

TOTALITARIANISM — PASSPORTS & VISAS

1991

JANUARY — MARCH

# Govt says no to exiles' bills

NON-governmental and political organisations will have to pay most of the bill for the repatriation of an estimated 40 000 exiles by May, says a senior government official.

Exiles would receive no special treatment from the state.

Home Affairs Department chief director of migration Mike Bester, who is in charge of co-ordinating government's role in the repatriation process, also said yesterday SA could not compromise its sovereignty by allowing the UN a repatriation role

PATRICK BULGER

inside SA.

But the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) was welcome to play a role outside SA's borders.

The exiles' return remains one of the ANC's primary preconditions for constitutional negotiations. In terms of government-ANC agreements, they are due to return by April 30.

"If agreement can be reached between

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## Exiles

the UNHCR and the SA government on some protocol acceptable to both sides for their involvement, then there would be a role for the UNHCR to play," said Bester.

Organisations involved in the repatriation exercise have asked government to allow the UNHCR to operate inside SA.

Bester said government's role would be limited strictly to existing functions performed by a number of departments.

The overall budget for the relocation would consist of government departments' own contributions in the exercise of normal duties, and a fund contributed to by non-governmental organisations "because they will definitely have to contribute substantial funds to get the exiles back to SA".

The National Council for the Co-ordination of Refugees (NCCR) — headed by SACC general secretary the Rev Frank Chikane — had been given permission to register a fund-raising number and was welcome to solicit funds from any source.

But political organisations would have to pay much of the cost of resettling their own supporters.

"If the ANC is serious about getting its 20 000 people back to SA — we know it has the funds — one will expect it to organise getting its people here physically. One would even expect it to look at such aspects as temporary accommodation in SA

until these people can move to the various areas in SA where they want to establish themselves," Bester said.

Those who were returning should not expect special treatment, he added.

"For every person that left, for whatever reasons, thousands remained. The aspirations and expectations of the returnees must never exceed those of the people who stayed. Their needs and requirements must be absorbed into the total requirements existing in their area for housing, schooling and medical care."

Bester felt there would be an influx of funds from European countries for long-term developmental projects once the actual physical relocation got under way.

The PAC — which had so far refused to be drawn into official talks with government — would have to "abandon its reluctance to talk" if it was serious about getting its members back, as government considered the registration of those wishing to return was an important aspect of the exercise.

Bester estimated that of 40 000 exiles, about half were aligned to the ANC and a quarter to the PAC, with the remaining 10 000 unaligned.

He envisaged involvement by the World Council of Churches and the International Organisation for Migration.

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# 'No special treatment for exiles'

CAPL Tink 8/1/91 (330)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A government spokesman yesterday issued a potentially controversial challenge to political organisations to meet the bulk of the cost involved in repatriating political exiles.

Exiles would receive no special treatment, said Mr Mike Bester of the Home Affairs Department, and state involvement in repatriation would be limited to the normal functions of government departments.

"For every person that left, for whatever reasons, thousands remained. The aspirations and expectations of the returnees must never exceed those of the people who stayed," he said.

"Their needs and requirements must be absorbed into the total requirements existing in their area for housing, schooling and medical care."

The non-governmental organisations involved in repatriation have asked that the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) be given a role in the process. In response, Mr Bester said that allowing the UN a role inside SA would compromise the country's sovereignty.

But the government was willing to negotiate with the UNHCR over the contribution it could make outside of SA's borders.

## Budget

Under agreements between the ANC and government, all exiles are due to return to SA by May.

Mr Bester said the budget for the relocation would consist of government departments' contributions in the exercise of their normal duties, and a fund contributed to by non-governmental organisations "because they will definitely have to contribute substantial funds to get the exiles back to SA".

Political organisations would have to pay much of the cost of resettling their own supporters. They would be expected to transport their exiled members to South Africa, and provide them with temporary accommodation.

The PAC — which had so far refused to be drawn into official talks with the government — would have to "abandon its reluctance to talk" if it was serious about bringing its members back.

Mr Bester estimated that of 40 000 exiles, about half were aligned to the ANC and a quarter to the PAC, with the remaining 10 000 unaligned.



## Map out costs of repatriation — Barend

9/1/91 PATRICK BULGER 330

FINANCE Minister Barend du Plessis has held a behind-the-scenes meeting with ANC officials in which he asked them to work out government's financial role in the repatriation of 40 000 exiles.

Du Plessis met Jackie Selebi, chairman of the ANC's organising committee for the return of political exiles, and other officials at the weekend.

Selebi said Du Plessis had asked the delegation to work out what funds would be required for the repatriation process.

A spokesman for Du Plessis's office last night confirmed the meeting had taken place but would not give details.

The talks are in apparent contradiction to the policy stated this week by Home Affairs official Mike Bester, who is in charge of co-ordinating the efforts of several government departments involved in the repatriation exercise.

This week Bester said it was up to organisations like the ANC and PAC to foot the repatriation and resettlement bill.

Du Plessis said last night: "ANC spokesmen have had several discussions with officials of the Department of Finance, and also one which I chaired."

"The subjects covered issues falling in the broad areas of the responsibility of the department and the ministry. Both the particular subjects and the contents are confidential, since they concern the internal affairs of the parties involved," he said.

Selebi said he told Du Plessis that the ANC believed government had a responsibility to the people coming back, partly because government was responsible for their leaving. "He suggested that we make our proposals and that is what we will be doing," Selebi said, adding another meeting was planned.

Last weekend's meeting took place amid growing fears that the repatriation programme would run into financial difficulties, particularly if government insisted there was no role for the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).

"Donor countries prefer to give their money to the UNHCR rather than individual groups," Selebi said.

He said the ANC did not have the funds

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## Repatriation 9/1/91 Blam . 330

□ From Page 1

to pay for the repatriation, which would be an "enormous" operation.

If government ruled out a role for the UNHCR, it should be prepared to put forward its own money.

He said the ANC was appealing to foreign governments and had already been given 500 Lusaka-Johannesburg air tickets by the Swedish government. The organisation was meeting the Italian government next week.

Reacting to government's proposal to rule out UNHCR involvement in the repatriation inside SA's borders, the Rev Frank

Chikane, chairman of the National Council for Co-Ordination of Refugees (NCCR), said he was disappointed government was not carving out a bigger role for itself in the repatriation process.

"I am disappointed that government does not see the return of the exiles as an extraordinary event. They are treating it as an ordinary event."

"We can't treat these people as if they have just been away on holiday."

He commended government departments, however, for "going out of their way" in their contacts with the NCCR.



# Money for exiles — will govt help?

THE Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, has asked the ANC to work out the government's financial role in the repatriation of 40 000 exiles.

Mr Du Plessis's move is a shift from the government's earlier position, when a senior official involved in the repatriation exercise, said it was up to organisations like the ANC and PAC to foot the repatriation and resettlement bill.

Mr Du Plessis met the chairman of the ANC's organising committee for the return of political exiles, Mr Jackie Selebi, and other officials at the weekend.

● Full report — Page 7

CM: Tuff  
9/1/91

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# Exiles: Barend asks ANC for help

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Finance Minister Mr Barend du Plessis has asked the ANC to work out the government's financial role in the repatriation of 40 000 exiles.

Mr Du Plessis met Mr Jackie Selebi, chairman of the ANC's organising committee for the return of political exiles, as well as other officials at the weekend.

Mr Selebi said Mr Du Plessis had asked the delegation to work out what funds would be required for the repatriation process.

A spokesman for Mr Du Plessis's office last night confirmed the meeting had taken place, but would not give details.

This week Home Affairs official Mr Mike Bester, who is in charge of co-ordinating

the efforts of several government departments involved in the repatriation exercise, said it was up to organisations like the ANC and PAC to foot the repatriation and resettlement bill.

Mr Selebi said he told Mr Du Plessis that the government had a financial responsibility towards the exiles, who are due to return before April 30 in terms of the Pretoria Minute.

He added he had told Mr Du Plessis the ANC believed the government had a responsibility to the people coming back, partly because the government was responsible for their leaving.

"He suggested that we make our proposals and that is what we will be doing," Mr Selebi said. He said another meeting was planned.

Last weekend's meeting took place amid

growing fears that the repatriation programme would run into financial difficulties, particularly if the government insisted there was no role for the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).

"Donor countries prefer to give their money to the UNHCR rather than individual groups," Mr Selebi said.

He said the ANC did not have the funds to pay for the repatriation.

The Rev Frank Chikane, chairman of the National Council for the Co-Ordination of Refugees (NCCR), said he was disappointed the government was not carving out a bigger role for itself in the repatriation process.

"I am disappointed that the government does not see the return of the exiles as an extraordinary event. They are treating it as an ordinary event," he said.

## Exile traced to police station

A RETURNING ANC exile, who disappeared on arrival in South Africa, has been traced to Protea police station where he is being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

Trained Umkhonto we Sizwe cadre Mr Bafana Felix Ngwenya (30) arrived in the country last Friday - but he did not reach his home in Soweto. (330) (SSP)

His family yesterday traced him to the Soweto police station.

Police spokesman Lieutenant Govindsammy Mariemuthoo confirmed his detention.

Ngwenya was initially refused permission to enter the country but permitted it later.



# Flurry of denials on govt money for exiles

Call Trans 10/1/91 (114) (330)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Finance Minister Mr Barend du Plessis and the ANC yesterday both denied that their discussions at the weekend involved the issue of government financial assistance for the ANC's repatriation of exiles.

Business Day yesterday reported that Mr Du Plessis had asked the ANC to suggest ways in which the government might offer financial assistance to the programme of repatriating 40 000 exiled South Africans by April 30.

Neither the minister nor the ANC would elaborate on the details of discussions held at the weekend. Mr Du Plessis described the talks as "technical", and denied asking the ANC to

submit suggestions regarding financial aid for repatriation.

Earlier this week Mr Jackie Selebi, chairman of the ANC's Organising Committee for the Return of Political Exiles, said the minister had suggested the ANC come up with concrete proposals on how the government could assist in the repatriation process. Mr Selebi was not available for comment yesterday.

But the ANC yesterday also denied requesting assistance from the Minister of Finance.

"We wish to point out that all discussions regarding repatriation have been held with the appropriate department, namely Home Affairs," a statement said.

# UN won't help if it can't operate in SA

*apt Times 11/11/91 330*

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The UN would refuse to become involved in the repatriation of 40 000 exiles if it could operate only outside South Africa's borders, as proposed by the government.

A spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Mr Jeff Cris, said in an interview from Brussels yesterday that the organisation's mandate would not allow it to operate in such a limited manner.

The government said recently that it did not envisage a role for the UNHCR inside South Africa. The government is believed to be concerned that its sovereignty might be compromised.

Meanwhile, Britain and Australia have already earmarked about R7m between them in assistance.

Other foreign missions in South Africa are waiting for the government to decide finally on UNHCR participation before they decide on how much to contribute.

Mr Cris said that although commonsense would seem to dictate that the UNHCR should become involved in projects outside South Africa, the body's mandate would not allow that sort of partial involvement.

Mr Cris said negotiations between the government and the UNHCR were continuing, and he declined to comment further.

## Exiles: UN refuses to play limited role

THE UN would refuse to become involved in the repatriation of 40 000 exiles if it could operate only outside SA's borders as proposed by the SA government.

UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Jeff Cris said in an interview from Brussels yesterday the organisation's mandate would not allow it to operate in such a limited manner.

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TIM COHEN

already earmarked approximately R7m between them in assistance.

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□ To Page 2

## Exiles

Home Affairs chief director of migration Mike Bester said in an interview this week that although government had not given the UNHCR permission to establish itself in SA, it was welcome to play a role outside the country's borders.

Cris said negotiations between government and the UNHCR were continuing, and he declined to comment further.

An Australian embassy spokesman said his government had decided to contribute A\$2m (R4m) to an Australian non-government body which would assist with the repatriation and rehabilitation of exiles.

The spokesman said his government, and others, had urged the SA government to allow the participation of the UNHCR.

A British embassy spokesman said it had earmarked between R2m and R3m, and added that Britain could contribute more if the UNHCR became involved.

An Italian embassy spokesman said his government intended assisting but had not yet decided on an allocation, partly because of a scarcity of reliable data on which to assess requirements.

The Italian government was also keen to see the involvement of the UNHCR.

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# Talks on SA's 40 000 exiles continue

THE United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) was in contact with the South African mission in Switzerland, the ANC and PAC regarding the repatriation of more than 40 000 SA exiles.

In an interview with Africa News Organisation from Geneva, the public information officer of the UNHCR, Jeff Crisp, said the UN body was a non-political organisation and could therefore not get involved in South Africa's political situation.

He was reacting to a Pretoria statement in which Home Affairs department chief director of immigration, Mike Bester, said South Africa could not compromise its sovereignty by allowing the UN a repatriation role inside South Africa.

According to Mr Bester, the UNHCR was, however, welcome to play a role outside South Africa.

## Functions

In reaction, Mr Crisp stressed the UNHCR was strictly a humanitarian and a non-governmental organisation and the Government had nothing to fear it.

The UNHCR had two main functions: to protect refugees and to seek durable solutions to their problems.

"In order to protect refugees, the UNHCR must safeguard their life, security and freedom. It means preventing refugees from being returned to a country where they may be in danger of persecution, and promoting their rights in such vital fields as accommodation, education, employment and freedom of movement," said Mr Crisp.

UNHCR successfully helped with the repatriation of the 45 000 Namibian exiles to Namibia in 1989. About R107 million was pledged by the UNHCR for this purpose.

The UNHCR currently cares for almost 14 million refugees worldwide.

## Limited indemnity for another 292 people

PRETORIA. — A further 292 people have been given indemnity against "certain events" by Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetsee in the Government Gazette which appeared yesterday.

The minister's department said in a statement that the 292 complied with the requirements set by the State President in a gazette on December 18 last year for departure from South Africa before 12 noon on October 8, 1990, without valid passports.

This also included departure from the country without authorisation at a place other than a port referred to in Section 2(b) of the Departure from the Union Regulation Act, 1955 (Act 34 of 1955).

It said taken together with the list published by a general notice on December 20, 1990, the number of people granted indemnity in the two categories of events now totalled 1 079. — Sapa

## AIDS tests for exiles 'unfair'

TIM COHEN

THE ANC yesterday rejected a CP call for AIDS-infected exiles not to be allowed back into SA, saying this would constitute an infringement of their human rights.

CP health spokesman Dr W J Snyman said many of the approximately 40 000 SA exiles were living in countries which had alarming incidences of AIDS.

The CP urged government to adopt a policy whereby exiles would have to be tested HIV-negative before they would be allowed into SA. The CP said the test should be compulsory for all prospective immigrants.

An ANC spokesman said yesterday to single out exiles for such tests was illogical and unfair.

The spokesman said the ANC abroad had conducted extensive research into AIDS. The disease knew no values and no reverence for where a person lived.

