30 years in exile.

Sharp focus on a big shot – Joe Louw's back

330

City Press 29/3/92.

DES BLOW on Joe Louw. The City Press Investigating Editor speaks to the famed South African who took exclusive photos of Martin Luther King's assassination.

HE's tall and handsome. In his youth women adored him and today he is more attractive than ever.

But Joe Louw, who left SA 30 years ago because of apartheid sex laws, has matured into a serious internationally acclaimed photo-journalist who refuses to dwell on the reasons he went into exile.

However, for decades there was a warrant out for his arrest under the so-called Immorality Act because he and a white woman had the audacity to fall in love.

Joe was detained by the Security Police and was badly beaten up. Later he was charged under the Immorality Act and given bail.

Joe and the woman fled to Mozambique. Although Joe will not discuss the affair, he left for the sake of the woman and her family.

"They've all suffered enough," he said, "and please don't publish her name."

Although the romance did not last – the woman is now married to a prominent member of the Frelimo government – leaving SA was the best thing that happened to Joe Louw, even though for 30 years in exile he pined for his country and his family in Kimberley.

Now Joe is back after making an international name for himself which began with a scoop of a lifetime – exclusive pictures of the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr in 1968.

Joe has joined a weekend Johannesburg newspaper as a specialist writer and his enthusiasm is as great as it was 30 years ago when he worked for Ruth First – the late wife of Joe Slovo – on *New Age*.

He spends days in townships just getting the feel with all its fears and tensions, something he has not experienced for three decades.

"I feel like a young reporter just starting out on a career," he says with enthusiasm.

Joe this week spent several hours reporting on the violence in Alexandra Township.

"In 1976 during the Soweto riots I felt isolated in America. I felt it my duty to be home to report on them, but in three hours on Friday I experienced in microcosm the 30 years of the South African unrest I had missed."

The arrogance which Joe displayed as a young reporter when I met him 30 years ago is gone. Meeting him for the first time it would be difficult to imagine that he is one of the most renowned journalists to ever come out of SA.

Over the last quarter of a century Joe's reputation has grown not from his work on newspapers, but for his work as a producer on documentary TV specials which have taken him all over Africa and other parts of the world.

After leaving for Mozambique, he then went to Tanganyika (now Tanzania) from where many black South Africans were sent to the Soviet Union.

However, Joe was more interested in furthering his career in journalism and obtained a scholarship to study at Columbia University in New York.

He spent nearly six years at Columbia majoring in economics and then studied journalism at the university, which is reputed to have the best news television faculty in the United States.

After he graduated he worked as a television reporter with a major educational station in New York.

In April 1968 Joe was working as an associate producer on a documentary on Dr Martin Luther King Jr.

He was in Memphis with King when he was gunned down.

"I was eating dinner in a restaurant when for some weird reason I went back to my hotel room, three doors away from King's. Minutes later the shot was fired. I rushed out on the balcony of my room – without my cameras – and saw King fall.

"I ran to help, but seeing there was nothing I could do I ran back for my cameras.

"At first it was just a matter of realising the horror of the thing. Then I knew I had to record it for the world to see."

Joe shot four rolls of film, then rushed to a friend's studio to develop them.

"I never did photograph him full in the face. I felt I had to keep my distance and respect."

Having exclusive photographs was one thing, but to get them to the world was another. Memphis had erupted in a chaos of rioting and burning.

The young foreign journalist managed to catch a midnight plane out of Memphis to Newark where he took the pictures to *Life* magazine. By 6 am they had been rushed into print.

His enterprising journalism won the young South African a Pulitzer Prize nomination.

For the next 25 years Joe stuck mostly to television. He longed for his homeland, but could not return.

On two occasions he worked in the Frontline states close to SA.

Once in Swaziland he was tempted to sneak into SA to see his ageing mother, but was persuaded not to do so.

He bought a farm in Kenya which he still owns and where he has two children at school.

He says his homecoming last January was unbelievable. "My mother was overjoyed to see me when I visited Kimberley. She thought she wouldn't live to see me again.

"Despite the difficult times and the violence, I think SA has a great future," he says.

Joe says he has returned to his first love – the print media – but ever since becoming a successful TV documentary producer he has always wanted to make historical South African documentaries.

Struggle to make a living

FOCUS ON EXILES



The following profiles of returned exiles reflect the intensity of the unemployment problem they face. Many of them are qualified or skilled in various crafts. Very few have found jobs; the rest are struggling to make ends meet. **PEARL MAJOLA** spoke to some of them, and found that they do not want pity but jobs.

Sowetan 14/4/92

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SBUSISO Mazibuko was a third-year BA administration degree student at the University of Zululand when he gave up everything and went into exile in 1984. He was only 22 years old.

He returned last June with a wife and a child; now they are expecting a second one.

By December all the excitement of returning home had subsided. It was time for Mazibuko to face up to the reality that he had a family to feed and no job - a fact of life for many South Africans.

Instead of sitting back in self-pity, he rented a stall at the Market Theatre flea market. He now sells handicrafts and leather jackets and bags which he imports from Madagascar.

But life has not been all that simple for Mazibuko.

While in exile he had worked for Radio Freedom in Madagascar, where he met and married his wife.

"We were getting an allowance and not a salary, so I could not save," explained Mazibuko.

"When we returned we relied on the NCCR grant, which was then R700 spread over two months.

"My wife and I saved what we could from the grant to rent the stall and buy the goods. But that was not enough capital to get the business going as well as it should.

"There is a demand for the goods we sell but we cannot keep up with it because of insufficient funds. We no longer qualify for the grant and from what we make we must eat, pay rent, clothe ourselves and the child, pay maternity fees for my wife and still buy stock. We cannot manage," he said.

According to Mazibuko, banks and other funding institutions have not been helpful.

"I need about R10 000 capital but these institutions want a guarantee that I will be able to pay them back. I do not own any property and I am unemployed, so I cannot provide them with that security.

"On the other hand, the rate of unemployment is high among exiles despite our skills, because of employer attitudes. They see us as communists and a threat to stability in their companies," he said.

SIZA Nxasana is a highly qualified and experienced welder trained in East Germany.

Since he returned last year, he has looked for work in vain and, as his grant approaches an end, his only hope is the loan he might get from the NCCR to start a business of his own. He is married to another returned exile and they have a seven-year-old daughter.

"The NCCR-grant is too little for me to look after my family and my mother, whose pension was suddenly stopped for no reason last September," said Nxasana.

"Now I am proposing a project for a small welding business which will help me make a living. Otherwise my family is going to starve.

"I am hoping that I will get a loan from the NCCR to start the business. The project will also provide employment for a few other exiles who will work with me as welders."

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Nxasana is the second of two children left in his family. His two sisters and their father died while he was away. He and his brother, who also has his own family, share the responsibility of maintaining their aged mother.

Sowetan 14/4/92

"As soon as I returned, I looked for work. It has been a problem because I have a certificate from a college in the German Democratic Republic and I was using a different name then.

"To change that I have to send it back to Germany. The biggest problem is that the country is now the Republic of Germany. I know of people who qualified there and are having problems changing their certificates," he explained.

"I want to start my business in Duduza but there is no electricity there so I will have to look for premises elsewhere in that area," he said.



FLASHBACK . . . The jubilation of returning home does not always last.

TSHIDI Majela has been luckier. After 16 years in exile, he has an attractive curriculum vitae, speaks over 12 languages and found a job only a month after he returned last year. Sowetan 14/4/92

Majela is communications development officer for the Education Opportunities Council.

He was doing matric when he skipped the country with four friends in 1976. A few months later he was sent to a school of diplomacy in Romania, where he studied for a year.

"I had a choice to take up military training first and study later or the other way round. I went for education first," he explained.

Majela (37) worked in Cuba in 1978 and served as general secretary of the youth wing of the ANC until 1981, when he went to Tanzania to study journalism. He worked for The Chronicle in Zimbabwe for a year.

After graduating he enrolled for a degree in political and public administration in Zimbabwe. He completed an honours degree and was on the road again, this time to the United States, where he did a masters in development communication and journalism.

He worked for the Drug Control Policy in Washington DC as public affairs manager before becoming public affairs manager and resident consultant for Africare. He was also staff assistant to the ANC mission in the US based in Washington DC. (330)

"I think the fact that I am in the media field made it easier for me to get a job," he said.

"Through a programme called Career Development Institute, with which I worked while in Washington, I networked with many South African organisations like the EOC.

"I sympathise with fellow comrades who are struggling to get jobs. Some of them are highly qualified and should have no problem finding work if it were not for the attitude of some whites. The majority of them still live in the 'old' South Africa," he charged.

Lower standards can ease backlogs, create opportunities

B/Day 15/4/92 (366) (339)

KEVIN WALL and BARRY JACKSON

RAPID urbanisation and the need to redress massive backlogs means that every year an additional 9 000ha (about the size of Soweto) of serviced land must be provided in SA's urban areas.

Most families requiring land and shelter will be very poor. Current earning levels suggest they will not be able to buy a traditional house of bricks and mortar in the foreseeable future, even with the help of substantial subsidies. It is highly unlikely in the short term that our economy will grow fast enough to create enough wealth formally to house all our people, especially if this is to be through ownership rather than rental. Our cities will therefore probably be characterised by declining average living standards.

Further, there is clearly a need to develop urban areas in such a way that, in addition to maximising the employment potential of capital investment projects, opportunities are created for small-scale, self-generated, informal economic activity.

Estimates indicate that, of the current urban population, 4-million (20%) have minimal water supply provision and 7-million (33%) have minimal sanitation provision. The cost of improving these services by the year 2000 to the level preferred by current policies would cost R15,6bn (R5,2bn for water and R10,4bn for sanitation); plus subsidies on recurrent operating and maintenance expenses of R1,2bn a year.

As a result of SA's past infrastructure and shelter policy, the infrastructure and shelter sectors have underperformed. SA — the state, utility companies and homebuilders — should be spending much more on infrastructure and shelter. Too little is spent because of too much red tape, perceived high risks, and inadequate private sector participation.

But there are ways of ensuring that available funds are made to go further by improving those policies and procedures that do not give value for money, and adopting standards of service that are affordable to more people.

Urgent attention has to be given to the financing options of local governments faced with huge infrastructure backlogs. A major factor in this is economic pricing of engineering services. Tariffs will have to be revised. In the PWV area, for example, the price of water is among the lowest in the world, despite high costs in providing it, a World Bank mission found last year.

In reviewing current levels of water and sanitation services, a value judgment as to what can be considered an "adequate" level of service should be based primarily on health considerations rather than on convenience or political grounds.

In urban areas, the absolute minimum access to potable water would probably mean a tap at, say, 250 metres, with a maximum of 100 households an outlet. Adequate sanitation, where topography and soil conditions permit, would be one ventilated improved pit latrine for each household. From a public health viewpoint, unimproved pits, bucket latrines and communal toilets of any kind are inadequate.

While approaches to capital subsidies commonly allow for the construction of waterborne sewage and a flush toilet to every household, the consequent need for extensions to sewage and water treatment works may double the capital required, and cause significant increases in running costs. Put another way, only half the number of households can be served by the same national subsidy in any one year. In a situation of substantial and growing backlogs, this would be an important argument against those who insist on maintaining current standards.

From a moral and social point of view, there are arguments for a land and shelter policy that provides subsidies. However, subsidisation tends to benefit those who already have land and shelter. While subsidies such as the capital subsidy scheme of the Independent Development Trust are a much desired change in direction downmarket (from the subsidisation of bond finance for full services and formal houses), the size of the subsidies, and the engineering standards, are still too high.

The subsidy system must be reviewed to focus attention on the poor, to create initial access to land and shelter, and to increase incentives to suppliers of land and shelter, while avoiding the stimulation of demand for excessively high standards.

Financial mechanisms should also be reviewed to enable low income people to purchase materials (and, if necessary, to hire labour) to erect or improve their informal homes incrementally over time.

The present high level of default in payment for engineering services, even after the negotiated settlements of some of the "rent" boycotts, suggests that service charges that cover even no more than a significant part of the operating costs are beyond the means of many. In the current political climate, however, there is a danger that subsidies intended for the very poor may be permanently built into the structure of services. There is a need for a careful review of current policies beore committing the national economy to such subsidies. The potential for job creation must be a significant factor in designing urban services.

Some consultants have set up programmes for small contractors to undertake road maintenance and other work by labour-based methods. In some instances these are parts of longer-term programmes which have the objective of developing from grassroots level a local engineering contracting indutry in the region concerned.

The aim should be to ensure maximum use of local resources in any engineering works so that the client community gains maximum benefit from the finished product and the construction activities.

One often hears of the need to adapt to the needs of the "new SA" but, as far as civil engineers are concerned, this should more correctly be an adaptation to meet the needs of the "rêal SA", which has for so long been hidden by insistence on too high standards. We have overestimated our ability to supply a higher standard product, or the economy's capacity to subsidise this product, or the ability of people to afford it.

There are several areas in which engineers can make a difference. Firstly, conventional standards of service provision must be revised with a view to lessening capital costs and running costs to both consumers and the authorities.

Secondly, we must address squarely affordability, both to the consumer and the national economy, and limit subsidies to those that are clearly targeted and sustainable.

Thirdly, whatever improvements are planned to our urban infrastructure, not only should they be planned with the community but they should be executed with optimal job opportunities at a local level — for local labour, local entrepreneurs and local suppliers.

The engineering profession has for too long been reluctant to depart far from well-tried methods. We must learn to give more attention to the process and less to the product. Ahead of engineers lies a new form of job satisfaction, not based on perfectly engineered products, but on seeing ordinary people take advantage of the opportunities we have made available to them.

□ Wall is a partner at Ninham Shand Consulting Engineers. Jackson is with the Development Bank of Southern Africa. This is an edited version of a paper delivered yesterday to the congress of the SA Institution of Civil Engineers.

Exiles swelling the jobless queue

(330) Sowetan 15/4/92

FOCUS ON EXILES



Few returning exiles have found jobs despite their high qualifications. The only hope for those who have not found jobs is the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles which is organising projects, training and is negotiating with employers to consider their plight. This is the last part of a three-part series by **PEARL MAJOLA** on the plight of returnees.

AS exiles return, the realities which have disillusioned many South Africans who remained, strike them fiercely.

One of these is unemployment, which is presently as high as 40 percent.

Of the 12 240 exiles who have come home, few have found employment outside organisations like the NCCR or the liberation movements.

Yet many are professionals or skilled in various crafts.

For the first six months after arrival those aged 18 and over rely on the R4 250 grant from the NCCR. For the first three months they receive R800, R600 for two months and R400 the sixth month.

The organisation is a project of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and depends on donations.

"Most of the professional exiles have years of experience but find themselves in a catch 22 situation because there are certain South African standards they are required to meet in order to get jobs," explained NCCR's National Co-ordinator Mr Moss Chikane.

"For instance, doctors are required to take up internship in state hospitals before they can practise. It does not matter what previous experience they have. When they agree to do internship they are told hospitals are full.

"Engineers have similar problems. They are supposed to be registered with an engineers' association before they can be employed. But when they go to the association they are told they must have worked in South Africa to be registered.

"South African courts require a lawyer to be able to communicate in Afrikaans and most of our lawyers have a problem because they studied and practised outside the country.

"There are no decent streets in the townships but our civil engineers have no jobs," he stated.

According to Chikane, the NCCR is busy negotiating with companies like Nampak and South African Airways in a bid to place qualified exiles in jobs. Projects and training are already under way for the unskilled.

"We have started a project in the Transkei where clothes are distributed among exiles for sale. The profit they make is theirs.

"Similar projects will soon be started in other areas," said Chikane.

"In most regions people are being trained for skills by organisations like Phone Efficiency, Chamdor and Matador, to mention a few. These skills include, among others, security, plumbing, pottery, handicrafts and motor mechanics.

"We are hoping that, funds allowing, we will be able to help these people start their own small businesses in their areas," he concluded.

There are thousands more exiles to come. And there are thousands more ordinary South Africans unemployed. But both exiles and the NCCR will not give up hope.

SOME RETURNED PROFESSIONALS:

- **Aviation personnel: 12. Three pilots who have flown over 1 000 hours each; three flight engineers with five years' experience each; and six ground engineers. All are unemployed.**
- **Nurses: 20. All trained outside the country and are still unemployed. Negotiations are going on with the South African Nursing Council to register them.**
- **Doctors: about 50. None of them can practise before they register with the South African Medical and Dental Council.**
- **Social Workers: Five. Most trained in South Africa. Four employed and one promised a job by the ANC's Welfare Department.**



The thousands of exiles have come home, only to find themselves joining the growing unemployed queue despite the fact that some of them are highly qualified.

Attitude change to cops 'most glaring'

South 18/4 - 23/4/92

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By Quentin Wilson

PROFESSOR BASIL Moore, considered the "father of black theology" in South Africa has returned from exile in Australia to research anti-racist education.

Moore's story began over 25 years ago when he was part of a three-person delegation sent to the United States by the local University Christian Movement (UCM).

"UCM sent the three of us to meet the University Christian Movement in the United States. Besides myself, there was an Indian guy, who should probably not be named now, and Bob Kgware. While there, we were introduced to black theology and brought the concept back to South Africa.

"The Indian guy turned out to be a security policeman and Bob Kgware was murdered on our return — so it fell on me to write the initial papers."

Since then, the "father of black theology" has spent 20 years exiled in Australia where he has been working as Professor of Curricular Studies at the University of South Australia. He returned a month ago to work on his research project on anti-racist education.

"The most glaring change for me in South Africa has been the change in attitude towards the police. When I left in 1972 the police were omnipotent and omniscient — they had complete power over people's lives. Now it seems as if they know nothing and do nothing.

"Then, if you made a phone call, they knew about it. Obviously they still do horrendous things now but they seem to be held in contempt by communities. Before, people lived in tremendous fear of them."

Although impressed by the higher levels of racial integration here, Moore has been astounded by the levels of violence.

"When I arrived in Johannesburg, I noticed the extraordinary sense of fear about the violence. Watching everybody rush to and fro from security gates, I just wanted to leave immediately."

In the 1960s Moore had a short spell as president of the National Union of South African Students before he joined the University Christian Movement. It was here that he became a good friend of Steve Biko.

"My first encounter with Steve was when he was a medical student at Natal University. I came down to present a paper on black theology. At that stage he did not buy it at all and took me on in the audience. We had a very lively debate.

"This man was powerful and charismatic. I can remember at another conference we were about to break the 92-hour law. In terms of the influx control regulations, it was forbidden for Africans to spend more than 92 hours in a white area at one time.

"All the black students stood a chance of being arrested and we debated whether or not to walk down the road to an African area and return. Biko was the one who argued very strongly that apartheid had to be defied. Although it was a trivial thing, apartheid was made up of many trivial things which all built the terribly oppressive system."

Moore's research on anti-racist education has led him to believe there is not enough thinking here on the subject.

"I am surprised at how little there is. I thought there would be a ferment of thinking about the effects of racist education in South Africa and how education could be used to combat racism. I found that this is just not the case."

Souls in stone re-emerge to haunt Benson

Cpress 19/4/92.

(330)

By ZB MOLEFE

WRITER Mary Benson returns to Britain today with an indelible picture of Robben Island etched in her mind.

For 72-year-old Benson, the highlight of her seven-week stay in her birthplace was the culmination of a spiritual journey to the island which started 15 years ago.

Now she has trodden its polished floors, felt its cold steel bars and heard in its echoes and emptiness the famous political voices of the past.

Her obsession with the island began during the writing and broadcast of her well-received BBC play *Place of Martyrs* which featured, among others, top British actor Paul Scofield and well-known South African exile Alton Khumalo.

The play was a labour of love and sacrifice. The result of many laborious hours of research at the British Museum where she conducted a literary "visit" to the island, notorious in South African history as the "Devil's island" – a place for lepers, the insane, thieves, murderers and political prisoners.

Her verdict after finally setting foot on Robben Island last week was moving and brief: "(It's) terribly sad to think about those souls who have been imprisoned there."

It conjured within her some of the names which dominate SA's history of resistance ... Makana, Langalibalele, Nelson Mandela, Robert Sobukwe, Walter Sisulu, Jeff Masemola, Toivo Ja Toivo, Johnson Mlambo, Zeph Mothopeng ...

Looking in on Mandela's cell struck an emotional chord, especially since before leaving Johannesburg she spoke to Mandela "who made a drawing for me of the island".

That drawing showed where the ANC president had a secret garden and a hiding place for the memoirs he wrote in secret.

She said: "Robert Sobukwe's cottage has been demolished, but the sculptures of the late Jeff Masemola remain. It was a moving experience looking at those scupltures."

All that remains of "historic" Robben Island is the leper cemetery and a small church built by the lepers.

Said Benson: "As we were moving around the island I kept on thinking of all the men who laboured under those terrible conditions while in the background the beautiful Cape Town's Table Mountain faced them."

Benson, who was last here in 1990 on a visa which stipulated she was not to "engage in professional activities", is worried about the state of her homeland now.

During her "holiday" – this time no visa was necessary – she was disturbed at the lack of change in some quarters.

"I saw no changes in places like KTC squatter camp near Cape Town, which I last saw two years ago."

She said the changes seem not to have affected the ordinary people that much.

Maybe, she added, this is made worse by the drought, VAT and "no end to the violence".

"As for whites, maybe things are comfortable. These are the two worlds in SA."

However, she felt excited about the referendum results: "I feel there is definitely a mood of optimism among whites."

Another observation made after numerous house visits to her old friends – ANC deputy president Walter Sisulu and his family, prominent playwright Athol Fugard and his wife Sheila – was that the SABC "has improved in the two years since I was here".

Her concern for the new SA is focused on "the lost generation", the black youth whose lives and education has been disrupted for 16 years.

Among other things near and dear to Benson is her prayer that this new SA does not fall into the trap of censorship against its writers – "the whole thing is so destructive and demeaning".

She should know. She has written, against tremendous odds and the pain of exile, a history of the ANC, a novel, a dramatised documentary on Mandela and biographies of Tshekedi Khama and 1960 Nobel Peace Prize-winner Chief Albert Luthuli.

In addition she was placed under house arrest and banned in 1966 by the government before moving to London.

This was before Benson, a woman in her 20s from a comfortable and racially prejudiced middle class white background, was propelled along her "Damascus road" by Alan Paton's novel *Cry The Beloved Country*.

Plea to FW over alleged captives

By THEMBA KHUMALO

FORMER ANC detainees have written an open letter to President FW de Klerk asking him to intervene in the plight of captives they allege the ANC is still holding at its training camps.

The letter, signed by Returned Exiles Committee (REC) chairman Pat Hongwane, alleges that several dissidents are still being held in India and some African states.

The letter read: "Ex-ANC detainees are extremely concerned over the position of our friends who remain incarcerated in ANC training camps in the rest of Africa and more recently, in India.

Recover bodies

"Part of our task is to investigate the disappearance and death of our colleagues while in the hands of the notorious ANC. We also wish to recover the bodies of colleagues murdered by the organisation and which were discarded in shallow graves in countries like Angola and Tanzania."

The letter claimed that the parents of the detainees were receiving letters from their children who requested them to intervene on their behalf. The concerned parents had united REC to take up the matter, the letter said.

The committee claimed to have information that the ANC's representative in Uganda planned to kill some of the captives there.

Hlongwana called for Codesa, the UN, the International Society for Human Rights and Amnesty International to intervene.

ANC spokeswoman Gill Marcus denied her organisation was holding any detainees.

"We have invited the International Red Cross to visit our camps to see for themselves. We released the remaining dissidents late last year," she said.

Marcus denied emphatically that the ANC had camps in India.

In from the cold – but it's chilly for exiles at home

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STAR 20/4/92

Many returned exiles are qualified or skilled in various crafts. They are struggling to make ends meet. PEARL MAJOLA found they do not want pity, they want jobs.

SBUSISO Mazibuko was a third-year BA administration degree student at the University of Zululand when he gave up everything and went into exile in 1984. He was 22.

He returned in June with a wife and child; now they are expecting a second one.

By December all the excitement of returning home had subsided. It was time for Mr Mazibuko to face up to the reality that he had a family to feed and no job.

He rented a stall at the Market Theatre flea market. He now sells handicrafts and leather jackets and bags which he imports from Madagascar.

While in exile he worked for Radio Freedom in Madagascar.

"We were getting an allowance and not a salary, so I could not save," he explained.

"When we returned we relied on the National Co-ordinating Committee for Repatriation grant, which was then R700 spread over two months.

"My wife and I saved what we could from the grant to rent the stall and buy the goods. But that was not enough capital to get the business going properly.

"We no longer qualify for the grant and from what we make we must eat, pay rent, clothe ourselves and the child, pay maternity fees for my wife and still buy stock," he said.

According to Mr Mazibuko, banks and other funding institutions have not been helpful.

"The rate of unemployment is high among the exiles despite our skills, because of employer attitudes. They see us as communists and a threat to stability in their companies," he said.

Siza Nxasana is a highly qualified and experienced welder, trained in East Germany.

Since he returned last year,

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Since he returned last year, he has looked for work in vain and, as his grant approaches an end, his only hope is the loan he might get from the NCCR to start a business of his own.

He is married to another returned exile and they have a seven-year-old-daughter.

"The NCCR grant is too little for me to look after my family and my mother, whose pension was suddenly stopped for no reason last September."

"Now I am proposing a project for a small welding business which will help me make a living. Otherwise my family is going to starve.

"As soon as I returned, I looked for work. It has been a problem because I have a certificate from a college in the German Democratic Republic and I was using a different name then. To change that I have to send it back to Germany. The biggest problem is that the country is now the Republic of Germany," he said.

Tshidi Majela has been luckier. After 16 years in exile, he has an impressive curriculum vitae, speaks more than 12 languages and found a job only a month after he returned last year.

Mr Majela is the communications development officer for the Education Opportunities Council.

He was in his matriculation year when he left the country in 1976. A few months later he was sent to a school of diplomacy in Romania.

Mr Majela (37) worked in Cuba in 1978 and served as general secretary of the ANC's youth wing until 1981, when he went to Tanzania to study journalism. He worked for The Chronicle in Zimbabwe for a year.

After graduating he enrolled for a degree in political and public administration in Zimbabwe. He completed an honours degree and achieved an MAin development communication and journalism in the United States.

He worked for the Drug Control Policy in Washington DC, and for Africare. He was also staff assistant to the ANC mission in the United States.

"Through a programme called Career Development Institute, with which I worked while in Washington, I networked with many South African organisations like the EOC.

"I sympathise with fellow comrades who are struggling to get jobs. Some of them are highly qualified and should have no problem finding work if it were not for the attitude of some whites. The majority of them still live in the 'old' South Africa," he said. □

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

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Exiles: applications for indemnity

4. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether his Department has received any applications from exiles for indemnity in terms of the Indemnity Act, No 35 of 1990; if so, how many applications (a) have been received in total, (b) have been received from (i) sentenced prisoners and (ii) detainees and (c)(i) had been processed as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (ii) were (aa) successful and (bb) unsuccessful in each category;

(2) whether the number of categories is to be extended; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) how many persons are employed in the office dealing with applications of this nature;

(4) whether it is the intention to increase the number of persons employed in this office; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) why?

B12E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes.

(a) and (b) 6 621 applications for release in terms of the programme for release of prisoners and 9 754 applications for indemnity have been received. No separate record is kept of the number of persons in detention who apply for indemnity, as applicants do not always disclose the fact that they are being detained. Factors such as the granting of bail after the submission of the application also makes it impossible to keep accurate statistics of persons in detention who apply for indemnity. As it is not required from persons applying for indemnity to disclose their whereabouts, it is also not possible to indicate the number of "exiles" who have applied for indemnity.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

(c) (i) Up to 14 April 1992, 9 754 applications for indemnity had been received of which only 226 remain to be finalized. This means that approximately 98% of all applications for indemnity have been finalized. Regarding applications for release, only 213 of the 6 621 applications received, remain to be finalized. This means that 97% have been finalized. The remaining applications are in varying stages of finalization.

(ii) Of the finalized applications—

(aa) 9 201 for indemnity and 1 349 for release have been successful; and

(bb) 327 for indemnity and 5 059 for release have been unsuccessful or partially successful. (Applications for release which have been refused are those of persons sentenced for offences falling outside the South African definition of a political offence.)

(2) The offences for which indemnity is granted by way of category were established on account of the nature and the frequency of applications for indemnity received in respect of the particular offences. Neither the number nor the nature of applications received recently indicate the need for a further category. All applications falling outside the categories are dealt with on an individual basis.

For the categories of offences already announced an applicant immediately qualifies for indemnity once an application which meets with requirements is received. General indemnity for member-

Cont--2

ship of prohibited organizations was granted without applications having to be submitted in this regard. It is, therefore, not possible to determine how many persons have acquired indemnity in respect of this offence. Furthermore, various persons have acquired indemnity in accordance with more than one category.

The number of persons who have already acquired indemnity for categories of offences, other than membership of unlawful organizations are as follows: (330)

Illegal departure from the country — 5 144

Undergoing training in contravention of statutory provisions — 4 625

Various other specified offences — 921

(3) The staff required for the indemnity process is increased or decreased depending on the frequency of applications and the work load. At present a total of 26 persons are permanently charged with the indemnity process. This does not include the staff in the employ of the Department of Correctional Services concerned with the release of prisoners.

(4) No. The existing staff component is capable of handling the current work load expeditiously.

Death sentences commuted

61. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

How many death sentences in each race group were commuted in 1991?

B149E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

26 Black men

1 Indian man

2 White men

2 Coloured men.

Members of Cabinet: experience/qualifications

77. Dr W J BOTHA asked the State President:†

(a) Which members of the Cabinet are experts in respect of the portfolios held by them, (b) what practical professional experience does each Minister have in respect of his portfolio and (c) what are the qualifications of each?

B208E

The STATE PRESIDENT:

Your attention is drawn to the fact that Cabinet Ministers are public figures who serve as the political heads of departments and not merely on the basis of their formal or practical training and professional experience, but quite frequently on the basis of their general experience and skills.

In addition, the *curricula vitae* of Ministers, being public figures, are readily available and include particulars of their professional training and experience, and I am not prepared to provide these personal particulars.

Applications for indemnity: two persons

101. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether he has received any applications for indemnity from two persons, whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) what are the names of the persons concerned and (b) what was the outcome of these applications;

(2) whether the Government intends releasing either of these two persons?

B261E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) (a) The provisions of the Indemnity Act, 1990 (Act No 35 of 1990), do not apply to persons already sentenced. Such persons can, however, be granted remission of sentence by the State President.

Applications for release have been received from the persons mentioned by the hon member.

(b) In accordance with an undertaking by the Government, all applications for indemnity, immunity or release are treated with the utmost degree of confidentiality. The required information can therefore not be disclosed, other than by the applicants themselves.

(2) Only one test is applied in considering all applications for indemnity or release and that is whether or not, objectively speaking, the offences concerned satisfy the guide-lines for defining political offences. It is the Government's contention that all prisoners whose offences positively fall within the guide-lines have already been released.

The persons referred to do not fall within the South African definition of a political prisoner and they will therefore not be released as such. Like all other prisoners they fall under the responsibility of the Minister of Correctional Services who informed me that the duration of their term of imprisonment is subject to the provisions of the Correctional Services Act, 1959.

Justice Department: employees

126. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) How many persons with legal qualifications were employed by his Department in professional capacities in the Republic, excluding the self-governing territories, (b) how many such persons were (i) White, (ii) Black, (iii) Coloured and (iv) Indian, and (c)(i) in which positions and (ii) where were these (aa) Black, (bb) Coloured and (cc) Indian persons employed, as at 31 December 1991?

B325E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(General remark: The statistics below will be updated soon and will be dealt with during the Vote of the Minister when it will be shown that the positive policy of the Department has now started to show meaningful results.)

(a) 2 998

(b) (i) 2 810

(ii) 58

(iii) 75

(iv) 55

(c) (i) and (ii)(aa)

Prosecutor

Pretoria	6
Pietermaritzburg	3
Johannesburg	14
Verulam	5
Springs	2
Wynberg	1
Soshanguve	1
Durban	5
Benoni	2
Mtunzini	1
Krugersdorp	1
Odendaalsrus	1
Tzaneen	1
Greytown	1
Moutse	3
Kimberley	1
Vanderbijlpark	1
Empangeni	2
Witbank	1
Potgietersrus	1
King William's Town	1
Kempton Park	1

Magistrate

King William's Town	1
Stanger	1
Johannesburg	1

(bb) *Prosecutor*

Upington	1
Paarl	1
Cape Town	1
Bellville	2
Wynberg	22
Laingsburg	1
Worcester	2
Port Elizabeth	6
Witbank	1
Johannesburg	4
Springbok	1
Evander	2
Caledon	1
Mossel Bay	1
Vanderbijlpark	1
Ceres	1
Roodepoort	1
East London	4
Goodwood	2
Grahamstown	2
Malmesbury	1
Wellington	1
George	1
Queenstown	1
Relief Staff	1

Winnie's co-accused: Zambia denies talks

Sowetan 22/4/92

330

LUSAKA - Zambia yesterday denied that it was secretly negotiating with South Africa over the extradition of Mr Katiza Cebekhulu, a co-accused of Mrs Winnie Mandela.

The Zambian Deputy-Minister of Home Affairs, Lieutenant-Colonel

Sowetan Africa News Service

Chanda Sosala, said he was "not aware" of the talks.

"You have to be very careful when issuing these statements because our ministry is sensitive," said the Minister reluctantly.

Sosala confirmed that Cebekhulu, was still in "safe custody". He was jailed by the then Unip government nearly a year ago.

"He's supposed to be here. He is not out of prison. I should have known if he had left the country," Sosala said, quashing speculations that Cebekhulu may already be back in South Africa.

Sosala indicated that his government would clarify the matter at a news conference this week.

Several attempts by the *Sowetan* in Lusaka last week to speak to Cebekhulu through local lawyers proved fruitless.

Nobody is allowed to see him and his exact whereabouts are not known.

Zambian chief immigration officer Mr Clement Mbangweta told the *Weekly Post* newspaper on Friday that the continued detention of Cebekhulu was unjustified because he was not an illegal immigrant.

Mbangweta said he had written to the Home Affairs Ministry to ask for Cebekhulu's release but received no response.

Winnie rallies for the no-win battle

w/mail 24/4 – 29/4/92

Winnie Mandela the fighter came out smoking this week — and the possibility that she will form a hardline alliance is giving some African National Congress leaders the jitters. By **PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK** *and* **GAVIN EVANS**

WINNIE MANDELA this week began what must surely be her final attempt at a political comeback.

For much of the nation, its erstwhile "mother" has become an untouchable — but this has not stopped her from launching her return in the venue she knows best: the streets. Here, released from her admittedly limited restraints of marriage and public office, she is emerging as a giant-sized headache for the leadership of the African National Congress.

A week after being written off as a has-been, she has made a tactically impeccable and characteristically courageous bid to prove her detractors wrong and salvage her plummeting political career.

Almost every day she has been present at the aftermath of township violence, slamming the role of state security forces and Inkatha. And she is mouthing the rhetoric that one hears less and less from the elder statesmen of the ANC who are locked into the negotiations at the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa).

Last Friday she castigated police in Power Park and accused the government of being terrorists.

On Sunday she was in Sharpeville after the assassination of eight ANC members. Later she gave an interview during which, contrary to the ANC's call for the creation of a new defence force, she said that Umkhonto weSizwe would never be disbanded. "It is the future democratic army of this country," she said.

On Monday she produced the most vivid example of her support base at a rally in Richmond, in the heart of the Natal war zone, where she shared the stage with two of her most vocal backers, Natal Midlands leader Harry Gwala and youth leader Peter Mokaba. Thousands of militant youths cheered tumultuously as she appeared on the stage and launched into a vicious attack on President FW de Klerk and Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

She made references to "shadowy people in the ANC who are whispering to the press and asked: 'Is it better for a leader to be trusted by the editor of a newspaper or by the people?'"

This was vintage Winnie — the arch-populist, unbowed, unrepentant, unforgiving.

It was also not unlike her earlier comebacks from previous falls from grace. And though with each fall the recovery that inevitably seems to follow has less steam than the last, it is also true that each comeback presents more of a headache for the ANC hierarchy.

By ensuring that she stays in the public eye, she has again sought to shrug off claims that her political identity stems purely from her relationship with her husband.

She has tried to show she is a force in her own right; that, no matter how much dirt about corruption, marital infidelities or alleged torture and murder surfaces about her, thousands of the "masses" still adore Winnie Mandela the fighter.

What Mokaba, Gwala and Winnie Mandela have in common is their support base: the angry, jobless and uneducated township youth who have no stake in the system and even less in the negotiations and compromises at Codesa.

The prospect that an alliance between the three could emerge as a hardline grouping at variance with the increasingly moderate stance of the leadership has made some top ANC leaders jittery.

In their own way, each of the three needs each other. Mokaba's partial recovery from the persistent allegations about his past was largely due to Winnie's interventions. And Gwala, the 72-year-old Stalinist "warlord", needs as many allies as he can muster outside his own battlezone. A kidnapping here and there is hardly the stuff to make him blink.

Winnie still commands substantial support within the ANC and the South African Communist Party — and a fair measure of sympathy. As one middle-level SACP activist put it: "You shouldn't kick her while she's down. What she did, she did at a time when we were at war."

Winnie remains a member of the ANC's national executive committee (NEC) — an elected position. Several ANC sources have told *The Weekly Mail* that if the NEC were to vote on her expulsion, it would split right down the middle.

Further underlining this ongoing support is the fact that, according to sources in the ANC Women's League, she has been renominated for the post of chairperson of league in the Witwatersrand by almost all branches.

For now at least, the ANC appears hamstrung. Because its first and last word has always been that she remains innocent until proven guilty, the ANC will find it hard to act with finality against her unless her conviction during her 1991 trial is confirmed on appeal.

However, with fresh allegations emerging almost daily, the embarrassment of the scandal continues to fester. It has been eased somewhat by her marital separation from Nelson Mandela and her ousting from the ANC's social welfare department post.

But in the crucial political battle with the National Party and others for the middle ground, Winnie Mandela has become an extraordinary political liability for the ANC. The NP's relish for the prospect of smearing the ANC with the Winnie brush during a constituent assembly/interim government election is almost palpable. If Winnie is still on the NEC in a year's time, that's what the ANC can expect.

Most of the movement's top officials would prefer the entire matter to disappear quietly, along with Winnie. But she has shown this week that she is unwilling to allow that to happen.

What is certain is that she will fight, and that she will be defeated. But it could well be a longer and bloodier battle than it appeared a week ago.



ANC Youth League leader Peter Mokaba



ANC Natal Midlands leader Harry Gwala



Winnie Mandela

Cebekhulu question still unanswered

w/Mail 24/4 – 29/4/92

What is being done to get Katiza Cebekhulu back to South Africa? Not much, writes **GAVIN EVANS**

KATIZA Cebekhulu remains an unwelcome guest of the Zambian government and no one — least of all the government and the police — is doing much to get him home.

This much is apparent from the pass-the-buck run-around given by various government and state departments this week. And the distinct impression one gets is that their tardiness dovetails neatly with that of the Zambian government and the African National Congress — neither of whom is making any effort to secure the return to South Africa of the man who has alleged that Winnie Mandela was responsible for the 1989 murders of Stompie Seipei and Dr Abu-Baker Asvat.

The Weekly Mail's quest to find out exactly what the state is doing in the Winnie Mandela investigation started with the Witwatersrand Acting Attorney General Chris Human, who said it was "a bit early to say" whether his department wanted to interview Cebekhulu.

He'd heard allegations that the former Winnie Mandela co-accused was back in the country, but could not confirm these.

He said at the moment the investigations into the renewed allegations against Mandela were in the hands of the police.

Police spokesman Colonel Reg Crewe said Captain Fred Dempsey (the chief investigation officer) had "spoken to certain people" in connection with the investigation, but he was unable to provide details because "these first have to be presented to the attorney general".

Earlier in the week police spokesman Captain Burger van Rooyen said investigations into allegations by Winnie Mandela's former driver, John Morgan, "had reached an advanced stage", but it is not clear who else has been interviewed.

None of the six members of the Mandela Crisis Committee have been questioned — either prior to Winnie Mandela's trial or subsequently — despite having spoken to both Dr Asvat and to four of the youths assaulted in the Mandela home in January 1989.

Crewe said he had heard nothing about Cebekhulu being back in South Africa, and that it was alleged he was still in prison in Zambia.

"I have been told that high level discussions are taking place on the issue," he said.

If such high level discussions are taking place then it is clear that neither the South African nor the Zambian government is aware of this.

Department of Foreign Affairs official Stephen Grundlingh said the government has "lodged no formal requests" for Cebekhulu's return.

"We have raised the matter informally several times with the Zambians. Before the conclusions of official diplomatic ties a few weeks ago, they did not take up the issue, but from now on things may be different.