The ANC supported AIDS projects and education, and called on individuals to act responsibly regarding the contraction and spreading of the disease. But tests should not be arbitrarily imposed on any particular section of the community. *blown N 15/1/91*

Most of the estimated 40 000 South Africans in exile abroad are expected to start returning to SA this year.



Members of the National Soccer  
40 soccer fans dead and 100 injured  
on his left.



## Another 292 granted indemnity

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15/1/91  
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It said taken together with the list published by a general notice on December 20, 1990, the number of people granted indemnity in the two categories of events now totalled 1,079. — Sapa.

## **'Allow UN repatriation role'**

*CM Times 15/1/91 330*  
LONDON — The International Anti-Apartheid Movement yesterday called on the South African government to reconsider its refusal to allow the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) a role in the repatriation of political exiles inside South Africa.

While the government was prepared to allow the UNHCR a role outside South Africa, their charter only allowed the UN body to operate if they were able to monitor and help supervise the resettlement, Mr Abdul Minty of the International Anti-Apartheid Movement said.

Furthermore, countries like Australia and Britain have pledged several million rand to the repatriation process on condition that it be channelled through the UNHCR, with its proven record.

# Former MP fined R35 000 for fraud

PORT ELIZABETH. — Former East London MP Petro de Pontes was fined R35 000 (or 30 months) by the Regional Court here yesterday for fraud and related offences. *Cape Times 16/1/91*

De Pontes bribed Department of Interior official Mr Johan Scheffer to falsify an application for permanent residence for international financier Mr Vito Roberto Palazzolo. He also falsified his attorney's file to cover up the original fraud.

The other fraud charge relates to an order he issued to obtain the shareholding in Papillon International (Pty) Limited.

Before passing sentence the magistrate, Mr Gert Steyn, granted state witness Mr Scheffer indemnity against prosecution for his part in the offences.

He said De Pontes's motivation was the profit he expected to make out of the association, and Mr Palazzolo had just as strong a motive in seeking to avoid further prosecution in Europe.

Mr Steyn said he was satisfied that public indignation for De Pontes's abuse of trust could be met by a substantial fine.



## Mandela discusses return of 3 000 exiles

LUSAKA — ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela arrived in Lusaka yesterday for talks with exiled leaders of the ANC.

ANC spokesman Tom Sebina said Mandela would discuss with exiled leaders the impending repatriation to SA of 3 000 ANC cadres still living in Zambia. (330)

"We are making preparations for them to leave," said Sebina.

A local ANC spokesman was last night unable to say when the exiles were likely to arrive in SA. 810m 17/11/91

Mandela is scheduled to spend two days in the Zambian capital.

He said on arrival that negotiations with the SA government were still on course.

"There is always the hope of reaching the settlement if the spirit is there."

Sapa-Reuter reports from Addis Ababa that leaders from 13 African states will meet in Harare next month to discuss political developments in SA and international reaction to its moves to end apartheid, the OAU said yesterday. — Sapa-Reuter-AP.

## Soekor looking beyond SA

ZILLA EFRAT

SOEKOR is examining oil exploration and production opportunities outside SA.

MD Ken Graham says the state-financed exploration company is looking mainly at Africa, and will investigate other opportunities further afield. Although nothing has yet been finalised, Soekor is likely to undertake ventures alone or with private sector partners.

He will not give details of possible ventures, nor name the countries involved.

The key factor to any decision will be the financial viability of a venture. Graham will not comment on how the capital will be raised, but says various ways are being investigated.

He says Soekor looks at all projects on a commercial basis because the strategic need of the past has largely fallen away. The company recently turned down an offer to participate in a venture in the northern hemisphere on the basis of its financial feasibility. 17/11/91 17/11/91

Graham says Soekor has not been involved in exploration work outside SA. But the exploration company has operated as a contractor in various parts of the world for many years.

The contract work is marketed abroad and is seen as a large profit generator.

Soekor's earnings in this area will run into many millions of rand for the 1990/1 financial year, but Graham will not quantify the figure.

Soekor's annual budget is R200m, the bulk of it government funds. The rest is earned from the sale of its expertise locally and abroad and from its partnership with Gencor's energy giant Engen.

A number of oil discoveries were made off the Cape south coast last year, but their economic viability would not be assessed before the year-end.

Five states set to defy ban on ivory sales

Blue Chip



# Mandela visits exiles

LUSAKA - African National Congress deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela arrived in Lusaka yesterday for talks with exiled leaders of the movement.

Mandela said on arrival that negotiations with President FW de Klerk were still on course.

"There is always the hope of reaching a settlement, if the spirit is there," Mandela said.

He is scheduled to stay two days in Lusaka, the Zambian capital that has served as the ANC head-

quarters until the movement was legalised by De Klerk as a prelude to constitutional talks last year.

An ANC official said Mandela would discuss with exiled leaders the impending repatriation to South Africa of 3 000 ANC cadres still living in Zambia.

"We are making preparations for them to leave," said ANC spokesman Mr Tom Sebina.

The repatriation, approved by Pretoria, has been delayed by factional fighting in South Africa. Sapa-AP.

14/11/91  
Source 17/1/91

330

# Churches open doors to exiles

CHURCHES in the Western Cape are opening their doors in anticipation of the return of thousands of exiles to South Africa later this year. South 17/11 - 23/11/91 (330)

The move comes in response to a call from the African National Congress and the National Coordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles (NCC) for all churches to make available land and buildings for the reception of returnees.

Mr Alan Barnes of the Justice and Peace Commission in Cape Town said the Roman Catholic Church had started a project to accommodate returning exiles, but many "logistical issues" had still to be ironed out.

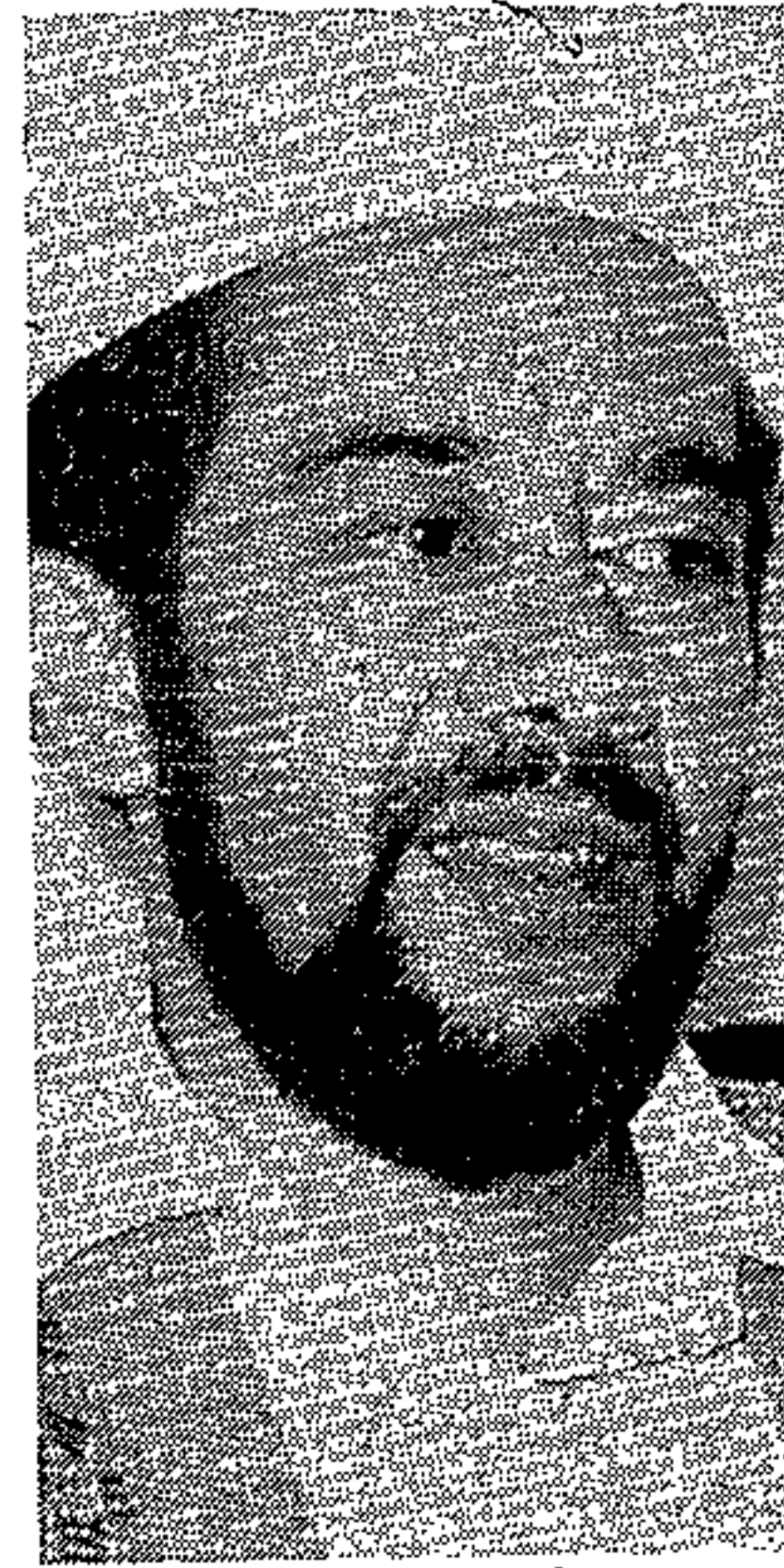
"It's a much broader issue than making land available. The welfare of the exiles also has to be taken into account," Barnes said.

Spokesperson for the Western Province Council of Churches (WPCC) Ms Buyiswa Jack said the WPCC had already found a building, St Annes in Woodstock, for the reception of the exiles.

She said a fulltime person had been seconded to work on the project.

Jack said a meeting about the issue had been held with church leaders but there had been no response yet.

According to Imam Hassan Solomons, Western Cape chairperson of the NCC, no special accommodation had yet been finalised for the return of the exiles but the committee was "trying its best".



Imam Hassan Solomons



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"We are making preparations for them to leave," said ANC spokesman Mr Tom Sebina.

The repatriation, approved by Pretoria, has been delayed by factional fighting in South Africa. *Sapa-AP.*

## Programme to help matrics

AS unsuccessful matric pupils register for new exams, the Department of Education and Training has introduced programmes to help pupils prepare.

Pupils have up to tomorrow to register for the exams.

Those who obtained more than 20 percent can write again from March 8 to 24 at a cost of R27 and those who obtained less than 20 percent may write between May 26 to June 6.

For the supplementary programmes, the DET has obtained permission to use lecture rooms, staff and study material from the private sector.

Students enrolled in the programmes will be permitted to use DET textbooks and study-aids until the end of exams.

They will also have access to last year's question papers.

The DET has also arranged venues where candidates can receive study aids and guidance, empty classrooms, adult education centres and under-utilised teachers' or technical centres.

In addition, subject advisers are available to help teachers involved in the programmes.

Newspapers and radio and television stations have committed themselves to helping the programmes by publishing or broadcasting study material.

"It is most important that candidates should fully avail themselves of this opportunity to improve their qualifications," director-general of Education and Training Dr Bernard Louw said.

Candidates should approach principals of the schools where they wrote their examination about the arrangements.

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Instrument and Usages

Matters of Decision Making & fitness for use  
Incoming Process/Finished good inspection  
Inspection error

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Implementation of statistics

**QUALITY MANAGEMENT PART 1 CERTIFICATE - DURATION 4 MONTHS**  
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Setting and Using Purchase and Manufacturing Specifications  
Sampling Inspection  
Presenting and Interpreting Frequency Distribution and Control Charts



# Lusaka briefings for exiles

South 17/11-23/1/91

From Mono Badela  
Johannesburg

330

ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela flew to Lusaka this week and held talks with political exiles still in Zambia, sources close to the movement said today.

Mandela would discuss the repatriation of more than 3 000 ANC exiles currently in Zambia with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

On his arrival at the Lusaka International Airport, Mandela said negotiations with President FW de Klerk's government were still on course and there was hope of reaching a political settlement.

In a meeting lasting nearly three hours, Mandela explained to ANC members that the government was busy processing applications for indemnity. He hoped that every member in exile would be indemnified by April 30.

Mr Jackie Selebi, in charge of the repatriation of exiles, issued travel documents to people at the meeting which would enable them to re-enter South Africa.

\* Meanwhile, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees last week announced that it would refuse to become involved in the repatriation of 40 000 exiles if it could operate only outside South African borders — as proposed by the South African government.

Britain and Australia have already earmarked about R7m in assistance. Other foreign missions in South Africa are waiting for Pretoria to make a final decision on UNHCR participation before they decide on how much to contribute.

Organisations involved in the repatriation exercise have asked the government to allow the UNHCR to open inside South Africa.

The spadework for the return of the exiles has already started, with contact meetings between the Department of Home Affairs and interested parties such as the ANC, PAC, the SACC's National Coordinating Committee of Refugees (NCCR) and the UNHCR.



ANC president Oliver Tambo at a rally in Durban last Sunday  
PIC: RAFS MAYET

CAP T-15 18/1/91 330

## ANC 'to buy Shell's Joburg skyscraper'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The ANC is set to buy the 22-storey Shell House in central Johannesburg.

A property broker put the value of the 16 000m<sup>2</sup> building at about R20 million.

Negotiations for the purchase are at an advanced stage, ANC sources confirmed this week.

A Shell employee said staff were told at a meeting on Wednesday that they would move to new premises in Rosebank in October.

A Shell spokesman said Shell SA had informed the Shell Pension Fund, which owns the building, that it wanted to leave.

The government, meanwhile, has issued 700 temporary travel documents to ANC exiles, opening the way for the first mass return of exiles since the start of negotiations.

## 700 exiles get clearance to return

GOVERNMENT has issued 700 temporary travel documents opening the way for the first mass return of ANC exiles since the start of negotiations.

A Home Affairs spokesman said about 700 ANC exiles had either been cleared by the Justice Department or did not require such clearance. *B/Dam 18/1/91*

The ANC's head of repatriation, Jackie Selebi, is in Lusaka and will tomorrow address 3 000 exiles on practical arrangements for their return.

ANC spokesman in Lusaka Tom Sebina said the exiles were addressed by ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela earlier this week.

PATRICK BULGER

Although the ANC is not putting a date on any mass return, the National Committee for the Co-Ordination of Repatriation (NCCR) confirmed yesterday that it was looking at several buildings to accommodate returnees. *(330)*

An NCCR spokesman said a decision on which buildings would be rented would be made early next week.

Two buildings in central Johannesburg were being looked at, and in Cape Town, Sapa reports, the NCCR has rented a building that will accommodate 120 people.

# Govt grants 1 343 exiles indemnity since December

330  
Gaw  
19/1/91

PRETORIA — The Minister of Justice, H J Coetsee, yesterday announced a further 264 names of exiles granted indemnity — bringing to 1 343 the total since December.

The 264 names were published in yesterday's Government Gazette by the Director General of the Department of Justice.