"However, until Foreign Affairs receives a formal request from either the South African Police or the Department of Justice for us to approach the Zambians for Cebekhulu's extradition, we cannot do any more than raise the matter informally, purely from the point of view that he is a South African citizen. Until now we have received no such request from either the police of the Department of Justice."

Department of Justice official Amanda Haasbroek said, "we are not busy with any extradition request at the moment", and referred *The Weekly Mail* to a newspaper report quoting Colonel Crewe as saying that the South African and Zambian governments were negotiating about Cebukhulu's return.

But Colonel Crewe said he'd been misquoted, and that he had no knowledge of such negotiations — and added he had no knowledge of any police intention to request the Department of Foreign Affairs to secure the return of the one-time security police informer-cum-Mandela United Football club member.

The Zambian government in turn has denied that any negotiations are taking place with the South Africans about the issue, but has confirmed that Cebekhulu is still being held in one of its prisons for "safe custody". They are not saying where he is being held, and are not allowing him any visitors.

African National Congress information director Dr Pallo Jordan said he was "not aware" of any attempts by the ANC to get the Zambians to release Cebekhulu, but referred *The Weekly Mail* to the movement's Department of International Affairs — who in turn referred *The Weekly Mail* back to Jordan's information department.

Cebukhulu, who claims he was abducted from the country by members of the ANC shortly before Winnie Mandela's trial last year, has implicated Winnie Mandela in the Seipei and Asvat murders, both in a statement made to the police in 1989 and in an interview from Zambia last year.

Fewer jobs keep SA exiles away

CT 25/4/92 (330)

THE fear of returning to unemployment will mean far fewer exiles will return to South Africa than previously estimated.

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) office, set up last year to facilitate the return of exiles, has had 3 000 exiles return under its auspices, UNHCR deputy chief of mission Mr Robert White said at the weekend.

The ANC has brought back about 7 000 exiles since it was unbanned in February 1990. Initial estimates were that 40 000 exiles would come back to South Africa. This was later revised to about 30 000.

However, Mr White said, if the present rate of return continued the number seemed set to shrink even more and would be "something less than 30 000". — Sapa

'2 485 exiles left'

330

Cl/Pres

26/4/92

By JOHANNES NGCOBO

THERE were only 2 485 exiles left to be repatriated back to SA, the SA-based United Nations High Commission for Refugees said this week.

The Johannesburg office of the commission confirmed that 2 485 applications had reached their offices outside the country and been cleared already by the SA authorities.

Spokesman J Vamnkeuolen said on Wednesday that the remaining exiles, most of whom would be coming from Zambia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe, were waiting for transport to leave their respective host countries.

Another problem the UNHCR had to deal with was the repatriation of those exiles still studying.

Vamnkeuolen also did not dismiss the possibility that there might be those who did not register with them, but would still want to return.

Meanwhile, 60-year-old Agnes Nkosi, of Zondi, Soweto, claimed that ANC officials had informed her last year that her son Zakhele, a member of Umkhonto weSizwe, had died in 1986 near Komatipoort in the eastern Transvaal.

She said: "From that day I have made attempts to arrange that at least I can get his bones and bury them, but without any success. I have also instructed my lawyers in Nelspruit to request the government to facilitate the exhuming of my son's body," she said.

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Exiles wary of returning, says UN

FAR fewer exiles will return to SA than previously estimated, with many afraid of returning to unemployment.

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) office set up last year to facilitate the return of exiles had had 3 000 exiles return under its auspices, UNHCR deputy chief of mission Robert White said at the weekend.

The ANC has brought back about 7 000 exiles since it was unbanned in February 1990. Initial estimates were that 40 000 exiles would come back to SA. This was later revised to about 30 000 and looks set to become an even smaller figure if the present rate of return continues.

White said UNHCR offices were still registering potential returnees. He could not estimate how many would eventually return but said it would be "something less than 30 000".

The UNHCR initially meant to go back to donor nations to get an increase in its R80m budget, but the smaller numbers meant this was no longer necessary.

White cited a wait-and-see attitude at the time of the whites-only referendum, poor job prospects and the poor economic situation as reasons for many exiles delaying their return. Township violence did not appear to be playing a significant role.

He disclosed that the UNHCR had begun talks with the Justice Department on the future composition of a review board to examine problem cases.

PATRICK BULGER

Activist who fled feels 'at home' in SA

STAR 1/5/92 330

WHEN Hilda Bernstein saw her Observatory home for the first time in 27 years, the first thing she noticed was that two trees were missing.

She would have preferred it if the new owners had tracked her down to London and asked her permission first, before mutilating "her" garden.

"What right do they have to cut down my trees?" she says, with a grin.

Mrs Bernstein, an award-winning novelist and a political activist, was is in Johannesburg for a month visiting friends.

The wife of Lionel Bernstein, the only Rivonia Trial member who was acquitted in 1963, says she came "to see what it is like to be back home again".

"When I first arrived, everything looked like it was out of focus — then familiar — out of focus again and familiar," she says.

Although Mrs Bernstein was born in London and came to South Africa only when she was 18, she considers this country her real home.

"In England I am more of a spectator whereas in South Africa I am part of the country," she says.

She says that South Africa means more to her because that's where she spent her most productive years: she married Lionel, a political activist; brought up her two daughters and two sons; worked on the city council; was detained for taking part in the mine strike; was banned; and finally fled the country.

She was one of the few people who worked very closely with Nelson Mandela during the Rivonia Trial and has been an active member of the African National Congress for more than 40 years.

Mrs Bernstein wrote several books, including "The World that was Ours", a story about the Rivonia trial published by SA Writers, and the prize winning novel "Death is Part of the Process", which later became a major film aired by the BBC.

For all the years that she was a banned person in this country, her books were not available in South Africa.

Mrs Bernstein says if she were to write a book again, she would base it on the people who were left behind by the exiles.

MPINE QAKISA

ET 8/5/92

Winnie case: More queries

330

Political Staff

FURTHER questions on aspects of the criminal case involving Mrs Winnie Mandela have been tabled in Parliament.

Hillbrow MP Mr Lester Fuchs has asked whether the disappearance of Mr Lolo Sono, who was last seen by his father in the company of Mrs Mandela, had been probed. The second question is whether a statement made in the trial of a Mr Chili that "a decision was made by Mrs Mandela and the football club to kill accused No 1, Chili, and accused No 6, Ikaneng" will be investigated.

● Sapa reports that Mrs Mandela was recovering "well" yesterday from an undisclosed infection at a private Soweto clinic.

Parliament extends Indemnity Act

CAPE TOWN — The Indemnity Act was extended for another year with the approval of all three Houses of Parliament yesterday.

The Act, which was extended to May 17 1992 by the State President last year, needed the approval of all three Houses to be extended a second time.

Introducing the motion to extend the Act, Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said so far 9 754 applications for indemnity or amnesty had been received.

Only 226 of these applications were still awaiting decisions by the indemnity committee, the Minister said.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees estimated there were still up to 10 000 exiles who wanted to return to South Africa.

The organisation said many of these would need to apply for indemnity from prosecution from criminal acts of a political nature. (250) (330)

Without the extension, none of the applications already received, and pending a decision, would be able to be processed.

One of the reasons first offenders had been given amnesty at the same time as political prisoners was because many of them had been imprisoned for similar crimes, although not with the political motive.

STAR 8/5/92

Returning exiles accused of fraud

330

STAR 8/5/92

The National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles (NCCR) yesterday said it was being defrauded of funds by returnees collaborating with relatives.

At a media briefing in Johannesburg, NCCR national co-ordinator Moss Chikane said returnees and collaborators were using forged indemnity documents to defraud the organisation.

At least 30 people suspected of defrauding the NCCR had been caught, but the sums involved were not yet known, Mr Chikane said.

The NCCR yesterday caught a 17-year-old schoolgirl as she collected a cheque for an R800 grant at the organisation's offices in Johannesburg.

The girl had applied for the grant by using forged indemnity documents belonging to her brother, who had recently returned from exile. The brother, who had accompanied the girl to the offices, disappeared as NCCR representatives questioned her.

The girl, who was in her school uniform, was presented to the media. She said she had not been in exile, and that she was "framed" by her brother.

The man had already exhausted his NCCR grant when his sister was caught.

Mr Chikane said the NCCR would investigate the issue.

He said there were exiles who had yet to return to South Africa. — Sapa.

Bomb destroyed far more than a school building

330

STAR 11/5/92.

I watched something grow which was destroyed by the bomb that all but demolished the old Hillview High School building in Pretoria in July 1991.

Maybe if I spell it out in some detail, Koos Botha will begin to understand some facts of South Africa of which he is clearly ignorant and to which he was hostile enough to destroy public property probably worth a million rands.

For about a decade, the African National Congress ran a school at Mazimbu in Tanzania; a school with classes from nursery school to the top of the high school, and catered for several hundred children whose parents were exiles from the land of their birth.

It was called the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College. It was a good school, and many on the staff were dedicated teachers, hailing from many lands.

When it became possible for exiles to plan their return, after February 1990, the ANC realised the children would also return, and the school would have to be wound down.

This involved several hundred children, ranging in age from about five to well over 20, for young people studying in exile were often the victims of the disturbed circumstances of their parents' lives, and therefore at times "over age".

The ANC planned the return of the "Somafco" children — this was no easy task. People were sent from South Africa to Tanzania to assess all the pupils; many details of their school and life histories were obtained.

Committees were set up in Johannesburg to study the reports which our colleagues had compiled after their visit.

It was hoped to bring the children back in mid-1991, and after much debate it was decided that it would be best for these several hundred young people, if it were possible, to keep them together for the rest of the year; to house them and provide them with schooling in one or two places, so that the togetherness of their previous school experience would not evaporate as soon as they reached South Africa.

That involved approaching the State and eventually a reasonably suitable place that was standing empty was offered — the old Hillview High School.

The building was in some state of dilapidation, and the State undertook to restore it so that it would be ready to receive perhaps 300-400 of the young people who were sitting at Mazimbu waiting to come home.

There was some press publicity — it may have been leaked by some people secretly opposed to the whole idea. After that there were threats — made by people who, whatever else they knew, didn't seem to know that the whole operation was planned to be temporary. (Obviously the young returnees would later join schools in various parts of South Africa).

Then, on July 14, came the bomb, destroying both a building and the belief that the State could effectively protect this — and therefore any similar — school and hostel.

But the bomb also said — and as a member of the committee I really was close to tears when we eventually had to accept it — that South Africa 1991 could not guarantee the safety of a few hundred children home from exile if they are being given a home and a school together, so that they might help one another in the difficult task of adapting to new and strange circimstances.

And all that destruction was, it seems, done by an elected Member of Parliament who thought it was better to destroy perhaps a million rands' worth of State-owned educational buildings than to allow them to be used by the "wrong kind" of South African children. □

CT 13/5/92

Rent crisis faces city ANC exiles

330

By BRENT SIMONS

ABOUT 50 political exiles staying at the transit centre in Woodstock for longer than five days have been asked by the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles (NCCR) to pay rent.

Residents at Moira Henderson House in Woodstock have been asked to pay R200 a month for adults and R50 for children. Previously residents were not required to pay rent.

The decision is contained in a letter sent to returnees by the NCCR following a meeting between the NCCR and the Cape Town office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

In addition residents will provide their own breakfast daily and only lunch and a light supper will be provided from Monday to Thursday, the letter says. Lunch will be given on Fridays but no food will be provided over the weekend.

NCCR regional co-ordinator the Rev M S Daba was not available to comment.

An ANC head office spokesman said the organisation had no idea that returnees were being asked to pay rent. The matter would be investigated.

A Cape Town spokesman for the UNHCR said that some of the returnees had been staying at the Moira Henderson House "for months on end" and were being sheltered and fed free, which was "most unfair to other returnees".

When the UNHCR took over the financing of the returnees from the ANC, each adult returnee received R4 250 spread over six months for food and shelter.

Exiles: Deaths probe urged

330

JOHANNESBURG — The Returned Exiles Committee has urged the government to set up a commission of inquiry into the killings of one of its members and of the mother of the organisation's chairman.

15/5/92 ST

The committee said chairman Mr Patrick Hlongwane's mother was killed in a petrol bomb attack on her home in Port Elizabeth in 1986.

It also said one of its members, Mr Sphiwo Phungulwa, a former bodyguard to Mr Chris Hani, was killed in 1990 in the Transkei. — Sapa

Nuke engineer's career headache

No job for returned exile with mega degree

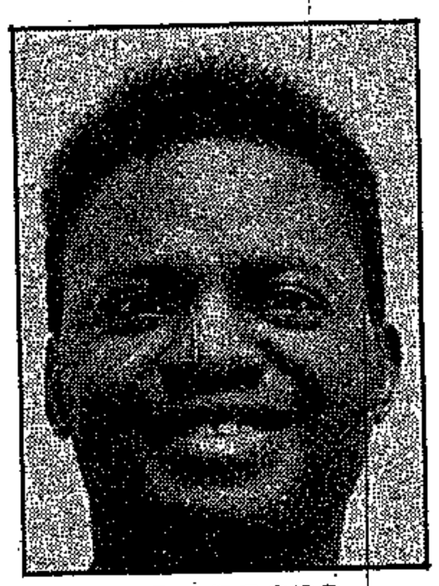
By S'BU MNGADI

NUCLEAR engineers are as rare as an endangered species, but Nqaba Ngcobo's job applications have been turned down by almost every South African energy company.

And the Bulgarian-educated master's graduate has resorted to accepting any type of job that will provide his daily bread.

As if Ngcobo's frustration was not enough, the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) has devaluated the master's degree in nuclear engineering Ngcobo obtained from the prestigious Institute of Energy in Sofia, Bulgaria, to an equivalent of a local bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering.

This, he said, was despite the fact that his degree was certified by the British government, the fact he had been accepted by the prestigious Cambridge University to study towards a doctorate and the fact that his former university was highly rated by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).



CLOSED DOORS ... Nqaba Ngcobo.

The 30-year-old recently returned exile of Maritzburg left South Africa in 1982 while he was a first-year B Sc student at the University of Zululand.

He stayed in Swaziland and Tanzania before being awarded a scholarship to study nuclear physics in Bulgaria in 1984. He was persuaded to study nuclear engineering instead.

Ngcobo was Bulgaria's first foreign student to study nuclear engineering. As a result, he said, he had to obtain special Cabinet approval because even Bulgarian nuclear engineering students were selected by the then-socialist government.

In his fifth year he began preparing his master's thesis working closely with a well-respected Bulgarian academic and equally high-profile visiting professors from the IAEA's Committee for the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy.

"My master's thesis was well-received and is in the process of being published by Bulgaria's nuclear engineering journal," Ngcobo said.

He graduated from the Institute of Energy in October 1990. His master's certificate was evaluated by the Sofia-based British embassy to be an equivalent of a British master's degree in nuclear engineering.

In the same month, he applied to do a doctorate in nuclear reactor dynamics at Cambridge University. However, when Cambridge sent him a letter of acceptance to his home address in Maritzburg, he was still in Tanzania awaiting the processing of his indemnity application.

He only received the letter in July last year when the South African government granted him a provisional indemnity to attend the ANC's annual national conference in Durban. By that stage it was too late to follow it up.

Now he is considering resubmitting his Cambridge application.

When Ngcobo returned earlier this year, he applied for jobs to Eskom, Pelindaba, The Council for Nuclear Safety and Koeberg with the recommendation of Professor Rob Adam, nuclear physicist and ANC member. All of them said there were no vacancies for nuclear engineers as a result of the economic recession.

When Ngcobo applied for a job with Unilever – which had advertised for newly graduated engineers – he was advised to send his certificate to the HSRC for evaluation.

The HSRC equated his qualifications with a local bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering.

"I sent the HSRC a certified copy of my thesis, a letter of acceptance for a doctorate from Cambridge University whose minimum requirement for a master's or a PHD is a good honours degree – and letters of recommendation from members of the IAEA's Committee for the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy," Ngcobo said.

The HSRC replied within a week and said its evaluation had been accurate.

The council said: "The standard with which we assess degrees obtained outside South Africa is the number of years spent in that institution. Our kind of evaluation is done all over the world."

more money from the country's budget on education than what we are doing at the moment. The hon member will concede that it is hardly possible. Nevertheless we spend approximately 4 times more *per capita* on the education of a White child than on the education of a Black child. [Interjections.]

*Mr D S PIENAAR: And who pays the tax?

*The MINISTER: Does that hon member wish to maintain that only White people pay tax? He should wake up to reality. We are no longer living in the twenties. We are living in the last decade of this century. [Interjections.]

It was a gratifying experience for me that the hon member for Potgietersrus quoted from the terribly liberal Education Renewal Strategy document.

It shows me that the hon member read the document. I suddenly have hope for him. There are also other wonderful proposals in the document that are totally in conflict with the thinking of that party, and I hope that the hon member will also take cognisance of them. I hope that he will get up and make an innovative speech one of these days! [Time expired.]

Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

Determination of admission requirements for pupils

*1. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

(1) Whether it is the function of existing management councils to determine requirements for the admission of pupils before state-aided schools are put into operation; if not, (a) what requirements for admission will apply as from 1 August 1992 and (b) who is responsible for determining these requirements; if so,

(2) whether existing management councils have been informed that this is their function; if so, when;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B620E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) No,

(a) admission requirements as contained in the "Regulations relating to the Conditions of Admission of Pupils to Public Schools (excluding Industrial and Reform Schools) and State-aided Schools," unless other admission requirements, which are not in contradiction with the regulations referred to, are determined by the governing body after that date,

(b) after 1 August 1992, the governing body of the school, in consultation with the parents and within the prescribed juridical framework. As from 1 August 1992 until a new governing body has been elected, the existing management council will be regarded as the governing body;

(2) falls away;

(3) no.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Visa applications

231. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) How many applications for (a) new, and (b) the renewal of, visas were received from foreign media representatives in 1991;

(2) how many such applications (a) had been (i) granted and (ii) refused and (b) were pending as at 31 December 1991;

(3) what was the average time taken before such applications were decided upon?

B540E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) 670 of which 44 applications were withdrawn.

(b) 203.

(2) Statistics on the basis required are unfortunately not available. The applications not finalized during 1990 and therefore carried over to 1991 are included in the following figures which are given for the purpose of the reply:

	Carried over from 1990	(a)(i)	(a)(ii)	(b)
New applications	57	665	6	12
Renewal applications	8	205	1	5

(3) It took on average 10 working days in respect of new applications and 8 working days in the case of renewal applications to finalize the respective applications.

Note

Above-mentioned statistics are in respect of applications of media representatives received in the RSA only. Since 11 February 1991 such applications are also considered by South African Missions, but do not keep statistics thereof separately.

The Department has no longer a need for statistics on this basis and therefore ceased to record such statistics with effect from 1 January 1992.

New probe on Winnie

(330) CT 21/5/92

Link to 2 killings

By BARRY STREEK

THE police are investigating new murder allegations against Mrs Winnie Mandela.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said in Parliament yesterday that the investigations centred on allegations that Mrs Mandela and her football club ordered the killing of two people.

The attorney-general had asked the police to investigate allegations in a statement made in the case of the State vs Chili and report to him, Mr Coetsee said.

He was answering a question tabled in Parliament by Mr Lester Fuchs (Democratic Party, Hillbrow).

The investigation had not yet been completed but as soon as it had been, all relevant evidence would be submitted to the attorney-general for his decision, Mr Coetsee said.

Mr Fuchs's question followed evidence given in a case in which a certain Sibusiso Chili was convicted of the murder of Mr Maxwell Madondo.

During the trial, the defence informed the prosecution that it intended to introduce evidence from Mr Katize Cebekhulu, who had been with Mr Madondo when he was killed.

The prosecution, rather than call Mr Cebekhulu, who is being held in a jail in Zambia, agreed to a statement the defence placed on record.

No action 'mystery'

It said: "The submission the state will make is that ... a decision was made by Mrs Mandela and the football club to kill accused No 1, Chili, and accused No 6, Ikaneng."

Before he tabled the question, Mr Fuchs said it was a mystery why no action had been taken by the state pursuant to these allegations made by Mr Cebekhulu.

Yesterday, after Mr Coetsee had replied to his question, Mr Fuchs said: "The more I ask questions the more they appear to be evading the issue and are refusing to answer simple questions.

"I have no alternative but to question the state's motives in this regard."

Mr Coetsee also said in reply to another question by Mr Fuchs that the police were still investigating the disappearance of a youth, Lolo Sono, whose father said he last saw him in the company of Mrs Mandela and, at the time, he appeared to have been badly beaten up.

"Evidence regarding the circumstances surrounding the disappearance of Mr Sono is privileged and the particular attorney-general is not prepared to disclose the evidence," Mr Coetsee said.

Mrs Mandela, who is a member of the ANC's national executive committee, is separated from her husband, Mr Nelson Mandela.

Detained youths due home from Swaziland

STAR 21/5/92

MBABANE — A group of South African youths, who were detained after allegedly crossing illegally into Swaziland and claiming they were ANC members on their way to undergo military training, were expected to return home yesterday.

This was according to a three-person ANC delegation which interviewed the 47 youths — who have been held in Swaziland's Big Bend prison for about two weeks — on Tuesday.

At a press briefing yesterday, delegation leader Jackie Selebi said the youths had told him they had been recruited in Natal, although not through the ANC offices.

Mr Selebi said his organisation was investigating. 330 296

Some of those involved in the recruitment were known to the ANC, and at least one was a member, Mr Selebi added. — Sapa.

'IFP ordered silence even under torture'

STAR 21/5/92

Top Inkatha leaders at meetings at Soweto's Nancefield hostel in 1991 told supporters that if anyone was arrested for being in possession of guns or for murder, they should not say anything to the police, even if tortured.

This was said in Pretoria yesterday by a witness, who may not be named, before a Goldstone Commission committee inquiring into violence on trains.

The witness said Inkatha Freedom Party members Themba Khoza, Musa Moyeni and Humphrey Ndhlovu told the meetings lawyers would be arranged for those arrested.

He said while living at Nancefield hostel from 1989 to 1991 he noticed Zulu leaders on various occasions addressing dwellers and encouraging them to fight ANC followers, especially because of attacks on IFP members in Tokoza at the time.

The witness told the committee a reason for the violence was that Zulus did not want to be ruled by Xhosas.

He said the attacks on trains stemmed from songs and slogans in coaches which insulted IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. The songs were referred to at the hostel meetings.

The witness said that in 1990 he heard of a reward being offered by the police for information on illegal weapons.

Later that year he went to Soweto's Protea police station where he met Detective Warrant Officer Sjula Sithebe, who was in the firearms unit and involved in the reward offer.

"I was introduced to (a) Captain Kruger and I gave him information about people who were in possession of firearms. Acting on this information the police went to the hostel and found the firearms, and I was paid for the information."

He continued working for the police and attended many meetings at the hostel, some of which were addressed by Mr Khoza. He said he volunteered to join a group that was prepared to use spears and pangas.

He continued reporting people with firearms, and arrests were made as a result of his information. He also identified people who took part in attacks.

The witness described a number of meetings at which plans to attack train commuters at railway stations were discussed, and how the attacks were carried out.

He said that in November last year he was told by his cousin, who also lived in the hostel, that he (the witness) was to be killed because he was a police informer. He escaped through a window.

Later he was told by his contact at the police that a Captain Vermaak had sold him out to the hostel dwellers.

He said he was not paid R10 000 for information about a train attack in June 1991 nor R30 000 for additional information on a train attack in October the same year. — Sapa.



Dive into your pocket . . . and make a donation to employees Victoria Mall and M M Gooler.

Respite for black property owners

STAR 21/5/92

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Untangling the bureaucracy of apartheid is proving a time-consuming business.

The Government has been compelled to give black property-owners who bought land in the name of a white buyer more time to transfer the property into their own names.

Provision for this was made in the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Amendemnt Bill that was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The Group Areas Act was repealed by the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Act that was passed last year.

One of the provisions of the Act says the cases where black people bought their land in the name of white people in conflict with the Group Areas Act were deemed "not to be an illegal transaction or a transaction which constitutes an offence".

The buyers and their fronts were given six months from when the Act came into effect on June 30 last year to request the Registrar of Deeds to transfer property from the front to the real onwer.

The six months ran out on December 31.

A memorandum on the amendment Bill said the requirements of practice indicated that this period should have been longer, and "this Bill seeks to extend the period to two years".

"The extension is to be made with retrospective effect, so that there will be no interval in the currency of the authorisation granted."

Detained youths due home from Swaziland

STAR 21/5/92

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At a press briefing yesterday, delegation leader Jackie Selebi said the youths had told him they had been recruited in Natal, although not through the ANC offices.

Mr Selebi said his organisation was investigating. 330

Some of those involved in the recruitment were known to the ANC, and at least one was a member, Mr Selebi added. — Sapa.

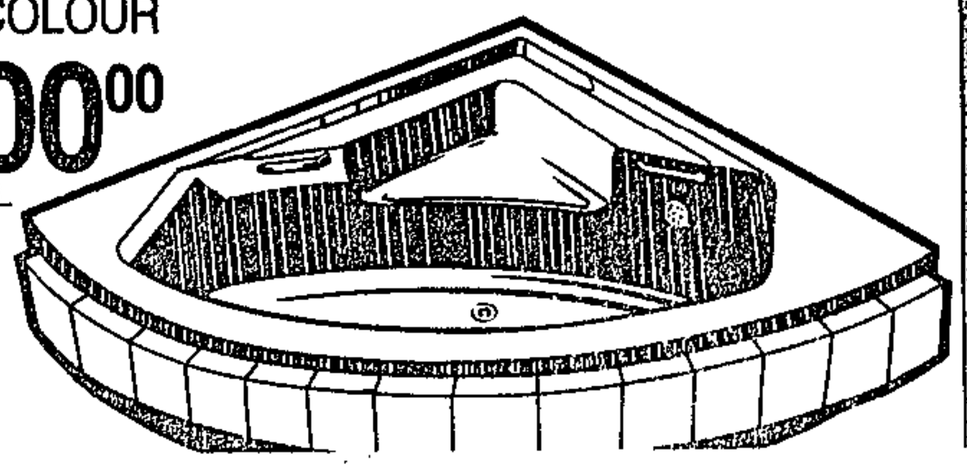
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Exile honoured

EXILED South African poet Dennis Brutus has returned to accept a visiting professorship in English at the University of Durban-Westville. He left on an exit permit in 1966, since which he has held professorships at various United States universities, founded the African Literature Association and was founder president of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee.

Witness 25/2/92

Calling all veterans

Sowetan 22/5/92

THE need to care for veterans of the liberation struggle in South Africa has become painfully clear over the past year.

As exiles are coming home and some political prisoners are being released, a number of them are too old or disabled to find work and most of them cannot qualify for a South African Government pension as they have been in exile or in jail.

In other cases, family support structures no longer exist.

Former combatants and veterans from within the country, who were disabled before February 2 1990, also lack family support or Government aid.

Matla Trust, a charitable organisation, has been formed to try to co-ordinate a programme to help alleviate the plight of veterans - irrespective of their political affiliation.

This will cover all people regardless of age, especially those who are over 50 and are unemployable because of chronic illnesses. ~~300~~ 330

A questionnaire has been drafted to assess their needs and problems so that they can set up a programme at a conference in July.

The trust is busy trying to determine the number of veterans and to enlist the support of other relief organisations to take part in this venture.

The trust will be visiting a number of areas to collect information on the veterans. Over the next few days, the trust will be in Zeerust (ANC offices tomorrow at 11am), Rustenburg (Sunday at NUM offices at 10am), Transkei on Wednesday (Unity Hall 12pm), Northern Transvaal (Mimosa Building, Market St, Pietersburg at 10am) and at Ipelegeng for Soweto, Alexandra and the Vaal next weekend at 12.30.

For more information, phone Matla Trust at (011) 834-5301 or fax (011) 838-1910. You can also contact them at 54 Sauer St, 3rd Floor Munich Re Centre or write PO Box 7748 Johannesburg, 2000.

ANC exiles want revenge

330

23/12/92

DURBAN. — The Returned Exiles Committee yesterday threatened to form "uMkhonto waBantu" to avenge the detention of alleged African National Congress dissidents outside the country.

In a statement released here, REC spokesman Mr Derrick Headbush said: "If the ANC wants us to pay so-called revenge we will do so as we have already going (sic) to form uMkhonto waBantu. Like it or not, we are going to kill."

The REC was formed by former exiles held in ANC detention camps on suspicion of being South African government agents. — Sapa

Exiles' bid to exhume colleagues

Sowetan 26/5/92

330

The Returned Exiles Committee has appealed to Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to allow it to visit former African National Congress camps.

The committee says it wants to exhume bodies of members who died there and return them to South Africa for a "proper Christian burial".

The REC has been established to assist alleged victims of ANC rehabilitation camps and their families.

REC chairman Mr Patrick Hlongwane said in a statement in Durban on Friday it was "a source of great bitterness and pain" to the relatives of the alleged victims that their loved ones had been buried in mass graves without the benefit of proper Christian burial.



DOS SANTOS

He said he had appealed to Dos Santos to permit the exhumation to take place. The REC knew where the graves were located, he said.

Hlongwane also appealed to Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha to help facilitate the operation and to provide financial support for it.

He added that the REC would have no objection to the ANC, International Red Cross, Freedom Foundation, South African Council of Churches or other similar organisations sending representatives to attend the exhumation.

Hlongwane also expressed "deep concern" at the murder on Thursday of an active member of the REC, Mr Bongani Ntshngase, at Msinga in Natal, and said it made him realise "the matter was urgent".

He said that while Mr Dave Dalling, chairman of Codesa's Work Group 1 at the time, had assured him that the REC would be able to present its case, Codesa had ignored the plight of the alleged ANC plight. - *Sapa.*

some 19 000 athletes and officials have been registered, but the village can only cope with a maximum of 15 200.

hoping to send around 130 athletes and officials to Spain.

Mr Samaranch said one firm decision

"We do not see any contradiction at all. The two questions are totally separate," Mr Mandela said. — Sapa-Reuter.

Exiles: Government has 'intransigent attitude'

330 ARG 26/5/92

GENEVA. — African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela says the South African government's "intransigent attitude" has delayed the return of thousands of black political exiles.

He made the accusation after talks with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR), Ms Sadako Ogata, whose organisation is co-ordinating the repatriation of exiles.

Ms Ogata told a news conference 7 849 political exiles had registered for repatriation with the UNHCR, of whom 4 034 had already returned to South Africa. A further 2 861 were expected to return by September.

About 7 000 had been repatriated under ANC auspices before the UN agency began its own repatriation operation.

Mr Mandela said two factors were delaying the repatriation: the fact that many of the exiles had spent 30 years out of the country and had other commitments and Pretoria's "intransigence" in not allowing the UNHCR to start its operations earlier.

The UNHCR began its R60-million repatriation programme — expected to cover about 30 000 refugees — last December, becoming the first UN body to have a permanent presence in South Africa for more than 30 years.

Mr Mandela urged the world to maintain sanctions against South Africa until negotiators there agreed on a multiracial interim government.

The government had neither abandoned apartheid nor given democratic rights to all South Africans.

"We have achieved neither of these two and sanctions therefore are still necessary," he said. "Sanctions should be removed as soon as an interim government of national unity has been introduced."

Mr Mandela reiterated that he was confident negotiations on constitutional reform would succeed. — Sapa-Reuter-AP.

Army life: National servicemen quizzed

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Defence Force has sent questionnaires to national servicemen throughout the country in an effort to gauge their opinions on serving in the army and to assist the SADF in addressing uncertainties among future national servicemen.

ARG 26/5/92

The questionnaire, marked confidential, states that the SADF wishes to help its future national servicemen integrate more easily and with less uncertainty.

Respondent are asked about their attitudes to serving South Africa as national servicemen and how they perceive it will affect their lives.

Attitudes towards fighting and killing as well as army-style discipline are also questioned.

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ANC members may be evicted

LUSAKA. — More than 200 ANC members here have been threatend with eviction from houses owned by the organisation. (336)

ANC members, mostly students, have protested that they should not be evicted before being repatriated by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. CT 27/5/92

ANC cadres in Lusaka face eviction

STAR 27/5/92

LUSAKA — More than 200 ANC cadres in Lusaka have been threatend with evictions from houses owned by the organisation.

The government-owned newspaper Zambia Daily Mail reported yesterday that the move had angered the exiles, most of them students who claimed they were still to be repatriated by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

ANC representative in Zambia, Japhet Ndhlovu, last month issued a circular to all ANC cadres in Zambia that the organisation would no longer support its members outside SA because donors had withdrawn their support.

The newspaper quoted one of the ANC cadres as complaining: "There is no justification for the ANC to evict us from the premises

Most of those interviewed yesterday charged: "The ANC has sold the property. We are the direct beneficiaries. Why evict us?"

Efforts to obtain comment from the UNHCR failed. — Sapa.

SAA cockpits have no seats for returned exiles

STAR 28/5/92

South African Airways says it is working hard to move into the new South Africa with limited resources, but that does not help returning exiles looking for work in aviation. MICHAEL SPARKS reports.

330

IT IS an irony that one factor delaying the employment of more pilots by South African Airways — some of whom could be qualified returned exiles — is that the airline can now fly over Africa.

No longer having to fly around the bulge has shortened flying times to Europe by two to three hours, making a flight to Frankfurt about 11 hours.

On such a flight only one extra pilot and flight engineer are needed to relieve those on duty, rather than replacing the entire flight deck crew as required on longer flights.

The former situation created an estimated 50 extra pilots for SAA, some of whom have now been contracted out to other airlines. Others have been absorbed on the new routes being introduced by the airline.

But this means that the airline is not looking to hire any new pilots.

Returnees Themba McClain and Anthony Ngomeza received their flight training with Ethiopian Airways. Both are qualified and have worked as commercial pilots in Africa.

Mr McClain, who was born in Zambia after his mother fled South Africa in the early 1960s, flew as a first officer for Lesotho Airlines.

While working on contract in Maseru last year, he interviewed with SAA. He discussed a job — as third officer on Boeing 747s on long routes to familiarise himself with the aircraft — with SAA flight operations director Mick Mitchell.

He returned to Lesotho convinced he had secured the job, so never renewed his contract with the airlines. He then moved to Johannesburg in January this year only to find the situation very different. He was told that SAA was overstaffed.

At Mr Mitchell's suggestion he agreed to take a job instructing cabin and flight crew on safety procedures. He was told to come in the next Monday to sign a contract, but was told on the Friday of a hiring freeze.

It was suggested later that he apply for a job as a cabin steward, but Mr McClain said: "I decided that would be a major step in the wrong direction."

Mr Ngomeza left the country in the aftermath of the 1976 uprisings. After training, he flew for a private charter company in Zambia. Since then he has not been able to find employment in aviation.

Moss Chikane of the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles asks: "If they are not employed by SAA, then who will employ them? A breakthrough with SAA is crucial."

SAA human resources head Martin Sebesho said that while he regretted the situation, Mr McClain was incorrect to assume he was to be hired and should have waited until a contract had been signed before giving up his job.

He said many returnees did not have the necessary validation for their licences from the Department of Civil Aviation.

He added that while extra aircraft were being bought for additional routes, these were being staffed by existing crews. Other extra crew members were being seconded to airlines such as Namib Air, Air Mauritius and Singapore Airlines, and there were still 20 extra pilots.

According to Mr Sebesho, SAA has employed 10 people sent to it by the ANC. He added that some of those whose names had been sent to him by the ANC in early May were already employed by the airline.

He said pilot training levels were crucial.

"We need 100 percent competency in pilots because of the possible serious consequences, whereas elsewhere the error may not be as important."

While sympathising with the plight of the returnees, he said: "We cannot retrench other people in the company in order to make place for returnees."

He added that Mr McClain was due to be tested for a job as a dispatch officer on Monday, which could mean he has employment until there are vacancies for pilots in the future. □

Plea for return of exiles' bodies

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The chairman of the Returned Exiles Committee (REC), Mr Patrick Hlongwane, has appealed to Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to allow his organisation to visit former ANC camps to exhume the bodies of their former comrades.

Mr Hlongwane said his organisation would ask the Angolan goverment to allow it to return the remains to South Africa.

He said: "It was a source of great bitterness and pain to the relatives of the victims that their loved ones had been buried in mass graves without the benefit of a proper Christian burial."

The committee has also threatened to embark on an armed struggle campaign against certain ANC leaders who were allegedly responsible for "killing and assaulting them".

Mr Hlongwane said it was distressing to note that the following ANC leaders continued to serve at Codesa: Messrs Chris Hani, Jacob Zuma, Joe Modise, Pallo Jordan, Joe Nhlanhla, Joe Slovo and Ronnie Kasrils.

"These men have the blood of fellow South Africans on their hands. Atrocities, in which they were the key players, would have put Hitler to shame," he said.

An ANC spokesman said some of the names provided by the REC of people allegedly killed in ANC camps referred to members who were, in fact, alive and living in South Africa.

In an unsual admission, South African Communist Party general-secretary Chris Hani confirmed that "excesses were committed by the ANC's security department in the organisation's camps".

330 CT 29/8/92



SIGNS OF SUFFERING

Former exile Thabang Thoba (left) alleges he was threatened with death and assaulted by policemen at the Flora Gardens station. He says in an affidavit that he was tortured when electrodes were attached to his torso (above), little toe (right), ankle and genitals **Photo: KEVIN CARTER**

'Tortured' by police for info on exiles

wlmail 2915-416192

HORRIFYING accounts by three southern Transvaal township residents suggest a pattern of torture by police to extract information about recently returned political exiles.

Affidavits in the possession of *The Weekly Mail* make detailed allegations of torture — including protracted electric shock treatment — by police at the Flora Gardens station in Vanderbijlpark and at the Protea station in Soweto. In two cases independent medical evidence corroborates allegations of electric shocks.

One of the activists concerned says he narrowly escaped death when he was taken by police to the Merafe hostel — an Inkatha stronghold — with a piece of paper round his head stating "Inkatha sellout impimpi, viva ANC".

Two of the victims are African National Congress activists who have recently returned from exile. The nature of their alleged interrogation suggests intense police interest in the exile community and the continuing belief that they are the "enemy".

Two weeks ago, two Sebokeng returnees, Thabang Thoba and Elliot Phakathi, were allegedly abducted, driven to various police stations in the Vaal area, and assaulted and subjected to electric shocks. They say they were shown pictures of other returned exiles and local activists and asked to point out their houses.

The Weekly Mail recently exposed a secret SAP house in the Vaal, where another activist alleges he was asked to locate and attack returnees and political leaders.

Thoba, who returned to the country last month from Botswana, and Phakathi were accosted by a convoy of police cars in the vicinity of a Sebokeng house which had been attacked.

"One of the police said that somebody had pointed us out saying: 'Here are the guys that did it'. Neither I nor Elliot have any idea who that guy is and what we are alleged to have done," Thoba says in his affidavit.

Affidavits by three Transvaal activists alleging torture suggest an intense police preoccupation with political returnees.

DREW FORREST *and* **RAY NXUMALO** *report*

After being moved between various police stations in the Vaal, Thoba says he was taken to the Flora Gardens station, where three policemen, two white and one black, interrogated him. He was slapped by the white officer and told, "Now you are going to tell us the whole story".

"He took out a gun and asked me if I wished to run away. I told him 'no' and I came close to him," Thoba's affidavit states. Left alone with the black policemen, he says he was threatened with death if he failed to tell the truth.

After being driven around "aimlessly" and assaulted in a car with his head covered — he believes to confuse him — Thoba was dragged up some stairs, where his shoes and socks were removed and electrodes allegedly attached to his little toe and ankle.

"The policeman sat on my back while I was lying on my face and he said to the other policemen: '*Druk hom!*'," Thoba's affidavit reads. He says he was shocked violently for some minutes. "My body was in involuntary spasm. I could ... not speak properly."

Thoba says the policeman then pulled a rubber tube around his face, suffocating him. Wires were attached to his genitals and he was given further shocks. One said: "Be careful it looks as if he is dying," Thoba states.

"They asked me if I was MK. I said I wasn't. One of the policemen said all those coming from exile are terrorists, they should be killed." He says he was specifically asked about a certain Oupa Modukone, and individuals named as Mapike, Tokozane, Modise and Bafana — three of whom are former exiles.

Thoba claims he was forced to sign a statement relating to the funeral vigil of Mzwake Nhlapo. He says addresses of others who attended the vigil were demanded of him, while he was assaulted, and that he was then driven through Sebokeng and told to point out the houses of these activists.

A substantially similar account is given by Phakathi, who was separated from Thoba after their arrest. Locked in the boot of a car, he says he was also driven to the Flora gardens station, where three white policemen assaulted him and told him he was going to "dance with the snakes".

He says he was half-suffocated with a blanket, trussed with a rope and shocked on his feet, testicles and face.

"I went completely dizzy; I could not see, I could not think," he states. After sustained torture, also involving suffocation with a rubber tube, he says

● To PAGE 6

We were tortured, claim former exiles

● From PAGE 5

he was unable to move or speak and was again thrown into the boot of a car.

He was subjected to shock treatment on two further occasions, once through his slit overalls and once inside his mouth, he alleges.