Mr Coetsee said in a media release that those listed in the gazette complied with the requirements set by President de Klerk in December for the obtaining of indemnity for departure from this country prior to noon October 8 1990 "without being in possession of a valid passport or permit".

Some had left the country without authorisation at places other than

## McKEED KOTLOLO

ports referred to in section 2(b) of the Union Regulations Act 1955 which deals with departure from South Africa. The media release also stressed those listed "have not received general indemnity" but only indemnity for the above mentioned two requirements.

It stated that those wishing to return to South Africa in terms of the two categories of events, should inquire whether they did not also require indemnity for any other offences. According to the release, some of those granted indemnity had applied for indemnity for other events and that their applications were still being processed.



## A 'home' for exiles

CAPE Town's Repatriation Committee has rented a building as a "temporary reception area" for returning exiles. (230)

Committee spokesman Rev Mxolisi Daba declined to identify the building for security reasons, but said it could accommodate up to 120 people. C/P news 20/11/91

It was possible further accommodation would be required. As much as 100 people a week are expected in the Mother City once repatriation begins.

"The building will be a primary reception area where the exiles will stay for not more than two weeks." - Sapa

## Indemnity granted to 264 more exiles

WILSON ZWANE 330

ANOTHER 264 exiles, including a senior SA Communist Party official, have been granted indemnity against prosecution for specific offences.

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said in a statement the people, whose names were gazetted on Friday, were granted immunity against prosecution for leaving the country without a valid passport or for leaving the country through unauthorised exits before noon on October 8.

One of the people granted indemnity is SACP official Brian Bunting, who is based in London where he edits the SACP's quarterly theoretical journal, The African Communist.

He entered the country on a seven-day visa last July and was among the 22 interim SACP leaders introduced to party at its relaunch at Soccer City. *6/04/91 2/1/91*

The total number of people granted indemnity against prosecution for similar offences since last December, now stands at 1 343 and, according to the Justice Ministry, other names will be published periodically.

Indemnities for other activities are also being considered.

**Franz Auerbach considers  
the plight of exiles**

# Red tape in the way of exiles' homecoming

330  
Skw  
2/1/91

**S**OMETIMES, since we are far from home, and live together, there are days when we get homesick". So wrote a young student at an ANC high school in Tanzania.

So it is natural that thousands of South Africans are keen to return. Yet none of this shines through the guidelines for the return of exiles and the release of political prisoners.

Studying these guidelines, and listening to Government pronouncements, I was struck by a difference in perception.

The Government looks on returnees as people who left South Africa illegally, who continued to be active against the apartheid state, possibly by violent means, and now wish to return. The State may grant them indemnity from prosecution for their offences (if they complete all forms correctly) and they should be grateful not to be charged on their return.

The other perspective is that while apartheid was the official policy of the State, many young and not so young people left South Africa because they found the political setup unacceptable — perhaps to escape prosecution for having opposed "the system". While outside the country they continued to oppose apartheid. And now there's said to be a "post-apartheid" spirit. Surely they can now return and help build the "new" South Africa?

Perhaps some brief glimpses into the lives of a few exiles may soften the legalistic approach.

● A man who left South Africa in 1950 qualified as a pharmacist in London. He lived there with his family until the ANC called him to work for them in Lusaka some 15 years ago. Now, aged 69, he has returned for the first time.

● A young woman who had had little education in South Africa left in 1979, aged 23. She attended adult education classes at the So mafco College in Tanzania while working in a factory. She developed an interest in young children, and was able to go to Sweden on a one-year course in 1985.

She now works in the nursery school while continuing to study.

● A young man active in non-racial art and music in Johannesburg was beaten up by right-wing thugs some years ago. They broke his fingers so that he couldn't play the guitar for a long time, and a week later threatened him with death. He fled to Swaziland, where he escaped a hit squad. He was then sent to London, where he has been involved in organising sound systems for big concerts. Should he come home?

● Last year I met a young woman in Lusaka who had left South Africa after 1976 before completing her schooling. Eventually she was able to study in Moscow, completing a Master's degree in journalism. She was working in the ANC's publicity department in Lusaka, but when I said good-bye, she said: "I wish I could go home as you are doing."

● In 1986 a young man of 17 who had been active in a township youth organisation was detained, released after three months, and then spent five months in hiding. He then left the country, is studying in Tanzania, and said last year: "My family do not know where I am." Perhaps he's now been in touch with them...

These are just a few glimpses into some of the lives of those longing to come home. There are thousands of them, yet their rate of return is slowed down by many constraints. The wording of the "Application for Indemnity or Release", and the guidelines published, require people to mention "sufficient particulars of the event(s) in respect of which indemnity is sought".... (Also, less than 10 percent of prisoners likely to qualify for release have been freed so far.)

The rate of release has been linked to the ANC undertaking to suspend the "armed struggle and related activities". And "all persons abroad must still satisfy citizenship requirements and the right to stay in the Republic."

It is hardly a "user-friendly" approach. □

## **SACP official among 264 to get indemnity**

JOHANNESBURG. — Another 264 exiles, including a senior SA Communist Party official, have been granted indemnity against prosecution for specific offences.

Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee said in a statement that the people, whose names were gazetted on Friday, were granted immunity against prosecution for leaving the country without a valid passport or for leaving the country through unauthorised exits before noon on October 8.

One of the people granted indemnity is SACP official Mr Brian Bunting, who is based in London where he edits the SACP's quarterly theoretical journal, The African Communist. He entered the country on a seven-day visa last July.



# Guidelines set for exiles' health and welfare

GOVERNMENT has published detailed guidelines for looking after the short- and medium-term health and welfare needs of the thousands of exiles expected to return to SA in the next few months.

The 18-point document describes the returnee programme as a joint venture between government, the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of SA Exiles (NCCR) headed by the SACC's Frank Chikane, and local communities.

Government has appointed senior Department of Health official Dr Joos Hattingh to co-ordinate the state health and welfare services to be made available to returnees, while the NCCR has access to

ALAN FINE

the services of private, voluntary medical and welfare professionals.

Neither Chikane nor Hattingh could be reached for comment yesterday. However, it is understood that aside from certain fairly minor points the NCCR is satisfied with the guidelines.

The guidelines state they are designed to ensure returnees are assisted in such a way "that the negotiating process is not retarded". While returnees will receive equal, rather than preferential, treatment compared with other citizens, the document acknowledges "the uniqueness of return-

ees' social welfare needs".

The guidelines expect that the UN High Commission for Refugees and the World Council of Churches will help organise a returnee programme outside SA. However, the UNHCR has expressed unhappiness at being permitted to do only a partial job and this remains a point of contention between government and the NCCR.

Another is a brief reference to a "security evaluation" at points of entry.

State-employed health and welfare professionals will be available at airports and other points of entry to evaluate the needs

□ To Page 2

## Exiles

of returnees, according to the guidelines.

They propose the NCCR appoint a liaison officer at each entry point to indicate what assistance NCCR-linked professionals can render, and services "not rendered by the NCCR or other support systems should be rendered by state officials".

State professionals, the guidelines say, must "be prepared to meet the following anticipated needs: food, clothing, housing, transport, social grants, bridging grants, marriage and family problems and any other needs that might handicap the returnees' social functioning".

The guidelines say medical services will be available on request, including "full evaluation, identifying, transferable/con-

tagious diseases, treatment of illness, hospitalisation, referral to specialist services, psychiatric services and immunisation.

However, they add that no one will be compelled to undergo a medical examination. This is apparently a response to fears — and suggestions from the CP — that returning exiles be forced to undergo tests to establish whether they are AIDS sufferers or carriers of the HIV virus.

The guidelines say that, as a joint venture, the programme's financing should be determined in consultations between the parties concerned. However, "working expenditure" — administrative expenses of professionals and social relief and medical care expenditure — would be borne by the appropriate government departments.

330

□ From Page 1

APL Times 22/1/91  
**Bop deports**

PRETORIA. Bophuthatswana police yesterday served University of Bophuthatswana lecturer Mr Paul Daphney with an eviction order advising him to leave the homeland by tomorrow.

Mr Daphney is a leading member of the ANC.

Another ANC activist, Dr David Green, was given until today to leave. — Sapa

# Judge orders ANC man's release

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The detention of an ANC official who had been granted temporary immunity while on a visit to South Africa, was declared unlawful in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Mr Justice Bristowe ordered the Minister of Law and Order to release Mr Kumar Singh immediately.

Mr Singh, the ANC's bureau chief in Holland, was arrested and detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act last Wednesday.

In an affidavit Mr Singh's sister, Miss Deomani Singh, said her brother had been arrested outside the Durban

CM 7/2/1 22/1/91 330  
offices of the ANC. After living in exile since 1976, Mr Singh returned to South Africa on December 4 to visit friends and relatives.

He had been granted temporary immunity from prosecution or arrest as a result of the agreement between the ANC and the government which made it possible for exiles to visit South Africa.

The judge declared the detention to be unlawful. He ordered the Minister of Law and Order to release Mr Singh immediately — and to pay Mr Singh's costs, excluding the costs of two counsel.

# Govt spells out exile policy

Capt. Thys  
23/1/91

Own Correspondent

330

JOHANNESBURG. — The government has published detailed guidelines for dealing with the health and welfare needs of the thousands of returning South African exiles.

State personnel at all points of entry will be required to deal with requirements of "food, clothing, housing, transport, social grants, bridging grants, marriage and family problems and any other needs that might handicap the returnees' social functioning".

Medical services will also be available on request, including "full evaluation, identifying transferable/contagious diseases, treatment of illness, hospitalisation, referral to specialist services, psychiatric services and immunisation", according to the guidelines.

There will be no compulsory medical examination or Aids test



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23/11  
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## SA doctors may return

JOHANNESBURG. —  
The possible return of  
more than 90 South Afri-  
can doctors now working  
in Cuba and Moscow is  
being considered by the  
South African Medical  
and Dental Council.

The council said the  
joint working group re-  
presenting the Overseas  
Medical Graduates'  
Association (Omega),  
National Medical, and  
Dental Association,  
South African Health  
Workers' Congress and  
Medical Association of  
South Africa, had pro-  
posed that the doctors  
be allowed to return. —  
Sapa

# International conference will discuss how to get SA exiles

A MAJOR conference on the return of an estimated 40 000 SA exiles will take place in Harare early next month.

African church leaders, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of SA exiles (NCCR), and representatives of the ANC, PAC and the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania have been invited. Representatives of Frontline states' governments and international church bodies like the Lutheran World Federation and the World Council of Churches will also take part.

SA Council of Churches secretary-general

al Frank Chikane will be present at the conference which starts on February 4.

The conference has been planned to brief church movements on progress in repatriation moves and to brief them on future activities, an NCCR spokesman said.

The conference is likely to hear an appeal for funds for the repatriation process which is being hampered by a severe shortage of money, an NCCR source said.

The funds shortage is being worsened by government's delay in giving a final answer on whether the UNHCR will be invited to take part in the repatriation process.

## PATRICK BULGER

So far government spokesmen have said they would not allow the UNHCR to operate within SA as this would compromise SA's sovereignty. Government would, however, allow the UNHCR to play a role outside SA's borders.

While funds were being raised from church partners around the world, foreign governments were still reluctant to hand over money until they ascertained finally whether the UNHCR would be involved.

The source said the foreign governments

had indicated they would rather give donations to the UNHCR which had international experience in repatriation exercises. The body oversaw the successful relocation of exiles during Namibian independence last year.

In terms of agreements between government and the ANC, exiles remain an obstacle to the start of constitutional negotiations. Government and the ANC have agreed on an April 30 deadline for the return of the exiles.

Government recently appointed senior Department of Health official Dr Joos Hattingh to co-ordinate health and welfare

services which the state would make available to the returnees.

Government also released an 18-point guideline which addressed the short and medium-term health and welfare requirements of the refugees.

Welfare and health experts would be at airports and other points of entry to evaluate the needs of any returning exile.

The guideline also proposed that medical services be available on request including full evaluation and the identification of diseases, treatment of illnesses, hospitalisation, specialist services, psychiatric services and immunisation.

home 330



# Exiles' bitter homecoming

330

South 24/11 - 30/1/91

By Vulelwa Qinga

MOTHERS of returning exiles this week watched helplessly from an airport building as their sons, members of Umkhonto we Sizwe, were whisked away by police.

The families of Mr Chris Nana and Mr Moshack Merile arrived at Port Elizabeth's HF Verwoerd airport on Monday for what was to have been an emotional reunion. Instead they saw their sons being detained.

This week's airport incident and the detention in the Eastern Cape of at least three returning exiles in the past two weeks have sparked off a row between the ANC and the government over obstacles delaying the return of thousands of exiles.

About 40 000 exiles are expected back in the Eastern Cape and thousands more in other parts of the country. Hundreds of exiles are expected to return to the Western Cape.

## Shocked

Said a disappointed Mrs Edith Nana: "We were shocked and really taken aback because we did not expect the government to detain our children after allowing them to return.

"They had even filled in indemnity forms which we had also been required to sign," she said.

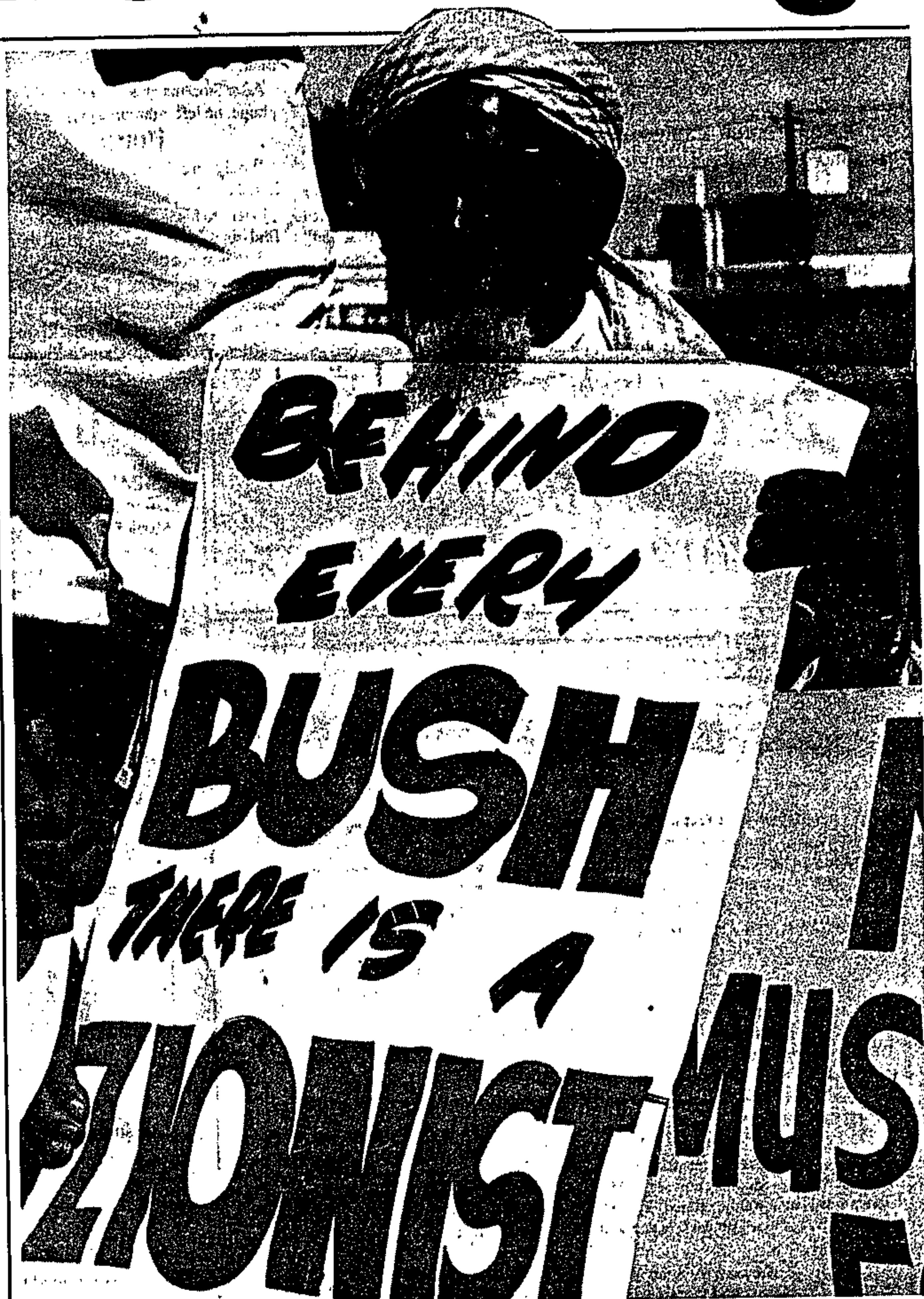
"We expect the ANC to do something about this because these children came home as a result of an agreement between the ANC and the government."

Legal Resource Centre lawyer Ms Sureshni Moodliar said the LRC had applied to the authorities to have a district surgeon visit the detainees and for permission for their families to visit them, but had not yet received a response to either request.

Three other MK members, Mr Sidney Qubuda, seven-month pregnant Ms Thobeka Mjilweni and Skumbuzo Radu were briefly detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act shortly after arriving in the country.

ANC Port Elizabeth regional organiser Mr Mike Xego said the detentions made "a mockery" of the Pretoria Minute signed between the government and the ANC on August 6 last year.

Police could not be reached for comment by the time of going to press. — PEN



**GULF PROTEST:** Anti-war protests mounted in the Western Cape this week as the hostilities intensified in the Middle East. At the forefront of daily protests were the Muslim community, outraged at "US imperialists" action in their heartland. This protestor sums up the reason for their opposition to the war. See Pages 6, 7 and 9



CAT 7m4 24/1/91 (330)

# Exile conference soon

Own Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG. — A major conference on the return of an estimated 40 000 South African exiles will take place in Harare on February 4.

African church leaders, the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of SA exiles (NCCR) and representatives of the ANC, PAC and the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania have been invited.

Representatives of frontline

states' governments and international church bodies such as the Lutheran World Federation and the World Council of Churches will also take part.

SA Council of Churches secretary-general the Rev Frank Chikane will be present as well.

The conference has been planned to brief church movements on progress in repatriation moves and on future activities, an NCCR spokesman said.

The conference is likely to hear an appeal for funds for the repatriation process, which is being

hamstrung by a severe shortage of money, an NCCR source said.

The funds shortage is being worsened by the government's delay in giving a final answer on whether the UNHCR will be invited to take part in the repatriation process.

In terms of agreements between the government and the ANC, exiles remain an obstacle to the start of constitutional negotiations. The government and the ANC have agreed on an April 30 deadline for the return of the exiles.



# Zimbabwe talks on South African exiles

*Souefan 25/1/91*

330

THE United Nations' role in the repatriation of South African exiles and the shortage of funds to resettle them will be discussed at a conference in Harare next month.

Among the parties invited to attend the conference - starting on February 4 - are the ANC, PAC, the Black Con-

sciousness Movement of Azania, the National Coordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles and representatives of the Frontline states.

BCMA and PAC spokesmen said yesterday they had not received invitations.

ANC spokesman Mr Saki Macozoma was also

not aware of the conference and referred enquiries to the South African Council of Churches, which will be represented.

An SACC spokesman said the conference would be hosted by the National Christian Council of Zimbabwe and the Liberation Support Committee of Zimbabwe.

EXILES Fm 25/1/91

(330)

## **TIP OF AN ICEBERG**

The western Cape business community appears willing to help returning exiles and former political prisoners through a committee established under the auspices of the ANC and Western Province Council of Churches.

The committee sent an open letter to members of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce in early November asking them to identify possible jobs together with the qualifications and experience required for each of them.

Chamber president Lionel Hartman says he's heartened by the response.

But the chamber has a policy which states that all people should be employed on merit and, if former exiles and political prisoners are better qualified, he will encourage members to employ them — but not at the expense of skilled locals who are also seeking work.

From the initial list of 3 000 names handed to government, about 250 adults and 80 children are expected to be repatriated to the western Cape.

The influx of exiles into the region has not been as large as expected because of delays in the political process.

So far accommodation has not been a big problem because most former exiles and political prisoners have been able to return to their families. ■



# All-party conference to discuss return of SA exiles

AKUS 25/11/91

Political Staff

THE United Nations' role in repatriating South African exiles and the shortage of funds to resettle returnees will be discussed at an all-party conference in Harare next month.

Among the parties due to be invited to attend the conference, starting on February 4, are the ANC, the PAC, the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania (BCMA), the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles (NCCR), representatives of the Frontline states, the UN High Commission for Refugees and international church bodies.

PAC and BCMA spokesmen said today they had not yet been notified about the conference.

ANC spokesman Mr Saki Macozoma was also not aware of the conference, and referred inquiries to the South African Council of Churches. SACC general-secretary The Rev Frank Chikane will attend the conference.

An SACC spokesman said the conference would be hosted by the National Christian Council of Zimbabwe in co-operation with the Liberation Support Committee of Zimbabwe.

An NCCR spokesman said the conference had been called to inform church movements on progress in the repatriation process.



# Saudis kick Muslims off

APL-Trans 25 11/91

330

SAUDI ARABIAN officials this week stopped about 117 South African Muslim pilgrims from returning home because of a call by a group of Islamic clerics for volunteers to help Iraq in the Gulf war.

About 320 South African Muslim are stranded in Saudi Arabia.

Foreign Minister Mr. P. Botha yesterday stepped in to help them get home. He assured the Saudi government of South Africa's support for the liberation of Kuwait.

Mr. Botha said his department had originally made plans for the pilgrims to fly to Egypt, but in Jeddah they were stopped from using the aircraft when the Saudi government heard of a call by a Muslim

religious group in Port Elizabeth, the Mujlisul Ulama, to recruit local Muslims to fight for Iraq.

Mr. Botha said the Saudis then gave a group of Muslims from another country priority to leave.

It is not certain if the Saudi government had sanctioned the action against the South Africans.

Mr. Botha said other aircraft had now been secured to fly the South Africans out, but other logistical arrangements had to be completed first.

"I can assure the relatives of the pilgrims that at this stage I feel they should be back in South Africa within the coming week," Mr. Botha said.

He said he was in contact with the government of Saudi Arabia and had told them the Mujlisul Ulama did not represent the majority of Muslims in South Africa.

Last night one of the stranded pilgrims, Mrs. Zainunnessa Gool of Walmer Estate, said they were leaving for Jeddah airport today. They had been stranded in Mecca since January 7, she said.

"We have been promised a plane, but are not 100% sure whether we will leave," she said. "We were denied a flight last time."

Mrs. Gool said she was not sure why Saudi officials had stopped them leaving.

"But they (the Saudis) have been very helpful. They have even offered to pay for

everything if we are still stuck," she said.

Mr. Botha said he had also been in touch with Mr. Aziz Desai of the Mujlisul Ulama, under whose name the call to arms was issued, and was encouraged by his reaction. Mr. Botha said he had invited the Mujlisul Ulama to meet him, which they would do in the near future.

According to Mr. Malcolm Ferguson of the Department of Foreign Affairs, the 117 South Africans "were dumped from the night" in Jeddah.

Meanwhile, the Mujlisul Ulama yesterday confirmed its plans to mobilise 10 000 local Muslim "troops" to fight for Iraq, but distanced itself from "futile and un-Islamic

mic forms of protest like flag-burning" or violence against ordinary people.

The Muslim Judicial Council yesterday distanced itself from the call by Mujlisul Ulama. MJC president Sheikh Nazim Mohamed said: "The MJC is of the view that the true Islamic stand should always be that if two Muslim parties have any dispute, a third Muslim force should get together to resolve it."

The MJC consequently condemned the interference of the US and its Allies in the Gulf. It called for immediate cessation of hostilities and withdrawal of all foreign troops from the area. — Own Correspondent, Sapa and UPI

PIRE



Own Correspondent

## UN hopes for talks on SA refugees

JOHANNESBURG. — The UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) hopes to send a high-level delegation to South Africa for discussions with the government on the commission's possible role in the repatriation of exiles.

The government is coming under heavy pressure locally and

abroad to allow the UNHCR to oversee the repatriation of an estimated 40 000 exiles before April 30.

Mr Karl Beck, chief of mission of the International Organisation for Migration in Germany, said from Cologne last night the UNHCR was trying to set up a visit soon.

Mr Beck negotiated with the government, the ANC and the National Co-ordinating Committee for Repatriation of South African exiles during a visit to South Africa late last year.

The government is resisting pressure for UN involvement, arguing it would compromise South Africa's sover-

eignty.

Mr Beck said his organisation for one would not become involved in an exercise not overseen by the UNHCR, and donor governments would not make money available if the UNHCR was not involved.

UNHCR spokesmen were not available for comment yesterday.

*Capt Toms 25/1/91*

*330 8 220*

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**EXCLUSI OURS**

# Saudis kick Muslims off plane

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The MJC consequently condemned the interference of the US and its Allies in the Gulf. It called for immediate cessation of hostilities and withdrawal of all foreign troops from the area. — Own Correspondent, Sapa and UPI

## UN body wants talks in SA on exiles (330)

THE UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) hopes to send a high-level delegation to SA for discussions with government on the commission's possible role in the repatriation of exiles.

The mission would be the first official visit to SA by a UN agency that would be concerned with purely SA issues.

Government is coming under heavy pressure locally and abroad to allow the UNHCR to oversee the repatriation of an estimated 40 000 exiles before April 30.

The Chief of Mission of the liaison office of the International Organisation for Migration in Germany, Karl Beck, said from Cologne last night the UNHCR wanted to send a mission several months ago but

PATRICK BULGER

government would not give the go-ahead. It was trying to set up a visit soon, he said.

Beck conducted negotiations with government, the ANC and the National Coordinating Committee for Repatriation of South African exiles (NCCR) during a visit to SA late last year.

He added the UNHCR was hoping it would be a planning mission for the repatriation exercise and that the visit would enable it to draw up a detailed plan of action and a budget.

Government is resisting pressure for UN involvement in the programme, arguing it

□ To Page 2

## UN body (330)

would compromise SA's sovereignty. It is understood the Cabinet is split on the issue.

Home Affairs Chief of Migration Mike Bester said discussions with the UN were continuing through diplomatic channels. He said government was likely to give its final answer on UN involvement after African and world church bodies met in Harare next month.

Bester last night declined to confirm or deny that the UNHCR had approached government about a possible visit.

Beck poured cold water on government attempts to go it alone in the repatriation exercise.

He said his organisation for one would not become involved in a repatriation exercise not overseen by the UNHCR.

Neither would donor governments make money available for a repatriation exercise that did not involve the UNHCR.

He said Scandinavian governments — traditionally major donors in refugee situations — would not contribute to a plan in which people went back to SA only to face levels of political violence that the UN was not able to monitor.

UNHCR spokesmen were unavailable for comment yesterday.

● Comment: Page 10

□ From Page 1



# Govt move to let MK fighters return

By Peter Fabricius  
Political Correspondent

re: AP

The Government is believed to have agreed to allow military-trained exiles to return to South Africa in an important concession which may be announced by President F W de Klerk when he opens Parliament tomorrow.

Informed sources said the decision by the Government this week was aimed at providing impetus for the stalled negotiations between the Government and the ANC.

They said, as a result, large groups of exiles were expected to start returning next week.

Negotiations between the Government and the ANC have been bogged down for six months largely because the Government has refused to allow military-trained exiles to return until the ANC has given up the military capability of its military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK).

The Government's move will mean that exiles who have received military training but have not committed any offences will qualify for indemnity from arrest and prosecution.

So far the Government has only been prepared to indemnify exiles who have left the country without passports or through illegal exit points.

The new concession will remove a large obstacle to negotiations which the Government apparently hopes will provide the impetus to move onto the next stage of talks — a multiparty conference to decide on the nature of the forum for negotiating a new constitution.

It is not clear whether President de Klerk will make the announcement tomorrow, or whether it will be the surprise many senior National Party members are expecting him to produce.

● Avoiding anticlimax trap  
— Page 20

Reuter



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Sources have been quoted as saying the Government had decided to allow exiles who had

Sources have said, as a result, large groups of exiles were expected to start returning within the next

The new move should remove a large obstacle to negotiations, which the Government believes should speed up the passage to the next round of talks. This is believed to be about the shape of a negotiating forum and the all-party congress as suggested by the ANC earlier this year.

# exiles likely, say reports

(330)  
*Somfer  
11/29/1.*

REPORTS have suggested that the Government has, in a conciliatory move, agreed to allow "certain" militarily trained exiles back into the country.  
An announcement in this regard is expected to be made by State President FW de Klerk in his opening of Parliament speech today.  
Sources have been quoted as saying the Government had decided to allow exiles who had undergone military training, but had never committed any offences to qualify for indemnity from arrest or prosecution.  
The Government is believed to have made the decision to provide impetus for the stalled negotiating process.  
Sources have said, as a result, large groups of exiles were expected to start returning within the next few weeks.  
So far the Government has only been prepared to indemnify exiles who left the country without passports or illegally.  
The new move should remove a large obstacle to negotiations, which the Government believes should speed up the passage to the next round of talks. This is believed to be about the shape of a negotiating forum and the all-party congress as suggested by the ANC earlier this year.

**By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN**  
Political Correspondent



# 'So easy to get out, so very difficult to return'

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w/mcal 11/21 - 7/2/91

**T**HE exile, says Moseu Magalefa, "looks forward to one thing and one thing only from the moment he leaves home: to be back in a place where he belongs."

"Every single day of my 13 years away, I was reminded of the fact that I was an annoyance, an outsider. When you are forced into exile, you don't only leave your papers behind, you leave your identity as well."