Phakathi later saw Thoba at Flora Gardens, commenting that "he looked like a zombie", could not speak coherently and could not walk unassisted.

Phakathi also says he was taken to the office of a Vanderbijlpark doctor, who privately discussed his case with the policemen but did not examine him.

He heard the policemen tell the doctor: "*Hy's gesond, moenie worry nie.*" (He's healthy, don't worry.)

Phakathi says he can provide the location of the doctor's offices.

After being held for four days, both men appeared before a Sebokeng magistrate. Seeing Phakathi's tongue, which was "swollen and bleeding", the magistrate refused to send them back to the police cells and urged them to see a lawyer and a private doctor, the activists say.

The doctor in question pronounced that the men's injuries were consistent with their allegations, according to their lawyer.

A third affidavit — which has not been signed because the activist concerned has disappeared into hiding — suggests a similar police preoccupation with "freedom fighters" back from exile.

The statement relates how two armed white policemen in uniform entered an Emdeni, Soweto house at night and became enraged after seeing photographs of the activist — one taken in exile showing him with an AK-47 — and a tattoo on his back stating "freedom fighter".

Taken to the Protea police station, he was forced to do push-ups, kicked in the groin and throttled, he says. He was then forced to stand naked against a wall in the station parking lot, holding bricks in both outstretched hands.

There, he says, he was sprayed in the eye with a substance from a cannister after refusing to open his mouth, causing "severe pain".

He was also ordered to say "*Mandela se p—s*" and given shock treatment inside the police station.

Later, the activist says, he was interrogated by four white policemen — one of whom was bearded and took part in his initial arrest — who pointed out pictures of SADF soldiers killed in Angola and quizzed him about weapons and his friends.

With a piece of a paper pinned to his head, identifying him as an ANC man, he says he was then driven to the Merafe hostel. There the policemen spoke to hostel dwellers, he alleges, who then converged on the car shouting for him to get out.

The activist says after he pleaded with the leader of the hostel dwellers in Zulu, they dispersed. "I believe that had I not convinced the man in the blue overall, I would have been killed," he states.

After further abuse — he says he was forced to eat salt when he asked for water, blindfolded and kicked — and an attempt to recruit him as an informer, he was released.

From his interrogation, the activist gleaned the names of a white and black policemen involved — a "Snyman" and a "Leboko".

●Police were approached for comment yesterday — the affidavits were obtained by *The Weekly Mail* only late on Wednesday — but at the time of writing had not been able to respond.

BEHIND THE VIOLENCE ... ... COMRADES OUT OF CONTROL

ANC worry over MK 'loose cannons'

wlmail 29/5 - 4/6/92

Tensions are rising between Umkhonto weSizwe cadres returning to the townships and activists who remained behind. **EDDIE KOCH** *reports on the ANC's battle to reconcile its military and political structures*

COLBERT KING, a union stalwart from the Iscor steelworks, walked into the grounds of the kwaMasiza hostel at midnight on May 5 after returning from his home in Port St Johns and was greeted by a comrade who took out an AK-47 and gunned him down.

It's nothing new when activists are shot dead in the streets these days. But the killing of King highlights a new and sinister twist to this spiral of township violence: vicious internecine feuds are flaring up around the country between renegade members of Umkhonto weSizwe (MK) and other anti-apartheid veterans.

King's murder in the township of Sebokeng, the subject of sensitive and high-level talks at African National Congress headquarters in Johannesburg over the past two weeks, is surrounded by political intrigue and secrecy.

But interviews with some of those involved in the controversy reveal that the murder was the culmination of an intricate squabble that has developed between pro-ANC union shop stewards from Iscor and a local self-defence unit led by militant members of MK in the township.

At the core of the dispute is a union demand that members of the defence unit, who are based in the kwaMasiza hostel and work closely with a group of returned MK exiles, accept the political leadership of the local shop stewards' committee and account for money that has allegedly gone missing after the pro-MK unit imposed a levy on hostel dwellers supposedly for the purpose of buying arms and ammunition.

The deadly vendetta escalated this month when the home of another senior Iscor shop steward was raked with automatic rifle fire — and this is clearly not an isolated incident.

Reports compiled by the Democratic Party's unrest monitoring unit in Natal indicate that the township of kwaNdengezi near Durban has been turned into a hotbed of intrigue and tension between resident comrades and MK members just returned from exile.

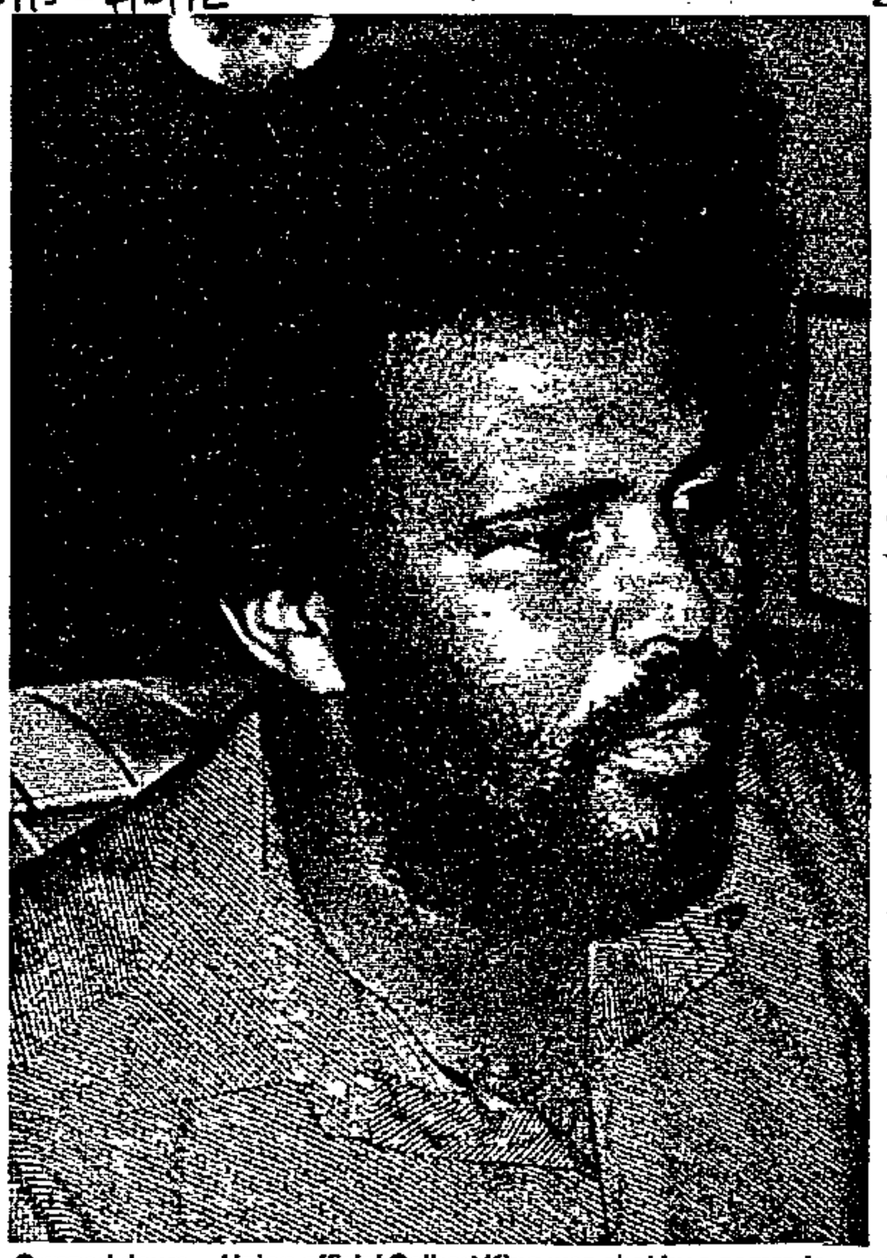
Conflict between local youth activists and a faction of armed Umkhonto fighters led to a shootout between the rival groups in January this year. More recently the local comrades hounded some of the MK men out of the township after accusing them of stealing cars in the city, bringing them into the township and attracting unwelcome attention from the police.

"These guys tend not to respect the local township structures. They get involved in armed robberies and steal cars. Recently there was a shoot-out between them and the police in the streets of kwaNdengezi which endangered the community. But they refuse to be disciplined," a local ANC leader told *The Weekly Mail* on condition that he was not named.

Similar internecine battles have resulted in open violence between ANC supporters and an MK-led faction in the Phola Park squatter camp. Last month a rebel group in the informal settlement — a traditional ANC support base that has been subjected to repeated raids from the police, the army and Inkatha — ousted members of the local civic committee in an armed coup d'état that was backed by men described as "rogue" member of MK.

Members of the old committee now have their names on a hit-list and this month one of the ousted members was pulled off a bus, allegedly by members of the rebel group, and shot dead. Since then senior ANC leaders have held a series of fruitless talks aimed at getting the rebel group to disarm themselves. At one stage the MK leadership was so desperate that it considered sending in an armed detachment to do the job.

Reports from other parts of the country have filtered into *The Weekly Mail* offices of violent arguments between returned MK fighters and youths who stayed home and fought in the townships during the years that the ANC was banned. These frequently involve personal tiffs that range from competition for political positions to jealous spats over women.



Gunned down ... Union official Colbert King was shot by a comrade

"The MK guys believe they are heroes who devoted a large part of their lives out there in the bush and should be treated with a special respect now that they are home," said an ANC source.

"But the local boys believe it was they who fought on the front line of the struggle without much help from MK and resent being treated in this way. The comrades complain that the Umkhonto guys have access to guns and threaten to use these when there is a dispute in the township."

The actions of out-of-control MK cadres come nowhere near matching the level of violence fomented by Inkatha and third force attacks in the townships. But the government and police are exploiting the lack of discipline in the ranks of MK to discredit the ANC and shift attention away from the role of security forces in township strife.

The SAP last week justified a series of "crime prevention" raids on Phola Park by saying their aim was to weed out a group of MK rebels that have imposed a reign of terror on the township — and, without providing any evidence, blamed this group for the massacre of 18 Inkatha supporters on their way to a rally in September last year.

Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel this week countered Nelson Mandela's blistering attack on the government's failure to stem the violence by claiming the SAP had uncovered a "crime network under the banner of the ANC's self-defence units" and listing a series of violent crimes in which MK members were allegedly involved — again without providing any evidence.

The ANC is deeply embarrassed by these criticisms and secretary general Cyril Ramaphosa has held a series of meetings with Umkhonto leaders and other political leaders to look at ways of dealing with the problem.

Members of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, who stress the need for civic groups and defence units to be strictly accountable to an elected leadership in the townships, are pressing the ANC to inject more control and discipline over wayward MK groups.

MK member Rocklyn Williams, who works for the independent Military Research Group, said a major reason for the breakdown of Umkhonto weSizwe control over some of its cadres was the failure to integrate these units into the army and to provide them with jobs and housing after their return from exile.

"The problem of MK banditry is linked to the material insecurity that exiles face upon their return to the country," says Williams. He points out that bilateral talks currently taking place between the ANC and the South African Defence Force about possibility of integrating the two armies are not taking place quickly enough to deal with the problem.

Political analyst Howard Barrell, who is researching ANC strategic policy at Oxford University, says the tendency of some MK members to use "banditry and a form of warlordism" has strong historical roots.

His research indicates that the ANC failed in the post 1976 period to link military cadres that were infiltrated into the country with the political leadership that took charge of the mass movements inside the country.

"There was a continual parallelism between the ANC's political and military operational structures characterised by dislocation and bickering," says Barrell. And the indications are that the organisation has failed to overcome the crippling effects of this flaw.

Exiled poet still stateless

Clpress 31/5/92

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By S'BU MNGADI

DENNIS Brutus, widely regarded as SA's foremost living poet, is still stateless and awaits the granting of his citizenship by the South African government.

Brutus, 67, is visiting professor in English at the University of Durban-Westville and delivered his inaugural lecture entitled "South African Landscape: Images of Poetry" last Thursday.

In an interview this week, the poet – who holds a United Nations refugee passport – recalled the fateful night in July 1966 when the authorities gave him an exit permit at Jan Smuts Airport in Johannesburg and warned him never to set foot in SA again.



DENNIS BRUTUS ... Still defiant.

"I don't intend applying for citizenship because I never lost it, but it was taken away from me by an illegitimate government," he said defiantly.

Born in Zimbabwe but brought up in Port Elizabeth, he still has not lost the firebrand spirit which spearheaded a campaign which saw SA being kicked out of the Olympic Games in 1964.

For the man who was jailed and banned during his campaign to shut doors on apartheid SA, it has been no sweet homecoming.

"I do not feel any nostalgia or even a sense of homecoming. I don't allow myself to feel a false emotion.

"When this country is free, perhaps then one can allow oneself a certain degree of sentiment. Now, however, one is more concerned about what is happening in the country," the professor said.

A celebrated poet, the professor is best remembered for providing the main inspiration for establishing the SA Non-Racial Olympic Committee (Sanroc), of which he was founding president.

He was jailed for 18 months on Robben Island in 1964 for breaking his banning order and allegedly leaving the country illegally – to put his case to the IOC.

But through poetry, Brutus became world-renowned and his books were translated into more than 20 languages.

Says Professor Alan Brimer, head of English at UDW: "Brutus is to South African literature what Nelson Mandela is to South African politics."

While he was celebrated abroad, successive Nationalist Party governments banned 11 of his books.

Simple Lust and *Stubborn Hope* have now been taken off the banned list.

Nobel Prize laureate Nadine Gordimer, who is a friend of Brutus, suggested in 1990 he might be of better service abroad than at home. Brutus was actively involved in bringing together academics from the Third World and highlighting the problems of the regions.

After his winter at UDW, Brutus will return to the US as a guest professor at the University of Boston.

UNHCR to help ANC members

THE United Nations High Commission for Refugees in Swaziland had agreed to help seven ANC members seeking political asylum. (330 ~~326~~)

The seven appeared before the Mbabane Magistrate's Court this week, where it was decided that the UNHCR would assist them to travel to a country of their choice. Citizen 31/5/92

Thugs hijack exiles' dream project

W|mail 5/6 - 11/6/92.

A group of Soweto youths have taken over a project providing 'education with production' to returning exiles. The thugs are damaging property and held a group of ANC officials hostage.

By **PORTIA MAURICE**

A "DREAM project" for returning exiles in kaNgwane, torn apart by claims of corruption and mismanagement, has been hijacked by Soweto youths.

The kaNgwane Work and Study Centre was a first local attempt at "education with production", a model made popular in southern Africa by exiled educationist Patrick van Rensburg. Less than a year after its launch the project has collapsed.

Its two centres — at Mthimba and Khumbula near Hazyview in the eastern Transvaal — have been closed. About 100 youths have forcibly occupied the Mthimba campus and are damaging its facilities and allegedly terrorising locals. Staff members have fled, fearing for their lives.

Senior members of the African National Congress, who went to investigate, were forcibly held for a few hours by the youths.

At the centre of the storm is ex-director Chris Seopesengwe — a former education chairman of the Congress of South African Trade Unions. He stands accused by the board of the Johannesburg-based Youth Education Trust (YET), which owns and manages the project, of recruiting the youths and busing them to kaNgwane in March to destabilise the centre. Yesterday the board applied for a court order to have the youths removed and restrain Seopesengwe from meddling in the project's affairs.

"It is tragic that this has been derailed by a power struggle which has nothing to do with the principles on which it was founded," said Van Rensburg.

It is also alleged Seopesengwe organised the youths' parents into a self-styled committee which, despite pleas from ANC leaders, insists the children have a right to the school.

The YET board is chaired by Van Rensburg and includes Albertina Sisulu, Sister Bernard Ncube, Sydney Mufamadi and attorney Chris Watters. Van Rensburg is a former South African diplomat who resigned in 1957 to join the Liberal Party. He went into exile in Botswana during the State of Emergency declared in 1960. There he pioneered the establishment of work/study brigades for Botswana youths.

Board members tell horror tales of how the group of youths have intimidated and assaulted staff members, seized motor vehicles for use as taxis, harassed locals, and stolen equipment for resale.

"Beer bottles are strewn all over, and the ablution block is in a terrible condition," said YET programme officer Lesley Gumbi.

The Mthimba centre is now completely under their control. The lights and water have been disconnected, as well as the telephone.

Board members — including Sisulu, Gertrude Shope and Van Rensburg — were held hostage when they tried to investigate the situation there on March 20, five days after the youths arrived.

"The parents got wind of our trip there and went in advance," said Mohamed Tickly, spokesman for the Batlagae Trust, set up to sponsor education for returned exiles. "After lengthy meetings they refused to let us out unless we allowed them to stay. They barricaded the gate with chairs, on which they sat. After about two hours, they let the women in the delegation go, and allowed us out eventually just before midnight."

The executive of the ANC's eastern Transvaal region has also tried to negotiate with the youths, but they would not listen. They and their parents have rejected offers from the Batlagae Trust to place them elsewhere subject to screening and interviews.

Seopesengwe, who quit his job in February and is unemployed, denies any knowledge of the intruders. "If there are allegations against me, I'd prefer to keep quiet," he told *The Weekly Mail* this week.

He described the project as a "brilliant" one, which he "built singlehandedly" and "saw mushrooming" before his eyes. The youths, he said, may have arrived of their own accord.

"You know how many of our young children fled into unknown territories seeking political asylum," he said. "Travelling to kaNgwane is nothing in comparison."

The group's origins are unclear. It is said many of them hail from Emdeni in Soweto, where Seopesengwe stays. ANC sources say some may have left the country for its refugee camp at Dukwe in Botswana in 1990, and since returned. Others, it is claimed, are foster children or on the run from police. Only a handful were recommended by the ANC's repatriation committee.

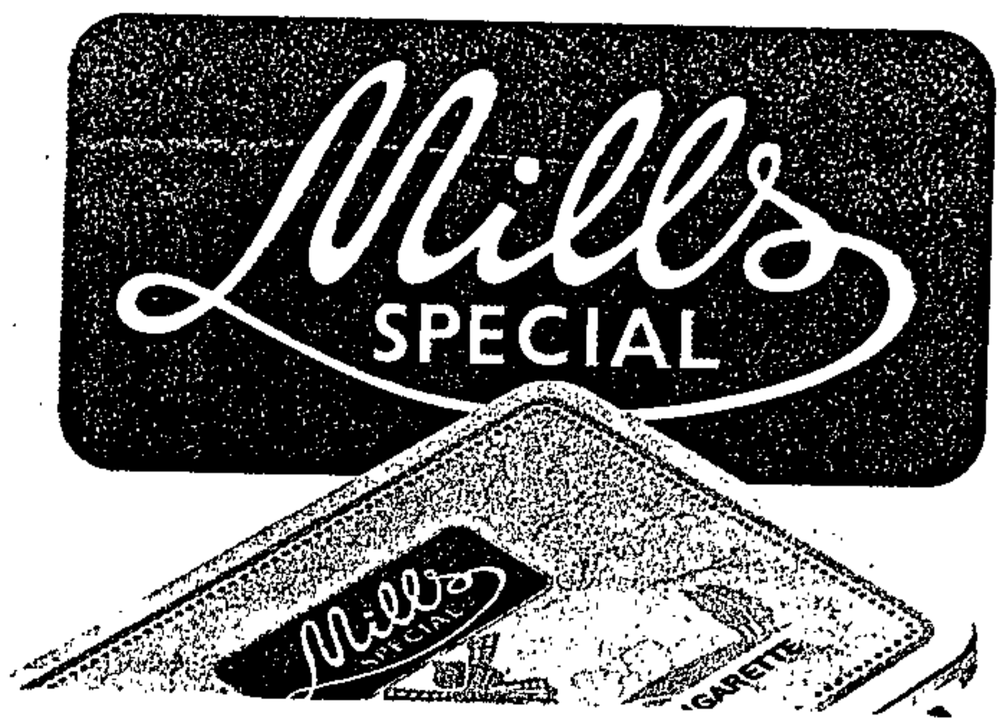
The parents' committee has accused the YET board of financial irregularities and mismanagement. But Van Rensburg said there was no evidence of this, and that an audit is in progress.

Initiators had high hopes for the kaNgwane centre, set up with advice and assistance from the International Foundation for Education with Production, which has its head office in Botswana. Its 14 teachers were seconded by the kaNgwane government.

Students split their learning time between academic activities and work, according to the innovative education with production curriculum — an alternative to Bantu Education. Production units engaged the 278 students in agriculture, carpentry, catering, construction, electrical installation, motor mechanics and metal fabrication. Assets to the value of about R500 000 were built during the first seven months.

THE CIGARETTE FOR CONNOISSEURS

In the traditional 20s tin



Doctor in the War Zone

STAR 6/6/92

Pascal Ngakane came back from exile to do his bit for the new South Africa, reports THELMA TUCH-GABAY.

HE IS A friend of both Nelson Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and was closely related to Nobel Peace Prize winner Albert Luthuli. He was expelled from the ANC but later asked to rejoin the movement.

The man is a medical doctor and politician — Pascal Ngakane — who came home in December 1990 after 20 years in exile to take up a position as medical manager of the Alexandra Health clinic.

It was F W de Klerk's February 2 watershed speech that inspired him to return. And he did so, with a vision — to contribute to the New South Africa.

-oOo-

But for now, he is very disappointed.

From his vantagepoint at the clinic he has seen too much senseless violence, misery and bloodshed.

In an interview with the Saturday Star, Dr Ngakane described how residents risked their lives by walking to the clinic for health care.

"People have been shot dead on the way here," he said. To reach the clinic they must brave the deadly "Beirut" area, an Inkatha stronghold surrounding the clinic — site of the most vicious internecine strife.

Due to the clinic's "dangerous" location the number of patients being treated there has dropped by 50 percent in the past six months, said Ngakane.

In an attempt to alleviate the situation another clinic will be opened on Monday — located at the Alexsan Kopano community centre, in 12th Avenue. This clinic, in the middle of the township, will be more accessible to the majority of residents. It is to be staffed by a doctor and two nurses.

Ngakane said the number of people admitted to the clinic with injuries related to political violence had rocketed. In the past three months 657 people were admitted — 351 with gunshot wounds.

We no longer see so many knife or knobkerrie wounds, but people hit by heavy calibre, high velocity gunshots, he said.

"The political rivalry is being exacerbated by social conditions — 54 percent of the people living here are unemployed," he said.

Ngakane has paid his dues on the political front. He grew up in a politically active family, neighbours of the Mandela family in Orlando, Soweto.

His parents, both of whom were social workers, worked closely with author Alan Paton, who became a good family friend. His father, William Berney Ngakane, was active in the ANC and president of the Transvaal branch.

Ngakane always wanted to be a lawyer, but did not have the required Latin so his second choice was medicine, graduating from the University of Natal in 1957.

He was married to the daughter of Luthuli, also a doctor, but the couple got divorced after 20 years. He raves about his former father-in-law, whom, he refers to as "a great humanist" — a man who influenced him greatly.

Ngakane worked underground as chairman of the ANC in Durban before his arrest in 1964 and he served a 33-month sentence on Robben Island where he spent time with Nelson Mandela and became acquainted with other Rivonia trialists.

After his release a series of detentions provoked him to leave the country. He, his wife and five children left for England on an exit permit in 1970. While in England and later in Lesotho, he became disillusioned with the ANC and highly critical of the organisation's overseas structures. He was expelled from the movement but has recently re-established ties.

"I met Mr Mandela ... he called me and we talked it over. I am now an ANC member again," he said.

In the past 18 months, he has tried to steer the clinic out of the political crossfire and initiate improvements in the standards of health care.

Although "things have not turned out the way I would have liked", he does not regret his decision to come home.

"I never felt spiritually at home in exile and always had a niggling feeling that I was not part of what was really happening over here," he says.

But he is not too optimistic about the future. "Unless the man-in-the-street can start reaping the fruits of the post-apartheid era, things can only get worse."

'Unauthorised' exiles responsible for hijack

W\Mail 12/6-18/6/92

330

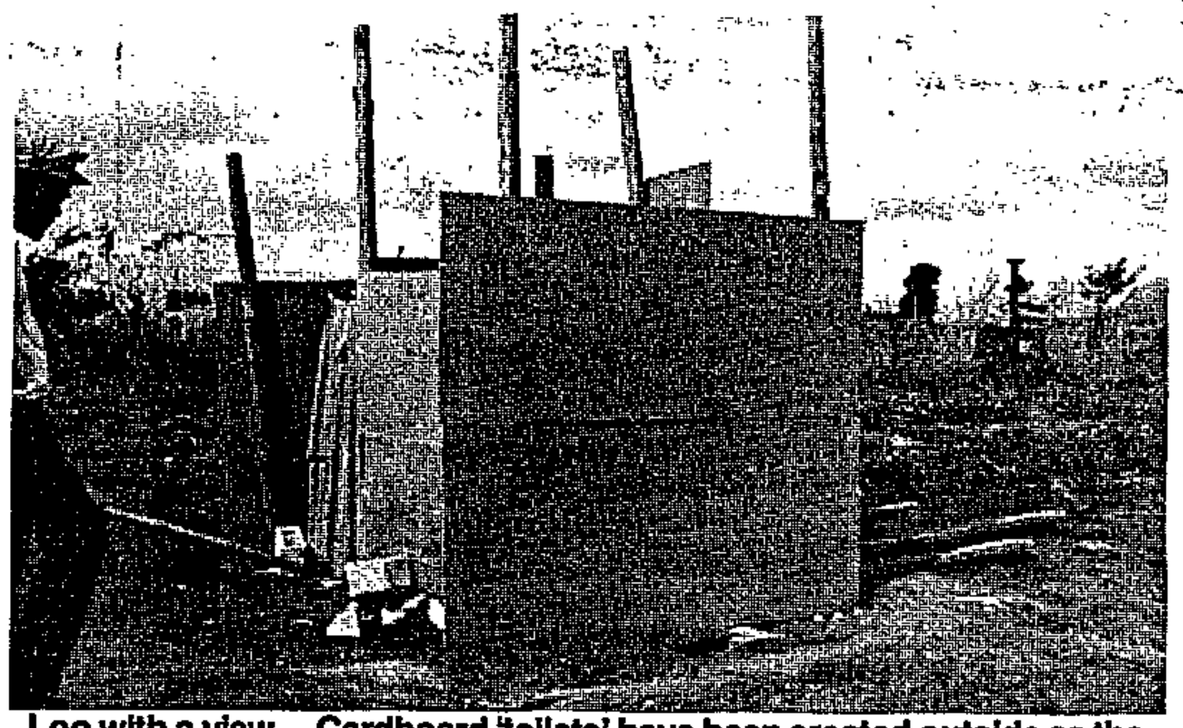
By PORTIA MAURICE

MANY of the Soweto youths who hijacked a kaNgwane education centre are returnees from southern African transit camps who skipped the country in search of schooling opportunities.

This emerged this week after police were asked to evict the group of more than 80 "squatters" from the ka-Ngwane Work/Study Centre in Mthimba near Hazyview.

On Friday the board of the Youth Education Trust (YET), which manages the centre, won an eviction order against the youths, who have illegally occupied the building since March. The parents' committee and YET ex-director Chris Seopesengwe are also restrained from interfering with the project.

Last week, *The Weekly Mail* reported that the centre, brainchild of returned exile educationist Patrick van Rensburg and based on the "education with production" model he developed, had run aground in under a year. In mid-March, a group of 81 youths were bused up to kaNgwane, allegedly on Seopesengwe's initiative. Equipment has since been wrecked, overalls sold and machinery laid to ruin. From affidavits before the Pretoria Supreme Court, it appears at least 50 of the youths have been in some form of "unauthorised" exile, most having spent time in the Dukwe refugee camp run by the United Nations in Botswana.



Loo with a view ... Cardboard 'toilets' have been erected outside as the original facilities have been vandalised

"They had not linked to underground structures before they left, so we had no commitment to them," African National Congress sources said. These students have now returned, and feel entitled to projects set up for returnees like the kaNgwane centre and the Khuphuka Skills and Employment Project planned for Durban.

About 10 of the squatters, it seems, were part of a group of 160 stuck at the ANC's Chelson Transit Centre in Lusaka last year, having "bought" scholarships to Kenya from people claiming to represent the movement in Soweto. The group was allegedly "recruited" by Soweto prison chaplain, a Reverend Namo, in collaboration with the late ANC national secretary for education, Seretse Choabi. They had paid more than R25 000 for "transport".

Another section of the trespassing youths, it seems, are on the run from police for criminal activities. ANC repatriation head Jackie Selebi said his department had recommended only five of the squatters for the centre.

The youths' guardians have formed themselves into the kaNgwane Project Parents' Consultative Committee, and have insisted that their charges be given the right to occupy the centre. Some have said their children face "certain death" if not given placements. They allege financial irregularities on the part of the board, but could not be reached for comment.

Selebi said the ANC had undertaken to do everything possible to assist the youths at kaNgwane with schooling, even though they were not bona fide members or exiles. But, he said, their insistence on remaining at kaNgwane bred suspicion that they were "trying to hide" from something. "There are certainly people who don't deserve to be there," he said.

Donors have ceased all funding to the YET since early April, and will only continue assisting the project once the matter has been resolved.

'No funds' to bring bodies home

330

THE South African Council of Churches (SACC) has turned down a request by the Returned Exiles Committee (REC) to finance the return to this country of the bodies of dead exiles.

SACC general secretary Dr Frank Chikane said in a letter to the REC that the request was impractical and would be too costly to carry out.

He added that the SACC did not provide for the exhumation of corpses in other countries.

"You will readily appreciate that there are probably thousands of people who have died in exile since 1960. And the possibility of bringing their remains to South Africa is a prohibitive expense which we can not afford," Chikane said.

The SACC had been subject to severe financial limitations recently and could not finance those wishing to visit the graves of relatives, he said.

The REC has also turned to the Methodist Church, the Roman Catholic Church, the Anglican Church, the Rhema Church and the Dutch Reformed Church in its bid to find funds for the return of bodies of ANC rehabilitation camp victims. The response from the SACC has been the only one so far, the REC said. — **Sapa**



DR FRANK CHIKANE: Request on exiles 'impractical and too expensive'

SOUTH 13/6 - 17/6/92

ANC closes doors on angry returnees demanding grants

SOUTH 13/6 – 17/6/92 (330)

By Beverley Garson

A GROUP OF returned exiles who are demanding grants from the ANC were locked out of the organisation's offices in Port Elizabeth this week.

The move followed a sit-in at the offices on Friday by about 200 returnees, most of them members of Umkhonto weSizwe.

A spokesperson for the group, Mr Richard Mothibe, said that since their return to the country they had not received any money.

"The ANC not only promised us grants but repatriation funds, too. Some of us were injured in exile and some are mentally retarded.

"We are all members of the ANC and they promised to take care of us.

"Now the ANC is talking a different language. When we want to meet them, they close the office," he said.

Mothibe said he had spoken to ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela on June 1 about the grants which they had not received.

"He appreciated our problems and pleaded for patience. He said he had received money from Switzerland and that we would each get R2 500 soon.

"Mandela said he would speak to the national executive about the issue. Meanwhile, we should register our names at regional offices."

The group set June 5 as a deadline for payment and indicated that on that day they would go to the ANC offices.

"When we got to the offices on Friday, Mr Linda Mti (regional chairperson) said the funds were no longer available and that the ANC was not going to give us money.

"They also cut off our communication with the president. One exile, Mr Master Babula, was beaten in the toilets by office security," said Mothibe.

He said they had been angered and took one of the office cars without permission. The other returnees had dispersed.

When they gathered on Tuesday to continue "negotiating" over the grants, they found the doors locked and a notice saying the offices were "temporary closed".

ANC regional chairperson Mr Linda Mti said the organisation apologised to members and the public "for the temporary disruption of our operations by a group of returning exiles who gathered to demand a resettlement grant".

He said the ANC had stopped giving grants to members after the United Nations High Commission for Refugees started operating in the country.

Members were then referred to the UNHCR.

"This meant that those who came last year were able to get the amount of R2 225 from the ANC and R4 000 from the UNHCR, whereas those who came after December 1991 were only eligible for the R4 000.

"The unfortunate misunderstanding has been hijacked by disgruntled elements within our ranks, spearheaded by enemy provocateurs who infiltrated our organisation abroad, including former members of the SADF sent to join the ANC.

"If the problem continues we will release profiles of those troublesome individuals for the public to know who the agitators are," said Mti.

One of the returnees, Mr Peter Jones Mabala, said they did not wish to respond to individuals who were defending the ANC against its members.

"We regard ourselves as genuine members of the ANC. We expect ANC leaders to address our issues properly.

"They should sympathise with our problems as we are mothers, fathers and breadwinners. They must regard this issue as important," said Mabala.

He added that as the issue over grants was internal, it should be solved internally. — **Pan**

No reward, no jail for MK's Grosskopf?

(330)

CT 15/6/92

Staff Reporter

POLICE have quietly withdrawn the R50 000 reward offered for information leading to the arrest of uMkhonto weSizwe member Mr Hein Grosskopf, according to reports in a Sunday newspaper

Mr Grosskopf, exiled in Lusaka, was sought by the police for his alleged involvement in the March 1988 Krugersdorp bomb blast in which three people were killed and 20 people were injured, and for a bomb blast at the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court in which four people were killed and 14 injured in May 1987.

Police are no longer linking these incidents to Mr Grosskopf, yesterday's report said.

Yesterday Mr Grosskopf's father Professor H Grosskopf of Stellenbosch said it would be "better for the family" if they did not comment.

Grosskopf still a suspect — SAP

(330)
CT 16/6/92

ALLEGED ANC bomber Mr Hein Grosskopf is still a suspect for the bomb blasts at the Johannesburg and Krugersdorp Magistrate's Courts and is wanted for questioning about another blast in Johannesburg, the SAP public relations division in Pretoria said yesterday.

This follows a report in Rapport quoting police liaison officer Major Ruben Bloomberg as confirming Mr Grosskopf was no longer considered a suspect for the blasts at the Johannesburg and Krugersdorp Magistrate's Courts in 1987 and 1988 respectively.

A police statement yesterday said Mr Grosskopf was linked to the Quartz Street bomb — and was still a prime suspect in the blasts at the courts.

"If any one can provide information connecting him or any other person with the Krugersdorp blast, the (R50 000) reward would still be valid," the statement said.

The ANC yesterday called for an end to trial by media, saying the avalanche of negative reporting on alleged ANC bomber Mr Grosskopf was tantamount to character assassination.

the business of such body corporate or enterprise;".

(i) In ordinary public state schools which function under the control of a government department, the head of department is deemed to be the chief executive officer who shall ensure that the employer (the State) complies with the provisions of the Act.

(ii) In those cases where the employer is a body corporate, the chief executive officer of the body corporate shall be responsible for the adherence to the provisions of the Act and the regulations.

The definition of "employer" reads as follows:

" 'employer', means, subject to the provisions of subsection (3), any person whomsoever who employs or provides work for any person and remunerates that person or expressly or tacitly undertakes to remunerate him, or who permits any person in any manner to assist him in the carrying on or the conducting of his business, but excludes a labour broker within the meaning of the Labour Relations Act, 1956 (Act No. 28 of 1956);".

The payment of remuneration is an important element in the definition of "employer".

The institution who pays the remuneration of the teachers could therefore be regarded as the employer. Currently the State can therefore still be regarded as the employer.

An investigation into the legal position of the liability of body corporates at state subsidized schools has not yet been finalized, but the *prima facie* impression is that the chairman of the body corporate is indeed the chief executive officer as contemplated in the Act, with the accompanying legal liability.

Amount budgeted for Aids programme: balance

*21. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health:

With reference to her reply to Question No 268 on 26 May 1992, (a) why was the amount of approximately R2 664 000, being the balance of the amount budgeted for her Department's Aids programme for the 1991-92 financial year, not spent during that financial year and (b) what has been done with this balance?

B799E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(a) The under expenditure can mainly be ascribed to the following:

— the advertising agency which was initially appointed for the AIDS prevention campaign suspended its services and a new agency could only be appointed three months later, and

— suitable staff for vacancies could not be recruited and this resulted in certain programmes not being completed in time and

(b) the unspent balance was paid into the Exchequer Account.

Permission for certain person to enter South Africa

*22. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

Whether permission has been granted for a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, to enter South Africa since his application for (a) permanent or (b) temporary residence was refused; if so, (i) (aa) when, (bb) where and (cc) how many times was such permission granted and (ii) what is this person's name?

B800E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

The question requires a full explanation and I therefore find it necessary to make a full statement on the matter and with your permission, Mr Chairman, I lay the following statement on the Table.

Robert Von Palace Kolbatschenko alias Vito Roberto Palazzolo

Palazzolo's initial entry into South Africa was dealt with fully in Justice Harms's Commission of Inquiry Report and the matter had been covered extensively in the media. It is therefore not elaborated on now.

Consequent upon the inquiry Mr Palazzolo's permanent residence permit was withdrawn and he was instructed to leave the country, which he did on 31 October 1991.

Since then he has applied to enter South Africa on various occasions, inter alia for holiday, business and transit purposes.

As regards transit visas it should be remembered that Mr Palazzolo is a citizen of the Ciskei.

Every application was considered as objectively as possible on the facts and arguments of the application concerned and in accordance with firm guidelines and established policy. On five occasions, after such consideration, permission had been granted to him to enter South Africa. Particulars are as follows:

11 December 1991:	Visitors visa for a visit 18 December 1991 till 7 January 1992 for purposes of a Supreme Court action and on compassionate grounds to spend Christmas with his wife, children, mother and sister.
5 March 1992:	Visitors visa for visit of 10 days for purposes of a medical examination in Cape Town.
2 April 1992:	Transit visa for multiple entries within six months for travel through South Africa from one place to another in the Ciskei using the shortest route.
24 April 1992:	Transit visa for transit to Jan Smuts Airport and return valid till 5 May 1992 in respect of two transit journeys of 72 hours each over the shortest route.
15 May 1992:	Transit visa valid for six months for transit journeys of 72 hours at a time in order to reach Jan Smuts Airport for purposes of visits overseas and to travel from one part of the Ciskei across South African soil to another part of the Ciskei.

Normal customs, norms, rules and regulations continue to apply and Mr Palazzolo's presence within the Republic of South Africa remains subject to strict permit control which does not afford him the right to residence in South Africa and only free access for transit purposes.

The following applications for entry into the RSA were refused:

22 January 1992:	Request for re-admission to the RSA.
10 February 1992:	Request for restoration of visa exemption.
26 February 1992:	Visitors visa for two visits of 10 days each requested. Visa in respect of only one visit of 10 days granted.
24 March 1992:	Further request for restoration of visa exemption.
14 April 1992:	Visa in respect of business/family visit of 30 days.

Extention of the periods that he wanted to sojourn in the Republic was also refused in the following instances, namely:

28 February 1992:	Request that visa for visit of 10 days be extended to 12 days.
26 March 1992	Request for extention of temporary residence permit from 28 March 1992 till 20 April 1992. Extention granted till 10 April 1992 only.
31 March 1992:	Request for extention of residence permit till 21 April 1992.
3 April 1992:	Further request for extention.

Use of public hospitals by private patients

*23. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health:

(1) Whether she has announced that private patients may now make use of public hospitals;

(2) whether any private patients suffering from particular illnesses or diseases will be prevented from making use of the provincial hospitals; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether patients will be restricted in regard to making use of public hospitals for any reason other than the illnesses and diseases referred to in paragraph (2) of this question; if so, what are these reasons?

B803E

cont'd

The 1991 annual report will urgently be tabled in Parliament.

South African Certification Council: reports

327. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education:

Whether he has laid upon the table in Parliament reports of the South African Certification Council as required in terms of section 17(3) of the South African Certification Council Act, No 85 of 1986, for each of the years since the inception of the Council; if not, why not?

B814E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

Yes.

The South African Certification Council was constituted with effect from 12 December 1986. However, the members of Council were only appointed during 1988, for a period of four years ending on 31 December 1991.

According to section 17(2) of the South African Certification Council Act, 1986 (Act 85 of 1986) the Council must not later than three months after the end of each financial year submit to the Minister a report on its functions during that financial year, including an audited balance sheet and a statement of income and expenditure. To date the South African Certification Council has submitted the following Annual Reports to the Minister of National Education whereupon the reports were tabled according to section 17(3) of the above-mentioned Act:

1988/89, 1989/90 and 1990/91.

Regarding the 1991/92 Annual Report it is expected that the report will be submitted towards the end of June 1992 which means that it will only be tabled during the next session of Parliament.

South African Council for Natural Scientists: reports

328. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education:

Whether he has laid upon the table in Parliament reports of the South African Council for Natural Scientists as required in terms of section 9(5) of the Natural Scientists' Act, No 55 of 1982, for each of the years since the inception of the Council; if not, why not?