Magalefa, who was a senior officer of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) in Dar-es-Salaam, resigned in 1988 after a conflict-ridden 11 years with the liberation movement.

"And if you should quit as I did," he continues, "you become a nobody overnight. Without the support of the PAC or the African National Congress, you are considered by your host country as nothing more than a problem that has to be got rid of as soon as possible."

Magalefa, a playwright, is one of 34 such "problems" brought home by the South African Council of Churches (SACC) over Christmas. They returned from Kenya, a country that has long been a haven for disaffected and non-aligned South African exiles but that has recently clamped down to such an extent that "Nairobi is full of homeless, jobless South Africans".

SACC head Reverend Frank Chikane personally intervened on behalf of these 34, many of whom had crossed into Kenya illegally from Tanzania: "It was of the utmost urgency to bring them home," he explains. "They were illegal in Kenya, the Red Cross and the United Nations wouldn't handle them, and the Kenyan churches were putting them up."

So Chikane arranged for temporary indemnity from the South African government; and the World Council of Churches (WCC) raised the necessary funds to bring them home.

The temporary indemnities of the 34 expire this week but Chikane doesn't foresee any difficulty in the government giving them permanent indemnity.

The exiles are a mixed bag. Eleven classify themselves as former ANC members, eight as PAC and the rest as non-aligned. In the group are eight of the 84 "ANC Mutiny Group", who issued the statement last year about detention and torture in congress camps. But the majority of the 34 are non-aligned for various other reasons. One, for example, was a Rastafarian who left the country in 1983, and there is also a family who slipped away from ANC ranks when they discovered religion. "We real-

Word from all sides is preparing us for the return of armies of heroes, but the truth about repatriation will be far messier — as the recent arrival of 34 non-aligned exiles shows. **By MARK GEVISSER**



Out of limbo ... the Vilikazi family

ised we couldn't serve two Gods," explains Joseph Vilikazi.

Vilikazi, his wife and three Kenyan-born sons are now staying with a brother in Soweto. Vilikazi, a pastor, has lived illegally in Kenya since 1968. "In all those years," he says, "I was not able to get one single job. We have lived off bit-work and very small refugee allowances from the United Nations. But even those have stopped in recent years."

Even though his three sons speak Swahili as their native language (to the constant amusement of their new-found cousins), they have always identified themselves as South African.

Vilikazi believes they were ostracised because of "rampant tribalism" in Kenya. "If I have brought two lessons back from exile," he says, "it is that we must fight tribalism and one-party rule. Those have been the downfall of independent African states."

Neither he nor Magalefa intends getting involved in local politics immediately, though. "I have been flying for years," says Magalefa. "I have lived in four countries, had an abortive marriage, and now have a kid in Botswana. It's time for me to land, to settle down and get my life in order."

As soon as the Vilikazis have their papers in order, they will travel to Durban, to see the family of Joseph's wife, Agnes. "But we are very worried," says Vilikazi. "Her family is from kwaMashu, where there has been so much war. We don't even know if they are alive."

A surprising number of the 34 returnees have been members of both the ANC and the PAC — testimony, perhaps, to the decades of disillusion in exile; to the search for a liberation movement that would do what was promised in the early 1960s and mid-1970s: arm them and send them home as soon as possible to fight for their freedom.

"You have to understand," says Magalefa, "that none of us wanted to be out there. We wanted to be back here as soon as possible, fighting. We all had a romanticised notion of what it would be like — we would be welcomed as freedom-fighters, being trained to go back and overthrow a villainous regime. It was nothing like that, though. It's so easy to get out, so very difficult to return."

And thousands did get out. "But," Magalefa says, "they sort of took the liberation movements by surprise. The PAC didn't really know what to do with them. And now, while the NCCR (National Coordinating Committee for Repatriation) is doing an excellent job, they have been caught equally unawares."

Word from all sides is preparing us for the return of armies of heroes; well-ordered phalanxes crossing the borders in black, gold and green. But the truth, as this first wave of disaffected and non-aligned refugees testifies, will be messier.

Chikane says he has initiated the process of registering all non-aligned exiles through the WCC; Botswana authorities are already estimating that, over the past few months, dozens of non-aligned refugees have crossed illegally back into South Africa and Bophuthatswana.

"We are only the first wave," says Magalefa. "In almost every corner of the globe you will find lost South Africans — people who left with courage and conviction that was dissipated through the hard years of exile and who are now in limbo."

## More gain indemnity

A FURTHER 219 people have been granted indemnity from prosecution for leaving the country without a valid passport or authorisation before October 8 last year, the Department of Justice announced on Friday morning. (330)

This brings the number of people granted indemnity for the two offences to 1 562. The names of those added to the list appear in the latest Government Gazette. — Sapa



# First individual indemnity given

By **STAFF**

STAFF

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**GOVERNMENT** has granted its first individual indemnity to an SA exile — a move lawyers say clears the way for the return of remaining exiles and the release of political prisoners.

Until now government has granted permanent indemnity only to exiles who left SA illegally. Hundreds of political prisoners — among them ANC and PAC exiles as well as a number of right-wingers — have applied for indemnity.

Exile Mncedisi Jason Sishuba, who left the country illegally in December 1977, has been given "unconditional indemnity" in terms of a Justice Department notice published in the Government Gazette.

According to the notice he will not be prosecuted for having alleg-

**PATRICK BULGER**

edly stolen a typewriter and duplicating machine from a Soweto school or for escaping from police custody in November 1977. Neither will he be prosecuted for allegedly leaving the country illegally a month later.

Although lawyers said his alleged offences were relatively minor, Sishuba's indemnity opened the way for indemnity to be granted to others on an individual basis.

Lawyers for Human Rights regional director Ahmed Motala, who has applied for indemnity on behalf of several clients, said yesterday Sishuba's indemnity was of "great significance".

"We can expect a flood of indemnities now," he said.

Black Lawyers Association Director of Legal Education Justice

Motolo said he was aware of at least 200 individual indemnity applications that had been lodged with government.

"They are going to start moving now," Motolo said.

He had also processed a case in which an exile who had received indemnity for leaving the country illegally had been arrested on re-turning to SA because of other offences for which he had not yet received indemnity.

The Justice Department has, meanwhile, granted indemnities to 1 562 people whose only offence was leaving the country illegally. It emphasised, however, that people returning in terms of the indemnity had to ensure they did not also require indemnity for other offences.

The ANC last month set a deadline of April 30 by which all exiles would have to be repatriated and

political prisoners returned. The organisation threatened to break off negotiations if this deadline was not met.

Meanwhile, MICHAEL HART-NACK reports from Harare that an international network is to be established to advise the estimated 40 000 SA exiles on problems surrounding their return, and to help their relatives at home locate them.

Announcing the plan at the end of a one-day conference attended by parties interested in the repatriation process, SACC general secretary the Rev Frank Chikane said many difficulties still blocked mass repatriation and much depended on the outcome of continuing talks between the SA government and the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).



# Protest poet Mbuli kept from festival

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"PEOPLE'S POET" Mzwakhe Mbuli last week could not attend a Paris film festival featuring a documentary on his work because of a delay in granting him a passport.

Ms Gill Lloyd, a spokeswoman for Mbuli in London, said South African Embassy officials refused to grant him a passport in time, saying that applications must be made two days before the date of departure.

Support was immediately mobilised in London, where the Anti-Apartheid Movement, the BBC, Mbuli's London office and British parliamentarians called South African officials in London and Johannesburg.

By ELLIOT MAKHAYA

"Even the South African Embassy in London agreed that this was a ridiculous way to treat Mbuli and that they would look into it," said Lloyd.

"Following this surge of support, the passport was issued the next day - too late to get the visa to enter France for the festival."

Mbuli was given a passport for one year, four years fewer than most South African passport holders are automatically awarded. But this is more than his previous passports, valid for only a few weeks or months.

## Passport refused

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South  
7/2-13/4/91

A FORMER publicity secretary of the UDF, Mr Jonathan de Vries, has had an application for a passport renewal turned down by the Department of Home Affairs.

De Vries, who was recently appointed the sole promoter of the first international concert in South Africa sponsored by the ANC, had previously been denied a passport for 10 years.

De Vries was scheduled to hold talks in London this week with the management of singer Phil Collins and film producer Anant Singh.

concerned teacher area and attempt to meet its demands teachers.

After meetings, tions and delegati school, Africa an Education and Cul Court action to in teachers and the from entering the from intimidation.

Last week, Afri "indefinite" sick were slashed and angry parents w school to see him.

Teachers and res campaign slated Department and counter their actio

In a statement i CTPA executive

# Teachers' strike in limbo

By Phil Molefe

The week-long Indian teachers' strike involving more than 10 000 educators countrywide may be ended following the Department of Education and Training's decision to suspend the controversial Circular 2 of 1991.

The suspension of the circular follows a meeting between the DET in the House of Delegates and the Teachers Association of South Africa (Tasa) in Durban yesterday.

According to Tasa presi-

dent Pooi Naicker, the department had agreed to "defer" on the implementation of the circular until further negotiations had taken place between Tasa and the DET.

The circular, issued at the beginning of the year, was a notice to all Indian schools to cut down teaching posts and increase teaching time and teacher:pupil ratios following the R73 million cutback in education spending.

The implementation of the circular resulted in redundancies and overcrowding in classrooms, which then sparked the teachers' strike.

Last week Tasa called on

teachers to embark on a nationwide sit-in protesting against allegedly deteriorating standards at schools.

Although the department did not promise that the circular would be withdrawn completely, Mr Naicker said he believed the department was "saving face" and it would be finally dropped.

Indian schools ground to a halt this week after teachers embarked on a chalk-down strike demanding better teaching conditions.

"Grave concern was expressed by both parties about what the implication of the continued sit-in would be on

the teaching programme and the child," Mr Naicker said.

He said the Tasa delegation had impressed on the department's chief executive director, Vic Pillay, that the effects of Circular 2 were far more serious than the teachers' sit-in.

Although a decision to call off the strike had not been taken, Mr Naicker said Tasa would review the action in the light of the department's decision to suspend the circular.

A decision would be made at the teachers' union's national council meeting at the weekend.

## Dirk Coetzee 'has not applied for indemnity'

No application for indemnity had been filed by former police captain Dirk Coetzee, or by any organisation on his behalf, the Department of Justice said yesterday.

The department's chief liaison officer, C Alexander, said his department had not received an indemnity request from Mr Coetzee.

The self-confessed former hit squad commander said in London the ANC was handling the issue of indemnity.

ANC spokesman in Johannesburg Saki Macozoma said the ANC had not submitted a list of those for whom it was seeking indemnity, but that the ANC helped people complete their indemnity forms.

He could not say whether the ANC had assisted Mr Coetzee in applying.

Mr Coetzee said he would return to South Africa, indemnity or not, but not "under (Minister of Justice) Kibie Coetzee's conditions".

Mr Coetzee has promised Mr Coetzee a free and just trial, but Mr Coetzee said the Minister should explain what he meant by this.

Mr Coetzee said the police had shown "no willingness to uncover evidence about death squads".

He said he doubted whether his superiors in alleged hit squad activities would stand in the dock with him. — Sapa.

# ANC: exiles think twice about SA

TIM COHEN

ABOUT half the ANC exiles living in neighbouring states no longer wanted to return to SA because of concerns for their safety and job prospects, a senior official of the organisation said.

ANC chief representative in Sweden Billy Modise said in an interview this week about 80% of exiles in neighbouring states wanted to come home last year. This had now dropped to about 50%.

The majority of the estimated 20 000 ANC-aligned exiles are believed to be living in neighbouring states and elsewhere in Africa. 8/10 am 14/2/91

Modise said many exiles were uncertain about what they would be coming home to.

"There is now a reluctance to rush into SA before people think they have some sort

of skill which would make them employable and before they can be sure of some sort of security inside SA."

This meant the ANC would have to continue providing housing, education and food for these people, which would place additional strains on its budget.

Since February last year an additional 1 500 South Africans had joined the ANC's overseas missions and camps, mostly because they thought the ANC could provide them with education.

Modise said the return of exiles was one of the main topics of discussion at an international conference of ANC donors held in

□ To Page 2

## Exiles 8/10 am 14/2/91

Arusha, Tanzania, last week.

He said the ANC's financial needs had increased more than tenfold since its unbanning. This was mainly due to costs involved in setting up the organisation in SA and the cost of returning and resettling exiles and political prisoners.

Political violence and the fact that more and more people were approaching the ANC for assistance had placed extra burdens on the organisation, he said.

The ANC had been able to increase its funding over the past year, but not nearly to the extent it required, he said.

The conference was attended by about

330 150 delegates of which about 50 were members of the ANC or ANC-affiliated organisations.

The other delegates represented either government or non-government agencies from a range of countries, mainly from Europe.

Modise said delegates were most interested in supporting the establishment of the ANC on the ground in SA because they realised the necessity for the development of a strong movement which would educate people about democracy.

Delegates were also interested in ways of ending violence in SA.

□ From Page 1



# 'Abuses' in the way of UN's exile aid

HUMAN rights abuses in ANC and Swapo camps have emerged as an obstacle to UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) involvement in SA's exile repatriation programme.

A UN team is due to meet senior government officials in Cape Town today for talks on the world body's involvement in the repatriation of an estimated 40 000 South African exiles.

## Notorious

But members of the security establishment have raised the UNHCR's funding of ANC and Swapo camps in southern Africa, a well-placed government source said.

"The security apparatus is concerned about the UNHCR's involvement in ANC refugee camps," the source said.

Security officials allege that the ANC's notorious Quatro detention camp in Angola was financed by the UNHCR which, if it was aware of the incarceration and torture of dissidents and spies, did nothing to stop them.

The officials claim that while the world body as a whole was not responsible for the human rights abuses, regional officials in

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southern Africa were simply not doing their job properly.

"This is well known in security circles," the source said.

The security officials are concerned that returning exiles in concentrated numbers in camps in SA will not be allowed to take independent decisions.

They argue such exiles could be coerced into taking certain political and military stances and that, given the record of regional UNHCR officials in southern Africa, they might be unable to prevent such coercion.

## Resources

The visiting UN delegation, headed by its director for Africa Nicholas Bwakira, will attempt to argue against these concerns at its meeting today.

Certain elements within government are keen on UNHCR involvement, however, and will argue that the resources the UNHCR is able to command must count in its favour.

The UN team could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

him with them with the greatest pleasure. [Interjections.] *Wuswe 12/2/91*

†Mr S C JACOBS: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I understand that he cannot now tell us how it happens that regarding realized investments there is a loss above a return, but will the hon the Deputy Minister release a public statement on the matter some time, and I refer him to page 306 of the Report of the Auditor-General.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon member may ask a specific question on the matter and then we can give him a specific reply to it.

#### Prison services: apartheid abolished

\*6. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Correctional Services: *Wuswe 12/2/91*

Whether he recently made a statement to the effect that apartheid in the prison services was being abolished; if so, what specific steps have been taken to give effect to this statement in relation to the (a) accommodation and treatment of prisoners, (b) housing of prison officials, (c) recreational facilities available to such officials and (d) employment and promotion policy and practice within his department?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES: *Wuswe 12/2/91* B9E

(a) I announced on 27 April 1990 during the debate on the Prisons Vote that legislation would be tabled to remove mandatory segregation in prisons based on race. Section 23 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959), was consequently amended to the extent that segregation in prisons is no longer applied on racial grounds. All references in the Act to race and colour have also been removed. These amendments were published in the Government Gazette on 11 July 1990.

The meaning of this amendment of section 23 of the Prisons Act is that decisions on the allocation of prisoners to different prisons, sections and cells, would henceforth be taken without having to consider race as a mandatory criterion but with due

consideration of factors such as the classification of prisoners in terms of maximum, medium or minimum security detention that may be required; their privilege classification based on behaviour and adaptation in prison; the desirability of the separation of hardened criminals from first offenders, unsentenced prisoners from sentenced prisoners, juveniles from adults; their work allocation or involvement in particular treatment programmes; the maintenance of an orderly dispensation; the prevention of conflict, etc. *Wuswe 12/2/91*

The policy concerning the treatment of prisoners is a uniform one applicable to all prisoners and differences in application that may still exist are based on economic realities that cannot be eliminated overnight.

(b) The Government-supported housing loan and subsidy scheme is accessible to all staff attached to the Department of Correctional Services.

Where new housing for staff is being erected on departmental property, it is being done according to uniform building norms and standards. Accommodation erected prior to the implementation of those uniform norms and standards is placed on programme for suitable additions where justified.

The allocation of official quarters to personnel is done in accordance with functional considerations, also taking cognizance of applicable statutory provisions.

(c) The policy provides that recreational facilities and sport facilities provided for staff by the Government on departmental property will be accessible to all personnel.

(d) The separate establishments which previously existed in the department were rationalized to one establishment during 1985 and since then the recruitment, allocation, development and promotion of staff takes place solely in accordance with the principles of merit and efficiency.

*Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament.*

#### Old Crossroads/Khayelitsha: MP's refused entrance

\*7. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

(1) Whether the Commissioner of Police in the Western Cape recently refused that permission be granted to certain members of Parliament to enter the Black townships of Old Crossroads and Khayelitsha; if so, (a) who are the members of Parliament and (b) for what reasons was permission refused, in each case;

(2) whether any of these members were arrested in the residential areas concerned; if so, (a) who are these members and (b) for what reasons, in each case? B13E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) Mr J van Eck.

(b) In the period immediately preceding the declaration of the relevant areas as unrest areas in terms of section 5A of the Public Safety Act of 1953, Act 3 of 1953, the atmosphere was extremely tense, especially in Khayelitsha. Several people were killed in the preceding period and much damage was done to property. These circumstances in particular gave rise to the Unrest Regulations being declared for the areas, including Old Crossroads and Khayelitsha. It was under these circumstances that the South African Police were doing their utmost to keep the sensitive situation under control.

The tension and unrest were due mainly to the persistent efforts of certain organizations to dissolve the existing, legally elected local committees and for its members to resign. It is common knowledge that Mr Van Eck is opposed to the present system of local authorities and supports the attempts of these organizations. The residents of the relevant areas who support the system are antagonistic towards him. On 15 October 1990 he was also attacked in Crossroads by a group of

women who wanted to display their objection to his presence. This makes his presence in these areas not only undesirable, but also creates the potential for unrest incidents, disturbances and public violence.

On 25 October 1990 Mr van Eck was also in the presence of certain groups in Khayelitsha who immediately after his departure, threw stones at members of the South African Police.

It is for these reasons that Mr Van Eck was prohibited in terms of Unrest Regulation 7(b)(vi) from entering those areas where the Unrest Regulations were in force.

(2) Yes.

(a) Mr J van Eck.

(b) Mr Van Eck was arrested in terms of the provisions of Unrest Regulation 2 and in accordance with this provision removed from the unrest area. The officer who arrested and removed Mr Van Eck from the area was of the opinion that Mr Van Eck's presence there could contribute to public disturbance, disorderliness or public violence.

#### UNHCR: monitoring of refugees

\*8. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs: *Wuswe 12/2/91* B14E

(1) Whether the United Nations High Commission for Refugees will be allowed to monitor, from within South Africa, the return of refugees; if not, why not; if so, from what date;

(2) whether there will be any restrictions governing its activities; if so, (a) what restrictions and (b) why?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) and (2) The extent of possible involvement by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees within the Republic of South Africa, if any, has not been finally resolved and discussions in this regard are being continued.



BUSINESS DAY, Wednesday, February 13 1991

# Rift in govt developing over the return of exiles

A RIFT is developing in government circles over the possible involvement of the UN's High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in repatriating an estimated 40 000 South African exiles.

While the UNHCR delegation was meeting a South African government delegation in Cape Town yesterday, a senior Home Affairs Department official issued a statement endorsing his department's primary role in the process.

The Bureau for Information statement, in the name of the chief migration director Mike Bester, did not mention a possible UNHCR role.

It said: "This directorate is undertaking the repatriation of approximately 40 000 South African expatriates in co-operation with other state departments and non-governmental bodies such as the ANC and the National Co-ordinating Committee (NCCR)."

PATRICK BULGER

The statement was interpreted by sources close to the meeting in Cape Town as an attempt by certain sectors to gain currency for the notion that the repatriation exercise could be completed without the UNHCR.

Bester said the interpretation was incorrect, however, as he was only providing background on what had already taken place.

The controversy compounded earlier problems regarding UNHCR involvement, especially concerns voiced by security force members that the UNHCR had not been impartial in its monitoring of ANC refugee camps in southern Africa in the past.

Yesterday's meeting, according to a well-placed government source, provided a useful exchange of views.

The UNHCR delegation headed by its Africa director Nicholas Bwakira

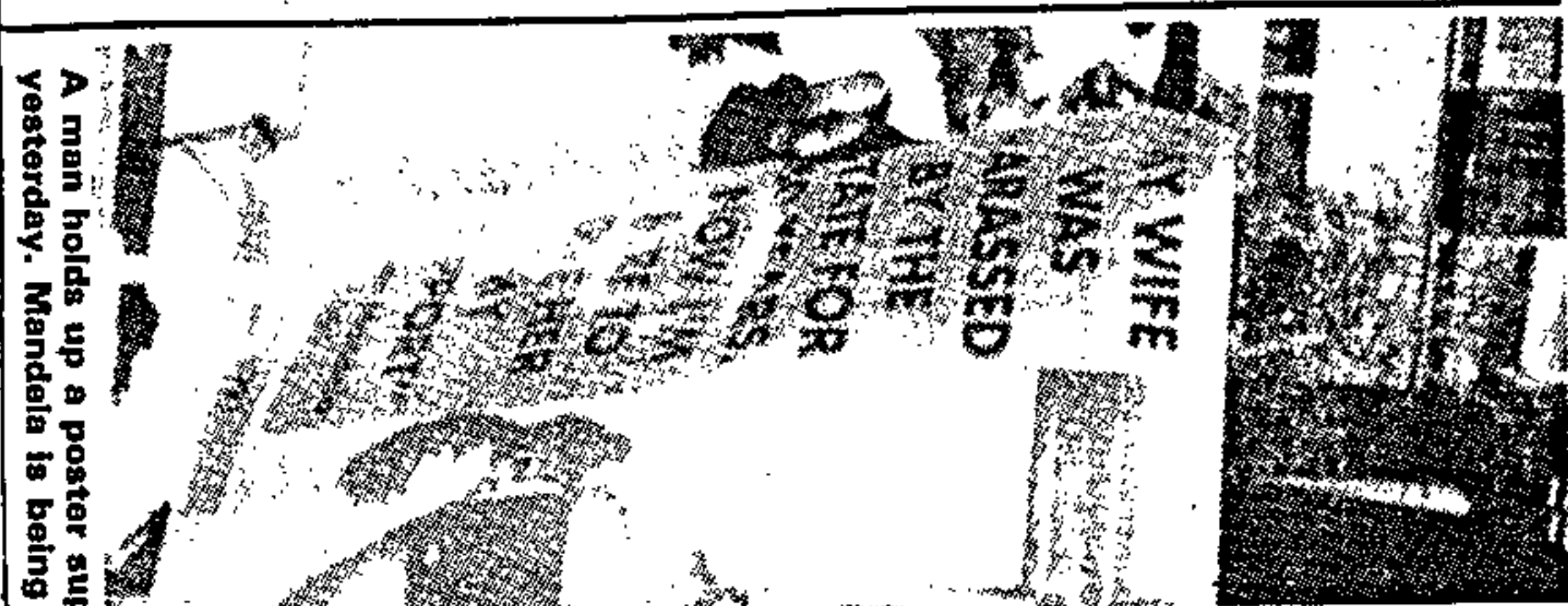
met a delegation headed by Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha and included Home Affairs Minister Gene Louw, Health Minister Rina Venter and Deputy Justice Minister Danie Schutte.

The matter will now be referred to the Cabinet. No decision was taken on whether the UNHCR will be involved.

Meanwhile it is understood government has begun compiling an inventory of buildings that could be hired to the NCCR as primary and secondary reception areas for exiles.

The move has prompted allegations by NCCR sources that government is attempting to "profit" from the exercise.

The NCCR's sources said Bester's statement that the NCCR could register a fund to collect funds for housing, schools and clinics was being seen as an attempt to make infrastructural gains from the repatriation exercise.



A man holds up a poster supporting the return of exiles yesterday. Mandela is being



## Parliament and Politics

# Dispute over return of refugees

Own Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG.** — A rift is developing in government circles over the possible involvement of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in repatriating an estimated 40 000 South African exiles.

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**ABOUT THE EXILES . . .** Mr Nichola Bwakira, the African director of the UNHCR, speaks to the media after his delegation met with a government delegation led by Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Pik Botha, on the plight of an estimated 40 000 SA exiles.

Picture: BENNY GOO

## Exiles meeting leaves both sides 'satisfied'

**THE** first real signs of co-operation between the government and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees on the plight of up to 40 000 exiles emerged following a meeting between the two sides in the city yesterday.

The UNHCR Africa director, Mr Nichola Bwakira, said he was "satisfied" with the outcome of yesterday's meeting between a four-person UNHCR delegation and a government team led by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha.

However, he declined to say whether the UNHCR would be allowed to operate inside South Africa or whether follow-up meetings were planned.

Mr Bwakira said his delegation had "exchanged views" with the govern-

ment on ways of handling the return of an estimated 40 000 exiles.

Mr Botha, who has been openly critical — even hostile — towards the UNHCR in the past, told reporters that the mood at yesterday's meeting had been "very pleasant".

Mr Botha described the talks as "very pleasant" and said they had centred on the role which the UNHCR could play, and now a fuller picture had been obtained this would be placed before cabinet for a decision on what that role might be.

Mr Bwakira said his Geneva-based UNHCR delegation had already met with the ANC and PAC and discussion with these groups would continue. — Own Correspondent and Sapa

# Govt 'waiting for talks' on exiles

By Kaizer Nyatumba  
Political Staff

Star  
12/2/91

The Government was still waiting for the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania (BCMA) to talk to it so that a date can be fixed for the return of exiles belonging to these organisations, according to the Bureau of Information.

A report issued by the bureau

yesterday quoted Mike Bester, chief director of the Department of Home Affairs migration division, as saying the PAC and Azapo had yet to contact the Government about handling of their exiles.

Pandelani Nefolovhodwe, president of Azapo, which represents the Harare-based BCMA in South Africa, laughed when told the Government was waiting to talk to them.

"We have refused to talk to them. Anyway we will not encourage our exiles to return. They have not received indemnities."

(330)

In the report Mr Bester also warned that no preferential treatment would be given to exiles in respect of housing and job opportunities. He said the total number of exiles expected to return stood at 40 000.



# Talks speed up as 500 exiles get set to return

15/2-21/2/91

330

THE first large group of indemnified exiles will possibly return to South Africa on March 8, say African National Congress officials.

The government has already issued 500 travel documents, and the movement is planning to charter a flight that will bring in about 200 people from Lusaka to Jan Smuts Airport.

Both Foreign Minister Pik Botha and the leader of a United Nations High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR) delegation to South Africa, Nicolas Bwakira, indicated that this week's talks between the government and the UNHCR have been promising.

Meanwhile, the cabinet met in Cape Town on Wednesday to consider the details agreed on Tuesday at the top-secret meeting between delegations led by President FW de Klerk and ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela. The ANC National Executive is to meet on Friday to add its stamp of approval to the agreement. Details will be revealed in a joint statement.

The Tuesday talks at Westbrooke in Cape Town were followed by a joint statement that said the two sides had resolved the stalemate caused by their different interpretations of last August's Pretoria Minute. In that agreement — the second summit meeting between Mandela and De Klerk — the ANC had agreed to suspend the armed struggle and related acts while the government undertook to release political prisoners and facilitate the return of thousands of exiles.

Repatriation is only one deadlock that has been addressed this week. The fact that the ANC and the government reached agreement on Wednesday signifies that two other critical deadlocks have also been broken: the definition of political prisoners and the dispute over "mass action".

The government has insisted, up to now, that mass action by the ANC was related to the armed struggle and the "related activities" it had suspended under the Pretoria Minute. The joint working group that was to have worked out such delicate details reached a dead end, but sources say the ANC convinced the government that mass action is not armed struggle, and the organisation is thus not breaking the terms of the Pretoria Minute.

While the delegations met in secret, deputy Justice Minister Danie Schutte told parliament there would soon be a comprehensive statement on the release of political prisoners and the return of exiles.

And, he said, amendments to the Internal Security Act would be tabled. The ANC wants the Act scrapped, but the government insists on retaining sections of it such as the clause that provides for detention without trial that is now being used against right-wingers.

The agreement made this week by the government and the ANC, coupled with the apparent success of the UNHCR talks, promises to break the

This week the government appeared less hostile towards UN involvement in repatriation, and a date was set for the possible return of the first large group of indemnified exiles, report **MARK GEVISSER and ARTHUR MAIMANE**

deadlock that has prevented South Africa's estimated 40 000 exiles from returning according to the schedule of the Pretoria Minute.

One ANC official said: "Even though we still have some disagreements with the government, they have made a concerted effort in the past couple of days to speed up the process, and we can only assume this is because of the talks held between Mandela and De Klerk earlier this week."

The government seems to have relented on its hostility to the UN being involved in the return of exiles. Botha, who said only last week that there was no need for outside involvement, had "very pleasant" talks in Cape Town on Tuesday with a delegation from the UNHCR.

Bwakira said: "I believe we have answered the government's reservations sufficiently." These reservations are that a UNHCR presence would challenge South Africa's sovereignty, and that it is partisan to the liberation movements.

Bwakira stressed that the UNHCR will not be here to give approval or disapproval, but to facilitate the return of exiles "in a non-partisan and humanitarian manner".