B815E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

For every year since the inception of the South African Council for Natural Scientists a report was tabled in Parliament. However, a combined report covering 1987/88 and 1988/89 was tabled during the 1990 session of Parliament. The reason why a separate report for 1987/88 was not tabled during the 1989 session, was the administrative problems the Council encountered as a result of—

(a) the relocation of the Council's administrative offices; and

(b) the serious illness of the Registrar of the Council who died during June 1989.

Certification Council for Technikon Education: reports

329. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of National Education:

Whether he has laid upon the table in Parliament reports of the Certification Council for Technikon Education as required in terms of section 16(3) of the Certification Council for Technikon Education Act, No 88 of 1986, for each of the years since the inception of the Council; if not, why not?

B816E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

Yes.

The Certification Council for Technikon Education was constituted with effect from 12 December 1986. However, the members of Council were only appointed during 1988, for a period of four years ending on 31 December 1991.

According to section 16(2) of the Certification Council for Technikon Education Act, 1986 (Act 88 of 1986) the Council must not later than three months after the end of each financial year submit to the Minister a report on its functions during that financial year, including an audited balance sheet and a statement of income and expenditure. To date the Certification Council for Technikon Education has submitted the following Annual Reports to the Minister of National Education whereupon the reports were tabled according to section 16(3) of the above-mentioned Act:

1988/89, 1989/90 and 1990/91.

Regarding the 1991/92 Annual Report it is expected that the report will be submitted towards the end of June 1992 which means that it will only be tabled during the next session of Parliament.

Amount spent on industrial infrastructure

331. Mr A E DE WET asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

What total amount was spent on industrial infrastructure in (a) Phuthaditjhaba, (b) Industriqwa and (c) Botshabelo in the 1990-91 financial year?

B818E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:

(a) Phuthaditjhaba	R	14 135
(b) Industriqwa	R12	080 459
(c) Botshabelo	R	337 669.

Requests by foreign journalists refused

333. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) Whether any requests by foreign journalists or other members of the foreign media to visit South Africa in 1991 were refused; if so, (a) how many, (b) what were the names of the individuals concerned and (c) which newspapers or organizations did they represent;

(2) whether he will furnish the reasons for refusing these requests; if not, why not; if so, what were the reasons in each case?

B820E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) The hon member is referred to my reply to his Question for written reply, No 231 on 20 May 1992.

(b), (c) and (2) It is not considered expedient to disclose information of this nature, as an application for a visa is a personal matter between the applicant and the Department of Home Affairs.

Amount set aside for monitoring of media

334. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(a) What amount of the total amount allocated to his Department for the 1991-92 financial year has been set aside for the monitoring of the media and (b) how is this amount made up?

B821E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

With the withdrawal of the Media Emergency Regulations on 2 February 1990, monitoring of the media by the Department of Home Affairs was discontinued. No amounts have therefore been set aside for the monitoring of the media since then.

Work force participation of women

335. Miss M SMUTS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) (a) What was the work force participation of women in the Republic during the latest specified 12-month period for which statistics are available, expressed both as a percentage of the total work force and in figures, and (b) what percentage of women in the work force were (i) Black, (ii) White, (iii) Coloured and (iv) Asian;

(2) how many (a) Black, (b) White, (c) Coloured and (d) Asian women were, during the above period, employed in each of the following categories of employment, *viz* (i) medical, (ii) dental, (iii) pharmaceutical, (iv) legal, (v) engineering, (vi) accountancy, (vii) manager/administrative executive, (viii) school teacher, (ix) nurse/midwife, (x) librarian, (xi) clerical and (xii) sales;

(3) (a) what percentage of (i) high-level and (ii) middle-level manpower is female and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B823E

Rush of Bills gives SAP wide powers

ST Times 21/6/92.

By MIKE ROBERTSON: Political Correspondent

THE government has ended the parliamentary session with a rush of Bills which give extraordinary powers to the police to detain people indefinitely.

The measures — the government insists they are necessary to combat gun and drug running — have been strongly opposed by the liberal opposition.

Democratic Party justice spokesman Tony Leon argues the government has fashioned a club which can be used by a future government to suppress political opponents in the same way that Stalin used insanity laws in the Soviet Union.

In particular, the opposition is angered by the way the Bills have been raced through Parliament — in one case a Bill was tabled on Monday this week and approved on Wednesday night.

The result: differing detention provisions in different pieces of proposed legislation.

Mr Leon said this week there was no consistency in the sort of safeguards provided in the three pieces of legislation recently approved by Parliament. The legilsation in question were amendments to the Internal Security Act, the Criminal Law Second Amendment Bill and the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Bill.

Mr Leon said the amended Internal Security Act made provision for indefinite detention.

But it contained a safeguard: the arresting officer would have to have "reason to believe" the person in question had broken the law.

In addition, after being held for 10 days the detainee would have to be brought before a Supreme Court judge who would then determine whether the detention should continue and whether the reason for the arrest of the detainee was justifiable.

Finally the detainee would be examined, in private, by a district surgeon every five days and visited, in private, by a magistrate every five days.

The Criminal Law Second Amendment Bill makes provision for the detention of a person withholding information relating to the possession of specific firearms.

In this case a person can be arrested on the authority of a magistrate whenever it appears to him that reasonable grounds exist for such an arrest.

Mr Leon said the wording "whenever it appears" would be much more difficult for the detainee to set aside than the "reasonable grounds" provision contained in the Internal Security Act.

Doctor

In another variation, this piece of legislation makes provision for the detained person to be brought before a magistrate and not a judge every 10 days.

Finally, it provides that a person may only be held for a maximum of 30 days.

No provision is made for visits in private by either a district surgeon or magistrate.

The drug trafficking legislation, too, contains the wording that a person may be arrested "whenever it appears" to a magistrate that he is withholding information in a drug-related offence.

The detained person may be held indefinitely, must also be brought before a magistrate every 10 days, and will be visited by a district surgeon every five days, although not in private.

No provision is made for a visit by a magistrate.

During the debate on the "Drugs Bill" Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee argued that it was necessary that the Bill be approved speedily in order to bring SA's drug trafficking legislation in line with the United Nations Vienna Convention.

This would allow SA to become a member of the convention.

However, Mr Leon said that there was no provision in the Vienna Convention for detention without trial.

The MM

From Page 1

cials" ensured that West zen struck it rich over night.

Yesterday, Mr Coertzen spoke briefly to the Sunday Times from behind the security gate at his home.

He said the MMF deal was by no means the only one Westzen — which he described as a "top" investment company — had clinched.

In the double garage attached to his clinker house, a top-of-the-line Mercedes-Benz and a Volkswagen minibus were visible.

Mr Coertzen was not prepared to discuss his MMF deal.

"I believe there will be an opportunity in the near future to put this whole issue in perspective," he said.

UN slates SA on exiles

ST Times 21/6/92.

330

By EDYTH BULBRING
Political Reporter

THE United Nations this week presented a demarche — one of the most serious forms of diplomatic protest — to the South African government over security force treatment of returned exiles.

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees said it was gravely concerned about clear breaches of the agreement between the government and the ANC on the return of exiles.

The demarche says the breaches posed a serious threat to the future of the repatriation operation.

Talks between the UNHCR and representatives of the departments of Law and Order, Justice and Foreign Affairs were held in Cape Town this week to try to resolve the differences sparked by recent security force action against returned exiles.

On June 8, more than 100 policemen surrounded the Sebokeng Reception Centre around midnight and searched the premises and more than 200 residents.

Concerned

The Vaal Triangle centre is one of several established to accommodate returning exiles in transit to their homes.

The UNHCR said while no one was hurt and there was no damage to property, the incident was frightening for those who had recently returned to the country.

The demarche says the incident occurred at a time when the organisation was already concerned about a pattern of other actions and omissions regarding exiles, primarily by SA security personnel.

These incidents included the arrest and detention of exiles despite their being cleared of all offences before their return.

The UNHCR said it was concerned that during these arrests, and in other incidents against returned exiles, excessive force was used by police not only against exiles, but also against their relatives.

"According to several sources, such activities and the failure to provide security for the returnees have led or contributed to the reported loss of lives of 15 returnees," it said.

Foreign Affairs director-general Neil van Heerden said yesterday the repatriation programme had been a good joint exercise with the UNHCR and that the organisation should not allow incidents like these to spoil it.

"It is inevitable that there will be certain problems but there is no evil intent on the part of the government to circumvent the programme," he added.

He said the matter was being attended to and attempts would be made to prevent further incidents.

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WEATHER AND TIDES

TRANSVAAL: Fine and mild but warm in the north and Lowveld.
FREE STATE: Fine and mild but cold overnight.
NATAL: Fine and warm but cold over the interior overnight.
CAPE: It will be fine and warm but becoming cooler in the Eastern Cape with partly cloudy conditions along the coast overnight. The Western Cape will be fine and mild but partly cloudy and cold over the south-west and west coast where it will become cloudy with rain. The Cape north of the Orange River will be fine and warm becoming cooler in the west.

	High/Low	High/Low
Cape Town	0045/0643	1245/1917
Mossel Bay	0053/0653	1254/1930
Knysna	0104/0708	1305/1944
Port Elizabeth	0056/0654	1258/1930
East London	0057/0656	1302/1930
Durban	0053/0653	1302/1923
Walvis Bay	0053/0715	1259/1931

BANGKOK
THAILAND

PAC, UN meet on exile return

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The PAC was meeting the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to make arrangements for the return of up to 10 000 exiles, PAC exile co-ordinator Mr Peter Mabe said at the weekend.

The UNHCR had agreed to give assistance to returning PAC exiles, Mr Mabe said.

PAC works on exile repatriation

PATRICK BULGER

THE PAC was meeting the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to make arrangements for the return of up to 10 000 exiles, PAC exile co-ordinator Peter Mabe said at the weekend.

The UNHCR had agreed to give assistance to returning PAC exiles when the PAC was satisfied they could return, Mabe said.

The UNHCR would be leaving the country at the end of the year, and it was necessary to make arrangements for the repatriation of PAC members.

Mabe said he hoped the UN would agree to make a new appeal for funds when people were ready to return.

The PAC would hold discussions with the UNHCR to secure about half of the R80m budget it was using to repatriate about 20 000 ANC exiles.

The PAC people would return when there was an agreement on a constituent assembly.

"The PAC in principle has not been repatriating people. We have the major part of our organisation outside the country.

"They will be brought in when there is a visible improvement in relations between the PAC and the SA government," Mabe said.

The PAC had advised its exiles to register with the UNHCR.

While about 2 000 PAC exiles had returned, about 12 000 remained abroad.

Repatriation did not currently affect members of the PAC's armed wing.

Exile dies in Harare

330
Sowetan 25/6/92

Sowetan Reporter

MR Vus'umuzi William Ndlovu, who left South Africa in 1975, died in Harare, Zimbabwe, this week.

His longtime friend, Mr Ben Mahlase, told *Sowetan* that Ndlovu's sister and father, Cecilia and William senior, were currently in Zimbabwe to identify the body and establish the cause of death.

Ndlovu's relatives want him to be buried at Tembisa where his father lives.

Mahlase said that at the time of his death Ndlovu was working for the Zimbabwean Broadcasting Corporation in Harare. He worked there for about eight years.

Exiles registration

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees has brought forward the final date for registration of South African refugees and exiles in Zambia from July 31 to July 15. (330)

A spokesman for the UNHCR said in Lusaka yesterday the date had been changed to assist the repatriation process under which exiles would be given financial assistance to resettle in South Africa.

Some exiles, members of the African National Congress, have been reluctant to return home, particularly those who are also members of Umkhonto we Sizwe, fearing arrest by South African security forces. - *Sapa.* Sowetan 30/6/92

B1 Daily 30/6/92

UN changes deadline

THE UN High Commissioner for Refugees has brought forward the final date for registration of SA refugees and exiles in Zambia from July 31 to July 15. (330)

A UNHCR spokesman said in Lusaka yesterday the date had been changed to assist the repatriation process under which exiles would be given financial assistance to resettle in SA. 30/6/92

Plan to help 'exile' lawyers

STAR 3/8/92

By Philip Zoio (330)

The Association of Law Societies (ALS) is to meet today to confirm proposals that will facilitate the entry into the South African legal profession of returning exiles with foreign legal qualifications.

Transvaal Law Societies president A C Hutchinson said delegates of the major legal bodies had accepted the proposals during a meeting on July 9. The delegates, from organisations including the National Association of Democratic Lawyers, the Black Lawyers Association and the National Bar Council, are today expected to authorise the ALS to take steps to have the proposals approved by statute next parliamentary session, Mr Hutchinson said.

The approved proposals would effectively exempt up to 100 South African attorneys, who have qualified in certain foreign countries and wish to requalify locally, from repeating two years of articles.

South Africans who have qualified in some neighbouring states, such as Bophuthatswana, Swaziland and Namibia, could also be given full credit for their qualifications and get exempted from the attorneys' entrance examination.

Returning exiles who had qualified in Commonwealth countries, western Europe and countries such as the United States would still have to complete a one-year conversion course at university and write the entrance exam, Mr Hutchinson said.

Requalification of exiles returning from eastern Europe and (former) communist countries would be far more difficult because of the great differences between their legal systems and South Africa's. "It is something one would have to reassess," Mr Hutchinson said.

Protest on refugees

THE National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles on Friday said it would protest to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees about the rights of returning exiles.

This decision was taken at the NCCR annual general meeting in Johannesburg on Friday. (330)

NCCR said it had emerged the memorandum of understanding signed between the UNHCR and the Government "was not legally binding and cannot accord returnees legally enforceable rights".

A total of 12 750 exiles had already been repatriated and a further 5 000 were expected to return in December. - *Sapa.*

Sowetan 3/8/92

EXCLUSIVE

DEATH PLOT

We're ready to take out ANC torturers, says squad of revenge exiles

Cipren 9/8/92

330

> ***"Bring the ANC leaders and cadres to justice or we will immediately proceed with our assassination campaign."***

By S'BU MNGADI

A NEWLY launched body known as the Returned Exiles Committee (REC) has drawn up a programme to assassinate leading ANC members.

In shock disclosures to City Press this week, it was revealed that the group, consisting mostly of former ANC detainees who broke away from the movement, intend working hand-in-hand with the Askaris.

The chilling scheme is designed as a vendetta against high-ranking ANC leaders and cadres implicated in atrocities in ANC detention camps outside the country.

The REC's assassination threat comes barely a week after an attempt was made on the life of the ageing Harry Gwala, ANC's Natal Midlands chief. Gwala managed to escape injury after his car was shot at during the mass action march in Edendale on Tuesday.

Two weeks ago there was another assassination attempt on SACP general-secretary Chris Hani. The former Umkhonto weSizwe (MK) chief-of-staff has been implicated in numerous torture claims in ANC detention camps.

In an interview with City Press at the Lindelani squatter camp, chairman of the newly formed group Pat Hlongwane said his organisation together with Askaris (turned former guerrillas of both MK and the Azanian Liberation Army) were on the verge of declaring war on the ANC.

Hlongwane, 33, revealed that about 200 Askaris and REC members had undergone "re-training" in Israel. They have all regrouped around the greater Durban area.

"The bulk of our members arrived back in Durban yesterday, fully retrained in guerrilla warfare and intelligence to afford us security to face the full might of the ANC," he said.

Hlongwane refused to say where in Durban the trained soldiers were based, citing security reasons.

Following the formation of the organisation last year, the Askaris asked him to recommend strong REC members to join them in re-training in Israel, Hlongwane claimed.

Some of their trained members formed part of the REC march through the streets of Durban yesterday to welcome the trained returnees.

About 600 people, mostly Inkatha-supporting squatters from Lindelani, marched to the ANC offices yesterday. Former ANC detainees present appeared to be armed.

Speaking to City Press, Hlongwane alleged he was tortured and severely beaten up by members of the ANC security department during his eight years in detention in Africa.

Yesterday's march marked the beginning of the campaign which could culminate in the assassination of ANC leaders and cadres who committed atrocities against detainees in exile, he warned.

Phase two, the former ANC guerrilla said, would entail a commission of inquiry into atrocities in ANC detention camps appointed by the rightwing Washington DC-based International Freedom Foundation.

"If the commission fails to bring the

■ To Page 2

P.T.O.

Exiles want revenge

■ From Page 1

ANC leaders and cadres to justice, we will immediately proceed with our assassination campaign.

"We are not going to shoot ANC members at random. Our targets will be ANC leaders and cadres who took part in our detention, torture and assault," he vowed.

Hlongwane said he did not think the assassination campaign was far off as he expected the commission, presided over by advocate RS Douglas SC, of Durban, to sit at the end of this month.

Joel Neshitendze, a member of the ANC's national executive committee, said Hlongwane's wartalk spoke for itself.

The ANC was interested to see how the SAP and the government would respond to an obvious threat of assassination reflected in Hlongwane's allegation, Neshitendze said.

The REC has offices in Lindelani, headquarters of Inkatha strongman Thomas Mandla Shabalala, whom the REC describes as "sympathetic".

Hlongwane presented to City Press a former ANC guerrilla who alleged the 14 Durban ANC members killed in a road accident in Tanzania while on their way to the airport to fly back home in February had spent time under ANC detention – and the REC therefore suspected the accident had been stage-managed.

The ANC this week dismissed this accusation as "wholly inaccurate".

Themba Kondile, 24, of Zwide in Port Elizabeth, said he was kept in detention in Uganda and Tanzania from early 1990 to February 20 this year.

The ex-ANC guerrilla and other exiles arrived back in SA on February 20.

Deportation of IFP man leaves many questions

330

Press 9/8/92

By MONWABISI NOMADOLO

MYSTERY surrounds the sudden deportation of high-ranking Inkatha official Bruce Anderson.

This week the government refused point blank to explain the action.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said Anderson was suspected of being involved in violence.

He said it was the public's right to know why the government had acted "in such a drastic fashion against a leading member of the IFP".

Reports meanwhile claimed Anderson was involved in arms smuggling for Inkatha.

Police could not confirm that he was arrested for arms possession shortly before he was deported.

Police spokeswoman Capt Ida van Zweel said Anderson entered SA with a passport on July 9 around 8.55 am and left on July 23.

"He was in possession of a temporary permit to stay in the country until July 30," Van Zweel said.

Newspaper reports claimed Anderson – former chairman of Inkatha's Hillbrow branch – was arrested on his return from the US where he met rightwing organisations bent on arming Inkatha.

Home Affairs spokesman Thomas Dreyer confirmed that Anderson was deported to the UK on July 17, but refused to state the reasons.

He said the department was unable to respond to speculation that Anderson was involved in arms smuggling for Inkatha.

A spokesman from the State President's office, Casper Venter, said the office had no knowledge of the deportation.



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Israel denies link with exiles

WILSON ZWANE

ISRAELI authorities yesterday distanced themselves from ANC dissidents who had threatened to eliminate ANC leaders, and police said they were investigating the matter.

A spokesman for the recently launched Returned Exiles Committee, Pat Hlongwane, said this week that members of his organisation, who were trained in Israel, would embark on the assassinations if results of an independent probe into ANC detention camps were unsatisfactory.

Israeli ambassador Zvi Gov-Ari distanced his country from the committee yesterday, saying it was "totally untrue" that members had received military training in Israel.

Police spokesman Capt Burger van Rooyen said police were investigating the committee's alleged threat to assassinate ANC leaders. He denied Askaris or any other policemen were involved in a plan to eliminate ANC leaders, as had been claimed.

Hlongwane had said the committee would not kill people "randomly", but would target those responsible for human rights abuses at former ANC camps in African countries.

Exiles threaten to form armed unit to fight ANC

DURBAN. — Returned exiles would form an armed unit to fight the ANC if demands for an independent commission of inquiry were ignored, Returned Exiles Committee chairman Mr Pat Hlongwane warned at the weekend. (330) CT 10/8/92

He spoke during a march on the ANC office in Durban by several hundred exiles demanding a full investigation into alleged atrocities committed at ANC camps.

The ANC called on the police to guard their office, but the march proceeded peacefully. — Sapa

PEOPLE'S LIVES *As Katiza Cebekhulu languishes in a prison, his family sits, waits and prays*

SOWETAN CLASSIFIED
The place to sell your goods to 1,7 million readers



PARENT'S PAIN *A mother's heart bleeds when she ponders where her son could be and prays daily for his safe return home:*

Mom's searing

Sowetan 10/8/92 (330)

By Ruth Bhengu

WHEN JOYCE Cebekhulu's eldest son, Katiza, left home to escape the violence that was ravaging the Natal Midlands, she thought he would be away for only a few months.

As soon as things settled down, Katiza would be back home.

Instead, the teenager who headed for Johannesburg ended up as a co-accused in the Winnie Mandela kidnap and assault trial and later fled the country.

To date Joyce has not seen her son. She has received neither letter nor message from him.

All she knows about Katiza is that he is somewhere in a Zambian prison.

In the three years since he has left Hammarsdale, Katiza has become known internationally. Various individuals and political or-

Self employed or inadequate pension with your job?



I never got round to saving for a pension – I try to get by on R345 a month.

Example of a pensioner receiving the current Government Old-Age Pension of R345 a month.



After 23 years in the plan I could get a lump sum of R134 644 and a pension of R45 465 a year.

Example of a 42 year old man paying an initial monthly contribution of R75.



At retirement I hope to have accumulated a capital sum of R1 097 924 of which I could take a cash sum of R365 974, and a pension of R123 655 per year for life.

Example of a man aged 34 paying an initial monthly contribution of R50.

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Scarlet pimpernel

SO MUCH has been said about Katiza Cebekhulu, yet so little is known about this young man who has earned the dubious title of a scarlet pimpernel. Cebekhulu (24) shot to prominence during the sensational Winnie Mandela kidnap and assault trial. He was one of the accused. But he did not stand trial. Instead he disappeared and is reported to be in a Zambian jail where he is being kept "for his own safety", according to the Zambian government. (330)

Among those who want him sent back to South Africa are the family of the slain health secretary of Azapo, Dr Abu Asvat, and the police who are re-opening investigations into Asvat's death.

Cebekhulu, who has linked Mrs Mandela to Asvat's death, could help the police and other interested parties tie a few loose ends.

Just before the trial in February he was seen with wounds on his head and an injured right arm.

He said he had been doused with boiling water and shot in the arm. Then he disappeared.

A month later Zambian journalists traced him to a hotel in Lusaka. He told reporters that ANC members had spirited him out of the country.

He was subsequently reported to be in a Zambian prison where the government kept him "for his own protection".

While Cebekhulu languishes in jail his distressed mother hopes and prays.

10/8/92 Sowetan

● *When it comes to family mealtimes there is always a sad, empty place at the table*

pain over her imprisoned son

Sowetan 10/10/92 (330)

'I wonder where he is and what he is eating'

ganisations are campaigning for his return to the country.

When Katiza left his home most young boys were fleeing their homes. Some sought refuge with relatives and friends in other parts of the country. Those who did not have relatives went away anyway.

Joyce Cebekulu takes up the story: "When Katiza told me he was going to Johannesburg, I was apprehensive. I don't know anybody there and neither did he. I have never been there. But any place was better than Hammarsdale.

"I did not hear from him for three months and I was thinking of going to the police when I read in the newspapers that he was involved in a trial.

"A few weeks before, a man who introduced himself as the Rev Mthombeni came and told us that Katiza was in hospital. He said my son was mentally disturbed and the doctors felt that it would better for him to see a member of the family.

Going to leave

"The priest promised to arrange accommodation for me in Johannesburg. We were going to leave the following day because he had some business to attend to in Durban.

"When he was supposed to fetch me we received a phone call from someone else who said the priest would not be coming after all. He said Katiza was arrested.

"I have read in the newspapers that Katiza lived in a manse with a Methodist priest called Paul Verryn and later at Mrs Winnie Mandela's house.

"None of those people have contacted me. I am a poor factory worker trying to make ends meet and raise three children on my own. I do not have the means to find my son.

"Sometimes when we are all sitting down to a meal, I think about the other child. I wonder where he is and what he is eating.

"I seldom allow myself to entertain such thoughts because even if I worry it won't change the situation. I only thank God that he is alive. If he is alive we might see him one day."



Joyce Cebekulu ... waits and prays

Police react to threats to kill ANC leaders

STAR 10/8/92

330

Staff Reporters

The police said yesterday they regarded threats by a newly launched body known as the Returned Exiles Committee (REC) to assassinate leading ANC members as "very serious" — and would not allow anyone to break the law.

According to a Sunday newspaper report, REC members claim to have teamed up with Askaris (guerillas who have switched sides) to assassinate ANC leaders and cadres implicated in atrocities in the organisation's detention camps outside the country if they were were not "brought to justice".

The report quoted REC leader Pat Hlongwane (33) as saying that about 200 Askaris and REC members had recently undergone "retraining" in Israel and were at present grouped in the Durban region.

Police Colonel Johan Mostert said last night the SAP would investigate the threats and "take the appropriate steps".

He told The Star that the incorporation of the Askaris or "turned ANC terrorists" into the police force had begun several years ago and had been completed.

And although some Askaris had left the force and rejoined the ANC, Colonel Mostert said, he did not know of any who had joined the REC.

"For some time now they have been fully fledged policemen. No SAP member has been sent to Israel for training or for retraining.

"The allegations are denied categorically," he said.

Colonel Mostert added that the police did, from time to time, receive information on threats to the lives of ANC members. In such cases, steps were taken to warn such individuals of the dangers.

Spokesmen for the ANC could not be reached for comment last night.

Up to 14 000 small firms creating 100 000 jobs is the aim

UN cash to ease plight of exiles

By Michael Chester

STAR 11/8/92 (330)

Thousands of former political exiles are to be given loans from United Nations funds to launch their own small business ventures.

As many as 14 000 new mini-firms are expected to be created under the scheme, which the planners estimate should generate jobs for 100 000 unemployed workers.

Cash from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees has been ploughed into a special development fund set up by the National Co-ordinating Committee for Repatriation. The NCCR has, in turn, signed a contract to make the scheme a joint operation with the Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC), which will administer the fund, and offer basic advice and training.

The project will be set in motion with an initial R1 million allocation for loans of up to R6 000 — expected to create about 2 000 new business enterprises.

The scheme aims at expanding the number of new businesses launched to at least 14 000.

The launch of the scheme coincides with warnings from the SBDC of dramatic cutbacks in the normal flow of loans to budding entrepreneurs because of sharp reductions in Government subsidies for its loan programme.

SBDC managing director Dr Ben Vosloo said the Government had chopped state assistance from R100 million to less than R8 million in the 1992 Budget.

Slashed

The SBDC had already been forced to reduce new loans by 30 percent and the total could be slashed by half unless substantial new funds were injected.

Unfortunately, the cutbacks had had to be made at a moment when applications from potential new small businessmen were pouring in at more than 2 000 a day — double the rate of a year ago.

Under the scheme for former exiles, once applications have been evaluated and approved, loans will be allocated through the SBDC's six regional offices — in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Bloemfontein and Pretoria — and its branches in Pietersburg, Nelspruit and East London.

Dr Vosloo said: "The corporation is pleased to be able to make its infrastructure and countrywide network of facilities available to the NCCR.

The limited number of new entrepreneurs entering the economic arena by setting up new businesses is one of the major factors restricting economic growth. Hopefully, this kind of initiative will help to fill the gap.

NCCR head of development Archie Abrahams added: "Returnees come from a wide range of backgrounds, ranging from highly educated professionals to both skilled and unskilled workers. Many are experiencing problems with repatriation because they have no appropriate skills.

"Some of the professional people are experiencing problems because they have foreign qualifications that are not recognised here."

UN cash added to business plan to create jobs for returned exiles

330 BIDAY 12/8/92

LOANS for more than 700 proposed small business ventures in SA from UN funds are being assessed as part of an initiative to create employment for returned exiles and former political prisoners, officials confirmed yesterday.

A special loan scheme set up at the end of June by the National Co-ordinating Committee for Repatriation (NCCR) received a cash injection of R1m from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and is being operated in conjunction with the Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC).

NCCR technical projects advisor Uffe Hansen said the scheme was attracting a rapidly increasing number of applicants and 100 projects were already on stream. They were processing 700 applications.

"Refugees don't just come back with half empty suitcases ... they have a lot of skills," he said.

Under the scheme, the NCCR and SBDC jointly evaluate the viability of the proposed ventures. Once approved, the SBDC administers project financing.

The NCCR estimates the value of received loan applications at more than R3m, and that work for thousands of jobless returnees and former political prisoners can be generated.

SBDC MD Ben Vosloo is excited by the scheme as it is encouraging entrepreneurship at a time of funding cutbacks.

"We have been concerned at the limited number of entrepreneurs entering the economy, but hopefully this scheme will be able to fill part of that gap," he said.

The NCCR makes loans available through the SBDC to returnees and ex-political prisoners to a maximum amount of R6 000 an individual.

"We're trying to introduce returnees to reality and we're doing it in a soft way ... 20% of the loan is given as a start-off grant and the other 80% is paid back as a loan."

Loans have to be repaid into a revolving fund by the end of 1993, and ventures will be given a three-month trial period.

There is a wide range of proposals.

"Some people are also trying to set up co-operatives, which were quite successful in Tanzania," he said. — Sapa.

Man with a difficult mission

■ Returned Exiles Committee chairman Patrick Hlongwane makes many people feel uneasy:

Sowetan 12/8/92 330

By Ruth Bhengu

THE chairman of the Returned Exiles Committee (REC), Mr Patrick Hlongwane, is a man with a mission.

The only problem is that his mission makes many people uneasy.

In fact most South Africans, including the ANC and the South African Government, would rather he vanished into thin air.

Hlongwane (33) startled television viewers again on Sunday night when he announced that his organisation would hound members of the ANC and kill them if they were not brought to book for the atrocities he alleged they committed in their prison camps.

He also told the *Sowetan* that his organisation would team up with anyone who is anti-communist and anti-ANC to bring the ANC to its knees.

Hlongwane, who has been given refuge by the Inkatha Freedom Party at Lindelani, says he is not a member of the organisation but he will fight to protect the "Zulu nation".

"The ANC and its allies are involved in a conspiracy to eliminate the Zulu nation. They are afraid that Zulus will outnumber them. We will do anything to protect Zulus," said Hlongwane.

This seems to be a diversion from his usual fiery speeches on human rights. Since he and 31 other ANC dissidents came back to the country in February last year, Hlongwane has campaigned vigorously to get leaders like Chris Hani, Joe Mabuza and Joe Nhlanhla to be brought to court and tried for what he calls "crimes against humanity".

> **"The ANC and its allies are involved in a conspiracy to eliminate the Zulu nation"**

He has lobbied human rights organisations to open an inquiry into the ANC detention camps in Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania and Uganda.

The ANC has appointed its own commission of inquiry into its prison camps headed by Advocate Louis Skweyiya.

Hlongwane's REC wants an independent inquiry. One of the organisations making arrangements for an independent commission of inquiry is the International Freedom Forum based in Washington.

Hlongwane says he will not rest until his former captors have been punished. He insists that he was not a South African Government spy when he left the country and was arrested by the ANC.

"I left the country because I was opposed to the Freedom Charter and I wanted to meet Oliver Tambo. Instead I was thrown into detention camps and accused of being an enemy agent. I was tortured over and over," said Hlongwane.

"In 1990 I went on a hunger strike for 31 days and had to be taken to a military hospital in Uganda. Thereafter I appeared before a tribunal and was sentenced to 18 years hard labour," he said.

Hlongwane was, however, released soon after and sent home.

The ANC's Mr Saki Macozoma describes Hlongwane as "some kind of a loony".

"I know him well because he comes from the same area as I do in Port Elizabeth."

TOMORROW: A survivor of the torture describes his ordeal with Angolan ants.

NEWS ANALYSIS *ANC detainees vow action against torturers ● TV viewers startled by threats*



Chris Hani ... Returned exiles want him punished.

Attempt on Hani denied

By Ruth Bhengu
Investigations Staff

■ REVENGE MISSION *Chief Patrick Hlongwane says there are attempts to kill members of the Returned Exile Committee, who have moved to wipe out ANC leaders:*

Sowetan 12/8/92

FORMER ANC detainees who have vowed to kill their former captors have denied responsibility for recent assassination attempts on some of the organisation's leaders.

Instead they have charged the organisation with trying to "wipe them out".

Chairman of the Natal based Returned Exiles Committee (REC) Mr Patrick Hlongwane said the ANC had appointed a former head of the security forces in Angola, known only as Lawrence, to lead a hit squad to assassinate all members of his organisation.

"I don't know what Lawrence's real name is but I know that he was Alfred Nzo's bodyguard and was head of security in Luanda until 1988.

"If there is anyone in the ANC who can kill us, it is Lawrence. He knows our faces and our real names.

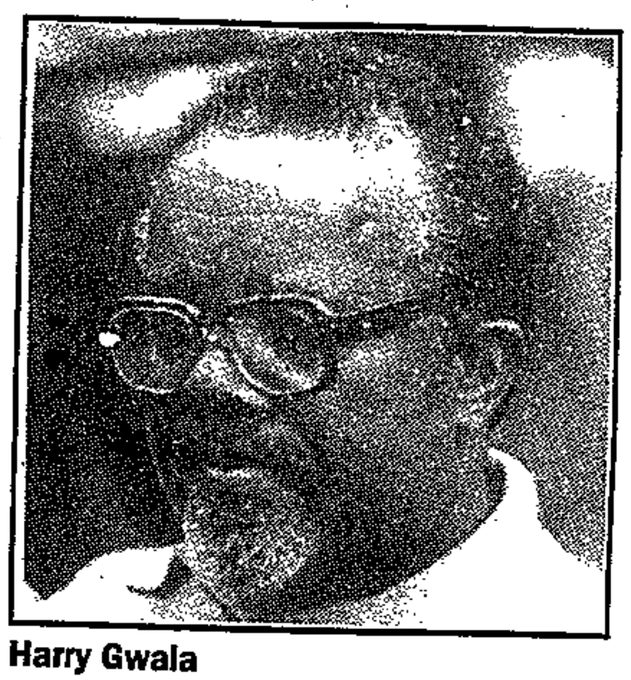
"He transported us from Zambia to Angola's Novasta La Sau. He was responsible for the prison where Wynand du Toit was held.

"Lawrence is also highly trained and vicious. He is looking for us but we are also looking for him," said Hlongwane.

Hlongwane claimed his committee had received information from its sources within the ANC. He said they were Bongani Malinga and Nhlanhla Mchunu, two former prisoners who briefly denounced the ANC but later returned to the organisation.

Hlongwane has said the REC recently formed a military wing which will wipe out ANC leaders who participated in or ordered their torture in detention camps.

Responding to whether REC was involved in the recent attempts on the lives of ANC's Harry Gwala and the SACP's Chris Hani, Hlongwane said when his organisation embarked on any "operation" they would take responsibility for it.



Harry Gwala

The ANC's Natal Midlands chief, Gwala, managed to escape injury after his car was shot at during the mass action march in Edendale on Tuesday. Two weeks ago the SACP general secretary, Hani, survived an assassination attempt.

UN funds jobs for returnees

CT 12/10/92

JOHANNESBURG. — Loans from UN funds for more than 700 small business ventures are being assessed to create jobs for returned exiles and former political prisoners. 330

A special ~~loan~~ scheme set up by the National Co-ordinating Committee for Repatriation, working with the Small Business Development Corporation, has received R1 million from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

NCCR technical projects adviser Mr Uffe Hansen said 100 projects were already on stream. A further 700 applications were being processed.

The NCCR and SBDC jointly evaluate proposed ventures. Project financing is administered by the SBDC.

The NCCR provides loans through the SBDC to a maximum of R6 000 each — 20% as a grant and 80% as a loan. — Sapa

NEWS FEATURE Returnee not allowed to live at home because of alleged ANC threats

An exile at home

■ NO RETURN Forbidden home is 10 minutes away:

By Ruth Bhengu

CHARLETON MAVUNDLA is recuperating from a hernia operation.

A few months ago, he received treatment for his kidneys which he says are "giving in".

Under normal circumstances Mavundla would be at home enjoying the loving concern of family and friends. But Mavundla has not lived a normal life for four years.

After surviving three years in ANC detention camps in Mozambique, Zambia and Uganda, he came home to be exiled again.

A group of people he identifies as Umkhonto we Sizwe members told him he had 12 hours to leave town because he had exposed the ANC.

Mavundla is a dissident from the ANC. His only ambition is to see to it that officials of the organisation who ordered his torture and that of other former prisoners of the ANC are brought to book.

He is one of the Returned Exiles Committee members who have sought refuge at the offices of an Inkatha official in Lindelani township a few kilometres from his parents' house.

12 hours to leave

"It would not take me 10 minutes to walk home but I can't go there. My family cannot come here because it would not be safe," says Mavundla.

"Two days after I had arrived home from Uganda, a group of MK members came and told me I had 12 hours to leave the township. They said I had exposed the ANC," he said.

The Durban-born Mavundla left South Africa for Swaziland in 1987 to join the ANC.

He later went to Mozambique where he was questioned extensively about his activities in South Africa.

"They told me they suspected I was a captain in the SAP security branch. I was told to write down all the names of the South African agents I knew.

"They started to hit me and insisted that I admit I was an agent of the South African Government. Later they tortured me again in Lusaka in a safe house where I was asked to write another biography."

Later he was transferred to Quatro in Angola where he was made to: Squat on the floor carrying a 60 litre steam pot for hours while beaten with a sjambok; given pork fat to smear on his body and left in the bush to be eaten by ants; kept in isolation for three weeks, the only contact with human beings being in torture sessions; kept in a dark room where leaking pipes flooded the room.

While the dissidents see themselves as the injured parties, the ANC dismisses them as sellouts who have allowed themselves to be used by the Government.



Charleton Mavundla ... survived three years in ANC detention camps.

You can't understand the BLUES if you've never been

Puzzle over expulsion

Sowetan 14/8/92

■ Rumours that immigrant is involved in arms smuggling:

By Victor Tsuai

THE deportation of the former Inkatha Freedom Party member, Mr Bruce Anderson, deepened further yesterday when the Department of Internal Affairs insisted it would not reveal reasons behind its action.

Further inquiries by the *Sowetan* and the African National Congress as to why the authorities would not disclose reasons in the interests of the public met with a firm "No" from the department's spokesman, Mr Thomas Dreyer.

According to ANC spokesman Mr Carl Niehaus at first Anderson was perceived to be welcome by the Department of Internal Affairs.

Niehaus said: "Now that he is seen not to be welcome, they see fit to cover up for him. We believe that Andersen was involved in activities that are highly embarrassing. (330)

Anderson was deported from the country on July 17 after being declared persona non grata. He was a senior member of the IFP and one of its representatives at Codesa.

Sowetan has been reliably informed that Andersen's deportation could have been as a result of "criminal activities" possibly linked to arms smuggling.

IFP man linked to gun running

W/Mail 14 - 20/8/92 330

By EDDIE KOCH

A SELF-CONFESSED arms smuggler has implicated Bruce Anderson, the white Inkatha official deported from South Africa last month, in a racket that involved smuggling AK47 rifles out of Mozambique into South Africa.

The gun-runner says Anderson acquired about 40 AK47 rifles and "a few anti-personnel mines" from contacts in Mozambique and then arranged, through a middleman in Swaziland, for the consignment to be dropped off at a shop in kwaMashu township near Durban.

The Weekly Mail's source claims to have personally supervised arrangements for Anderson's cargo of weapons to be transported from Mozambique to Natal.

The Department of Home Affairs has refused to comment on the reasons for Anderson's sudden deportation to England last month. Inkatha declines to say why their official was booted out of the country. And British officials remain tight-lipped about Anderson's expulsion.

Asked if the Inkatha official's expulsion was linked to gun-running, Home Affairs' Chris Pretorius said: "We do not give reasons, as you know, for people being deported."

But sources close to Mozambican intelligence this week confirmed that Anderson had close ties with Renamo rebels in Mozambique and has long been suspected of involvement in the movement of weapons from that country into South Africa.

Anderson also visited Washington last year where he made contact with a number of rightwing movements and inquired about the possibility of purchasing weapons.

Mozambican intelligence sources added that President Joaquim Chissano discussed the issue of arms smuggling between the two countries with President FW de Klerk when the two leaders met at the opening of the new Polana Hotel in Maputo last month.

"De Klerk said he would take action against anyone who was supporting Renamo from South African soil if concrete details were supplied to him," a leading Frelimo member told *The Weekly Mail*.

British diplomats, who ask not to be named, say they are also certain that the expulsion was related to the Inkatha official's involvement in gun-running.

Anderson was the chairman of Inkatha's Sandton branch and a delegate for the Zulu movement at Codesa. He also served on an interim dispute resolution committee in Alexandra township.

He came to South Africa in 1981 after being convicted of fraud in Zimbabwe where he lived for a number of years. Anderson became a confidante of Renamo leader Alfonso Dhlakama as well as Ndabaningi Sithole, Zimbabwe's rebel nationalist leader.

He was also a member of Britain's neo-fascist National Front before he emigrated to Rhodesia in the late 1970s.

Anderson was declared a persona non grata on July 17 this year and was given a one-way ticket to England on that day. It is believed he will be attending a reunion meeting for members of the Rhodesian special forces in London this weekend.

Exile confessed he was a police spy, says ANC

W|Mail 14/8 - 20/8/92 (330)

The returned exile who recently threatened to assassinate African National Congress leaders told the ANC, during interrogation, that he had worked for the police for seven years. By **LINDA RULASHE**

THE African National Congress claims it has detailed information proving controversial returnee Patrick Hlongwane was a police operative.

Hlongwane denied the charge in a television interview this week. Police have denied he is or was one of their agents.

But, says the ANC Intelligence Department, according to a 1987 confession he made while being interrogated by the movement in Lusaka, Hlongwane collaborated with the South African Police security branch for about seven years.

The ANC has supplied *The Weekly Mail* with a copy of the confession. Hlongwane has not denied that he made the confession, but says it was made under duress and that he gave information his questioners were likely to believe.

"The subject, Harvery Maringa alias Patrick Mncedisi Dlongwana," the confession begins, "is a trained and experienced enemy agent." The document notes that "being detected and later confirmed by comrades who knew his ... background, it was thus easy for him to confess" and that "since we started our investigation, the subject was ... willing to co-operate and furnish us with whatever details we needed".

The document includes extensive information on Hlongwane's tasks as a police informer, such as the surveillance and infiltration of progressive organisations in Port Elizabeth, the training he was given in the use of certain firearms and surveillance equipment , and payments he received for various missions.

According to the document, Hlongwane, known to the ANC as Dlongwana, first collaborated with the police in 1977 when he was arrested in Port Elizabeth with other students for holding demonstrations and boycotting classes. He was released, the document notes, after revealing identities of students actively behind the boycott.

In 1980 Hlongwane, whose police code number is given as 446/8 (it was later altered to OPJ 446/8), agreed to testify against Mzamo Madolwane and Mzwabantu Bedesho after the three were charged with the illegal possession of explosives. He was paid R5 by police and given a pair of canvas shoes, according to the ANC.

The document states that Hlongwane was formally recruited to the police force in July 1980 by a Constable Buzana of the special branch headquarters in Port Elizabeth. His handlers included a Colonel Van Rooyen of the Brighton police station, who instructed him to form a pseudo-revolutionary organisation, Roots, and special branch policemen Sergeant Swarte, Warrant Officer Momberg, a Lieutenant Smuts and a Captain Roelofse.

During this time, the confession continues, he reported student plans to petrol-bomb government property, assisted in arresting eight students and subsequently turned state witness. Some of the students were jailed for three years.

The document mentions a number of violent police operations in which Hlongwane said he took part. In September 1980, he was charged with shooting a girl, known only as "Nompumelelo", in the thigh after accompanying police on a search-arrest operation of two youths in Port Elizabeth townships.

Three years later, the confession continues, Hlongwane used a bayonet to stab to death a teenager, Mzulisi Gxuma, in a Port Elizabeth shebeen after Gxuma called him a sellout.

Meanwhile, in 1981, he and a Pan Africanist Congress member, Mzwandile Maqhina, had been instructed to form Roots, whose task was to oppose progressive and mass democratic organisations; sow confusion; mount a disinformation and malicious propaganda campaign against prominent leaders; and force boycotting students back to classes. Roots was also told to disrupt and disperse Port Elizabeth Black Congress (Pebco) meetings by force while wearing balaclavas and enforce order at bus queues, cinemas and soccer matches.

The ANC says Hlongwane's infiltration of mass democratic movements was immense. According to the organisation, he spied on such groups as Pebco, the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress (Peyco) and the Congress of South African Students (Cosas).



Chris Hani 'admits camp atrocities'

He successfully infiltrated Peyco where he was made a cultural officer, frequently reporting to a Sergeant Swarts about what transpired during meetings.

The confession says he also planned the kidnapping and assassination of prominent leaders of the mass democratic movement such as then-Cosas president Lulu Johnson, journalist Mono Badela and president of the eastern Cape branch of the United Democratic Front, Edgar Ngoyi.

Hlongwane said he also underwent training in the use of firearms and surveillance. During July and August of 1980, he was trained by a Constable Van Vuuren at the Queenstown police shooting range in the use of a 9mm pistol and "how to take on positions". Hlongwane also underwent a three-week course on night photography at Port Elizabeth's special branch headquarters in September 1982. The course was taught by Momberg.

According to the document, Hlongwane was trained in using walkie talkies and bugging devices in 1983 during a two-day course in Port Elizabeth run by Lieutenant Dion Niewoudt and Sergeant Freddy van Dyk, while a year later he was trained at Port Elizabeth's Warmer police shooting range by a Major Linda to use an R1 rifle.

It was after his photography course, according to the ANC document, that Hlongwane "was infiltrated inside Maseru, Lesotho, to photograph ANC targets, ie residential areas". In December 1982 he participated in a South African Defence Force raid, pinpointing targets for the raiding party.

From February 16 1983 to some time in April, he then infiltrated the ranks of the ANC in Lesotho to assesss the extent of the raid. Registering himself as an ANC member, he gave daily 9am reports to Momberg at the special branch headquarters about ANC members, their cars, houses and their general activities.

Hlongwane was sent to Lusaka in December 1986, according to the confession, by three policemen from the Germiston special branch — a Warrant Officer Van Dyk, a Sergeant Mogoai and a Captain Smith — with instructions to study the ANC, then return to South Africa and report to the nearest police station.

It was here that he was arrested.

According to the document, for his external missions Hlongwane was offered R3 000. He intially received a monthly salary of R100 in 1980 for spying, but this was increased to R120 in 1981 and then R150.

For vigilante activities, he received a monthly salary of R300 and was promised a car and house in Bophuthatswana for his last assignment.

Reacting, police denied Hlongwane had ever been an SAP agent, saying he was a "well-trained terrorist who somehow angered his superiors". Police rejected the allegations of his training at the hands of the SAP "with the contempt they deserve", adding that other ANC allegations were "totally false".

Senior ANC officer will bear the blame

W/Mail 14/8 – 20/8/92 330

A senior African National Congress office-bearer is expected to be named as the chief culprit in the abuse of detainees in exile.

By **ANTON HARBER**

THE ANC's inquiry into the treatment of detainees in its camps in exile will expose shocking abuses and put the burden of blame on a senior office-bearer currently working in the organisation's headquarters.

Mzwai Piliso, head of human resources for the African National Congress, was chief of security and a national executive committee member when the abuses occurred and has been directly implicated in some of the assaults on prisoners.

Piliso said yesterday: "I have no guilty conscience ... I carried out instructions as best I could under the circumstances of the time."

However, though the commission of inquiry has been criticised for lack of independence, its report is expected to put pressure on the ANC to take disciplinary action against Piliso.

Piliso was relieved of his post as chief of security and his entire department was closed down at the ANC's 1985 conference in Kabwe, Tanzania, after the allegations of abuse of prisoners began to emerge. But no further action was taken against him and he is presently responsible for administering ANC training programmes, and bursary and other study schemes.

The report is expected to clear Piliso's successor, current head of security Joe Nhlanhla, and military leaders Chris Hani and Joe Modise of responsibility for the abuses. The evidence that emerged backed their claims that they had "cleaned up" the way the camps were run after taking over from Piliso.

The inquiry was effectively an internal one: it was appointed by ANC president Nelson Mandela and two of the three commissioners are ANC members. It was also hamstrung by the refusal of members of the Returned Exiles Committee, now aligned to Inkatha, to give evidence.

However, there are indications that the commissioners, concerned about their credibility, are determined to make the report hard-hitting. It is understood that they were horrified at some of the testimony they heard from 17 former ANC detainees, including evidence about detention without any form of trial for up to five years and gross physical abuse of prisoners.

The commissioners — Gilbert Marcus, Louis Skweyiya and B Mabandla — finished their hearings this week and are currently writing their report. It will go to Mandela and then be released, since part of the terms of reference of the inquiry is that it should be made public.

They are expected to recommend that action be taken against the culprits and that the organisation consider some form of compensation for the victims. They are also expected to suggest that their report not be the end of the matter and that there should be further inquiries.

Interviewed yesterday, Piliso said the inquiry was only important to those who did not understand the situation the ANC was in at the time of the abuses. "We were in a certain state at the time. We were a movement in struggle and had to confront certain problems. It (the ANC) had to have an attitude towards those things. We are in a different period now," he said.

"Over 500 of our cadres were poisoned in the camps and it was very fortunate that no one died as was intended. Five South African Air Force aeroplanes bombed the place and destroyed every building. This was the situation we were in.

"The commission is important for those who do not understand this setting. For the rest of us, it is of no importance," he said.

Asked his view on a recent admission by Hani that there had been abuses in the camps, Piliso said: "I don't care what he says ... If you are convinced in yourself that you carried out instructions as best you can, that is all that matters."

Asked if he feared disclipinary action, he replied: "If you had a certain responsibility given to you by the movement, if you believe you did everything possible to do that successfully, what happens afterwards does not really matter. I am convinced I did as best as I could under the conditions that pertained at the time."

About whether he regretted what he had done in the camps, he said: "I have no guilty conscience." Asked if it was true that he had personally taken part in physical abuse, he said: "I don't think there is a single one of them (detainees) who can say that I did."

The ANC's response to the report will play a critical role in deciding whether the organisation is able to put to rest the controversy over the treatment of detainees, which has plagued the organisation since its unbanning. Already the inquiry has drawn flak from other political organisations and the rightwing International Freedom Foundation has set up its own inquiry under Durban advocate RC Douglas. This inquiry, however, is likely to be seen as no less partial than the ANC one.

Douglas has disputed criticism of his inquiry, saying that the fact that the IFF has instructed him will have no effect on his findings: "The fact that they have initiated it means nothing to me. I will do my job as a professional.

"I am a pretty independent soul. I have done work for the ANC in Natal and made findings favourable to them and unfavourable to Inkatha."

The ANC's inquiry, Douglas said, was fundamentally flawed: "They have breached the fundamental rule that you cannot judge yourself."

Some ANC members, however, believe their own inquiry could present an opportunity to deal with the problem in the way that their counterparts in Namibia never did.

Just this week, Africa Watch of New York released a report stating that Namibia still had not healed the wounds of war because of the reluctance of both Swapo and South Africa to come clean on the abuses of the past.

The ANC is in a comparatively fortunate position in that, unlike Swapo, its most senior leaders — such as Mandela and general secretary Cyril Ramaphosa — were not in exile at the time and therefore cannot be implicated in any way. They therefore have an interest in putting to rest a problem that is not of their making.

NEW CONTROVERSY OVER TORTURE IN ANC CAMP...

A returnee tells why he can't forgive the ANC

W\Mail 14/8 – 20/8/92

Accused of being a police spy, returned exile Patrick Hlongwane counters that his confession was forced out of him when he was tortured in an African National Congress camp. By **LINDA RULASHE**

RETURNED exiles committee leader Patrick Hlongwane is a bitter man on a personal vendetta. Bent on making the African National Congress pay for the harsh treatment he received in its detention camps, Hlongwane this week appeared on television threatening to assassinate high-ranking officials and cadres in retaliation for atrocities committed in the camps.

He is also furious about the "false allegations" of his being a police spy.

But the ANC has a documented confession which paints a very different picture.

In an interview with *The Weekly Mail* this week Hlongwane said the "confession", which claims to reveal the true extent of his police connections, was given while he was "under pressure" because he feared for his life — "I wanted to satisfy them." He gave his interrogators "information I knew they would believe".

"They think they are intelligent but they are in fact stupid."

He has challenged the ANC to make its intelligence report available to a commission or neutral body made up of, among others, Amnesty International, the South African Council of Churches, the United Nations, International Freedom Foundation and the Organisation for African Unity.

He was also "willing to point out the graves of those murdered by the ANC in exile, which has already been admitted to by the ANC through (Umkhonto weSizwe) chief of staff Siphiwe Nyanda".

Then — he believes — all the allegations ever made about him will backfire in the ANC's face. "It has backfired already," he said, referring to the admission by Nyanda and South African Communist Party general secretary and former Umkhonto weSizwe commander, Chris Hani, of camp atrocities.

Hlongwane said he had "offered his life" to organisations such as the Port Elizabeth Black Congress (Pebco) in 1979, eventually becoming an organiser. However, the ANC document reports that Pebco was just one of the organisations he infiltrated in the eastern Cape.

He is guilt-ridden, believing that his mother died in a 1985 petrol bomb attack by comrades "because of my political involvement. She was never involved in politics", he said.

He lays the blame squarely on the ANC, saying: "I don't care if I was to die at the hands of the ANC, because their hands are full of my mother's blood."

Fuelling allegations of police collusion, the Returned Exiles Committee (REC) has set up offices in Lindelani outside Durban at the residence of Inkatha leader Thomas Shabalala who has been "sympathetic" to their plight.

Born in Port Elizabeth where it is alleged most of his work as an operative took place, Hlongwane said he was not willing to reveal his background because he feared that part of his life would be distorted by the media.

"Besides, I do not see why I should go back as my mother was killed following instructions by the ANC." He sarcastically added: "If you want to know more, go to the ANC"

The little he would reveal was that he joined the South African Students Movement while schooling in Port Elizabeth and is "a product of black consciousness".

Talking about his time in ANC camps — of which he says he still bears the political scars — Hlongwane said he was made to take off his clothes and stand in a cell for the whole night in water up to his waist.

"The next day, my left hand was put in boiling tar and I was burnt with hot tea. There were times when I was punished with no water or food for three days.

"Shots were fired next to me and I was then forced to sign the confession."

Hlongwane said he was later transferred to Novastlasau, the central prison in Luanda, Angola where he was kept for three weeks on death row.

When transferred to an ANC safe house, he said he witnessed police spy Olivia Forsyth being "treated as a slave.

"We couldn't communicate but I am prepared to testify that she was beaten up day and night. She was ill treated like me. I read about her after she escaped," he said.

Hlongwane said he was again transferred to Quatro in the northern part of Angola where he was "deprived of his right to get food, movement and to voice my feelings.

"We used to eat half-cooked beans from Cuba, rotten mielie-meal from the Soviet Union and were forced to eat monkeys, snakes and dogs."

Hlongwane has sent letters to the Goldstone Commission and the state president, calling for a meeting to explain why he made his assassination threat.

"Over 200 parents who are looking for their children have come to me since last year December," he said.

The International Freedom Foundation (IFF), a rightwing Washington-based pressure group, has claimed that more than 500 people were still being held in these camps and that detainees had been tortured or executed. In July, the organisation instructed advocate RS Douglas to conduct an inquiry into alleged torture, murder and other human rights violations in these camps.

Douglas, who has consulted various organisations such as Amnesty International and Red Cross International, said he would be hearing evidence from the end of August.

"Maybe then the truth will come out and justice will be done."

Hlongwane said if that failed to bring ANC cadres "to justice", REC's men would start their own assassination campaign as threatened. He announced last weekend that 200 former exiles had undergone training in Israel and had infiltrated ANC ranks around Durban.

His threats have been linked to recent assassination attempts of fiery ANC Natal Midlands leader, Harry Gwala, who escaped death after gunmen fired on his car in Edendale near Maritzburg last Tuesday. His deputy, Reggie Hadebe, was wounded in another gun attack on a funeral in which an ANC official was killed nearly two weeks ago.

We never trained anti-ANC group, says Israel

STAR 15/8/92

JOE LOUW

THE Israeli ambassador to South Africa has dismissed claims made by Returned Exiles Committee chairman Pat Hlongwane that his "army" of 200 former guerillas was trained in Israel.

The "army" is reportedly ready and waiting to assassinate ANC leaders.

"The allegations by the REC's Pat Hlongwane that members of his Askaris have undergone training in Israel are totally false," said ambassador Zvi Gov-Ari.

"Whatever the reasons, intentions or motivations behind these allegations, Israel distances itself from them."

Hlongwane, a controversial 33-year-old returnee who has said he was detained and tortured repeatedly by the ANC while in exile, dropped a bombshell during a TV interview last week when he said his organisation was intent on killing ANC leaders if they were not brought to book for alleged atrocities in prison camps.

The police said yesterday they had completed an investigation into his threats and had handed TV recordings of his utterances to the Attorney-General.

This week Hlongwane repeated the threats to the Saturday Star — and revealed a possible connection with the Inkatha Freedom Party by speaking from the stronghold of IFP national committee member Thomas Mandla Tshabalala, who he said was "my friend, my comrade and my father".

Hlongwane refused to comment on the Israeli Embassy's denial of his claims. "I have support from all over the world," he said, "and I will work with anybody who is anti-communist and anti-ANC."

Hlongwane admitted having received aid from the International Freedom Foundation, a right-wing organisation based in Washington.

SACP general-secretary Chris Hani, one of the leaders mentioned by Hlongwane, said he was "a fool, but a dangerous fool".

ANC sources say Hlongwane is a police spy who, because of his activities, cannot return to his hometown of Port Elizabeth. They claim Hlongwane was part of the 1982 commando raid in Maseru, Lesotho, in which 42 people were shot dead.

Hlongwane denied he was ever a police spy or had taken part in the raid.

He also denied being a member of the IFP. He said his stay with Tshabalala, who has been identified as an Inkatha "warlord" and in complete control of Lindelani, 25 km north of Durban, was temporary.

Tshabalala, Hlongwane said, was "more than a comrade — I die where he dies". He said the REC was not a political organisation, nor did he see himself as a national leader.

"When we get satisfaction and redress from the ANC," he said, "all of my men will disband and everyone can follow whatever political organisation he wishes — even those who want to return to the ANC."

Rector urged: Quit Broeders

S|Times [C|metro] 16/8/92

THE controversy over the rector of the University of Stellenbosch's alleged membership of the Afrikaner Broederbond has flared into the open again after a demand by the student newspaper, Die Matie, that he resign from the secret organisation.

The call, made in a hard-hitting editorial in the latest edition of Die Matie, is the strongest stand the newspaper has taken against the university administration.

Prof Andreas van Wyk's membership of the Broederbond was like a "salty finger pressing on the wound of apartheid," Matie editor, Mr Dirk van Eeden, said in the signed editorial.

The rector's resignation from the secret society would "symbolically help to heal the wounds caused by apartheid" and serve to establish the university as the democratic institution it ought to be, he said.

Prof Van Wyk, said to be a senior member of the Broederbond, was apparently in the running early this year, to succeed Prof Peter de Lange as head of the organisation.

Prof De Lange was re-elected to the post.

Prof Van Wyk has consistently refused to admit or deny that he is a member of the Broederbond.

"My door is open to members of staff and students who want to discuss matters relating to the university," is the only comment he has made.

Prof Van Wyk, who was unanimously elected as rector by the university's senate, took up his post early this year. He is popular with both students and staff.

He is seen as the "best man for the job", but has been tainted by his alleged membership of the secret organisation, says Die Matie.

"But a small stone can make even the most comfortable shoe uncomfortable," it commented.



ANDREAS VAN WYK
'My door is open'

By EVELYN HOLTZHAUSEN

In his editorial, Mr Van Eeden said that, in an interview with Die Matie in October last year, ANC President Mr Nelson Mandela said he believed the Broederbond was the "think-tank" which initiated the reforms adopted by the National Party.

Impede

This, said Mr Van Eeden, was an awesome (bewonderenswaardige) turnabout in Broederbond thinking, especially as the organisation has traditionally promoted discrimination on the basis of race, sex and language.

White Afrikaners, he said, had for too long acted as "fathers" to all the people of South Africa by telling them what was good for them.

This had altered on February 2, 1990, when President FW de Klerk had called on all South Africans to take part in the political process.

"The Government, the Broederbond and the University should not act to impede this emancipation."

Mr Van Eeden said the Broederbond carried the symbolic weight (las) of the past.

No other member of the organisation carried this burden more heavily than the rector of the University of Stellenbosch, he added.

The university, he said, had taken the intellectual lead in the early justification of the apartheid ideology.

The wounds of apartheid will not be fully healed, therefore, until the university rejects apartheid and the hierarchy responsible for the birth and early years of apartheid.

● Student members of the Conservative Party at the university have also called on Prof Van Wyk to resign from the Broederbond.

They claim the organisation plays an instrumental role in the selection of professors for senior university posts.

These professors, they claim, then use their influence to impose the process of reform on students and influence university policy.

● The hand of the Broederbond was seen to be behind a recent decision to have Afrikaans entrenched as the "official" language of the university.

In spite of being strongly opposed by staff and students the "language clause" was accepted and made law when the University of Stellenbosh (Private) Bill was passed during the last session of Parliament.

Mandela to attend memorial

ANC president Nelson Mandela and Mrs Graca Machel, widow of the late Mozambican president Samora Machel, will be among the guests at a two-day colloquim at the University of the Western Cape.

The event is to mark the 10th anniversary of the death of Ruth First, a prominent ANC member and the wife of SA Communist Party leader Joe Slovo. She was killed by a letter bomb in her office in Maputo on August 17 1982.

Mr Mandela will deliver the keynote address tomorrow night at a special ceremony where an award will be presented to a senior journalist for "reportage characterised by exceptional initiative and courage in the spirit of Ruth First's work".

Mrs Machel, a former Mozambican minister of education, will present a paper at the colloquim tomorrow morning.

Other speakers at the two-day seminar, which deals with "The possibilities of radical transformation in Southern Africa after negotiations", include the ANC's Albie Sachs, Thozamile Botha and Frene Ginwala, and the SACP's Jeremy Cronin.

Some of the issues to be discussed include education, local government, health, the media, trade unions and the role of women.

The colloquim will be opened by UWC rector, Professor Jakes Gerwel.

S|Times [C|M] 16/8/92

Academics join forces

S|Times [C|M] 16/8/92

EMINENT African scholars will join forces with exiled South African academics and local social scientists in Cape Town this week to examine this country's future political, social and economic options.

The four-day conference, starting on Wednesday at the Protea Ritz Hotel, is entitled "South Africa: Which Way Forward?".

The conference has been organised by the African Association of Political Science (AAPS) and the Southern African Political Economy Series (SAPES) Trust to launch the SAPES South African chapter.

SAPES, established in 1987, encourages research, teaching, debate and publication by black scholars and promotes co-operation and exchange among social scientists and research institutions in Southern Africa.



MK member's death sparks ANC probe

STAR 19892 330

The ANC yesterday expressed shock that Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) member Lot Phalwane was shot dead in Alexandra on Monday, only three days after his return from exile in Nigeria.

PWV regional spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said Mr Phalwane, also known as Modise, left South Africa in January 1979 and returned on Friday. He was an auto-electrical student in Nigeria.

He had returned to Alexandra from Johannesburg on Monday evening and had gone to an outside toilet when shots were heard. He was found dead with R700 and some letters missing.

Mr Mamoepa claimed a passing Casspir did not stop when the shots were fired.

The ANC PWV region, in conjunction with the Alexandra ANC branch, would institute an investigation into the killing of Mr Phalwane, he said.

Witwatersrand police spokesman Warrant-Officer Andy Pieke said Mr Phalwane had been shot in the head and stomach. At this stage no motive other than robbery had been established, he said.

ANC checks cadre death

THE ANC is to launch its own investigation into the murder of Umkonto we Sizwe cadre Lot Phalwane, who was shot dead outside his home in Alexandra on Monday night.

Phalwane returned to the country from exile last Friday. ANC PWV region spokesman Mr Ronnie Mamoepa said yesterday: "We believe Phalwane's death was not criminally motivated. We will investigate and we demand the police bring the killers to book." - *Sowetan Reporters and Sapa.*

NEWS IN BRIEF

SBDC to assist exiles

THE SBDC says a development fund has been set up to assist returning political exiles in starting small businesses.

The project, which was being run jointly by the SBDC and the National Co-ordinating Committee for Repatriation (NCCR), was aimed at 14 000 returnees, the SBDC said. Loan applications already received exceeded R3m.

Exile group rejects ANC inquiry

STAR 24/8/92

DURBAN — The Returned Exiles Committee (REC) yesterday rejected the ANC's commission of inquiry into deaths in ANC camps outside the country.

Speaking at the first anniversary of their return, REC chairman Pat Hlongwane said more than 500 people had died in the camps in Angola, Tanzania and Uganda. The REC was planning a programme of action to force the ANC to accept responsibility for the atrocities.

330

The celebration was held at Lindelani, north of Durban. The area's Inkatha Freedom Party leader, Thomas Mandla Shabalala, said the REC should be included in regional dispute resolution committees as well as Codesa to allow them to put their case forward. — Sapa.

Official assaulted in funds row

Sowetan 28/8/92

■ EXILES ANGRY Committee allegedly pays those people not entiled to the grant: (330)

By Russel Molefe

THE National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles has been plagued by gross irregularities and misappropriation of funds.

NCCR's Northern Transvaal chairman, the Rev NP Phaswana, and secretary Mr Gerhard Sono said in Pietersburg on Wednesday that this led exiles to resort to violence against staff members.

The Press conference was called to expose the "corruption, gross irregularities and lack of accountability" by head office in Johannesburg, according to Sono. The committee comprises representatives of the ANC, PAC, Azapo and church organisations.

Sono also said the Northern Transvaal had the highest number of exiles.

He said pleas for funds had fallen on deaf ears and counsellors in Pietersburg and Nelspruit were being assaulted.

He said grants were issued to people who were no longer entitled to them and a cheque for about R6 000 disappeared last week.

Efforts to meet national coordinator Mr Moss Chikane to clear the alleged irregularities were unsuccessful.

Sono also charged that head office was dismissing employees at regional offices and putting in workers of their choice.

Chikane said yesterday he had not received a report about violence against staff members but knew of a case in which an employee had his nose broken during an assault by exiles.

news in brief

ANC camps are probed

AN independent commission of inquiry to investigate allegations of human rights abuses at African National Congress detention camps in Southern Africa began hearing evidence at a hotel in Sandton yesterday. Sowetan 28/8/92

The commission is presided over by advocate Mr R S Douglas. (330)

He said two people from exile had already testified before the commission.

Douglas said many inquiries had been received from relatives of exiles who had failed to return to South Africa. Although this was not within the ambit of the commission, he would nevertheless lend assistance where possible. - *Sapa*

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RSEAS expert, Jim Mullin,
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arch policy for a democratic SA.
Mullin, former chairman of the OECD's Committee on Science and Technology Policy, had already arrived in SA to assist in the project, the ANC said.

Fugitive stays in jail

FUGITIVE South African Katiza Cebekhulu, a co-accused in the Winnie Mandela kidnap and assault trial, is still languishing in Lusaka's central prison despite being served with a deportation order.

The Zambian authorities are considering whether to release him or deport him to SA, where he is sought by police.

Nicro to assist witnesses

THE National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) had agreed to assist the Goldstone commission with its witness protection programme, Judge Richard Goldstone said yesterday.

He said Nicro social workers would be appointed as security officers, in suitable cases, to ensure the general welfare of a protected person.

REPORTS: Political Staff, Sapa

Exiles return home to terror

By MOSES MAMAILA

ANC member Lord Phalwane, who spent more than 10 years in exile, returned to his Alexandra home and was gunned down three days later – bringing to 28 the number of exiles allegedly assassinated since their return.

As in most of the murder cases involving ANC returnees, Phalwane's assassins vanished into thin air.

On August 14 this year, Phalwane returned to his Alex home in 10th avenue to join his family he had not seen for more than a decade.

Three days later, he died in a hail of bullets outside his house.

Another MK combatant, George "Sgomora" Mashele, died mysteriously during a raid by the police at his Vosloorus home. His mother was also killed in the attack.

While police claimed that Mashele blew himself up with a grenade, the ANC maintained that he was killed by the SA Police.

In a report issued by the National Co-ordinating Committee for the repatriation of South African exiles (NCCR), the body said the initial euphoria of exiles returning home had turned into a nightmare following countless attacks by "faceless" killers.

A number of exiles were killed in the Natal area allegedly by police and combat forces.

In the Vaal, the plight of the returnees was marked by the killing of their family members.

Ephraim Lefiedi was shot dead on January 4 this year by gunmen and three months later the killer wiped out his entire family.

An undisclosed number of returned exiles have been been subjected to various acts of intimidation and harassment.

UNHCR programme for exiles is extended

(330)

ST Times (Cape Metro)

By JESSICA BEZUIDENTHOUT 6/9/92

THE United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has extended its sponsorship of the exile repatriation programme, which was due to have ended last month.

This means that more South African exiles will be able to come home and returnees who have not found jobs or accommodation will continue to be helped.

The programme, run by the National Coordinating Committee for Repatriation (NCCR), has been extended for a further seven months, until March 1993.

A UNHCR official said in Cape Town this week that this had been done because "there are still a lot of people outside the country who want to come home".

Create

Since the start of the programme nearly two years ago, the UNHCR has helped about 5 500 exiles to return.

As part of a development project, the NCCR and the Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC) set up a special loan scheme earlier this year for which they received R1 m from the UNHCR.

This allowed individual returnees an interest-free loan of up to R6 000 of which 20% was a grant and the balance payable over a period of 18 months.

The "income generating" project is intended to assist returnees to "resettle" and forms part of an initiative to create either employment or self-employment for returnees and former political prisoners.

In the Western Cape more than 70 exiles who have been unable to locate their families or find work are being housed at the Moira Henderson House in Woodstock.

The centre was originally intended to house people for only five days but many returnees have remained longer as they have been unable to trace their families.

One returnee at the centre, Mr Richard "Wana" Mdala, came home with his wife and two of his children after 30 years in exile during which he travelled frequently between Botswana, Zambia, Tanzania (then Rhodesia) and the Soviet Union.

Mr Mdala said his family left their house in Zambia "with the hope that South Africa had changed and it would be easy to find jobs and a house".

"We were disillusioned. We still have two or three families sharing a house, as was the case when I left," he said.

Mr Mdala is reluctant to move into "already overcrowded" houses with other families.

"This is very hard on my family," he said.

Mr Mdala said he faced an uncertain future as his family was expecting the last payment of his R4 250 UN grant over the next few months.

"After that I do not know what we will do," he said. "I just hope someone in my family will find a job before then."

According to the information officer of the NCCR, Mr Mbulelo Musi, by July 31 this year 821 people — 163 of them children — have already been processed by the NCCR Western Cape since the start of the repatriation programme.

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8 878 exiles indemnified

JOHANNESBURG. — A total of 9 769 South African exiles have registered with the UN High Commission for Refugees and the government has indemnified 8 878.

UNHCR spokesman Ms Tereza Teixeira said yesterday the first batch of 200 would be returning from Zimbabwe, Zambia and Uganda.

The UNHCR's stay in South Africa had been extended by six months. Since the start of the programme 5 826 exiles had returned. — Sapa

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Zambia ready to free Cebekhulu

Star 18/9/92

Star Africa Service

LUSAKA — The Zambian government was ready to release South African fugitive Katiza Cebekhulu who had been detained for his own safety, Home Affairs Minister Newstead Zimba said in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Zimba said it was wrong for anybody to suggest Mr Cebekhulu was being detained against his will.

"Cebekhulu came in the country through an arrangement and he was detained purely for security reasons. He is not a convict or a refugee," Mr Zimba said.

The Minister promised to visit Mr Cebekhulu in prison soon and to ask him whether he was ready to be released.

Mr Cebekhulu, a co-accused in the Winnie Mandela trial, is seeking asylum but several countries have refused to offer him sanctuary.

Rare papers on ANC exiles

ALICE. — Valuable archival material documenting the academic and personal histories of ANC students in exile was has been handed over to the University of Fort Hare.

The archives, from the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in Tanzania, cover the educational records and profiles of the children of ANC exiles — including top leaders — who attended the college over the decades.

The archives will be housed at Fort Hare's Centre for Cultural Studies and will be catalogued and indexed by Mr Mosunku Maamoe, archivist and former librarian at Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College.

The director of the centre, Professor Themba Sirayi, said the archives were "indispensable" and would enhance the study of history in South Africa "which for years has been eurocentric".

As primary research material they would also contribute to the rewriting of South African history and represented a means of empowering the disadvantaged, Profesor Sirayi said.

"Already a number of workshops are taking place on the experiences of the exiles in that college. Projects have already been proposed and courses are going to be set at Fort Hare to examine that experience."

The containers housing the archives were officially opened at Fort Hare's Freedom Square on Monday at a ceremony attended by scores of students and staff members.

The university's rector, Professor Sbusiso Bengu, said their arrival on campus cemented a tie between academic work and the liberation struggle.

Describing the event as a very important day for the university, Professor Bengu said: "Today Freedom Square is the site where the first evidence of liberation is emerging."

The decision to relocate the archives at Fort Hare was announced early this year by ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela. — Ecna.

ANC exiles battling to make ends meet

ADRIAN HADLAND (330)

LUANDA — Fifty-three ANC members who have been waiting for repatriation for more than a year are stuck in Angola with no money and insufficient food.

ANC representative in Luanda Peter Tshikare said UN assurances the exiles would be sent home in July — and then by September 4 — had not been fulfilled, and the 53 were now virtually starving.

"I am not in a position to take care of these people because the ANC office here has no money," he said. One of the stranded exiles, Aaron Bosti Tshehla, said the UN provided a 50kg bag of rice, a bag of beans, 10*l* of oil and four bars of soap for his four-member family every two months.

"It is nothing and it always runs out. We have no clothes or shoes, my children have no school, no sugar, no milk. We have nothing," Tshehla said. B/DAY

He has worked for the ANC since 1979, and has two children aged seven and four.

Tshikare said he had approached the ANC's treasury department in Johannesburg last week but had not received a positive response. 1/10/92

"Unless we receive financial help, I am faced with a very explosive situation. These are my countrymen and I am powerless to help them.

"People cannot survive on just beans and rice and absolutely no income, so they have a right to be angry," Tshikare said.

The UN has told him the air tickets will arrive from Geneva by December.

Angolans await result of historic election

B/DAY 1/10/92

LUANDA — Angola virtually closed down yesterday as anxious voters awaited the outcome of the coutry's first multiparty elections.

The results, which will decide both the presidency and the balance of power in the 223-seat parliament, could signal the country's return to brutal civil war or herald its first steps towards stable democracy.

Either outcome has immense political and economic repercussions for SA and southern Africa.

A spokesman for the national electoral commission, which is overseeing the elections with aid from the UN, said 2,5-million people had voted on Tuesday with another million expected to have cast their ballots yesterday.

It was estimated that 75% of Angola's 5-million voters would take part before polling booths closed at 7pm last night.

One UN monitoring official said the election had been one of the most calm and best organised he had witnessed in Africa.

At a news conference in Luanda yesterday, Unita officials were expected to criticise monitoring of the elections after the disappearance of the ballot box from the Luandan polling station where Unita leader Jonas Savimbi had voted.

Subsequent investigations disclosed that electricity to the station had been off, prompting relocation to a site nearby.

ADRIAN HADLAND

UN spokesman Gilberto Rizzo said the counting of ballots would begin immediately after polling stations closed last night.

Preliminary results for Angola's 17 provinces were to be announced in Luanda during the early hours of this morning with official confirmation either today or tomorrow.

Conflicting predictions were received from observers and diplomats yesterday regarding which of the two presidential candidates and the 18 parties would achieve success.

"President (Jose Eduardo) dos Santos will probably win the presidency with Unita taking a majority in parliament," one senior Western diplomat said.

ANC representative in Angola Peter Tshikare suggested voters who might have opted for Savimbi had been scared off by his belligerent pre-election attitude and the prospect of radical change.

While 16 other parities remained in contention it was believed the final result would be determined by the MPLA-Unita rivalry.

Sapa reports a woman gave birth to a son while waiting in line to vote on Tuesday.

An Angolan state news agency report said the parents named their son Voto, which was Portuguese for "vote".

The birth occured in Saurimo, capital of Lunda Sul province, 750km east of Luanda.

Strikers to meet

■ All those who were dismissed urged to attend:

Sowetan 1/10/92.

THE Johannesburg Central Local branch of the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa will meet at the Neac Centre, Dobsonville on Saturday.

The branch chairman, Mr Aubrey Thomas, said: "The meeting is very important. We are calling on all our members including those who were dismissed during the strike.

"We also call on any member who was a victim of any mass dismissals to attend the meeting."

A series of important issues are scheduled for discussions.

Exiles group threatens ANC with violence

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Sowetan 1/10/92

■ Returned exiles group calls on the Red Cross and the Ugandan and Tanzanian governments to visit 'hell camps'

THE Returned Exiles Committee (REC) has again threatened violence against the African National Congress - this time to pressure the ANC into releasing dissidents allegedly held in detention camps outside South Africa.

"We foresee the possibility of reaching a stage whereby we will be forced to resort to violence as a means of pressurising the ANC to release our prisoners should an agreement not be reached peacefully," said REC chairman Mr Patrick Hlongwane.

In a statement on Tuesday, Mr Hlongwane emphasised that "we do not wish to resort to the violent means used by the ANC to pressurise the government into releasing ANC prisoners".

Mr Hlongwane was broadly criticised for stating his organisation would kill ANC leaders allegedly responsible for the deaths and torture of dissidents.

In his statement on Tuesday, Mr Hlongwane also requested the International Red Cross to pressure the ANC and the Ugandan and Tanzanian governments into allowing the Red Cross to visit the ANC's "hell camps" in those countries.

"Based on the ANC's previous record we feel that our comrades are in danger of losing their lives should this matter not be attended to in the near future."

Hlongwane also asked the Red Cross to request State President FW de Klerk to negotiate the release of ANC captives "in view of the fact that we are in the process of releasing all political prisoners in South Africa". - *Sapa.*

Lennox Hinds of the United S...

Exiles group threatens ANC with violence

330

Sowetan 1/10/92

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Bush-war buddies are back in arms again



COMMON DESTINIES . . . MK veterans Michael Malo (left) and Tibiliki Pharase are back together. ■ Pic: TLADI KHUELE

By MONWABISI NOMADOLO

FRIENDS, compatriots, comrades: for 13 years these words described the bond between two exiled ANC soldiers – one white, one black.

Now Michael "Chris" Malo, 33, and Tibiliki "Tebogo" Pharase, 44, are home again.

The pair were repatriated last year.

In the chaos of the return the two were separated. It was only after searching tirelessy and at length that the war survivors got back together.

The reunion was "too great to explain emotionally", they said.

The two met in the Angolan suburb of Vienna in 1979. Their tents were pitched close together at an ANC camp.

"It was friendship at first sight," said Pharase, commonly known by his MK codename Tebogo.

At times life in exile was difficult, but the friendship kept them going – even made them stronger.

Pharase, a veteran who fled SA in 1974, was a source of comfort and warmth for Malo who had arrived from Swaziland's Matsapa Maximum Prison where he was tortured before being deported eight months later.

"He went through hell in detention – like many of us did when arrested," Pharase said.

In the war zone the pair were ambushed by Unita while riding a food convoy and Malo was hit twice. Pharase was there to see him through it.

In 1982 they also survived the bloody SADF raid on Matola.

"Its so difficult to put it (reunion) in words. I'm overwhelmed," said Malo, patting his friend's shoulder.

Yet despite their happy reunion, coming home has meant hard knocks.

"We cannot find jobs and often we have to queue for hours at the head office (ANC) for grants," they said.

This is despite the skills they acquired abroad.

Malo is a qualified boilermaker and Pharase a confectioner, who baked scrumptious bread and scones using flour sent from Finland. His creations were in great demand – MK commander Joe Modise was hooked on his products.

They speak several languages including Portuguese, German, Russian and Swahili which they learnt while globe-trotting.

A total friendship out of total strategy

The duo were trained in Russia, East Germany, Cuba and Zambia.

Now back in SA, Malo has been disowned by his "conservative" mother and relatives whom he accused of being members of the AWB.

His father – a card-carrying member of the SACP – was shot dead in his home town of Port Elizabeth in 1982 following his arrest under the then Internal Security Act. He added that he was greatly influenced by his father's political thinking.

Left homeless and destitute, he has now settled with Pharase in the East Rand township of Kwa-Thema where he has become a popular character and a household name.

Pharase's uncle Solomon is looking after them.

"I've a new family now," Malo sighed.

But he laughed sadly and said candidly: "I'm a stranger to my family and relatives. We differ ideologically.

"Life around here is cool. Many people have accepted me and I spend time playing soccer with young lads in the street.

"I changed flats in Hillbrow several times before settling here."

Malo told of the first time he came looking for Tebogo: "I could not find him. On my way back to Johannesburg I was picked up by police in an unmarked white car."