The ANC is in the process of determining where the exiles will go upon return. "Our plan is to take all 200 or so to a reception centre, from which place the National Committee for the Co-ordination of Repatriation will arrange land transport to their regions."

The government's repatriation co-ordinator, Mike Bester, said: "We are going all the way to assist the ANC with this homecoming. We are working together on the whole deal."

To date, people have been coming home on an individual basis, either independently, or to work for the ANC. Even though the March 8 group are members of the ANC, they are not necessarily returning to work for the organisation.

Their return will clear the way for the large-scale return of the ANC's estimated 20 000 members-in-exile. If a significant number of these have returned by April 30, the organisation will be able to continue its negotiations with the government.

If the two sides have now finally resolved all their differences — which will only become clear after the ANC Executive's meeting and the issuing of a detailed joint statement — they should be able to move from talks about removing obstacles to actual negotiations of a new constitution.



## NEGOTIATIONS

## GLASS HOUSES

FIM 15/2/91

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Just who is putting obstacles in the way of negotiations? The ANC has been hammering government for dragging its feet on indemnity for exiles and political prisoners — but the ANC itself is forwarding applications at a snail's pace.

Only 3 854 applications had been received by the Department of Justice by last Friday and there are an estimated 45 000 exiles and political prisoners, most of them linked to the ANC (but also to the Communist Party, Pan Africanist Congress, Black Consciousness Movement and others.)

The first major airlift of 500 exiles will arrive in about two weeks' time and the first batch of political prisoners (some on Death Row) is expected to be released on March 15. But sheer logistics make it impossible to get all the exiles home before the April 30 deadline agreed to by the ANC and government.

Certain ANC members believe there is a degree of fear among some of the leadership that the return of exiles and the release of political prisoners will mean that some leaders will be voted off the ANC's National Executive Committee in the elections scheduled for June. Among the more unpopular NEC members are secretary-general Alfred Nzo, treasurer-general Thomas Nkobi and Umkhonto we Sizwe commander Joe Modise.

NEC member Jackie Selebi, who is in charge of repatriation, left this week to finalise details for the return of the first batch of 500. Last Friday he and other ANC officials and government representatives visited Jan Smuts airport to finalise details.

Selebi says it is "absolute nonsense" that some people in the leadership are delaying the return of exiles. "The ANC has members in 35 countries, it is not easy to get documents to all of them and to explain sufficiently the process. Some members got their documents only after the international representatives returned after the December 16 consultative conference. I'm working day and night.

"I have boxes of applications. The (Operation) Vula people were among the first to apply for indemnity and yet they are still going on trial. Why does government need individual applications? People don't want to fill the data bases of the security police.

"The government is criminalising everyone. It is because of apartheid that people left the country in the first place," says Selebi. "They have a responsibility to indemnify these people and help us repatriate them, but they are doing nothing. They want to deal with sanctions via exiles." This is an oft-heard ANC complaint: government is allegedly using exiles and political prisoners

as "hostages" to force the end of sanctions.

Despite Selebi's anger and that of other ANC members, it was the ANC that agreed to the controversial indemnity terms announced by Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee on November 2, after nearly three months of haggling following the Pretoria Minute.

The Pretoria Minute — from which government has deviated — said that "indemnity can be dealt with in categories of persons and not on an individual basis." The process was supposed to have been completed by "not later than the end of 1990." The release of political prisoners was supposed to have



been dealt with "administratively" but government froze this process early in October and all releases now have to be indemnified. Only 127 political prisoners, or just over 3% of the total, have been released since the Pretoria Minute on August 6.

Many political prisoners' indemnification has been delayed: some lawyers have been slow or ignorant, and the ANC has failed to communicate details of the process to prisoners until early this month.

Government has indemnified 1 781 people — out of a total of 40 000 exiles, 3 622 political prisoners (ANC only), 111 detainees and 1 731 political trialists. Many more have received indemnity for leaving the country illegally — but if they committed other offences they still have to be indemnified for those.

Johan Grobbelaar, chief liaison officer at

the Department of Justice, says there is unconditional indemnity for those who "become or continue to be office bearers, members, or are in possession of articles of previously unlawful organisations, or contributed or solicited or gave anything as a subscription to benefit an unlawful organisation." And "this could be tens of thousands of people," says Grobbelaar. However, if they were members of, say, Umkhonto we Sizwe and committed offences in that capacity, they would have to apply for additional indemnity.

There are thousands of ANC members outside the country who could return, but have to wait for the repatriation process to get into gear. In addition to the inefficiency of the ANC, the process has not been helped by government's refusal to allow the UN High Commission for Refugees to become involved. But negotiations are now under way between government and the UN commission.

The UN repatriated Namibian exiles for about R1 500 each compared to the R15 000 each the ANC reckons each repatriation will cost. There are still no homes available for returning exiles nor any employment schemes.

Charlene Smith

## THE CABINET FIM 15/2/91

## THE NEXT MOVE

Having again secured the moral high ground with his opening of parliament speech, President F W de Klerk is planning a new reformist thrust to put government above party ideology. He wants to draw a clear distinction between government and the NP in the pending constitutional talks.

The plan centres on the restructuring of executive function and the creation of a high-powered Nat negotiating team.

With apartheid no longer the basis of Nat policy, government is set to become a "neutral" function aimed solely at the day-to-day running of the country and, if necessary, the implementation of interim measures agreed to by negotiators at multi-lateral talks.

De Klerk apparently doesn't want government itself to be represented at the proposed multi-party talks, but rather the NP as one of a number of participants with equal status.

The idea is to place government above the negotiating process and provide an incentive for extra-parliamentary leaders to participate in and share responsibility for legislative and executive functions during the negotiation phase.

Senior Nats believe a multi-party confer-



# Judges head hearings into exiles' indemnity

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TWO former judges and an Appeal Court judge have been appointed to chair committees to determine whether awaiting-trial prisoners and exiles should be granted individual indemnity.

The two former judges are Mr Justice Solomon and Mr Justice Leon. The Appeal Court judge is Mr Justice Steyn.

The indemnity committees were authorised in terms of last year's Indemnity Act and will facilitate the granting of individual indemnities to people facing possible charges related to politically motivated offences.

Indemnities will allow these exiles to return, a development which would help considerably to clear the way for a start to constitutional negotiations.

To date only one individual indemnity has been granted.

In terms of government regulations, exiles will only be granted indemnity in two categories of offences — membership of a previously banned organisation and leaving the country illegally.

PATRICK BULGER

Up to 40 000 South African exiles are waiting to return. The committee will consider applications from trial-awaiting prisoners, but not from serving prisoners.

The committees' proceedings will be held in camera and no statement made by a person appearing before a committee will be admissible in a court of law.

Mr Justice Steyn said yesterday hearings were not expected to begin before the end of the month as premises for their deliberations were still being sought.

Meanwhile the return of exiles edged closer to reality yesterday with the announcement by the Canadian government that it had given R100 000 to Cowley House in Cape Town which is being used as a primary reception centre for Cape exiles.

Sapa reports that the PAC announced yesterday it would not approach government to discuss the return of exiles.

It said the return of exiles was a right and not a privilege to be negotiated.

# No deals on exiles, says PAC

330

South  
15/2/91

THE Pan Africanist Congress would not approach the Government to discuss the return of its exiled members, PAC general secretary Mr Benny Alexander said yesterday.

Alexander was responding to a statement by the migration division of the Department of Home Affairs that the PAC and the Azanian Peoples Organisation had yet to contact the Government about the handling of their exiles.

He said his organisation was not prepared to "negotiate rights". The return of exiles was not a privilege but a right, as was the release of political prisoners.

"The international community, through the

United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity, has agreed, and that is on a par with our view, that President FW de Klerk must allow exiles to come back unilaterally.

"Now Mr de Klerk wants to turn the return of exiles into a privilege. We say, to be at home is a right, not a privilege," he said.

On the question of political prisoners, Alexander said they should not have been in prison in the first place.

Because the organisations to which they belonged were no longer banned, political prisoners should be released forthwith and unconditionally if they were still being held for those activities.

He said the PAC was aware of "De Klerk's tactics of avoiding to unilaterally meet the conditions laid down by the UN to create a conducive climate for negotiations".

"Instead, De Klerk wants to turn the UN resolutions into negotiable issues.

"Furthermore, he wants to seek concessions from the liberation movements so that they would end up naked, having given up the armed struggle, sanctions and everything," he said.

The PAC stood by the resolution adopted at its congress in Johannesburg last year, and that of the UN, that De Klerk must first meet all the preconditions unilaterally before he could "begin to write to us or want to talk to us". - Sapa.



# Exiles worry over safety

330

Sowetan  
15/2/91

MANY African National Congress exiles living in neighbouring countries were concerned about their safety and job prospects on their return to South Africa, an ANC spokesman said yesterday.

Miss Gill Marcus yesterday confirmed reports that the number of ANC exiles who wanted to return last year from neighbouring states had decreased significantly.

She said this was because they were concerned about their safety and whether they would find jobs in South Africa.

## Problems

However, Marcus said she would not say whether these exiles "no longer wanted to return to South Africa, but rather it's a question of caution".

She said the exiles, discouraged by the arrests of fairly senior ANC members who had returned to the country, were wondering what would happen to them on their return.

"I'm sure that exiles are concerned about their safety and job prospects once they are back here. Even those of our senior members who are already here are facing serious problems," Marcus said.

## Welcome

ANC chief representative in Sweden Mr Billy Modise, who Marcus described as a very senior person in the organisation, was yesterday quoted as saying while about 80 percent of exiles in neighbouring states wanted to return last year, the number had now plummeted to 50 percent.

## Return

The majority of the ANC's 20,000 exiles lived in neighbouring states and other African countries, said Modise.

Asked whether ANC members who wanted to remain in exile would continue to be welcome in those countries when they could freely return, Marcus said: "There will be no forced repatriation from our side."

- Sowetan  
Correspondent

# De Klerk speech fails to excite

Sowetan 4/2/91

PRESIDENT FW de Klerk's reformist opening address to Parliament was met with little enthusiasm from the main extra-parliamentary groups.

The initial reaction was that nothing has changed.

The groups noted that the main obstacles to negotiations - the release of political prisoners, the unconditional return of exiles, the repeal of security legislation and the termination of all political trials - received no mention in De Klerk's speech.

The ANC has given the Government until April 30 to resolve these issues before reconsidering its participation in the peace process.

Other groups focused merely on De Klerk's frank rejection of a constituent assembly, a demand highlighted

through mass action campaigns countrywide yesterday.

De Klerk's failure to address the release of political prisoners and the return of exiles stands firmly in the way of constitutional negotiations, Lawyers for Human Rights said in a statement on Saturday.

The organisation said it hoped the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, Mr Koois a state-ment on the matter soon.

## Acts

LHR, however, welcomed the intended scrapping of the Land and Group Areas Acts, but said that the proposal to repeal the Population Registration Act was "couched" in vague terms.

The Government needs to clarify what it means by "temporary transitional measures," LHR said.

The PAC said in a

statement that the Government, in rejecting the call for a constituent assembly, was determined to maintain complete control of the transition process, thus excluding "the democratic participation of the people".

Said the PAC: "Apartheid is being reformed not abolished. We have made no progress and will have to shoulder on until our demands become irresistible."

The Azanian People's Organisation said that the power relations in South African society had not changed in any way.

"That is why Azapo rejected De Klerk's 'talks about talks'," said an Azapo spokesman.

## Power

For as long as the power to decide the destiny of our country remains in the hands of whites, black people should have no joy at all," the spokesman said.

Azapo said that the proposed repeal of the Land Acts and Group Areas Act would not return the land to the landless.

It rejected with contempt De Klerk's remarks that mass action was unacceptable. - Sowetan Correspondent.



Marchers move towards the Union Buildings to demand a constituent

# ANC praises i but asks for ii

Sowetan 4/2/91

THE ANC on Saturday lavished praise on State President FW de Klerk for announcing the coming repeal of all apartheid legislation, but went on to urge him to scrap repressive security legislation.

In its formal response to De Klerk's landmark announcements in Parliament on Friday, the ANC said the speech abided by its call for the end of apartheid.

"We therefore commend Mr FW de Klerk for his announcements yesterday that all apartheid legislation will be

abolished in the coming months.

"We also welcome his belated acceptance of the principle that all people in our country are one nation," said ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela at the organisation's headquarters in Johannesburg.

In further praise, Mandela described De Klerk's manifesto as a fundamental departure from an apartheid framework. "It therefore deserves recognition."

The ANC leader expressed satisfaction with

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**MK man detained**

*CPL JMB 15/2/91/330*  
A FORMER Oudtshoorn member of Umkhonto We Sizwe has been detained by security police while trying to enter the country to attend his father's funeral.

Police yesterday confirmed that Mr Tham-sanga Jack was being held under the Internal Security Act. — Sapa



# Returning political exiles facing poverty

By DAWN BARKHUIZEN

RETURNING political exiles are desperately hard up after defying ANC orders to remain in their countries of asylum.

The head of repatriation for the ANC, Jackie Selibi, said his organisation had ordered members to wait in Lusaka until arrangements could be made for their orderly return.

He said although funds had been pledged from foreign donors, money was tight.

Moss Chikane, a spokesman for the multi-party National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African exiles, said about 500 exiles, mostly ANC members, had already returned and been helped by his organisation.

Minister of Home Affairs Gene Louw told parliament on Friday that 1 092 political exiles had been re-admitted to SA.

Operation Hunger executive director Ina Perlman said dozens of

former exiles had begged food and clothing from the organisation recently.

NCCR chairman, the Rev Frank Chikane, confirmed that until more money was raised, assistance could only be provided on an ad hoc basis.

He said each case was treated differently, but that returnees were generally being given only one-off emergency grants of R300. This was all the NCCR could afford at the moment.

He said: "We have been operating on an emergency budget. We have just been given a little more money but until we work out our budget, this is all we can afford."

Canadian embassy spokesman Bryan Burton confirmed that his government had donated R100 000 in December to the NCCR to meet emergency needs. A Swedish diplomatic offi-

cer said his government had also recently donated R450 000.

A long-standing ANC member said this week: "I have never felt so unwanted in my life. I am sleeping wherever I can find a bed. After three weeks in South Africa, I find myself wishing I was back in exile."

Mr Chikane said until the SA Government had made a decision on allowing the UN High Commission for Refugees to operate inside South Africa, the NCCR's hands were tied.

A four-man UNHCR delegation visited South Africa this week and met with parliamentary and extra-parliamentary representatives.

Delegation head Nicholas Bwakira said the UNHCR was waiting for a decision from the Government.

"The mammoth and complex task of repatriating about 40 000 exiles will cost between R30-million and R40-million," he said.

# Steyn's trust offers helping hand to exiles

CAPE TOWN — Jan Steyn's R2bn Independent Development Trust (IDT) has agreed to consider providing assistance for "very poor" political exiles returning to SA.