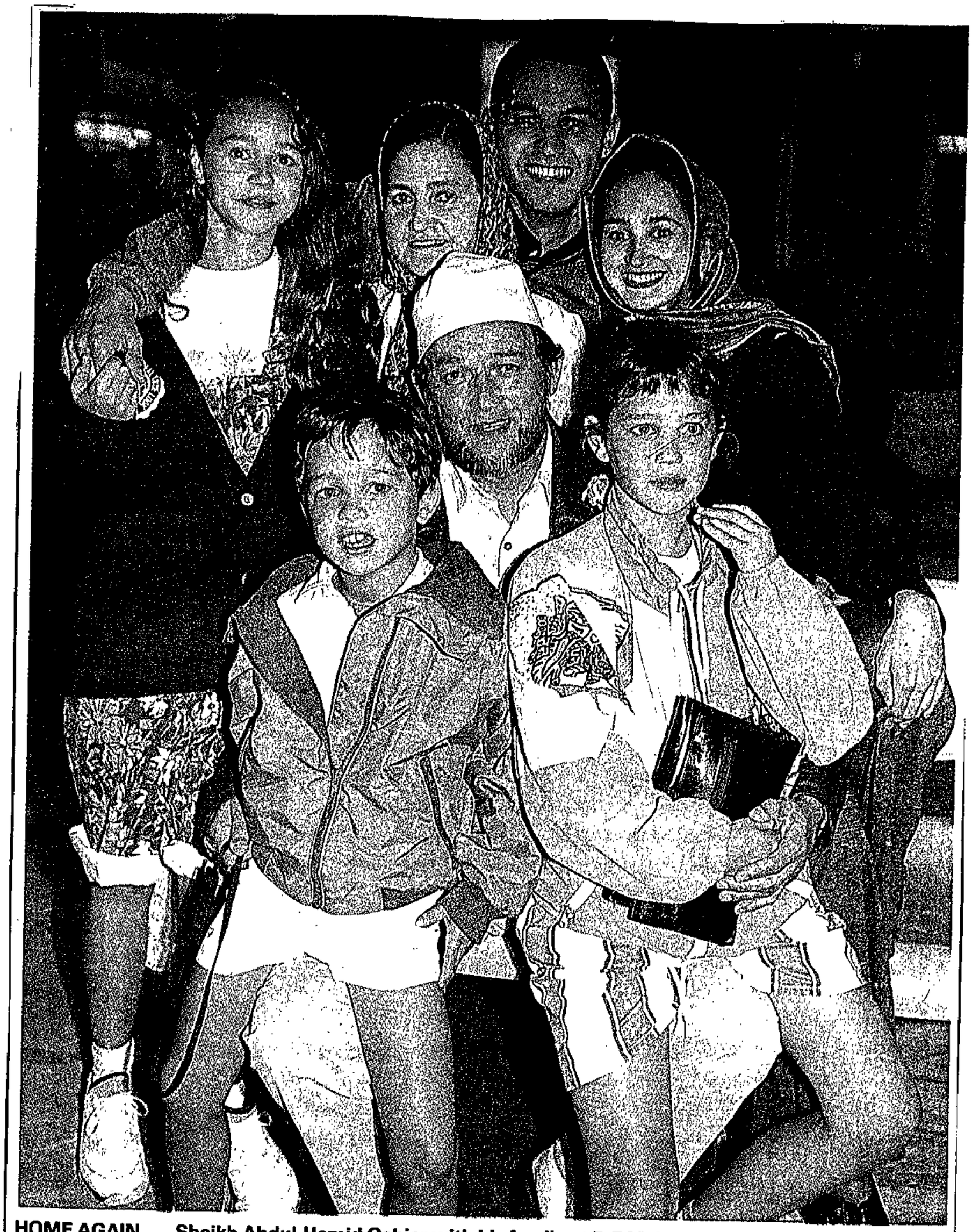
At that time he had not yet been granted imdemnity.

"I was bundled into the car and I realised this was a real mess," he said.

He then attempted to escape by jumping out of the moving car. "The next day I woke up in the Far East Rand Hospital – white section! – under police guard," he said.

"That morning I knew I had to escape so I escaped through a toilet window on the second floor.

"Fortunately I found a taxi driver who asked no questions and made a beeline for Shell House (ANC head offices)."



HOME AGAIN . . . Sheikh Abdul-Hamid Gabier with his family at D F Malan Airport after his return from Canada. In front are, from left, Mish-Al and Mishkaah; and at the back are Yumna, Sheikh Gabier's wife Farieda, Mu-ath and Nadia

Picture: JACK LESTRADE

Sheikh Gabier welcomed home

By AYESHA ISMAIL

THE former chairman of the Muslim Judicial Council (MJC), Sheikh Abdul-Hamid Gabier — who fled South Africa six years ago after being subpoenaed as a witness to the killing of a policeman — received a hero's welcome when he returned to Cape Town this week. ST Times [C/Metro] 4/10/92

Sheikh Gabier took part in a funeral procession in Salt River in September 1985 when a policeman, Constable James Farmer, who was monitoring the funeral, was killed.

Three men were arrested in connection with his death but Sheikh Gabier, who was called as a state witness at their trial, refused to give evidence.

He was then subpoenaed in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act to answer questions about the killing, but instead fled to Canada in early 1986.

Charges against the three were later withdrawn due to lack of evidence.

This week police said that the six-year-old warrant for the arrest of Sheikh Gabier, which was issued after he failed to appear in court, would not be "put into force".

"I always knew I would come back but I did not expect it to happen so soon," Sheikh Gabier said.

He returned with his wife Farieda and three of his five children. His son Mu-ath and daughter Nadia came back five months ago. (330)

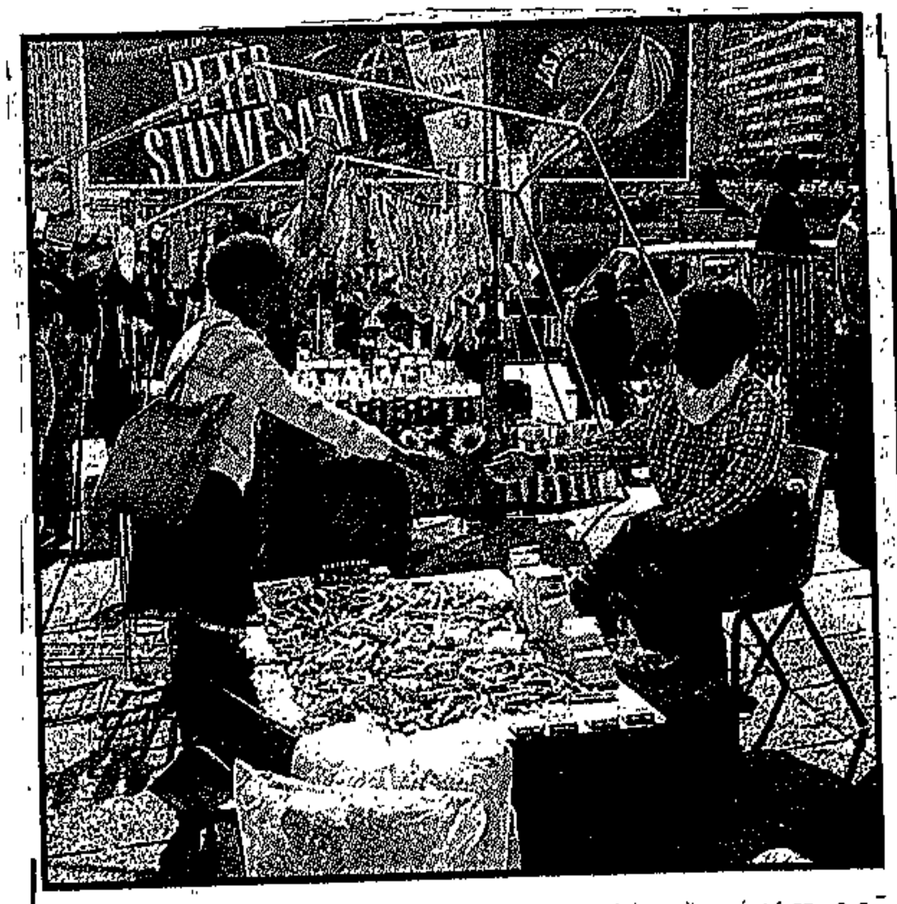
Sheikh Gabier said he was not responsible for the actions of the mourners which led to the killing.

"We tried to cool people down but he (Constable Farmer) created the problem," Sheikh Gabier claimed. "It is a pity that a life was lost."

He said he wanted to pay tribute to all those who fought for the liberation of the country.

As a member of the MJC, Sheikh Gabier said he would continue working in the ANC's religious department which he helped to set up.

"We must not only get apartheid off the books — but also out of our minds," Sheikh Gabier said.



DEAL STRUCK . . . The SBDC will make available its infrastructure to assist returnees.

Exiles to aid economy

THE SBDC is assisting the National Co-ordinating Committee for Refugees to process the reintegration of exiles into society. (330)

SBDC managing director Dr Ben Vosloo said the SBDC was pleased to make available its infrastructure and countrywide facilities in setting up returnees in their own businesses. Cpress 4/10/92

Vosloo said the limited numbers of new entrepreneurs entering the economic arena by setting up new businesses was one of the major factors restricting economic growth in SA.

"We hope it will be the start of many similar co-operative development projects which will provide funding needed to unleash the entrepreneurial potential of South Africans and to create a healthier economic environment," he said.

Vosloo said most legislation which unneccessarily hampered the setting up of new businesses have been removed, making it much less cumbersome to get small businesses off the ground.

"What we need now to effectively set the process in motion is large-scale local and foreign investment in the small and medium sized enterprise development and, hopefully, this kind of investment will help to fill the gap."

Vilakazi shot to open jobs'

CP Reporter

THE vicious gunning down two weeks ago of deputy secretary general of the ANC PWV region, Bavumile Vilakazi, was carried out by "fed-up" former exiles attempting to "clear their way to finding jobs", a confidential source revealed this week. C[illegible]4/10/92.

Vilakazi was gunned down by unknown gunmen as he emerged from a hardware store.

This attack follows a spate of killings aimed at activists affiliated to the ANC in the Vaal.

According to sources in the Vaal, Vilakazi had been accused of "blocking" jobs.

Vilakazi was critically wounded in the attack and is presently receiving treatment at a Vaal clinic.

Vilakazi's brother, Paul, who is a minister on the East Rand, refused to comment on the issue, saying he had no right to talk about the controversy.

ANC PWV region organiser Paul Mangaliso said the organisation was not aware the shooting was an "inside" job.

He said the Vaal was a highly militarised area which was teeming with Askaris, Civil Co-Operation Bureau assassins and "sellouts".

Mangaliso added: "A commission has been instituted by the ANC to investigate the matter and locate who was responsible for destroying democratic organisations and ANC comrades like Floyd Mashele."

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Sowetan P1

'Exiles unable to get IDs'

330

Star 9/10/92

Liberation movements must ensure all returnees have been granted citizenship before agreeing on timeframes for elections, the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of SA Exiles said yesterday.

NCCR Northern Transvaal spokesman Percy Mfana Tshabane said 70 percent of former exiles in the region had been unable to obtain their ID books.

On the other hand, he said, Mozambican refugees were being granted SA identity documents by the GaZankulu homeland.

The claim has been rejected as false by the Department of Home Affairs. — Sapa.

Person held over fraud

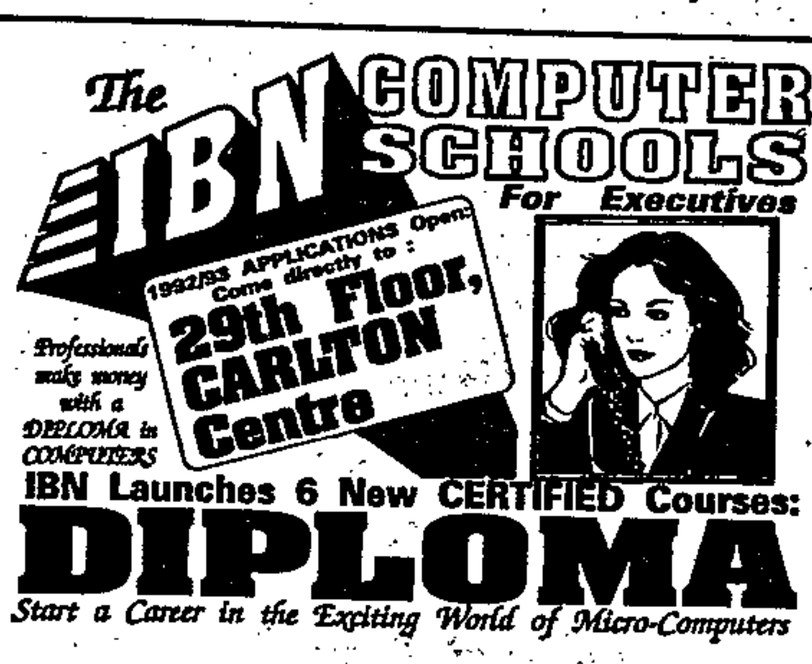
■ NCCR defrauded of R300 000:

ANOTHER person has been arrested in connection with the embezzlement of funds of the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles.

The committee yesterday said the person was linked to two women who had defrauded it of R300 000 while they were temporarily employed by the organisation between March and August this year.

"The arrest of the person has given the NCCR valuable information with regard to a sophisticated network that has defrauded the organisation.

"The NCCR will do all in its power to make sure the interests of the returning exiles are protected at all times," NCCR coordinator Mr Moss Chikane said. - *Sapa.*



Biko inquest may be reopened

■ DP man welcomes new move:

By Ismail Lagardien
Political Correspondent

THE inquests into the deaths of Steve Biko, Griffiths and Victoria Mxenge and Ahmed Timol could be reopened when the Inquest Amendment Bill is passed.

The Bill, which is presently before Parliament, amends the Inquest Act of 1959 "so as to further make provision for the reopening of an inquest".

It will empower attorneys-general to recommend to the Minister of Justice to reopen a particular inquest.

Speaking in the debate on the Bill yesterday, Democratic Party spokesman on Justice Mr Tony Leon said: "The need to reopen certain inquests which litter the history of South Afrca as a reflection of our sordid past cannot be in doubt."

Leon said more than 64 people had been assassinated between 1981 and 1989. He said, according to the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression, 42 of these had been killed by State agents.

He said at least 138 people outside the country identified as "opponents of the State and apartheid" had been killed, while more than 50 had died in detention.

Leon said the special powers given to the police under former Minister of Justice and then Prime Minister, the late John Vorster, had led to many of these deaths.

While the Bill was aimed primarily at reopening the inquest into the death of Matthew Goniwe in 1985, Leon said he hoped it would also result in fresh inquests into the deaths of Biko, the Mxenges, Timol and others.

Africa in brief

Exiles to be sent home

NAIROBI - About 32 South African exiles and refugees who fled their country to seek political asylum in Kenya are to be repatriated soon, a spokesman for the United Nations High Commission for Refugees here has said.

Mr Panos Moumtzig of the UNHCR said 87 South African exiles had returned home in the past six months. But hundreds of others who had registered as refugees had not yet expressed a willingness to go back home, he said.

The repatriation programme follows an amnesty announced last year by the South African Government after an agreement with the UNHCR.

'I'll sue Hani'

ANC dissident Mwezi Twala announced that he intends instituting a civil claim for defamation against SACP secretary-general Chris Hani.

Twala, leader of the Returned Exiles Co-ordinating Committee, said his claims of massive torture in ANC detention camps had been vindicated. Pen 25/10/92

He said Hani had accused him of "stealing blankets in Mozambique" and had implicated him in the killing of ANC mutineers in 1984.

UN halts aid to 700 SA exiles

LUSAKA. — The UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) has halted aid to 700 South African exiles who failed to meet the July 31 deadline to return home.

The UNHCR representative here, Mr Steefan Berglund, said the commission earlier this year ran a media campaign asking exiles wishing to return home to register for repatriation.

Many had registered but 700 had still not come forward despite having registered. — Sapa

CT (330) 26/10/92

Military intelligence front link admitted

CT 330 26/10/92

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The general secretary of the African Democratic Movement (ADM), Mr Tamsanqa Linda, has confirmed his involvement with a military intelligence front company, Eduguide, saying it was intended to educate people about "communist infiltration".

Mr Linda, who is also Ciskei's director of communications, was reacting to disclosures of his recruitment and handling by Eduguide's director, Dr Ben Conradie, in 1987.

Mr Linda first denied last week ever meeting Dr Conradie, but later said he only knew Dr Conradie through a professor at Vista University. Yesterday he confirmed meeting him on April 9, 1987 "to discuss adult education for my councillors".

Returnees flee homes

Sowetan 27/10/92 (330)

■ TORTURE CLAIMS Many exiles have fled their homes amid claims of harassment and torture:

HOME is not as sweet as it should be for some of the 14 000 returned exiles.

Many intend leaving South Africa to settle in their former countries of exile amid claims of continuing police harassment.

The National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles has charged that police are violating an agreement entered into by the Government, political organisations and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees over the exiles.

The NCCR says many exiles have fled their homes and are in hiding from the police.

The committee has compiled a dossier of alleged police torture, beatings and killings perpetrated against the returned exiles.

Story on page 2



NEWS Repatriation of exiles negatively affected



Back to work ... the re-registration of general workers, who were dismissed during the hospital strike which lasted about three months, has begun in earnest at most hospitals. Here staffers at the Hillbrow Hospital are photographed while in a queue outside the administration office.
Pic: PATTY MOENG

Returnees flee back into exile

Sowetan 27/10/92 (330)

■ **GOING BACK** Alleged police killings and harassment has bred fear and uncertainty among exiles:

By Lulama Luti

MANY returned exiles intend leaving South Africa again amid claims of continuing police harassment.

The National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles said the process of repatriation has been negatively affected because of claims of harassment.

NCCR officials said some former exiles have since fled their homes and were in hiding. Some of the youth could not go to school because of fear of alleged police harassment, they said.

Sowetan has sent a fax to the police on the allegations. Police liaison officer Captain Nina Barkhuizen yesterday confirmed having received the fax and said it would take police some time to respond to the allegations.

NCCR paralegal co-ordinator Mr Lentswe Mokgatle said police actions were in violation of an agreement entered into by the Government, political organisations and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

"The most troublesome areas are the Reef, particularly places like Sebokeng, Natal and, of late, Ciskei and surrounding areas," he said.

Mokgatle said whereas groups of up to 500 people a week registered to come back home, the numbers have since dwindled as enthusiasm died down as a result of insecurity and the spate of killings.

Up to now, about 14 000 exiles have returned and the process is said to be far from complete.

The following are among some of the incidents the Natal region of the NCCR has recorded:

● January 4 - Siyanda Mkhize was allegedly shot dead by police while fleeing after he was accused of stealing a policeman's gun;

● Fortune Mncube was shot and killed in conflict between the IFP, ANC and the KwaZulu police;

● George Mashele and his mother were allegedly killed by police who raided their home looking for arms and ammunition.

500 'exiles' stranded

Sowetan 28/10/92. (330)

■ KINGSIZE PROBLEM Hundreds of men, women and children from foreign countries posing as exiles:

THE National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles is faced with a kingsize problem in the form of foreigners who look to it for their upkeep.

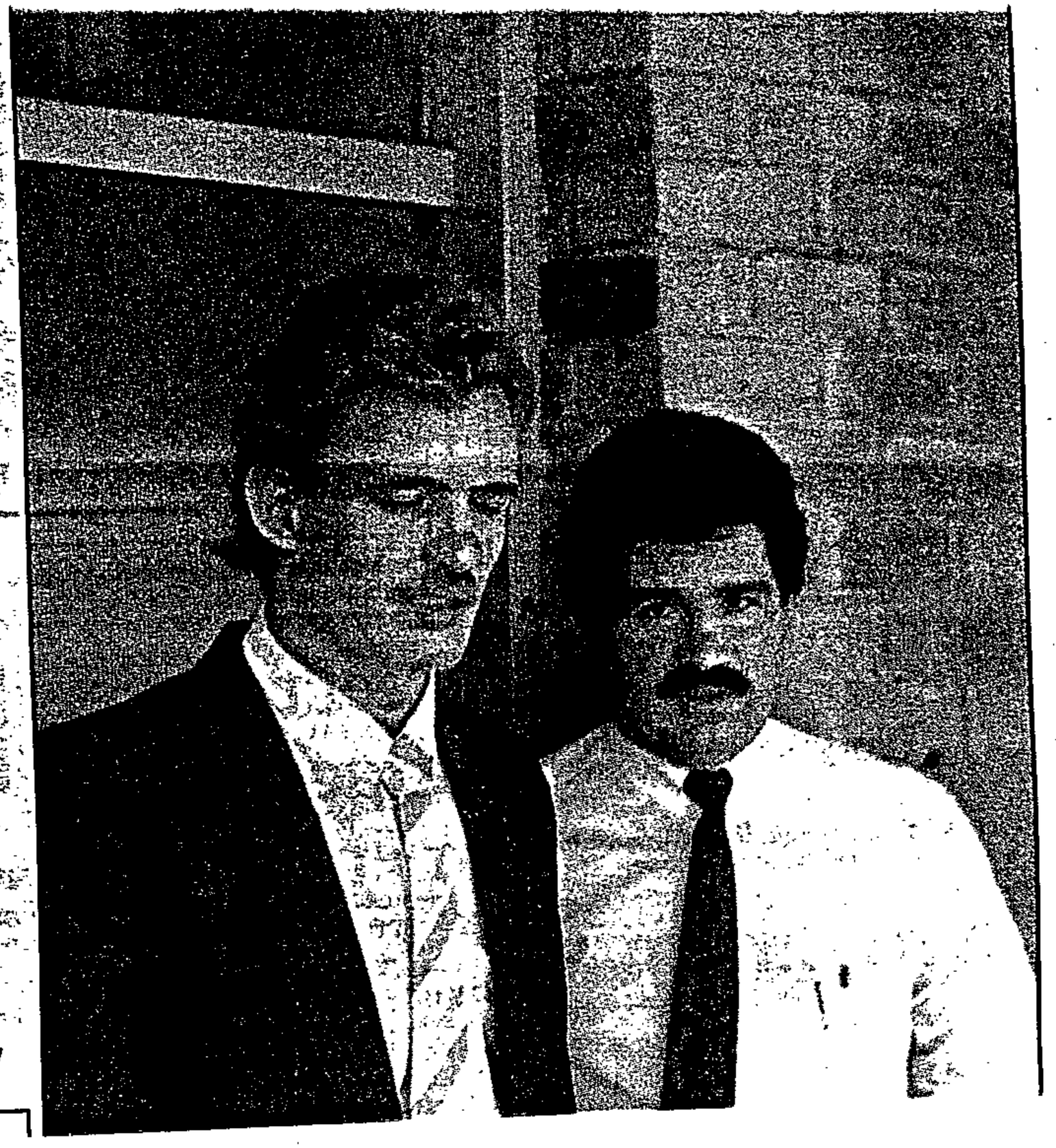
About 500 men, women and children are holed up at a centre in Sebokeng in the Vaal Triangle without food or money and with nowhere to go.

These people, says the NCCR, came into South Africa "fraudulently and through the back door" from countries such as Zambia and Zimbabwe by pretending to be returning South African exiles.

The figure confirmed with the UN High Commission for Refugees for people who wanted to return voluntarily was 12 000. But at the moment the NCCR is "sitting with up to 14 000".

People at the centre have told of their desperate plight.

Story on page 2





The Indian cricket team visited ANC president Nelson Mandela at his offices in Johannesburg yesterday. The team is to tour South Africa until January 6 1993.
Pic: MBUZENI ZULU

Hungry exiles are desperate

■ BACK DOOR Some of the returnees entered the country fraudulently, says exiles committee: (330)

Sowetan 28/10/92.

By Lulama Luti

ABOUT 500 men, women and children are holed up at the Sebokeng Reception Centre in the Vaal Triangle without food, money or anywhere to go.

They have also allegedly been given until Friday to leave the centre.

But a source close to the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles said yesterday some of the people had come to South Africa "through the back door" by pretending to be returning exiles.

They lied about their plight by telling "heart-rending stories".

"They came to the country fraudulently from countries like Zambia and Zimbabwe. And now they are a burden to us. We are in touch with their governments and plans are at an advanced stage to get them back to their countries," he said.

A desperate woman told *Sowetan* yesterday that since returning from exile in January she had received nothing of the money promised to them prior to their coming to South Africa.

NCCR regional co-ordinator Mr Brian Hlongwa said it was not true that the people had been told to leave the centre. While the NCCR worked closely with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, it had no control over funds from the UNHCR.

"The figure confirmed for people who wanted to come back to the country voluntarily was 12 000. But at the moment we are sitting with up to 14 000 people and there has been serious under-budgeting by the UN," he said.

He said all bona fide South African exiles qualified for a grant of up to R4 250 payable over six months.

The centre is situated in an isolated place outside Sebokeng next to Iscor's KwaMasiza Hostel.

Harassment untrue - police

Soweten 29/10/92

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■ Spokesman says few harassment cases have proved to be true:

VERY few of the many allegations of police harassment of returned exiles have proved true, police spokesman Captain Nina Barkhuizen said on Tuesday.

She was reacting to claims that SAP harassment of returned exiles was of such a nature that many intended leaving the country, had fled their homes or were in hiding.

Although "precious few" claims of harassment had proved well founded, all would be investigated.

"If they prove to be true or if anyone emerges as guilty of these offences, the necessary steps will be taken against them," said Capt Barkhuizen.

An earlier newspaper report said the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles had compiled a dossier of alleged police torture.- *Sapa.*

Repatriation programme 'being abused'

THE UN High Commissioner for Refugees had suspended flights ferrying returning exiles to SA from Mozambique because its repatriation programme in that country was being abused, sources said yesterday.

The sources said socio-economic problems in Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Zambia meant nationals of those countries were taking advantage of the UN programme to leave their countries.

It was reported about 80 people in the PWV region alone had fraudulently entered the country. Some were in the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles' centre in Sebokeng.

This figure did not include people who, after gaining entry into SA, did not report to the committee's centres.

The sources stressed, however, that the problem was not confined only to people in the Frontline states. People as far afield as

☐ To Page 2

BIOAU 29/10/92

WILSON ZWANE 330

Repatriation

Sierra Leone and Guinea had also abused the programme.

UNHCR mission head in SA, Kallu Kalumiya, confirmed his mission was in contact with head office about the repatriation of the people in question.

Kalumiya said in terms of the agreement reached by government and his organisation last year, returning exiles had to be subjected to "vigorous scrutiny" in the countries from which they were repatriated to SA.

However, because of the clause that exiles' citizenship should be resolved in SA, not in foreign countries, a number of people had managed to sneak in.

Kalumiya said once the exiles were in SA, they became the responsibility of the UNHCR. It was also the organisation's responsibility to send back those "exiles" who were not South African.

Kalumiya said a number of returning exiles had been harassed. He claimed harrassment took the form of arrests, torture and interrogation by the police.

There were 50 verified cases of harassment, which the police said they were investigating this week.

BIOAU-29/10/92 · 330

NEWS FEATURE Residents have to cope with fleas and a broken

Returned exiles dispute claim

Sowetan 30/10/92

■ EMERGENCY CAMP An official tells 100 exiles to quit the Sebokeng Reception Centre by today, they say:

By Lulama Luti (330)

MORE THAN 100 returned exiles who are living at the Sebokeng Reception Centre near Vereeniging have confirmed that they have been told to leave the centre by Friday.

While the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles (NCCR) earlier denied this, the exiles were adamant that a man named Robert who they said was in charge of the centre had told them that they had to go.

While they were not opposed to leaving the centre, they said they couldn't because they had no money.

A partially blind Mrs Angela Sambo who is diabetic said she lived in Sophiatown and left the country in the 1950s with her parents. They both died in exile and she married and settled in Zimbabwe.

"I came back in August and have been living here since then. There are no medical facilities in this centre. The food is bad. And to crown it all, I wasn't even lucky enough to get the R50 that others got when we arrived," she said.

Following a report in *Sowetan* yesterday, the chief of mission of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, Mr Kallu Kalumiya, accused *Sowetan* of having inflated the number of people living at the centre.

"In fact when the centre was raided by the police in June, there were not more than 300 people living there. I don't know where you got the 500 from," he said.

However, the people we spoke to did confirm that there were in fact between 400 and 500 people who lived at the centre before.

Some families, they said, had since been moved to Orange Farm.

Meanwhile, the returned exiles at the centre are facing more hardships than ever before.

The area is infested with fleas, some of the toilets are broken down and there is no proper sanitation. The residents have expressed fear that an epidemic could break out.

The centre, which previously housed municipal police in Sebokeng, was given over to the NCCR by the TPA to act as an emergency camp to accommodate the returned exiles who, once in the country, had up to five days to look for their relatives. To help them make ends meet, the Sebokeng-based Voice of the Healing Ministry had been giving them weekly supplies of bread, washing soap, vaseline and other essentials.

"Without them, God knows how we could have survived," the exiles said. While Mrs Anna Ngomane had been able to trace her relatives to Pietersburg in the Northern Transvaal, she cannot go there because she has not been given a grant.

"I can't even phone them to come and fetch me because I don't have money," she said.



Diabetic and partially blin

water, power after boycott ● NCCR confirms scam

Residents to meet TPA over cut-offs

Sowetan 2/11/92

■ UNILATERAL DECISION Supply of services suspended following rent boycott in Northern Transvaal township:

By Alinah Dube

COMMUNITY LEADERS AT Mokgopong township near Naboomspruit are to meet officials of the Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA) on Wednesday following the suspension of services in the area.

A spokesman for the Mokgopong Civic Association, Mr Reuben Kekana, said when they had asked for a meeting with the township administrator, Mr Eugene Naude, he refused to meet the association.

The supply of water and electricity to the Northern Transvaal township were cut following a three-month rent boycott.

The boycott was called in support of demands for a R25 flat-rate, resignation of township superintendent Mr EGS Gouwer and his staff and the recognition of the township's civic association.

Residents said they were angered by the administrator's unilateral decision to increase rent from R39 to R62.

When *Sowetan* visited the area on Saturday, water had been restored to certain parts of the township but most of the residents still did not have water. Residents complained about the intermittent cutting off of lights and water.

Local resident Mrs Rebecca Ngubeni said: "I keep a constant watch on my tap to make sure I do not miss out when the water in turned on. Although we are never informed beforehand that water will be available, we do get a random supply each day," she said.

A pensioner, Mrs Eva Matjila, said she has had to stop selling soft-drinks as a result of the electricity blackout. She could no longer use the freezer her children bought for her to store soft-drinks.

"The authorities are insensitive to our plight. Instead of exempting pensioners from paying rent, they now want us to pay even more.

"We built these houses on our own. We were made to pay for land, electricity cables and the sewerage system but we are still being inconvenienced," she said.

The administrator said there was nothing the authorities could do as people were not prepared to pay rent.

Bogus exiles to be sent home

Sowetan 2/11/92 (330)

By Lulama Luti

■ NCCR unable to trace the families of many of the returned exiles:

THE National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles has confirmed that people from other countries in Southern Africa fraudulently obtained documentation to enter South Africa as returned exiles.

NCCR media co-ordinator Mr Mbulelo Musi said arrangements were now being made to send them back to their countries of origin.

Musi was responding to reports published in *Sowetan* last week about the plight of 106 returned exiles living at the Sebokeng Reception Centre in the Vaal Triangle.

Regarding genuine returnees, Musi said they had to be accommodated in reception centres due to the shortage of housing and the inability to trace their families.

According to an agreement between the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and the Government, the returned exiles can stay in the reception centre for a period of not more than five days.

He said the NCCR was engaged in negotiations with the UNHCR and other international donors to raise funds for repatriation and grants.

"The number of returnees in the country is higher than the initial estimate. This has resulted in serious financial constraints on the project," he said.

He said the NCCR had helped in providing food and other services for the returned exiles.

With regard to food, an amount of R300 was deducted from the grants. The grants, which totalled R4 250, were paid out in instalments over six months, he said.

The ARN COMPUTER SCHOOLS

Former exiles face bleak Christmas

330

SOUTH 9/11 - 11/11/92

By Lucas Mati

HUNDREDS of returned exiles may face a bleak Christmas when the National Co-ordinating Committee for Repatriation (NCCR) closes its reception centres in December.

The move follows a national investigation into NCCR records and staff after the embezzlement of R300 000 at the Johannesburg offices.

According to Rev Mxolisi Daba, NCCR co-ordinator in the Western Cape, the 46 returnees being housed at the Moira Henderson hostel in Woodstock must leave by November 30.

"The rules laid down by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees were that we would be allowed to keep exiles at Moira Henderson for five days. But some have been there for more than a year," Daba said.

Monthly NCCR grants for returned exiles have not been paid since October 14, after the national NCCR office froze payments for three weeks — a decision that has angered many returnees.

NCCR information officer Mr Mbulelo Musi charged that the misuse of the organisation's funds by NCCR temporary workers had brought about the freeze in payments.

"The NCCR has ordered a national investigation of its records and staff after the embezzlement of R300 000 at the Johannesburg offices," Musi said.

One person has been arrested and the banking accounts of two temporary workers have been frozen following a court interdict.

Musi said auditors and lawyers were investigating all staff members "without limitation".

Most returnees at Moira Henderson told SOUTH of poor conditions at the centre.

"The suspension of funds is hitting us hard because some of us do not have relatives and we have nowhere to go," said one of the returnees who asked not be identified.

"We have been turned into beggars, but what can we do. We have children to feed and we don't have any money," the returnee said.

Outrage as exile grants 'stolen'

(330)

S/Times. 8/11/92.

SPECIAL REPORT by POLITICAL REPORTER
NORMAN WEST

A "NETWORK" of thieves is accused of defrauding the National Co-Ordinating Committee for Returnees (NCCR) of vast sums of money earmarked for grants to returning exiles.

This was confirmed yesterday by the national co-ordinator of the NCCR, Mr Moss Chikane.

Another NCCR source said: "It's a scandal. It's like 'blood' money that is being stolen. Some people have sacrificed their lives, others their limbs and their loved ones for the struggle. Now the very people who should care about them on their return are fleecing them.

"Regions started collecting funds on their own and only they know exactly what they did with the donations. Some regions refuse to disclose details. It's a sin," the source said.

Some of the money earmarked for returnees has disappeared in salary payments for jobs created for friends and cars bought at regional level for certain officials, sources claim.

Mr Chikane said that although investigations are continuing, it has already been established that R330 000 of NCCR money has disappeared.

He said several criminal charges are to be laid soon and many arrests expected — and the amount of the sums involved could escalate dramatically.

"We are an organisation of national and international repute and we are determined to stamp out irregularities."

URGENT

He said returnees normally received R4 250 in six-monthly instalments.

"As a result of the frauds, many returnees are adversely affected," he said.

The representative of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr Kallu Kalumiya, has called for urgent discussions with the NCCR over the allegations of fraud and the repayment to UNHCR of R2,4-million.

This sum apparently represents alleged over-payment in NCCR grants to returnees, which the UNHCR now demands that the NCCR reimburse to it.

But Mr Chikane said this amount had to do with "unforeseen overspending in the normal cause of business".

In the meantime, the NCCR has appointed a committee of inquiry to investigate the alleged mismangement of funds. The matter has also been handed over to the police, said Mr Chikane.

Mr Chikane revealed — in a report to the NCCR — that he suspected a national network involving the "underworld" was implicated in a massive and co-ordinated scheme to defraud the NCCR.

"Facts and information show clearly that the fraud was well organised and planned in a sophisticated way," he said in a report to the NCCR dated October 23. The NCCR has engaged a private investigator to flush out those involved.

Asked how the "network" operated, Mr Chikane said: "It is quite complicated and also very sophisticated. Electronically prepared cheques, intended for refugees and which can only be discounted by special arrangement with a bank because returnees do not have banking accounts or ID's other than emergency travel certificates, are somehow being intercepted.

INQUIRIES

"Since the matter is under police investigation we cannot reveal much more. But our own inquiries have uncovered a network of well-organised operators," he said.

He added that the more the investigation intensified the more the lives of those involved in the investigations became endangered. He instanced a recent case where a member of staff of the PWV region, Mrs Hariet Marishane, had been attacked and her son injured.

This, he said, raised concerns about the security of NCCR personnel while the fraud probe progressed.

He said incidents of fraud continued to be uncovered — but there was a "lack of clarity of policy" within the NCCR itself on how this matter should be dealt with.

"It cannot be over-emphasised that this matter has far-reaching national and international implications and needs immediate attention," he warned.

On several occasions, NCCR regional offices had to be closed due to lack of funds and because of violence and intimidation by irate returnees.

FLEE

The Eastern Cape co-ordinator said that he had had to close the regional office twice — the last time on September 30 — when staff "had to flee the office due to intimidation by returnees".

He said two break-ins had occured and some property stolen. Sit-ins had also taken place at the office.

The Western Cape co-ordinator, Mr Imam Solomon, said the regional office of the NCCR was closed on September 29. The logistics officer at this office, as well as the watchman, had been beaten up by returnees frustrated at not getting grants.

All Western Cape office staff were now working from home for their own safety until grants were made available.

According to a report by Mr Solomon, more than 6 500 returnees "are still to be serviced". An amount of R26,7-million was needed to enable the programme to run through to December.

In Mr Chikane's report to the NCCR, dated October 23, he paints a disturbing picture of a cash crisis within the NCCR.

TENSION

He said the NCCR suffered from a serious lack of funds which had created "disturbing tensions" with the returnees in relation to grants and other services. It had also impacted negatively on salaries for staff.

Mr Chikane said the future of the NCCR was "unclear", thereby creating uncertainty, affecting the productivity of staff and impacting on contracts with donors and other agencies.

He expressed misgivings about the frauds, saying it was a "matter of great concern that the issue of fraud be addressed".

NATION BUILDING *Painter in exile creates a colourful world despite the hatred and bitterness*

Painting over the sorrows

Sowetan 11/11/92

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FOUR DECADES *Gerard Sekoto escaped the pain of life here but his fine creativity always remains at his side:*

HE IS A MAN WHO steals with the eye, the heart and the soul of the land of his birth.

He listens to the cares and joys gaieties which shoulder all the suffering, greed, and hatred back home.

That is how, in part, Pretoria-born Gerard Sekoto once described himself.

He has been living in Paris, France, for over four decades now and may be a little frail. But his creativity, his fine hands, are not withered.

Fight to live

He remains a spirit that continues a fight to live on in the minds of admirers of his work, critics, tormentors and countless inspirational people like him who have chosen to live in faraway lands.

The closest he came nearer home was in 1966 when he visited Dakar, Senegal. *Sowetan* has acquired a collection of Sekoto's sketches. These have been exhibited at several galleries throughout South Africa since 1989.

His work, or rather his prowess, has earned him great worldwide respect. The University of the Witwatersrand awarded him an honorary degree in absentia also in 1989.

It is not surprising that Sekoto has been widely regarded as the father of contemporary black art in South Africa.

A popular black publishing house, Skotaville, run by Mothobi Motluatse, is named after him.

Life in exile

But we are talking about an interesting person who has seen the joy and the bitter part of life in exile and has been sustained and has produced fitting tributes to people such as Steve Biko and Miriam Makeba.

Biko and Makeba, as with Professor Es'kia Mphahlele, have in many ways been touched by just what has touched Sekoto, the resilience of their people under various injustices.

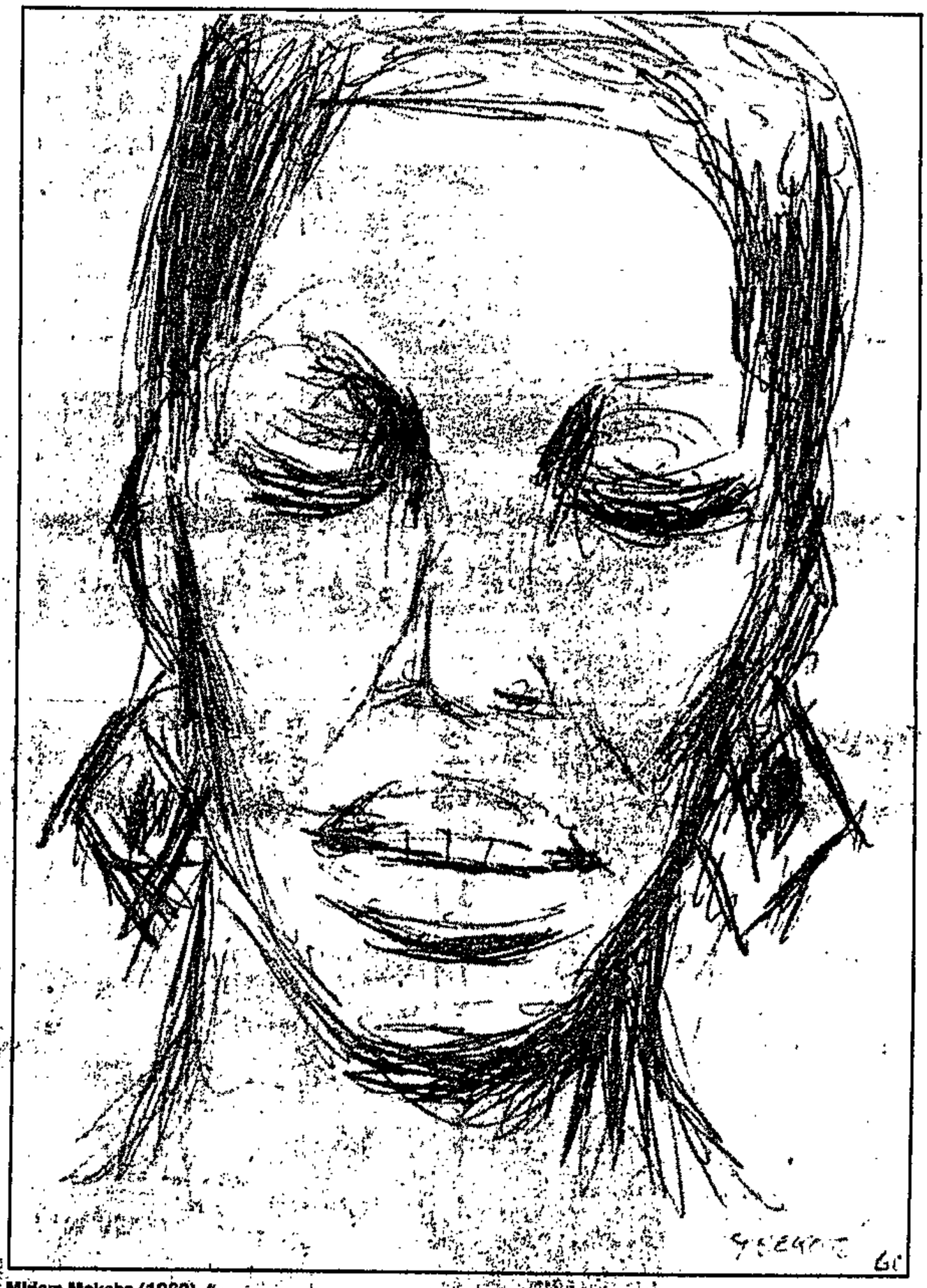
Sekoto is well-known for his drawings, sketches and paintings from an observed distance.

These include portraits, depictions of road workers in full swing, a study of fellow-inmates at a mental institution in various moods.

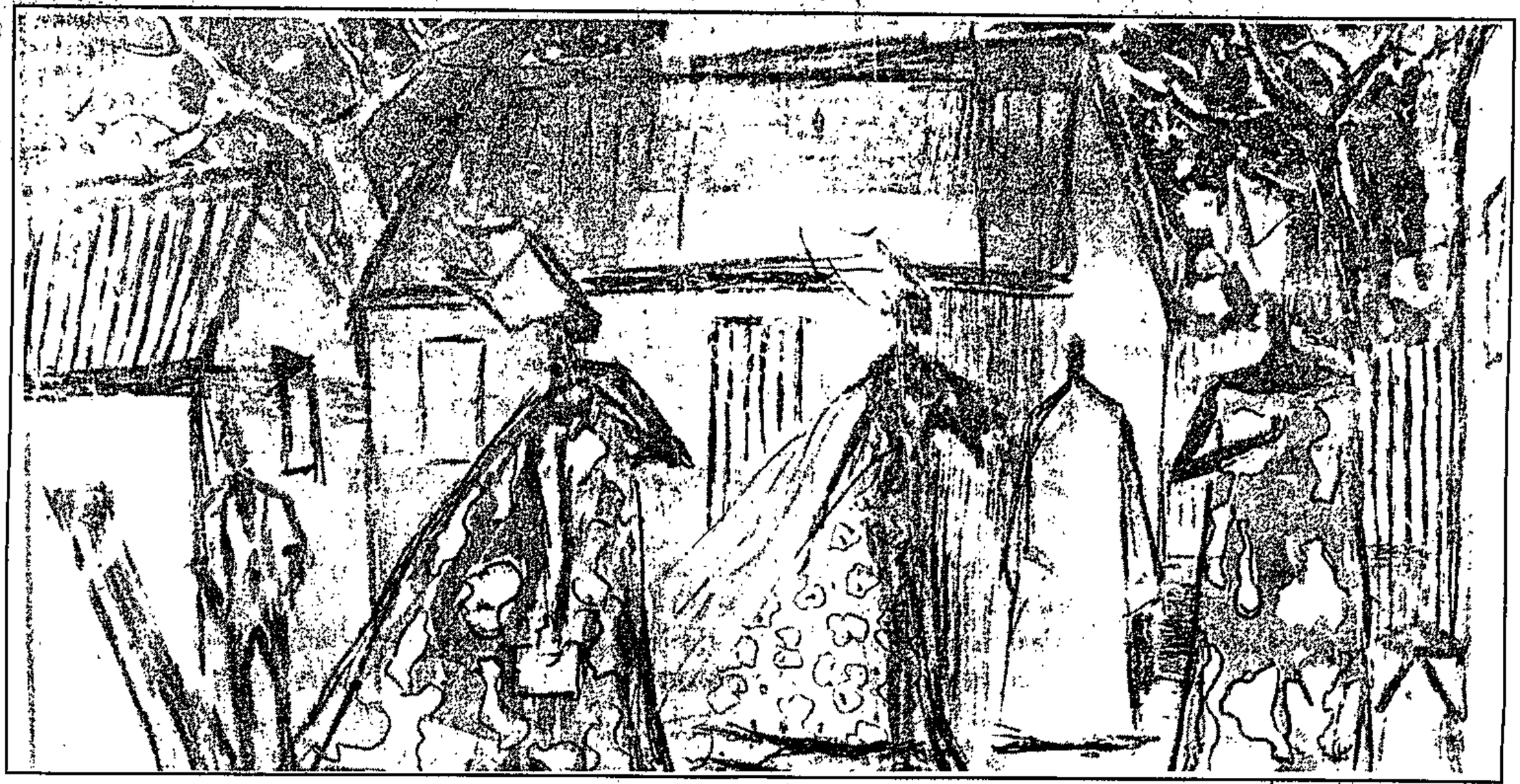
It has been argued that this is so because he is a lonely man.

Who cannot be. Especially when you live and might die in a strange land.

It is so good to note that at least there is a body of his work that can be taken to Sekoto's people - to know him and continue to be inspired by him.



Miriam Makeba (1960)



Senagalese women (1970)

NATION BUILDING *Snapping up the scene at the prestige Woman of the Year award ceremony*



The Reverend Motlalepule Chabaku blessed the day's proceedings at the Woman of the Year award ceremony.



Sowetan managing editor Mr Joe Thloloe addresses the 400 guests at the Woman of the Year award.



Sowetan's Sizakele Kooma and businesswoman Pam Mgulwa at the award ceremony.

Pics: JOE MOLEFE

City exiles to lose housing

CT 11/11/92 330

Staff Reporter

MORE than 30 exiles living at a repatriation centre in Woodstock will be "out on the street" at the end of the month because the National Coordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles (NCCR) has apparently run out of money.

And many exiles living in private residences face the same plight since they depend on the money for their rent.

Mr David Banda, 29, said: "We feel bad because the ANC told us at the end of October we must go. When we complained, they said we must go back but we can't because we are South Africans. We have nowhere to go, so we will be on the street."

Mr Henry Savnyama, 23, said the last three months had been "very hard" because nobody had received their grants from the NCCR. "We've got no money and we are starving."

Maximum

He claimed ANC members were being favoured since they had been staying at Moira Henderson "for more than a year but some of us have been here for only a month but we are being kicked out".

In a letter to residents, the Rev S Daba of the NCCR said: "The policy of the UN High Commission for Refugees and the NCCR Western Cape has been breached by allowing people to stay at the centre for longer than five days, the maximum time allowed.

"We therefore ask for your co-operation in this regard as we are forced to close this phase of the program."

Local ANC spokesman Mr Willie Hofmeyr would not comment last night and referred enquiries to Mr Daba, who could not be reached.

Spy Gerhardt 'back in SA' on secret visit

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IAN HOBBS

LONDON — Anti-apartheid masterspy and former navy commodore at Simonstown Dieter Gerhardt, who was released from a life sentence for treason two months ago, is believed to have returned secretly to SA.

Gerhardt said this week he was heading for SA in order to hold talks on future national security plans and amnesty arrangements with ANC leaders, including ANC president Nelson Mandela.

He said he had applied to government and the national intelligance service (NIS) for permission for the visit.

Gerhardt, 56, who was the ANC's and Moscow's top regional undercover agent for nearly 20 years, was preparing to play a key advisory role in reforming defence and intelligence forces, he said.

Gerhardt said he would ignore warnings that he was a prime right wing terror target. He is believed to have slipped into the country from exile in Switzerland during the past 48 hours.

He said he wanted to personally thank Mandela for securing his freedom.

"You cannot overstate how important to peace it is to secure amnesty for all political prisoners," said Gerhardt.

However, ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said yesterday he was unaware that Mandela had any plans to meet Gerhardt.

"He will probably at some stage return to SA and Mandela would then meet him," Niehaus said. BIOGRAPHY 11/11/92

Gerhardt said he would also meet ANC women's leader Gertrude Shope and Lawyers for Human Rights, which fought to establish his status as a political prisoner.

While with the SA Navy, Gerhardt was acknowledged as a brilliant military officer and tipped as a defence force chief. He was exposed as a spy by a Russian defector and arrested in the US on January 8 1983.

Gerhardt said his visit would last only a few days.

Secrecy about his movements was "unfortunately esssential at this stage".

Dieter Gerhardt lands in SA

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Former Soviet spy and SA Navy commodore Dieter Gerhardt arrived in SA yesterday for the first time as a free man since his arrest in January 1983 on charges of high treason.

Gerhardt arrived at Jan Smuts at 9am on a Swissair flight from Basle, Switzerland, where he has lived since his release from Pretoria Central Prison two months ago.

On his arrival form Gerhardt stated his purpose of entry was business and that the duration of his stay would be eight days.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said Gerhardt spent yesterday afternoon with "an old political prisoner friend" but declined to name the former prisoner or his or her party affiliation.

The Home Affairs Department confirmed Gerhardt's arrival about seven hours after he had stepped off the plane, and after it had sifted through "thousands" of arrival forms.

Department spokesman Chris Pretorius said Gerhardt was an SA citizen and therefore entitled to the same rights of entry as any other citizen.

Niehaus said Gerhardt made the journey at his own volition and not at the request of the ANC.

He said there was no meeting planned with the ANC, but should he request one the ANC would "welcome it".

"Mr Nelson Mandela has a full schedule, but I am sure he would somehow find time for it (a meeting)," Niehaus said.

He denied speculation that Gerhardt was being groomed for a defence portfolio, and said there had been "no considerations" on the matter.

It is believed Gerhardt is staying in Johannesburg with his brother, Parktown orthopaedic surgeon Michael Gerhardt.

An attempt by a reporter to contact him there yesterday afternoon by telephone was answered by a child, who said Gerhardt was "not here at the moment, but he will be back later".

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ANC: Govt must help exiles

330

THE government must take responsibility for funding returned exiles when the National Co-ordinating Committee for Repatriation (NCCR) closed its reception centres in December because of a lack of funds, the ANC said yesterday.

Forty-six exiles being housed at the Moira Henderson hostel in Woodstock must leave by November 30.

The NCCR said the misuse of the organisation's funds by NCCR temporary workers had brought about the freeze in payments.

ANC spokesman Mr Willie Hofmeyr said yesterday that the ANC were negotiating with various institutions to provide funding and housing for the exiles but added the government had to take its share of the responsiblity.

It was beyond the capacity of the ANC alone, he said.

Many exiles living in private homes also face eviction since they depend on the money for their rent. CT 17/11/92

A spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs in Pretoria said yesterday returnees could not be accorded any preferential treatment in relation to any other South African citizen who was unemployed and needed housing.

Exiles' body calls for aid

LLOYD COUTTS

THE National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles is expected to appeal to government for assistance in the repatriation process.

A committee spokesman said yesterday a lack of government participation was having an adverse effect on the programme.

In a statement the committee said about 14 000 returned exiles and former political prisoners were registered, while about 6 000 were still outside SA.

The committee's funds were frozen after it was found that R300 000 had been embezzled.

The committee's policy allowed individual returnees to be given a loan of up to R6 000, payable within 18 months at an interest rate of 18%.

Twenty percent of the total was given to the returnee as a grant.

The ANC has also called on government to take responsibility for the funding of the repatriation programme, after repatriation centres in the Cape were forced to close because of a lack of money.

'Barnard boasted he killed Webster'

SUSAN RUSSELL

DAYS after activist David Webster was murdered, former CCB operative Ferdi Barnard told the mother of a friend that the Wits academic had been thrown five feet by the bullet that killed him, the Rand Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Johanna Smit said Barnard told her this in the presence of her son, businessman Willie Smit, during a drive to Lanseria Airport.

Smit and her son-in-law Andrew Vorster both agreed to testify at the Webster inquest yesterday on condition that Barnard and former CCB colleague Calla Botha were not present.

They were to have given evidence two weeks ago, but hurriedly left the Supreme Court building and disappeared minutes after Willie Smit withdrew his evidence implicating Barnard in the murder.

Smit told the court yesterday she and Vorster had left with her son on that occasion because they were intimidated.

A certain Lester Mouton had also threatened her son's wife and children.

Smit said she met Barnard in 1988 when he started working for the company where she and her son were employed.

Barnard left the company after three months, saying he had a job with the security police.

The conversation about Webster's murder took place two or three days after the assassination, she said.

"Ferdi and I were talking. I said to him it was shocking that people could be shot dead in the street like a dog. He answered that he (Webster) was a dog."

According to Smit, Barnard then said: "Tannie, when the police heard of the shooting they immediately said it was Ferdi Barnard because he is the only person who could shoot so accurately out of a moving car."

Barnard then made the remark about the bullet.

Smit told Barnard to stop talking nonsense and he laughed, she said.

She also testified that Barnard would walk into the company's offices and laughingly tell female employees they were afraid of him because he had killed people.

"He was not ashamed to admit it," Smit said. "He said on many occasions that he was a murderer."

Barnard also told her about an album in which he kept pictures of the bodies of those he had killed.

Smit said she never saw the album, although Barnard had told her he would show it to her one day.

She told the court she and her family had been intimidated by Barnard and his relatives before her son gave his evidence.

Smit added that Barnard talked a lot of nonsense and claimed to have done many things he had not. To this day, she added, she did not believe he killed Webster.

Ramodike vows to fight corruption

LEBOWA Chief Minister Nelson Ramodike vowed yesterday to take appropriate steps to end the massive incompetence and corruption in his government unearthed by the De Meyer commission.

He said these steps would involve punishment for offenders and measures to prevent a recurrence of the situation.

His cabinet had appointed a management committee to deal with the commission's recommendations, and letters had been sent to affected departments.

Ramodike said government ministers could not escape responsibility for their departments' activities. The incompetence of any minister would be "measured or evaluated according to the seriousness of the case in his department".

Defending his own position, Ramodike reiterated that he had taken the initiative to have irregularities investigated.

Rounding on seconded officials from Pretoria who were exposed during an earlier internal investigation, Ramodike said some seconded officials were even given sanctuary by the central government "when we discovered the extent of their involvement and wanted to take appropriate action against them".

He said the NP continued to feed the homelands with incompetent seconded officials who had come only to further the idea of apartheid without real regard for sound financial management. — Sapa.

22 in jail hunger strike protest

RAY HARTLEY

TWENTY-TWO prisoners who claim to have been jailed for political crimes have been on hunger strike since Sunday at Leeukop Prison, north of Johannesburg, in protest against the failure of the authorities to release them.

Forty-two prisoners were released over the weekend in terms of agreements reached between government and ANC negotiators in September.

A well placed source said the striking prisoners included six Numsa members imprisoned for the killing of a scab labourer, an Umkhonto we Sizwe member jailed for attempted murder, a self-defence unit member and a necklace murderer. Correctional Services spokesman Col Danie Immelman last night confirmed the hunger strike.

The hunger strikers had been informed that "undisciplined behaviour jeorpardises their privileges and even their remission of sentence, which is earned through good behaviour", he said.

Meanwhile a joint committee of ANC and government negotiators have endorsed the release of 123 of the 153 prisoners freed after a joint summit in September, Correctional Services spokesman Lt Bert Slabbert said.

Sapa reports 16 inmates at Durban's Westville Prison have been on hunger strike for more than two weeks, demanding their release on the grounds that they are "victims of apartheid".

Department of Correctional Services spokesman W/O R Potgieter said two groups of prisoners began fasting on November 2 and 3.

Officials to be charged

Sowetan 19/11/92

(330)

■ R300 000 STOLEN: Cash, mainly provided by United Nations for returning exiles, missing from PWV offices of the NCCR.

By Lulama Luti

Two former officials of the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles will appear in court soon in connection with the theft of about R300 000 from the organisation.

The two, who cannot be named pending their appearance in court for fraud, were employed as temporary accountants in the finance section of the NCCR's PWV offices.

Addressing a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday, NCCR co-vice-chairman Brother Jude Pieterse said the organisation had recovered R205 000 of the stolen money.

The money was for grants to returning exiles.

He said R54 million had been paid out to the exiles while R1,6m was used for projects throughout the country.

The bulk of the money was paid by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, he said.

Brother Jude said a negligible sum was spent on bringing to South Africa people who posed as local citizens from neighbouring countries.

"The UNHCR has accepted full responsibility and of the 14 000 returned exiles in the country, we are talking of about 25 people only," he said.

NCCR media officer Mr Mbuleló Musi said only six of them were given grants and sent back to Zimbabwe.

Brother Jude also appealed to the Government to help provide financial and physical assistance to the NCCR and to get involved in the repatriation process.

He said while the Chamdor Training Centre in Krugersdorp was under the Department of Manpower, the NCCR paid R1,5 m towards training projects undertaken by the returned exiles.

He said the Government had helped provide three reception centres but was contemplating taking them back.

"The UNHCR has since informed us that there were a further 4 000 people who have been cleared by the government to come back to the country.

"Once more we call on the government to fulfil its obligation and to make a substantial contribution to the programme," he said.

ANC 'supports commission'

Political Staff

THE ANC has given its full support to Mr Justice Richard Goldstone's call for his commission to be given the authority to investigate the functioning and operations of the SAP, uMkhonto we Sizwe, Apla, the KwaZulu Police and certain security firms.

The government has said it is not opposed in principle to extending the commission's investigative scope, but Constitutional Development Minister Mr Roelf Meyer said it would need to discuss with the judge "how far and exactly what kind of powers and authority he would need".

Judge Goldstone made the call after releasing information seized from a Military Intelligence (MI) establishment which indicated that convicted killer and former CCB member Ferdi Barnard had been employed by MI to discredit the ANC.

"The ANC will provide whatever assistance is necessary to enable the Goldstone Commission to carry out the above task," the ANC said in a statement last night. CT 19/11/92

However, the PAC yesterday expressed its opposition to the call, saying the only body capable of addressing the issues objectively was a transitional authority.

SADF admits using ex-Frelimo soldier

CT 19/11/92

Political Staff

THE SADF admitted yesterday that it had "utilised" former Frelimo soldier Mr Jaoa Alberto Cuna but only as a "casual source" for the collection of information on the smuggling of weapons and arms caches.

Mr Cuna claimed recently he had taken part in the shooting of a house full of residents near Durban in March or April this year.

He told Vrye Weekblad newspaper he had been employed by a policeman, but subsequent Goldstone Commission investigations have revealed that his hotel accommodation during a night in Maritzburg was paid for using a credit card linked to the Military Intelligence (MI) establishment.

The SADF said in a statement yesterday that it had only utilised Mr Cuna in July and August last year.

"Mr Cuna's allegations are being investigated by the Goldstone Commission and the SADF therefore cannot comment on these allegations," it added. Asked if the Mr "Boy" Schultz who allegedly hired Mr Cuna was a MI member, an SADF spokesman said: "We know nothing about Mr Schultz."

'Secret files not being guarded'

Staff Reporter

THE remainder of the files that the Goldstone Commission left behind at the Military Intelligence building it raided last Wednesday are not being guarded, according to commission secretary Mr Glen Cuthbertson. CT 19/11/92

Mr Justice Richard Goldstone yesterday declined to answer further questions about his startling report which implicated Military Intelligence in discrediting uMkhonto weSizwe (MK).

From page 1

SADF had lied when it said Barnard had never been in its employ. CT 19/10/92

It was expected the cabinet would accede to Judge Goldstone's plea to give his commission more powers, authority and co-operation and resources to properly investigate all public and private security forces and armies inside and outside the country.

With international and domestic pressure mounting, the cabinet, a source said, wanted to find the best way of being seen to act while keeping political heads out of the fray.

Even within the government's ranks there was protest at the Goldstone Commission's findings.

Ambassador to Washington Mr Harry Schwarz said he was "furious and outraged". The disclosures, he said, had undermined all the embassy's hard work.

The United States administration has called for the prosecution of those involved in the exposed covert operations.

Meanwhile, Mr De Klerk and the cabinet face the National Party's parliamentary caucus in Cape Town this morning.

Mr De Klerk, reeling under sharp attacks on the government's handling of the economy, will have to convince the caucus he is taking decisive action on the MI row as well as on the corruption in the independent states which was uncovered last week by the Parsons, De Meyer and Van der Heever commissions.

● Hopes that obstacles are being cleared to make way for negotiations gained ground yesterday when the ANC's "cabinet" adopted a discussion document that opts for a five-stage process of change and possible power-sharing with the NP.

This means the ANC plan and the government's proposals are now very similar and reinforces speculation that multi-party talks could resume soon.

The ANC's proposals included the formation of transitional executive councils, as agreed at Codesa II, elections for a constituent assembly, the adoption of a new constitution and transformation of South Africa into a democracy.

Nixon set to receive millions

WASHINGTON. — Former president Mr Richard Nixon is set to receive millions of dollars in compensation after a federal court ruled that he should be paid for the seizure of his private records of Watergate.

Mr Nixon challenged a congress ruling impounding the documents and tapes, but lost.

He has continued to fight for compensation, which led to a ruling by the appeals court here that he should be reimbursed. — Telegraph

'R16m needed for returnees'

JOHANNESBURG. — About R16 million is needed to help 4 000 exiles ready to return to South Africa, but the exile committee NCCR has no money. (330)

Repatriations have already cost R54m, with 14 000 former exiles and political prisoners now battling with unemployment and a housing shortage. CT 19/11/92

The NCCR has accused the government of being uninterested in the repatriations. — Sapa

Farmers and govt agree

CT 19/11/92

JOHANNESBURG. — Manpower Minister Mr Leon Wessels and the SA Agricultural Union (SAAU) have reached agreement on a process to legislate labour law for farm workers based on freedom of association and collective bargaining.

The agreement does not contradict Mr Wessels's earlier deal with Cosatu.

Protest march: Bhutto arrested

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan. — Police arrested ousted prime minister Ms Benazir Bhutto yesterday after she and supporters broke through police barricades to lead a banned anti government protest.

About 200 police surrounded Ms Bhutto and took her into custody along with other political leaders who once opposed but now supported her bid to oust the government of Prime Minister Mr Nawaz Sharif. — Sapa-AP

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NEWS Councillors to resume duties af

Taxman speaks out on files

Sowetan 19/11/92 (330)

THE Department of Inland Revenue yesterday disputed an impression that it had given its approval to former CCB operative Ferdi Barnard's covert task force to access taxpayers' files.

It said this was an incorrect impression which had been created following Mr Justice Richard Goldstone's revelations about Barnard's submissions to Military Intelligence on such a task force.

■ Inland Revenue did allow agent access to records:

Goldstone's report said "it was claimed that the task force had the ability to obtain access to, among others, the computers of Inland Revenue and by implication the records of taxpayers",.

Exiles' group gets back 'stolen' money

B|DAY 19/11/92

330

LLOYD COUTTS

THE National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of SA Exiles said yesterday it had recovered more than R200 000 allegedly misappropriated from its funds.

Vice-chairman Brother Jude Pieterse said police had arrested two people in connection with the disappearance of R300 000 earmarked for the repatriation process.

He said both people had been employed in the organisation's finance department. One had been recruited through an employment agency and the other from "the community at large".

He said measures had been taken to guard against further theft and investigations were proceeding.

Yesterday the committee appealed to government to use its resources and make a substantial contribution to the repatriation process.

Pieterse said the organisation had received no money from government, and the state's sole contribution to the process — three buildings for accommodation — probably would be withdrawn.

To date R54m had been paid out in grants to more than 14 000 returnees and former political prisoners, but another R16m was needed to provide for a further 4 000 people cleared by government to return to SA, Pieterse said.

The R54m and R1,6m invested in income-generating projects had come from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the international community.

"A disturbing factor in the programme has been the small role played by government in facilitating and assisting the proper reintegration of returning exiles."

The co-ordinating committee had, in fact, been forced to pay R1,5m to train returnees at a government institution.

Violence and harassment was continuing to take its toll on returning exiles, and some 30 people and members of their families had been reported killed.

Over 100 cases of harassment, including house raids, arrests, torture and intimidation continued to bedevil the repatriation process.

He said the organisation was helping returnees trace their families and gather basic resources to enable them to cope with difficult socio-economic problems such as employment, a lack of housing and high inflation.

"The committee has endeavoured to create conducive accommodation for the proper integration of exiles. Through reception centres, accommodation has been made available and services have been rendered.

"Counselling services are also rendered to assist the returnees to adjust both psychologically and physically to the difficult political and socio-economic conditions prevailing in the country."

Returnees appeal to government

South 21/11-25/11/92

By Lucas Mati

330

FORMER exiles now living at the Moira Henderson hostel in Woodstock intend marching to the Department of Home Affairs to demand employment and accommodation.

The National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of exiles (NCCR) informed 46 returnees earlier this month that they had to vacate the Woodstock hostel.

Western Cape NCCR co-ordinator, Reverend Mxolisi Daba, said they had asked several organisations to help with the accommodation of returnees but none had responded.

In Johannesburg on Wednesday NCCR spokesperson, Brother Jude Pieterse, told a news conference that R16 million was needed to assist more than 4 000 exiles due to return to South Africa.

He urged the government to fulfil its obligation and make a substantial contribution to the repatriation programme.

Faced with impending eviction on November 30, returnees at Moira Henderson are becoming increasingly disheartened.

Some said they regarded the protest march as the only option left for them to highlight their plight.

JOB MARKET

EC and UN grants give work to 6 000

ST Times (Buss) 22/11/92.

330

By TERRY BETTY

THE European Community has granted R2,3-million, which together with the United Nations' R1-million donation will provide employment for at least 6 000 returning exiles.

The R1-million UN grant has since July financed 204 projects. The two grants will fund about 600 loans, each of which is expected to employ 10 people.

The loan was channelled through the National Co-ordination Committee for Repatriation (NCCR), which has contracted the assistance of the Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC).

The SBDC's experience, infrastructure and countrywide network has helped to get the projects off the ground.

NCCR head of development Archie Abrahams says: "Only people the UN classifies as returning exiles qualify for loans."

The average value of each loan is R6 000, which is repaid over 15 months at 18% interest.



ARCHIE ABRAHAMS: Seld-help the best

Mr Abrahams says there are plans to extend the repayment time to two years.

He says the NCCR has also financed capital-intensive projects costing R15 000 to R30 000 "because we would like to stimulate middle-level enterprise. There are enough informal spaza shops."

Mr Abrahams says the entire loan has to be repaid. People should be responsible for their own lives and not depend on charity.

"The repayments will go into a revolving fund that will help the successful enterprises expand later on."

About 75% of enterprises met all their repayments in the first three months, and Mr Abrahams will consider the project a success if bad debts remain at that level.

Houses

The SBDC and NCCR screen all applications for loans and make suggestions for ideas to be improved or redirected into more profitable markets.

Mr Abrahams says that only loans that will benefit the community are granted. They are not merely for an individual's benefit.

For example, a returned exile secured a R1,5-million contract in Batshabelo, Bloemfontein, to build 400 brick houses and outdoor toilets.

Mr Abrahams says this contract will benefit the entire community. The venture provides 80 jobs and is expected to expand.

Although not every project is as ambitious as the Batshebelo one, Mr Abrahams says the NCCR gives preference to loans that will eventually employ at least 10 people.

The NCCR has project offices around the country to monitor development. However, Mr Abrahams says this is insufficient to give adequate after-care to the projects.

"It would be sad if projects had to fail merely because the people lacked a little more advice."

Mr Abrahams hopes the business community will become involved and either provide office space or give practical advice. Many of the self-employed people have little business acumen.

Limited

"We would like to have a mentor system whereby successful businessmen pop in twice a month to see how things are going, offer advice and generally help to educate people."

SBDC managing director Ben Vosloo says: "The limited number of entrepreneurs setting up businesses is a major factor inhibiting economic growth in SA."

He hopes the NCCR initiative will help fill the gap.

By A

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"Many

FOCUS *MK soldiers struggling to find employment in South Africa's sophisticated marketplace*

Few jobs for cadres

Sowetan 23/11/92.

By Abbey Makoe

MANY returned Umkhonto we Sizwe soldiers might be finding it hard to find work in the country's sophisticated marketplace because the main skill most acquired abroad was in military warfare.

That is one of the main reasons advanced by MK chief-of-staff Siphiwe Nyanda in an exclusive interview with *Sowetan*.

Nyanda reasons that many of the cadres left the country in 1976 and the turbulent 1980s without completing their studies.

On arrival in exile, the young men of the highly politicised generation of 1976 engaged in training for the overthrow of the SA Government.

As Nyanda puts it: "They trained, came back and fought. Some were detained and others went underground while some remained in exile until today, where training in conventional warfare is in progress."

Meanwhile, after the sudden unbanning of the ANC and the sudden return to the country for MK soldiers, hopes for Uhuru were sky-high.

■ Hope fading away

But more than two years later, hope in many soldiers is gradually fading away.

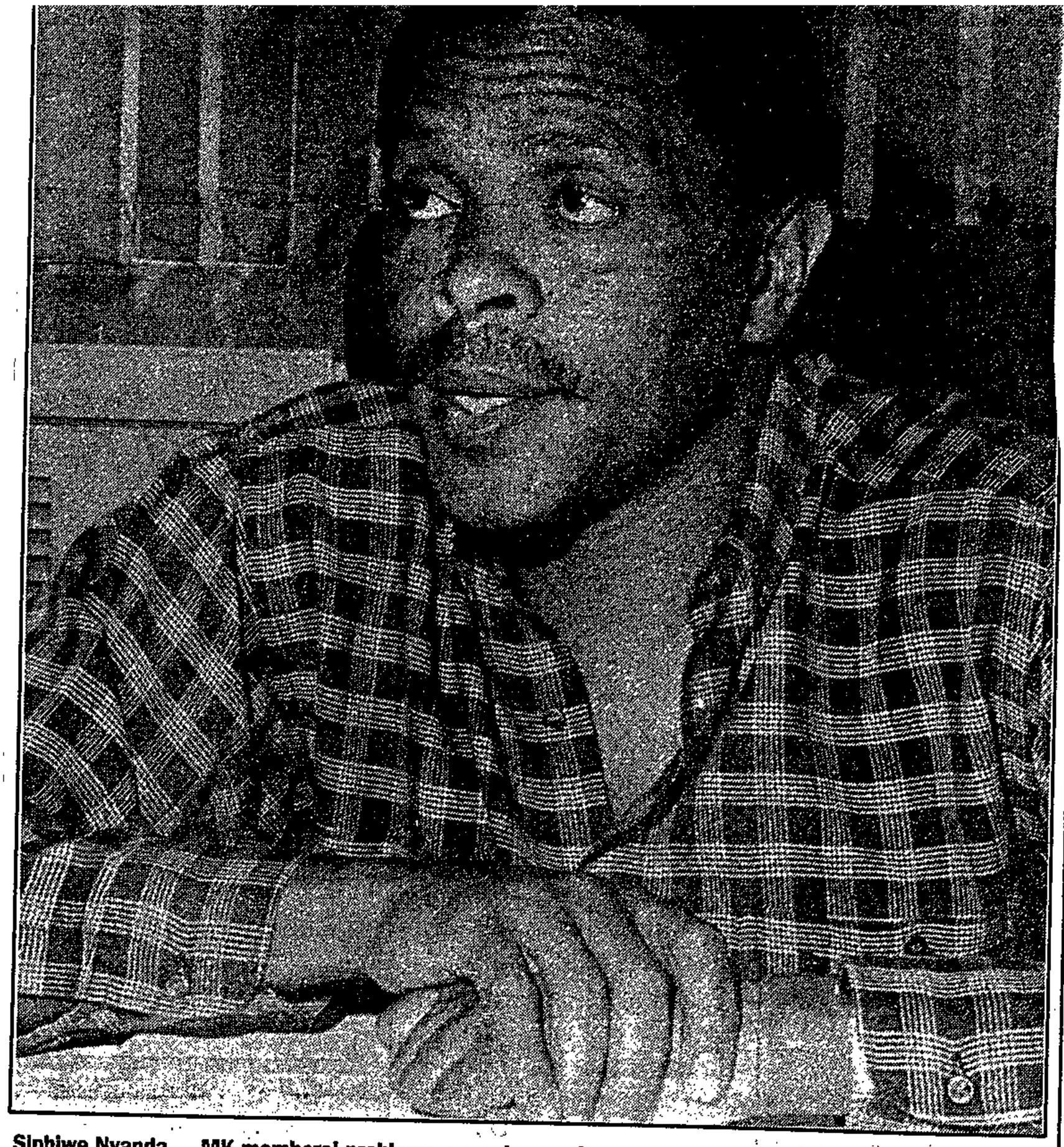
Nyanda refutes this. He acknowledges that although there could be major reasons for disillusionment within the MK, "it is remarkable that most cadres have not turned to violence due to discipline".

Nyanda says this is despite the fact that there is "a sense of impatience" among some cadres, who are finding that the Government is dragging its feet on total power-sharing.

Freedom is around the corner

As Nyanda understandably says, it is their will to serve in the defence force of their country, where they will be doing something they have trained for.

But some of the MK cadres spoken to claim that their woes are aggravated by the ANC leadership's steadfast belief that freedom is around the corner, despite the Government's current scandals to discredit the ANC.



Siphiwe Nyanda ... MK members' problems are not so serious.

(continued from previous page)

If that is so, it is a very erroneous impression. We have always insisted, from the time when talks started about the SDUs, they are units of the communities and that they should not be confused with MK.

Do you know of any SDUs being led by an MK soldier?

We expect that in many places, because the MK cadreship is active politically, members will serve their communities.

Insofar as you are aware, to whom are the SDUs answerable?

The community structures.

Can you elaborate?

One of the reasons why we said MK cannot conceivably be seen to be in charge of the SDUs is because in many areas, particularly here on the Reef, there is no organisation that enjoys political monopoly.

No organisation can claim to have membership to the exclusion of other organisations. How can MK, therefore, be solely in charge of the SDUs whereas there are other political organisations like the PAC and Azapo who also have their armies?

The SDUs are a product of the community. But, of course, because MK is in the majority, it will play a key role in the defence of communities.

When people are attacked they are not written ANC, PAC or Azapo. They are attacked indiscriminately. Members of all these three organisations feel a need for self- defence.

In Natal it is said that the fighting is between MK and Inkatha. Do you know of any MK role in that area?

The fighting there is between people defending themselves against Inkatha warlords, who are forcing them to join Inkatha or to leave their homes.

Any involvement of MK will be on the basis of MK cadres being members of those communities under siege.

Is there any other thing that you would like to point out?

I want to say that it is true we came back to a depressed economy - contrary to our dreams that we would be welcomed by ululating women. There are certain frustrations that we endure.

But then we are a well-trained army that is able to bear difficulties. Instead, we have no doubts about our role during transition and in future.

Another point is that we can no



Chris Hani

longer stand this Government, not for an extra day. We want it to go, now! The sooner this corrupt Government that runs corrupt armies and police forces goes, the better it will be, not only for the ANC and MK, but for everybody.

And when this Government drags its feet, it ought to be reminded to hurry.



focus on MK

MANY MK SOLDIERS were full of pride when they arrived back from the bush. But now some, or many, are said to be turning to crime in order to survive. What went wrong?

I don't think many were beaming with pride as you say. It is possible that a few are turning to crime because of the desperation of our situation.

What is remarkable, though, is that despite the hardships they are suffering they are not turning to crime in general.

Does the leadership of MK have plans to avert a wholescale explosion of the problems?

I don't think that an explosion is about to take place. We are in a position to address the problems facing our cadreship in the short term.

In the long term what has to be addressed is the whole political situation. The sooner the political problems of the country are resolved, the whole matter of MK and its problems will end because MK should form part of the future defence force.

At the moment, we intend keeping MK intact and will train its members in preparation for that.

Are you finding it easy to train MK members despite the current recession and unemployment?

It's always not been easy to train a force, whether a guerilla force or any other. We've got to have the necessary organisation.

And in the face of decreased international support, especially with the demise of the Socialist world, we find it more difficult.

But, of course, there are forces in Africa who are willing to help us realise this programme because it is not designed to destabilise.

It is a programme we want to pursue in order to contribute to peace and stability in future. We want to have a well-trained MK cadreship that would defend the constitution of a free South Africa.

Some of your disillusioned soldiers are said, among other things, to be frustrated by the ANC leadership's apparent lack of appreciation for their soldiering while still abroad. Is this true?

That is an impression some people get because of the problems the ANC encounters to provide for the general cadreship. A perception develops that the cadres are neglected.

But it is not the intention of the ANC to do that. The ANC itself has got to struggle for funds. In the past we received support from many sources but many of those sources have now shrunk.

Since we came back to the country there has been an increasing perception that the kind of assistance we used to get should be reduced. We

Although the ANC's military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe's returned soldiers are experiencing difficulty in finding jobs, it is not as serious as it is being made out to be, says MK chief-of-staff Siphiwe Nyanda. He spoke to **Abbey Makoe**



can, therefore, not be expected to have more resources than we had in the past. Our cadreship generally understands that.

At the moment are the majority of your soldiers working or unemployed?

Most are not working. You know when many of the cadreship left in 1976 and the turbulent 1980s, most were of schoolgoing age and had not completed their education.

They went to camps, trained and came back to fight and got arrested and others were underground when we were unbanned. Some are still abroad.

There are some skills some of them acquired after training. Some went to Tanzania where they ran vocational camps. But the majority did not do anything apart from the gaining of skills in the art of guerilla warfare.

"The general ANC membership wants to see a negotiated settlement reached at the earliest possible opportunity"

How difficult is it for cadres to find jobs here?

It is difficult. But, of course, their interest really is not so much to get jobs. When they came back here they came to build up the ANC and they were told that we are negotiating for a future constitution. Their interest is to serve the future defence force.

Are there, perhaps, some, no matter how few they are, who have run out of patience with the ANC's negotiations with the Government?

Of course, there is a sense of impatience. But this is not unique to MK. The general ANC membership wants to see a negotiated settlement reached at the earliest possible opportunity.

Are the majority of MK soldiers outside or inside the country?

I cannot quantify in terms of numbers. A sizeable number of people are still outside. But most of the cadres who were training in the 1970s and 1980s are back.

Suffice it to say outside we are involved in programmes of reorientation along more conventional lines of warfare. We have the figures necessary for these programmes.

What is the total number of MK soldiers?

I am not at liberty to discuss the numbers of MK cadreship.

When you came back to the country did the leadership of the ANC say to the soldiers that the war was over? Or what did you say to them?

We couldn't have told the cadres that the war was over because it was not. And the war is certainly not over.

We told the cadres that armed actions against the regime had been suspended. Many of the cadres were inside the country - hitting at targets we had identified as legitimate.

When the opportunity came for us to give a gesture to peace, we suspended armed actions. Nowhere did we say the war was over. It was our fervent hope that hostilities would never be resumed. It is still our position.

Do you monitor the movement or activities of your retuned soldiers?

We certainly do. We have structures all over the country. Those MK structures are responsible for MK cadreship in those regions.

I can say with some fair amount of certainty that we know who is where and what is happening.

What steps do you take against MK or self-defence unit members found to have contravened the MK code of conduct?

Well, in the case of an MK member, action will be taken. But we have no jurisdiction or power over the SDUs. The SDUs are defence structures of the communities.

We, therefore, take action against any of our members reported for misbehaviour. But as I say SDUs are not the creation of MK.

Are you aware that an impression has been created that the SDUs are under the control of MK?

(continued on next page)

SACP doubled membership — Hani

THE SACP has virtually doubled its membership in the past year and is having difficulties coping with the expansion.

SACP secretary-general Chris Hani said recently new party branches had opened this year in the northern Transvaal, northern Cape and Border regions with paid-up membership increasing from about 22 000 at the party's 8th congress in October last year to more than 40 000 at present.

Hani said a membership of more than 50 000 was expected by year-end.

"There is not a single region where our membership has not risen markedly .. we can't cope with the growth."

Hani said the SACP's consistent militancy against apartheid and its support of the poor and the working class had encouraged the increase in membership.

ADRIAN HADLAND

Trade unions, in general, and the NUM in particular had contributed to new levels of SACP support.

Hani said that while the party was "still small compared with the ANC", it had only recently begun to actively recruit new members.

To provide the expanding party membership and structures with adequate financing, the SACP had embarked on a fund-raising programme, Hani said.

Illegal 'returning exiles' want to stay

THE National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of SA Exiles (NCCR) is meeting strong resistance in its bid to send back non-South Africans who have abused the UN repatriation programme by masquerading as returning exiles.

A source close to the committee said of the estimated 80 people in the PWV region who had entered the country fraudulently, only 10 had agreed to be repatriated to their countries.

The 10 who agreed to be repatriated had been accommodated at the committee's centre in the Vaal Triangle township of Sebokeng, and consisted of three Mozambicans and seven Zimbabweans.

It is understood that at least six of the 60 people currently accommodated at the centre are non-South Africans.

The source said the NCCR found it extremely difficult — as a humanitarian organisation — to "force" people out of the country, which they had been forced to enter as a result of socio-economic problems in their own countries.

He said the "illegals" were asked, not ordered, to leave the country. Those who had not agreed to leave the country "voluntarily" had indicated that incarceration in SA prisons was preferable to going back to their countries.

WILSON ZWANE

Kallu Kalumiya, chief of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees's (UNHCR) mission in SA, could not be reached for comment.

However, he has said his mission was in contact with head office in Geneva about the repatriation of the "illegals".

Kalumiya said a clause in an agreement his organisation and government reached last year, which stipulated that citizenship of returning exiles should be resolved in SA and not in foreign countries, had enabled a number of non-South Africans to sneak in.

Suspended

This was despite the fact that returning exiles were subjected to "vigorous scrutiny" in the countries from which they were being repatriated.

As a result of abuses of its repatriation programme in Mozambique, the UNHCR recently suspended flights ferrying returning exiles from that country.

The NCCR source stressed, however, that it was not only Mozambicans who were abusing the repatriation programme. Even people as far afield as Sierra Leone and Guinea had abused the programme, Kalumiya said.

Disclosures welcomed

330

DISCLOSURES of ANC atrocities committed in exile were yesterday welcomed by the Returned Exiles Committee - which also demanded an end to continuing atrocities in South Africa. - *Sapa*

Sowetan 1/12/92

Cash scandal forces exiles 'out on street'

(330)

CT 1/12/92

Staff Reporter

ANGRY returned exiles, who have been asked to vacate the repatriation centre in Woodstock, yesterday blamed the ANC and the National Co-ordinating Committee for Repatriation (NCCR) for their plight.

Residents said yesterday many of the 43 people at the Moira Henderson Hostel in Chapel Street would be "out on the street" today.

Mr Sheen Banda said he returned from Zambia in August and only received one grant from the NCCR, which has run out of money.

The NCCR said grants were frozen after a national investigation into its records and staff revealed that temporary staff embezzled R300 000 at the Johannesburg offices.

Mr Banda said he had to support a family of five and would be staying with relatives in Hanover Park, but he could not pay rent because he was broke.

"We were promised by the NCCR and the ANC we would be given accommodation and money but many people have not received grants for over three months and have no food."

ANC spokesman Mr Willie Hofmeyr called on the government to take responsibility for returnees and to provide funds.

A spokesman for for the Department of Home Affairs said that returning exiles could not be given any special treatment.

News in brief

Ex refugees stage sit-in

330

RETURNED exiles at a Woodstock, Cape Town, reception centre have vowed not to leave the centre without grants which are due to them.

This follows a call by the National Co-ordinating Committee for Repatriation for the 43 former exiles to leave the centre by midday yesterday. A spokesman for the returnees said some of them had been without grants for the last four months and had survived by begging.

They accused officials at the centre of putting pressure on them to leave because most of the centre's residents were not aligned to political organisations.

50 returnees 2/12/92.

News in

Party for returnees

THE SOSHANGUVE Residents Association has organised a mammoth celebration for local "comrades returning from exile". (330)

Mr Titus Mafolo, spokesman for a Sorea committee organising the festivities, announced yesterday that the celebrations would take place from December 12 to 16.

"These events will be used to rededicate ourselves to the struggle and welcome comrades from exile. We have made sure that there is an event that will suit everybody from art, literature, drama, gospel music and a festival featuring international stars like Letta Mbuli, Caiphus Semenya and Phillip Tabane." Townfan 2/12/92

'Exiles targets of harassment'

DURBAN — Returned exiles, who came back into the country following the 1990 Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the South African government, are targets of various forms of harassment by members of the SADF, the SAP, Kwazulu Police and in certain instances members of the Inkatha Freedom Party.

This was evidence in a report by the Natal officials of the National Coordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles, presented at the second sitting of the Goldstone Commission at the Durban City Hall this week.

NCCR Natal Co-ordinator William Leslie said: "Our legal department has been inundated with reports of severe assaults, arrests on false charges and harassment of the returnees and their families by members of the SADF, the SAP and Kwazulu Police."

According to the NCCR report, 35 returned exiles have been arrested and charged with various charges including armed robbery and unlawful possession of firearms.

However, the commission heard, their arrest on these charges were mere excuses to have them in custody where they were severely assaulted and forced to divulge the names of the returnees living in their areas or give information on Umkhonto we Sizwe activities.

Some of those arrested have been refused bail with the State arguing that because they were returnees they might fail to appear for their trial.

To substantiate these allegations, the case of Qeda Buthelezi, who is currently in custody for an alleged robbery, was cited.

NCCR paralegal officer Banquo Makhanya told the commission that Buthelezi was tortured by police and forced to divulge information about MK activities.

Although Buthelezi's bail application is still pending, Makhanya told the commission that it would be turned down because the applicant was a returnee.

The report also indicated that returnees were not only victims of harassment but also were also killed.

In the past 12 months, at least 25 returnees have been killed under suspicious and brutal circumstances, according to the report.

Six were said to have been killed by the police and one by members of the SADF.

The report cited the death of Nkosinathi Sylvester Mabaso, for which an inquest is currently being held.

He was allegedly killed by members of the C R Swart murder and robbery unit at Ezingolweni earlier this year.

Police firearms have been confiscated and sent to Pretoria for ballistic investigation. — Sapa.

NEWS 14 security force members are killed ● MK protest at ANC headquarters

FW angry over Buthelezi move

■ IFP leader has adopted a confrontational course, says De Klerk:

IT was unfortunate that KwaZulu leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi had adopted a confrontational course with the Government on several occasions, State President FW de Klerk said last night.

De Klerk was responding to Buthelezi's announcement of a draft constitution for a KwaZulu/Natal region.

He said there were no major constitutional differences between the Government and the Inkatha Freedom Party.

"In respect of constitutional matters, there have thus far been no major differences in principle between the constitutional approaches of the Government and the IFP.

"It is a matter of concern that Mr Buthelezi is now apparently embarking on a course which militates against this approach," De Klerk said.

In a later briefing, a source said it was hoped Buthelezi would accede to De Klerk's request for an urgent meeting.

Shell House sit-in

■ Cadres complain about jobs, housing, money and Vaal structures:

By Abbey Makoe

LACK of accommodation for returned Vaal MK soldiers took a new turn on Tuesday when a delegation of 27 soldiers staged a sit-in at the ANC's head office in Johannesburg.

The soldiers were yesterday roaming the foyer of Shell House and some called members of the Press to talk about their anger.

Those interviewed did not want their identities revealed. They said they had submitted a memorandum to the ANC leadership about four weeks ago, detailing their grievances, but had received no response.

The grievances include lack of rations despite "the ANC having received some money from Italy, aimed at alleviating the returned soldiers' problems".

Another soldier said they were concerned about "continued claims in the Vaal's ANC structures that the MK was answerable to the Youth League".

They said they slept on the third floor of the 22-storey building on Tuesday and were not provided with food.

By late yesterday the group was insisting that they would not leave until their demands were met.

MK Chief-of-Staff Mr Siphiwe Nyanda denied any knowledge of the sit-in.

The ANC's media liaison officer, Mr Sakkie Macozoma, confirmed the sit-in. He lashed out at the soldiers, saying they knew the correct procedures to follow when unhappy.

ANC PWV regional spokesman Mr Ronnie Mamoepa said he had received the MK memorandum and added that it was being given attention "at the highest level".



NEWS 14 security force members are killed ● MK protest at ANC headquarters

Shell House sit-in

Sowetan 3/12/92

■ Cadres complain about jobs, housing, money and Vaal structures:

By Abbey Makoe 330

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The soldiers were yesterday roaming the foyer of Shell House and some called members of the Press to talk about their anger.

Those interviewed did not want their identities revealed. They said they had submitted a memorandum to the ANC leadership about four weeks ago, detailing their grievances, but had received no response.

The grievances include lack of rations, despite "the ANC having received some money from Italy, aimed at alleviating the returned soldiers' problems".

Another soldier said they were concerned about "continued claims in the Vaal's ANC structures that the MK was answerable to the Youth League".

They said they slept on the third floor of the 22-storey building on Tuesday and were not provided with food.

By late yesterday the group was insisting that they would not leave until their demands were met.

MK Chief-of-Staff Mr Siphiwe Nyanda denied any knowledge of the sit-in.

The ANC's media liaison officer, Mr Sakkie Macozoma, confirmed the sit-in. He lashed out at the soldiers, saying they knew the correct procedures to follow when unhappy.

ANC PWV regional spokesman Mr Ronnie Mamoepa said he had received the MK memorandum and added that it was being given attention "at the highest level".



MK sit-in proves hard to report on

(330)

CHARLES WEBSTER

Star 5/12/92

SIT-INS we've grown used to, but this one was certainly unexpected: 27 people, said to be returned Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) soldiers, holding a sit-in in the foyer of the ANC's headquarters at Shell House in protest at lack of rations and accommodation.

That, at least, was what one Johannesburg newspaper reported this week. The Saturday Star decided to investigate, and ended up going in ever-increasing circles.

MK chief-of-staff Siphiwe Nyanda had said in an interview on Wednesday afternoon that he did not know of the sit-in. But ANC liaison officer Sakkie Macozoma confirmed it had happened.

Saturday Star attempted to contact Nyanda on Thursday morning, but we was told by one person that he had left the country, by another that he was outside Johannesburg, and by a third person that the sit-in issue "has been resolved".

We tried once more and were again told that Nyanda had left the country. We insisted that this was impossible as Nyanda had spoken to reporters only the previous afternoon.

Memorandum from exiles

We were promptly asked to hold the line, and were put through to a man who said Nyanda would be contactable early yesterday morning. He said he would ask Nyanda to return Saturday Star's call.

In another attempt at obtaining the real story, Ronnie Mamoepa, the ANC's PWV regional spokesman, was contacted. Mamoepa had told reporters earlier that a memorandum had been received "from a group of returned exiles", and he told us he felt that the exiles' needs should be provided for by the people of South Africa.

Apparently Mamoepa had been misquoted earlier as saying he had received a memorandum from the MK soldiers who had taken part in the sit-in. Mamoepa said he had not been assigned to deal with the demands of the sitters.

Nyanda finally called the Saturday Star yesterday and explained he had been in the western Transvaal on Thursday. He denied there had been any "sit-in as such", but said several returned Vaal Triangle MK cadres had arrived at Shell House on Tuesday, saying they had run out of money and asking for the ANC's support. He had asked them to leave, saying the matter would be dealt with.

He told Saturday Star that returnees — both exiles and returned MK cadres — were, for a certain period of time, provided with food and accommodation by the National Co-ordinating Committee for Refugees (NCCR). He added that while the ANC was negotiating with the Government about integrating MK and the SADF, many of the organisation's soldiers were unemployed. The NCCR, according to Nyanda, could provide refugees' needs only for a limited time because their funds were limited.

New work brings Serote home

By ZB MOLEFE

WALLY Serote, the angry poet whose apocalyptic vision and voice shook SA's literary landscape in the 70s, is bursting with hope for his motherland.

He has mellowed with the years spent in exile in Botswana and the UK, punctuated by visits and studies in the US and most parts of his beloved Africa.

To say this literary wayfarer is back home sounds like a contradiction. After all, the man has been back from exile since 1990. He has also been active on the ANC's cultural desk and got into many other cultural activities.

But to those who have held him near and dear as a poet who told his people's story, he only arrived back home this week. That arrival is marked by the publication of a major work *Third World Express*, a 35-page epic poem which touches on the ups and downs of his life and that of his people.

It is the first major poetry work on home soil by this 1983 Ad Donker Prize winner for his outstanding contribution to SA literature during the 70s.

It was in part inspired by veteran American jazzman Jackie McLean and son Rene, playing at the world-famous Village Vanguard. One of their songs was *The Third World Express*. Of course it is also dedicated to Serote's five boys – Lentsoe, Zweli, Sechaba, Vuyo and Thabo.

Express is vintage Serote. But it is also a mellow Serote, one humbled by age, travels and engaging some of the major and current voices of his craft.



HOPE . . . This time Wally Serote's really home. ■ Pic: EVANS MBOWENI

Hence his optimism about the new SA – though he is quick to point out he is not alone in this.

"If you listen to our writers, dancers, theatre people and the musicians, there is a golden thread running through their work: they are calling for peace and tolerance. There is this voice calling on our people to recognise the dynamism of our culture," he says.

Two recent events or creations confirm his belief. One is singer Letta Mbulu's hit *Not Yet Uhuru*; the other is Sibongile Mngoma-Khumalo and Sipho "Hotstix" Mabuse's *What About Tomorrow?* concert, which opens in Johannesburg next Thursday.

"We will call on our leaders to cherish peace. The past 40 years have been extremely hard on us. I really believe we deserve better than what we are going through at the moment," Serote says.

In fact he insists that "those of us who are in the arts" should be battling to find consensus within the mosaic that is SA culture.

He explains: "We must ensure that to express our culture we create a culture of tolerance, using the richness of our culture to unite us. We are in a cultural melting pot. There are African, European and Asian cultures here. What is it that we must do to see that these cultures bloom and flourish?"

How does Serote balance his roles of serious poet and political activist. How does he react to the old saying that writers make lousy politicians because essentially a writer's strength is his individuality?

"The roles, in fact, complement each other. As far as my politics and craft are concerned I have never discovered conflict. How to find enough time to write has been my only dilemma."

"I am hoping history will judge me as a rounded person who was able to do both."

And Serote does not forget that his artistic vision was broadened in exile. He was pleased to meet writers from east and west Africa and from Asia and Latin America.

"Also I have read European writers extensively. But there are those writers like Willie Kgositsile, who as South Africans, we must claim as our own. There is also Chinua Achebe and the late James Baldwin, especially in engaging issues like racism," he says.

Serote is emphatic that this experience did something to him "to realise one of the most bewildering things for a South African, when you realise you are on the African continent". That explains why he listened with a "special ear" to these writers.

Earlier Serote had tried to delve into what inspired him. The good old days of black consciousness was the key thing that occupied him and the minds of his generation, he recalls.

"What do we do as blacks to claim our humanity. That has been the basic question for me. Because I'm a strong believer in culture. This culture must shed what life can't use and assume new perspectives."

Serote reckons the concept of "Ubuntu" drives him. This is the weapon that has protected black South Africans against "extreme odds" he believes.

■ *THIRD WORLD EXPRESS* is published by DAVID PHILIP and costs R24,95c.

Now Unicef has set up shop in SA

STAR 7/12/92. (330)

Not long ago, anyone who suggested the UN would soon play an important role in South Africa would have been scorned, writes MICHAEL SPARKS. But that is exactly what is happening.

LAST week, another UN agency, the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef) joined the offices of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in this country.

Unicef has a separate budget of R15 million, with more money in reserve, and will help with the reintegration of the returnees, particularly women and children. By building clinics and creches the programme will make returnees less of a burden on the community. The facilities will be open to all.

UNHCR chief of mission Kallu Kalumiya says the world body's involvement in South Africa really began when it monitored the Namibian elections in 1989.

That eased the way for South Africa to agree to UN involvement with the repatriation of exiles, effectively solving a dilemma for the Government, which did not want to spend money on bringing supporters of the liberation movements back home.

But before the agency took up office, President de Klerk said the UN must act "without prejudice to the position of my Government on the question of non-interference in our internal affairs".

The year-old programme has already brought 14 000 people back to South Africa, with an estimated 5 000 in the pipeline, and a further 5 000 waiting to see the direction of political developments before returning. Kalumiya believes there will be another peak of returnees once an interim government is in place.

Since the UNHCR began its mandate in September 1991, there have been a number of missions by the UN to monitor events, including the ANC's mass action campaign in August, and one which assisted the Goldstone Commission. The UN aims to have at least 50 observers in the country by the year end to monitor the violence.

The country became an issue at the world body's headquarters in New York when a Security Council meeting, called in August to discuss the ongoing violence, was addressed by most political organisations.

Kalumiya spoke not only of the reticence about South Africa allowing the UN on to its soil, but the world body also had a number of concerns, not least of which was involvement with a government that had been censured for its apartheid policies for decades.

But a good working relationship has developed between the UN and the Government. So much so that other agencies, such as the Development Programme (UNDP), now says it will be prepared to come into the country once a firm agreement is reached between all parties on the timetable for an interim government.

Kalumiya says this is a significant shift from the UNDP's earlier standpoint of waiting until an interim government is in place. The urgency is partly because of the rapidly deteriorating economy.

"Unless things are arrested sooner and turned around, it will take that much longer and be that much more costly to get the economy moving again," Kalumiya says.

He adds the UN is very aware that the returning exiles mission has implications beyond its actual mandate, and that if it does a credible job, the world body is likely to gain greater stature here.

So much so that a special code of conduct was created for all UNHCR staff coming to the South African mission. □

Case focuses on SA's secret links with UK

STAR 7/12/92.

(330)

By Garner Thomson
Star Bureau

LONDON — The shadowy world of co-operation between Britain and South Africa — countries which have no extradition agreement in common — seems about to be penetrated amid allegations here of officially sanctioned kidnap and fraud.

A case which has focused the attention of MPs, civil liberties organisations and unions involves a New Zealand pilot Paul Bennett, arrested in South Africa for alleged theft of a helicopter, detained there for nearly a month, then brought to Britain to be held without trial for nearly 22 months.

The allegations made by Bennett and his legal advisors involve kidnap, the issue of phoney travel documents, deception of immigration officials, and connivance between British and South African authorities.

It also draws attention to a public interest immunity certificate — essentially a gagging order — personally signed by Home Secretary Kenneth Clarke.

The lack of an extradition agreement with South Africa is often publicly bemoaned by British police and government agents. Privately, however, they acknowledge certain "agreements" which sometimes seem to achieve the same ends — an exchange of intelligence and bringing criminals to justice in whichever of the two countries they are sought.

However, the Bennett case has graver implications.

First, the 29-year-old pilot says, he is not an international criminal. The helicopter he was accused of taking has been recovered, and he has been in jail for a longer period than any sentence for deception would have imposed.

More disquieteningly, he claims he was brought against his will via Taiwan to Britain where he is now being held in top-security Belmarsh Prison in south London.

He has disclosed an emergency British passport which he claims he neither request ed nor signed. It states — incorrectly, he insists — that it was issued because his own passport was lost.

But most worrying of all is the public interest immunity certificate signed by the Home Secretary.

In reply to a letter from Labour home affairs spokesman Alun Michael, Clarke claims the gagging order was issued to prevent information about co-operation between national police forces from aiding criminals.

But both Michael and the Association of Probation Officers (APO) — which backs Bennett — remain unconvinced.

Harry Flecther, spokesman for the APO, says: "If there are national security implications they should be revealed to Mr Bennett and his advisers."

Michael says the details of the case appear "so extraordinary as to encourage flights of fantasy that would be more appropriate to a novel about international intrigue," and has pledged to continue pressing Clarke for an acceptable explanation.

NEWS Mother told of son's death in Angola four years later



HAPPY BIRTHDAY ... and may you have many more, sang friends at the birthday party of Mpho Mathibela, the surviving girl of the famous Siamese twins whose story united people of diverse backgrounds four years ago. Mpho celebrated her sixth birthday in Klerksdorp yesterday.

PIC: LEN KUMALO

Fury over exile's death

By Abbey Makoe

TRUTH WANTED Mother from Kagiso angered by confusing reports: (330) Sowetan 8/12/92

A KAGISO woman is up in arms after two African National Congress officials informed her of her exiled son's death last week - four years after the alleged incident.

A tearful Mrs Edith Nomvalo yesterday recalled how two men visited her Kagiso home on November 26 and told her about her son Cyprian being killed in an ambush in Angola in 1988.

The news left her more confused.

Only in February last year a man calling himself "Bongani" phoned her, asking if her son was back in the country, Nomvalo said.

Bongani had told her that he had seen Cyprian in Botswana that February.

Mr Mokeba Maleka, one of the two ANC officials who relayed the news of Cyprian's death to his family, yesterday confirmed that the ANC cadre had died "in action".

Maleka said he was an official of the ANC's "Bereaved Committee", whose main task was to locate families of comrades who died in exile.

He said the committee was looking at the possibility of taking relatives of dead ANC cadres to Angola, Tanzania, Zambia and other parts of Africa to visit the graves.

Mr Sakkie Macozoma, the ANC's media liaison officer, said he was not aware of the "Bereaved Committee". He said he had not heard of Cyprian.

Asked why the ANC had taken such a long time to inform the family about Cyprian's death, Macozoma said the organisation was still banned in 1988.

"We don't want to deal with Nomvalo through the media," said Macozoma when pressed for further comment.

Meanwhile, Nomvalo, who shares her four-roomed house with her 24-year-old daughter and two grandchildren, said she was praying that the truth about her son would come to light one day.

"I wish to know only the truth of the whole thing," she said as more tears rolled down her face.

Deported BCMA 5 have 'vanished'

By Mathatha Tsedu

■ Freed by Botswana court on charges of possession of arms

Sowetan 8/12/92

MYSTERY surrounds the deportation from Botswana yesterday of five cadres of the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania (BCMA) who were acquitted last week on charges of possession of arms of war.

While the Botswana chief immigration officer, Mr Maithloko Mooka, said his department had transported the five to the border at their own request, South African Home Affairs Department spokesman Mr Charles Theron said there was no record of the men's entry.

Fears are that the five, Mr Vusumuzi Thabetha, Mr Welcome Rapodile, Mr Robert Ndebele, Mr Vuyo Matsinya and Mr Plaatjie Mashego, may have been detained by the South African Police as they came through.

But a police spokesman in Zeerust yesterday said he could find no trace of any deportees arrested by the SAP.

Responding to questions of why the men were deported to South Africa, Mooka said the men had requested to be allowed to return home.

The five were part of a group of 11 BCMA and Azanian National Liberation Army cadres who were arrested in Lobatse in 1990 while running an alleged training camp.

They were sentenced to five years imprisonment but were acquitted last Tuesday on appeal.

Only three of the original group remain in prison.

NCCR fraud probe set up

CT 15/12/92

JOHANNESBURG. — An independent commission of inquiry will be appointed to probe allegations of fraud in the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Return of Exiles. (330)

The NCCR said yesterday the commission members would be announced soon.

"It is known that some persons have already been arrested for such fraud and there is the possibility that there is more to be uncovered," the NCCR said.

The commission's appointment was recommended at a meeting on Friday by the national executive committee of the South African Council of Churches and the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference.

The recommendation was supported by the World Congress for Religion and Peace and some NCCR members.

It was adopted unanimously. — Sapa

Probe into NCCR funds fraud

By Lulama Luti (330)

AN independent commission of inquiry to investigate allegations of fraud within the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles is to be established soon.

This follows a meeting between representatives of the NCCR, the South African Council of Churches and the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference last Friday.

■ SACC and SACBC push for a commission to probe funds:

Sowetan 17/12/92

In a statement after the meeting, both the SACC and the SACBC expressed "grave" concern over reports of fraud in the NCCR.

"It is known that some persons have already been arrested for such fraud and there is the possibility that there is more to be uncovered.

"In view of this situation, the SACC and the SACBC recommended the appointment of an independent public commission of inquiry into the affairs of the NCCR at a meeting on December 11," said the statement. It added that the recommendation was further supported by the World Congress for Religion and Peace and all other members of the NCCR.

NECC outlines education plans

THE National Education Co-ordinating Council (NECC) is hoping to negotiate the future of education with govt.

The council would establish a committee early in the new year to discuss education and training issues with government representatives, NECC general secretary James Maseko said this week.

This committee, when it met Education Minister Sam de Beer early next year, would demand that a negotiating forum be set up.

Because the NECC believed education in the townships was on a downward spiral, it would try to set up a formal negotiating forum.

"As long as our demands remain unattended the crisis will continue and African education might experience serious collapse by the end of 1993."

The NECC's demands included the timeous delivery of sufficient textbooks to schools and suspension of any unilateral restructuring of the education system by the state through teacher retrenchments, the introduction of Model C schools and implementation of the education renewal strategy, Maseko said.

STEPHEN COPLAN

The NECC planned to launch a "back to school" campaign next year. There was an increase of almost 25% in the number of black matric pupils since a similar campaign at the end of 1991.

The national education policy investigation report, an NECC project which was published recently in conjunction with Oxford University Press, was not necessarily a blueprint for a new education system but presented policy options, Maseko said.

A national policy conference was planned for July 1993.

Prof George Mashamba of the University of the North was elected NECC chairman at a recent national conference.

□ Meanwhile, the Pan African Students Organisation and the Congress of SA Students (Cosas) would boycott exam and school fees next year, Cosas general secretary Bongani Mkongi said. The state would have to pay fees as education was a right not a priviledge, he said.

The two organisations planned to inculcate a culture of learning and combat vandalism at schools by drawing up a code of conduct, Mkongi said.

Govt set to evict returned exiles

GOVERNMENT's decision to withdraw two state-owned buildings used as reception centres for returning political exiles would complicate an already "critically" cash-strapped repatriation programme, the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of SA Exiles (NCCR) warned this week.

Government confirmed yesterday that exiles would have to vacate buildings in Sebokeng and Durban by the end of the month, but said the NCCR had rejected proposals for alternative accommodation.

A Home Affairs Department spokesman, who asked not to be named, said the buildings had been lent to the NCCR until December 31 and were now needed by other government departments. He said a memorandum of understanding between government and the UNHCR — facilitators of the repatriation process — did not oblige government to provide support to the programme.

He said the NCCR had been offered a hostel in Maritzburg and other buildings.

The NCCR said it was scaling down its operations because it had run out of funds, and had no money to maintain large buildings.

LLOYD COUTTS

NCCR regional co-ordinator Willy Leslie said a move to the Natal capital would present logistical difficulties, and accused government of placing the organisation in a difficult position.

"Our present facility (in Durban) is under-utilised. The alternative is 10 times bigger, which poses a serious question in terms of the logistical problems of mantaining a facility 100km away from the regional office when the programme is having financial difficulties.

NCCR regional co-ordinator Willy Leslie said the NCCR had proposed to the Home Affairs Department at a meeting last week that government pay hotel bills, but had been told that this would have to be considered by Parliament.

NCCR vice-chairman Jude Pieterse said the NCCR had applied to the UNHCR for additional funding — it needs an estimated R10m extra.

Bystanders hurt as gunmen fire on taxis

AN EIGHT-year-old boy and two other people were wounded in a shooting incident in Randburg yesterday, and police arrested seven people and seized two pistols and an AK-47 rifle after a car chase through Bryanston.

Police spokesman Capt Eugene Opperman said the boy, Tinus Swart, was wounded in a leg.

He was delivering newspapers when the occupants of a passing car fired shots at a taxi. Two more people were found wounded nearby.

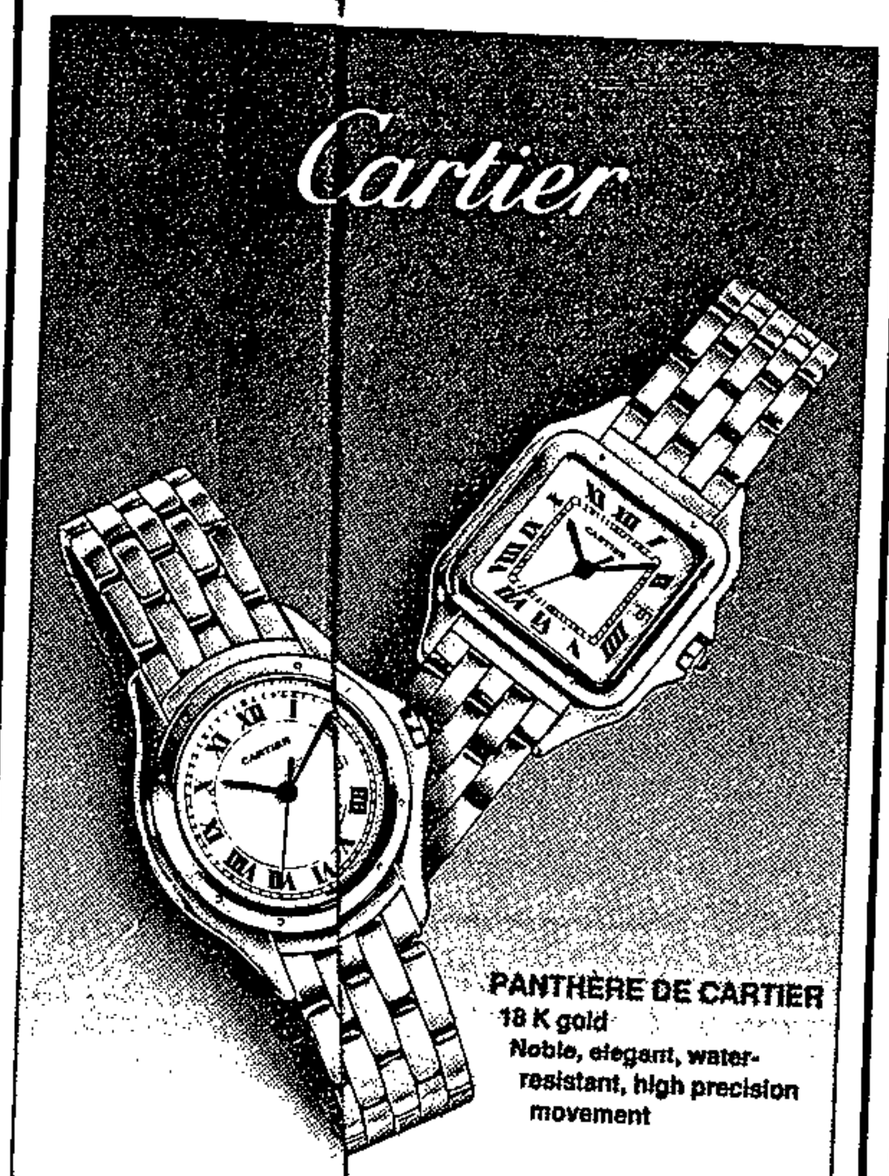
The victims told police the occupants of a Nissan Skyline had fired shots at taxis in the area.

The car was later seen at a Bryanston shopping centre and shots were exchanged between the occupants and police.

During the ensuing chase, the car came to a halt and four of the occupants handed themselves over. Three gunmen who had fled were later arrested.

Opperman said the incident was linked to a taxi war in the Randburg-Alexandra area.

Tinus is recovering at the Garden City Clinic. — Sapa.



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Refugees to return home

DURBAN — Refugees who fled the Ensimibini area near Port Shepstone because of political violence will return today as three years of bitter conflict between rival factions comes to an end.

A spokesman for the Port Shepstone local dispute resolution committee said refugees would gather at Gamalakhe Stadium, about 15km from Margate on the Natal South Coast.

Their return stems from an initiative of the Commonwealth observer mission. The mission arranged for the refugees to meet tribal leaders two weeks ago to decide on ways to reintegrate them into the community.

It is estimated at least 160 people will return to Chief Ndwalane's area.

Chief Samuel Mavundla will address his followers at the stadium, while Ndwalane and his committee will meet the refugees at the chief's house. Observers from the Commonwealth, EC, OAU and the UN will also be present. — Sapa.

SAA plans to stop visa cheats

ST Times 27/12/92.

By ROGER MAKINGS

SWEEPING new measures aimed at those illegally attempting to seek asylum in foreign countries has netted another 11 passengers trying to board SAA aircraft with false or tampered documents in the past week.

And the airline revealed this week that it had recently acquired hi-tech equipment which would enable staff more easily to detect forged passports and visas.

Copies

Other measures introduced will include the collection of copies of passports by cabin staff and plans to send SAA personnel to the US for specialised training.

These moves follow a report in the Sunday Times last week that the airline had paid nearly R400 000 in US fines because it had unwittingly carried at least 42 illegal immigrants to New York in October.

The passengers falsify visas to get on flights, or throw away passports en route, and then present themselves as refugees on arrival at their destination.

SAA spokesman Anelda Duvenhage said: "We are committed to eradicating the problem of people seeking asylum at our expense and feel that the measures we have introduced will be effective."

Among those taken is the introduction of special untra-violet light machines at check-in counters and boarding gates which will check passports and visas for authenticity.

"And if SAA staff do detect a passport of which they doubt the authenticity, the documents are handed back to immigration officials, who will then either send the culprits back or hand them over to the police if they are residents."

The airline says it has also identified in which countries, besides the US and the UK, passengers prefer seeking asylum.

"To protect ourselves we will, on a selective basis, make photocopies of those passengers' passports which will be handed to the chief cabin controller on the aircraft to prove on arrival that the passports appeared to be in order at the point of departure," said Mrs Duvenhage.

Also, SAA has introduced a special training course for staff and will send personnel to the US for training with immigration inspectors at New York's JF Kennedy airport to gain experience in what to look out for on travel documents.

Last Thursday three foreign passengers were turned back at the boarding gate of a New York-bound flight when eagle-eyed SAA staff spotted forged visas.

UN to report on angry exiles

CT 30/12/92

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — UN officials returned to Geneva this week after investigating an incident at the National Co-ordinating Committee for Refugee offices in Durban earlier this month when staff were held hostage for almost seven hours by angry returned exiles.

UN High Commissioner for Refugees spokesman Mr Jonas Foli said the two officials would be delivering their findings to the UNHCR head office in Geneva.

Mr Foli said the "little crisis" occurred when 25 exiles took staff hostage when they were told there was no money to pay their grants. The situation was defused after the ANC intervened.

Reports said the refugees went on the rampage, assaulting staff and destroying pictures. Jewellery was also reportedly taken from a number of staff members.

Asked why the exiles had not received their grants, NCCR chairman Mr Moss Chikane replied: "We have just run out of cash." He said the NCCR's budget of R53m from the UNHCR had not covered the needs of the organisation.

"Many people are still coming in hoping to get grants when they arrive, but there was a shortfall," he said.

His organisation hoped the discussions with the UN officials would result in increased funding, Mr Chikane said.

He added that the NCCR was being scaled down as the organisation believed government would assume greater responsibility for accommodating exiles in the new year. (330)

new cases of tuberculosis.

portunities next year will be the informal and 7-million had little or no sanitation.

'Biased Goldstone report contains lapses' — Inkatha

DURBAN — Inkatha said yesterday the Goldstone commission's third interim report was partial and included several serious lapses.

Although recognising the practical merit in some of the report's recommendations, Inkatha said the commission had not reported "as objectively as it should".

There was merit in the suggestions that adequate notice be given to existing authorities of public meetings, breaches of the peace accord be penalised, the release of suspects on bail be reviewed, the role of tribal chiefs be defined and recognised and parties refrain from inflammatory attacks on present authorities, Inkatha said.

However, the commission did not refer to the "fullscale assault" on Inkatha's rural constituency as a major cause of violence, and also ignored Inkatha requests to investigate the "eight massacres of Inkatha members and supporters that have occurred since August".

In Maritzburg, Inkatha's Natal Midlands leadership said Inkatha objected to some of the commission's findings relating to the Mooiriver-Bruntville area.

They said they had never agreed to be disarmed simply if the ANC agreed to abide by the national peace accord. Inkatha spokesman Velaphi Ndlovu said the regional leadership had also never agreed to the fencing of the Bruntville Hostel.

GAVIN DU VENAGE reports that national peace committee chairman John Hall said yesterday a joint public meeting between ANC leader Nelson Mandela and Inkatha head Mangosuthu Buthulezi was needed to bring about peace.

Reacting to the commission's report, Hall said that at the end of the day, all roads led to political leaders. He said that leaders' involvement in driving the peace accord home to grassroots peace committees would eliminate violence and intimidation as political weapons.

Goldstone's recommendations, which called for a drive to promote political tolerance, were also contained in the provisions of the national peace accord, Hall said. It was, however, the responsibility of leaders to discipline their members who did not obey the accord.

☐ The Azanian People's Organisation yesterday called on foreign benefactors of organisations implicated in political violence to discontinue funds until a culture of tolerance existed among their members.

Reacting to the commission's report which said rivalry between the ANC and Inkatha was the main cause of violence in the Mooiriver area of Natal, Azapo said the donors should "put their money where their mouths are". — Sapa.

ANC, PAC slated on business ties

ADRIAN HADLAND

THE ANC and PAC have declined to utilise or encourage black business in SA, Centre for African Studies economist Eugene Nyati claims.

Writing in the Portfolio of Black Business in SA 1993, Nyati said the relationship between the ANC, PAC, trade unions and black businessmen remained disjointed and fractured.

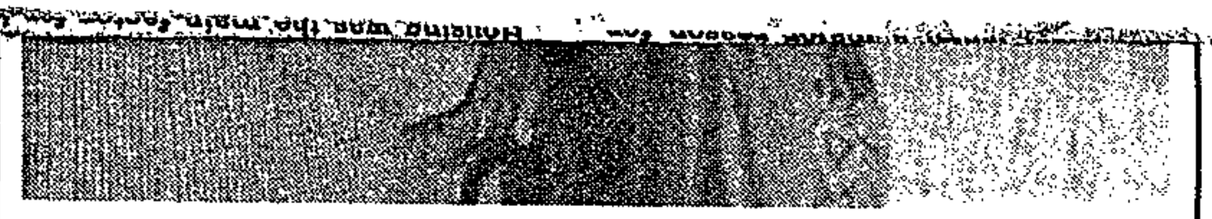
"Despite their declared commitment to black empowerment, black liberation movements still prefer to do business with white institutions even when they could get comparable service from black business," he said.

The ANC had "never made any serious effort" to have many of its requirements catered for by black-owned businesses, Nyati said.

The management of pension and other black trade union funds had been handled mainly by white firms.

"The millions of rands (from the funds) would appear to be logical resources to help actualise the much talked about empowerment of the oppressed," Nyati said.

"If black political and business leaders cannot co-operate with each other before liberation, it is arguable whether things will be any different after a majority government takes power," he added.



Inkatha national chairman Frank Mdlalose, left, and ANC international relations head Thabo Mbeki at yesterday's peace talks in Durban.

UN officials probe rampage by returned exiles in Durban

KATHRYN STRACHAN

UN OFFICIALS returned to Geneva this week after investigating an incident at the National Co-ordinating Committee for Returned Exiles offices in Durban earlier this month when staff were held hostage for seven hours by angry returned exiles.

UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) spokesman Jonas Foli said the two officials left Johannesburg on Sunday, and would be delivering their findings to the UNHCR head office in Geneva.

Foli said the "little crisis" occurred when 25 exiles took staff hostage when they were told there was no money to pay their grants. The situation was defused after the ANC intervened.

Reports said the refugees went on the rampage, assaulting staff and destroying pictures. Jewellery was also reportedly taken from a number of staff members.

Sapa reports Durban police spokesman Captain Bala Naidoo saying police were called to the offices, but were not investigating because no charges had been laid.

In response to questions on why the exiles had not received their grants, the committee's chairman Moss Chikane said: "We have just run out of cash." He said the committee had received a budget of R53m from the UNHCR for the year, but the budget had not covered the needs of the organisation.

"Many people are still coming in on their own steam and hoping to get grants when they arrive, but there was a shortfall," he said. Chikane said his organisation hoped the discussions with the UN officials would result in increased funding.

Chikane added that the organisation was being scaled down as it believed government would assume greater responsibility for accommodating exiles in the new year. It was also cutting back on staff to leave more funds available for assisting returnees, he said.

SADF alleges ANC terror plot

STAR 31/12/92.



Dr Isaac Thapedi . . .tops in his field in US

Top neurosurgeon to return home to SA

By Mpine Qakisa (330)

South African-born neurosurgeon Dr Isaac Thapedi hopes to return home to serve his people after 33 years in America.

Thapedi, who together with actor Denzel Washington received this year's Dollars and Sense magazine's Par Excellence Award, met leading local doctors this week to discuss prospects for medicine in the new South Africa.

Said Soweto's Dr Nthato Motlana: "I'm very impressed that Thapedi, who by all accounts is a top neurosurgeon in a highly competitive society, still wants to come back home after 33 years in the US.

"Thapedi's pull to his fatherland is almost irresistible, and the fact that he wants to come back home couldn't be a better offer."

Thapedi grew up in Sharpeville, where his teachers spotted his brilliance early on. He skipped Std 5 and Std 8 and finished top of his matric class.

After matriculating, Thapedi worked as a reporter for the Golden City Post and Drum to raise money for a plane ticket to go overseas and pursue his childhood dream of becoming a doctor.

He studied in Canada and the United States. At one stage, he was a consultant to seven US hospitals.

A close friend described him as the most ambitious human being he had ever met, and was confident that Thapedi would prove a valuable servant to black South Africans.