Responding to a comment on Friday by Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee that exiles could be in line for IDT assistance, an IDT spokesman said the trust would consider ways of drawing impoverished returnees into some of its socio-economic programmes. *6/Day 18/2/91*

"No approach has been made to us on this matter. But if we are asked to help, and assuming that the returnees involved fit into the category of being "very poor",

LESLEY LAMBERT

we will certainly look at ways of assisting them," the spokesman said.

"This would be done either within our existing projects or in new programmes such as the allocation of R600m to give poor people ownership of land," he said.

The number of SA exiles has generally been estimated at about 40 000. A weekend report quoted Home Affairs Minister Gene Louw as saying that 1 092 exiles had been re-admitted to SA and that funds for re-settlement ran low, while a spokesman for the multiparty National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South

African exiles said about 500 exiles had already returned.

Assistance from the IDT could cover a range of developmental areas. Apart from the R600m programme to provide land and basic shelter for almost 1-million poor South Africans, the IDT has also allocated R200m for a range of other projects.

Coetsee's comment about the IDT's possible involvement was made at a news conference on Friday at which government announced the agreement reached with the ANC on the issues of violence, the release of political prisoners and the return of exiles.

● See Page 2





UNHCR Africa Bureau director and delegation leader Nicolas Bwakira, left, with delegation member Kallu Kalumiya at Friday's news conference. Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

## World 'wants to help exiles'

THEO RAWANA

THE diplomatic corps which met the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in Cape Town showed a great willingness to back the \$40m needed for the repatriation of SA refugees, journalists were told at the weekend.

UNHCR Africa Bureau director Nicolas Bwakira told a Press conference on Friday the UNHCR met representatives from 15 countries. *Span 18/2/91*

The delegates, among whom were nine ambassadors, gave a strong indication that the international community was willing to give financial support to the estimated 40 000 exiles.

Bwakira said the SA government had still to determine what role the commission was to play in the programme. "Government promised to look into the matter and make a decision soon," he said.

The four-man UNHCR delegation led by Bwakira held talks with government, political organisations, churchmen, trade unionists and the diplomats.

"We were here to decide matters of policy, who should get involved and who should be doing what," Bwakira said.

"The delegation detected an overall desire for the safe and expeditious return of all refugees, with UNCHR playing the role of a facilitator," he added.

Bwakira said the delegation hoped that all the remaining obstacles to the commencement of repatriation would be removed soon, and the ANC's April 30 deadline could be met.

The process of repatriation was "mammoth and highly complex, and time is of the essence. When such repatriation will start is a matter for the government to decide."

The process would require registration in the various countries of refuge of those wishing to return home, arrangements for international transport and for housing and employment, said Bwakira.

Verwoerd memorial



## 194 get indemnity

STATE President FW de Klerk has extended temporary indemnity from prosecution to ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo, SA Communist Party general secretary Mr Joe Slovo and Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Mr Chris Hani. *Journal 18/3/91*

The names of the three leaders appear in a list of 194 people - published in a special *Government Gazette* on Saturday - who have been granted temporary indemnity until April 30 this year. - *Sapa*. *(330) (18/3)*

# Aid for SA refugees gets support

Cart Tunks  
18/2/91

330

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The diplomatic corps which met the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Cape Town showed a great willingness to back the \$40 million (about R100 million) needed for the repatriation of South African refugees, journalists were told at the weekend.

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## Facilitator's role

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# a weapon best held in reserve?

W/Man 8/2-14/2/91

**L**AST week's national stayaway is a crucial pointer of the more effective functioning of the alliance between the labour movement and the African National Congress — but has raised questions about the stayaway weapon under rapidly shifting political conditions.

The most successful general strike by black labour on a purely constitutional demand — it recalls the strike for a national convention in the early Sixties — it is viewed as "new and significant".

"This was not over a bread-and-butter issue or an immediate problem, like violence," commented *SA Labour Bulletin* editor Karl von Holdt. "It was over an abstract issue — future negotiations that will structure our national life."

Observers also believe the action has virtually set the seal on ANC policy on a one person, one vote constituent assembly to draft a new constitution, an unequivocal demand of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) and the South African Communist Party.

"It's fast reaching the point where it's non-negotiable," said one source.

Called essentially over the constituent assembly demand, the stayaway marked the start of the alliance's campaign of mass action this year.

Timed to coincide with the opening of parliament, it was designed to wrest the political initiative from the government.

In the scale of the response, the stayaway was undoubtedly less impressive than many of its predecessors. The decision on the form of action was left to Cosatu's regional structures, and a full work stoppage was adopted only in the Eastern Cape and Border regions, a traditional ANC stronghold, the Witwatersrand region and Klerksdorp and Stilfontein.

Inkatha-ANC moves on political violence clearly underlay a decision not to launch stayaway action in Natal.

Organisational weakness appears to have been decisive in areas such as the

The stayaway called for last Friday was a qualified success for the labour/ANC/SACP alliance. It showed workers are willing to rally behind non-labour issues but raised questions about the directions this form of mass action should take.

**By DREW FORREST**

Free State and Western Cape, historically unresponsive to stayaway calls, but unionists stress that the march on parliament was the main thrust in Cape Town.

Employers concede that the Eastern Cape/Border stayaway was almost 100 percent effective.

On the Reef, the turnout was more patchy — Cosatu estimates a 60 percent response, and employers believe Pretoria and the Vaal were hardest hit.

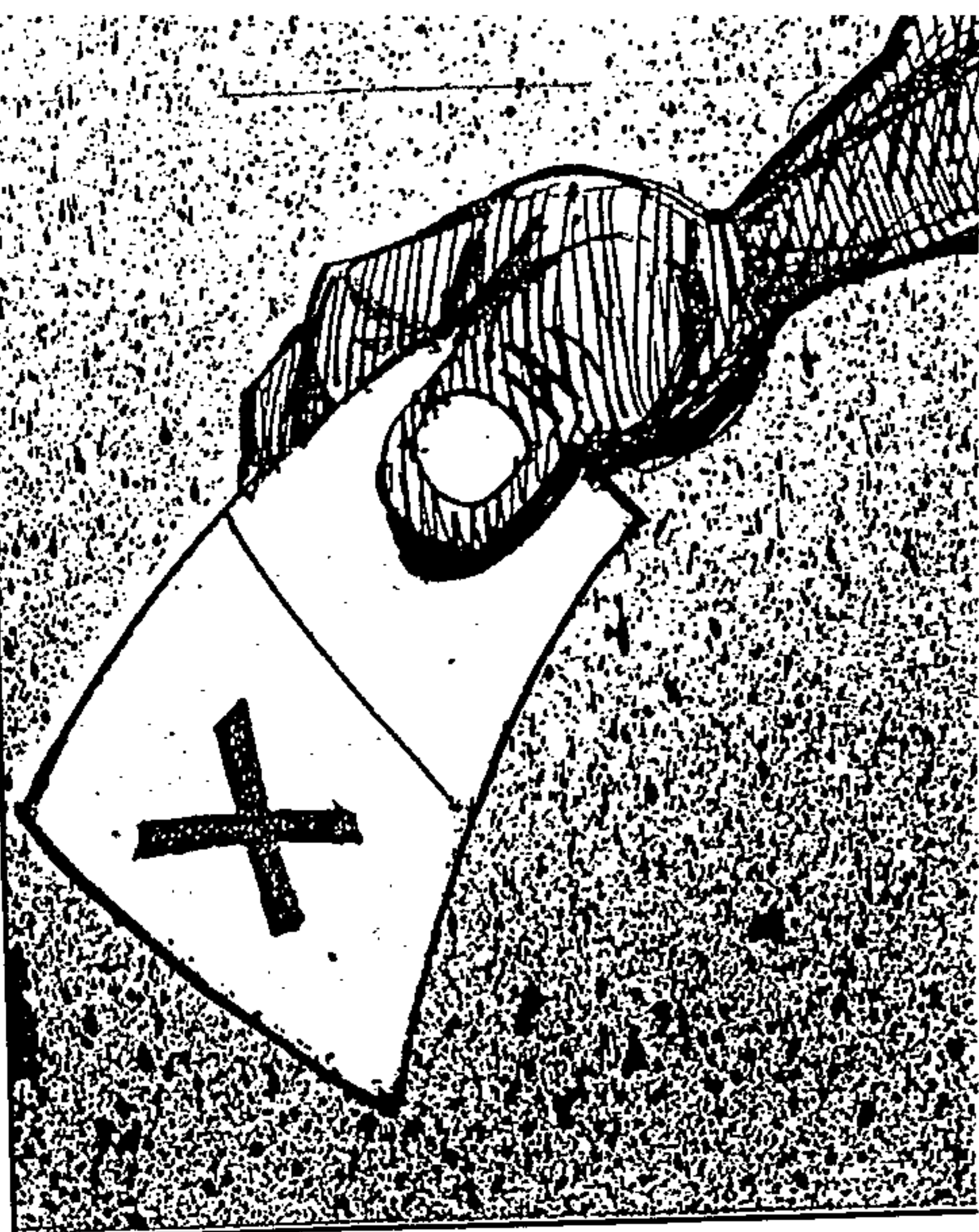
The Steel and Engineering Industries Federation estimates the national response in the metal sector at 41 percent, or 187 000 workers, as against 60 percent in the Natal violence stayaway last year.

Possible factors in this were the fact that February 1 was a payday, and the short notice — less than two weeks — to workers.

Sam Shiloa, the vice-chairman of Cosatu's Witwatersrand region, said the region endorsed the stayaway and communicated this to shop stewards only days before it was due.

But unionists stress that other forms of action were widespread. Marches or rallies took place in Kimberley, Umtata, Bloemfontein, Nelspruit, Phalaborwa, Tzaneen, Durban and elsewhere, while permission to march was refused in Empangeni, Welkom, six Northern Transvaal towns and five towns in the Western Transvaal.

The scale of the action points to improved alliance co-ordination on the ground. But it also reflects the growing national impact on alliance politics of labour, and possibly the SACP, which



feared last year that some ANC leaders were wavering on the constituent assembly demand.

Internal pressure has also been crucial. "The rank-and-file militancy at the ANC's December consultative conference was a nasty shock to some of the more glib, diplomatic leadership figures," was one comment.

Cosatu's Information Digest reveals that at an alliance executive meeting on January 27, it was stressed that the ANC's proposed all-party conference (APC) "could discuss the setting up of transitional mechanisms, such as the interim government, but could not substitute for a constituent assembly".

This is highly significant. Answering questions after his January 8 announcement, ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela said that if parties were so mandated, the APC could be transformed into an interim government, constituent assembly, or both.

Despite its qualified success, some unionists have misgivings about the

stayaway — doubts are known to have been voiced at national level by some Cosatu affiliates.

"There's a sense that the all shot its bolt — where does the campaign go from here, how does one source asked.

Stressing that the wisdom of stay-at-home had been debated since the 1988 Labor Relations Act stayaway, he argued that a general strike on the complex constituent assembly issue made little sense coupled with "awareness events such as rallies.

Von Holdt sees the stayaway back from last year's tactical mass action on the LRA, drawing government concessions.

"As a shift from the stayaway protest to the tactical use of force in negotiations, last year's was a watershed," he commented.

"Should stayaway action be held in reserve for when the constitution is under

## LABOUR BRIEFS

### Numsa involved in training scheme

■ The National Union of Metalworkers (Numsa) is one of several unions overseeing an innovative training programme for supervisors, foremen and chargehands in the giant metal industries. W/Man 8/2-14/2/91

Announced this week, the programme is to be managed by management training consultants Clive Acton Associates and has been endorsed by the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation (Seifsa) and metal unions.

Although Numsa has not formally endorsed it, it will sit with employers on the steering committee which will take strategic and financial decisions. Of all Cosatu's affiliates, it takes the keenest interest in training.

tions component.

It follows a Seifsa survey in 1987 which found that half the responding metal firms had trained less than half their supervisors.

### Popcru seeks affiliation

■ Lieutenant Gregory Rockman's Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) — involved in last year's big prison warders' strike — has applied to Cosatu for affiliation. W/Man 8/2-14/2/91

The application is to be discussed at Cosatu's central executive committee meeting at the weekend. Given the place of Popcru's membership in the state security apparatus, the issue is not a straightforward one for Cosatu.

However, Cosatu spokesman Neil Coleman stressed that there was a history of co-operation between the or-

### Insurance workers' dispute

■ Over 1 000 Metropolitan Life workers around the country, most of them members of the SA Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union, have downed tools in a dispute over the company's refusal to accept union proposals of a single bargaining unit.

In a statement, the union said it was due to meet company directors yesterday to discuss the outcome of a ballot in which most workers had approved strike action, as well as the alleged harassment of workers during balloting.

Saccawu said the company's view that indoor and outdoor staff should have separate bargaining units was unacceptable. "We are opposed to any division of workers," it said.

The union's programme of action included sit-in strikes and picketing, cli-

## Workers ch

W/Man 8/2-14/2/91

By GLENDA DANIELS  
DEMOCRATIC Party national spokesman David Gant is at the centre of an industrial court case in which he is accused of unfairly dismissing and "hiding behind" contraventions of the Labour Relations Act.

The case has been brought by 420 workers dismissed at day wage strike last year at the Somersford Estate near Somerset West, which Gant is managing. The estate is a combined farm and residential development.

One of their complaints was that Gant would not negotiate with a worker committee called the "Committee".

It has been reported that Gant refused to convey demands to Gant unless they were in the committee's name.



*Handwritten: 19/2/91*

Counter Officer  
Mail Handling Officer  
General Clerk  
Sorter  
Typist  
Exchange Superintendent  
Telecom Assistant  
Telephonist  
Clerk  
Assistant Administrative Officer  
Security Officer  
Postman  
Part-Time Branch Postmaster  
Part-Time Sorter  
Senior Telecom Electrician  
Technician  
Telecom Officer  
Assistant Telecom Officer  
Senior Telecom Assistant  
General Assistant, 1  
General Assistant, 2  
General Assistant, 3  
Cook  
Senior Superintendent  
Telecom Electrician

- (2) No. No need exists in this regard as no official's services will become redundant.

## SAP action

\*8. Mr P H DE LA REY asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether members of the South African Police took any action against the persons who, on the day on which Mr Oliver Tambo arrived at the Jan Smuts Airport, allegedly removed the flag of the Republic and replaced it by an ANC flag; if not, why not; if so, what was the nature of the action taken?

*Handwritten: 19/2/91*

B71E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

No, not against any particular person or persons, because those concerned could not be identified in the large crowd.

On 13 December 1990 at approximately 13:17, the South African Police noticed that the flag of the Republic in front of the Jan Smuts Airport Building was being replaced by an ANC flag. With the help of, *inter alia*, the Dog Unit, the Police moved into the crowd of approximately 7 000 to 8 000 people and low-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

ered a small ANC flag and replaced it with the flag of the Republic. *Handwritten: 19/2/91*

## Petro/dieseline: amount received

\*9. Mr P H DE LA REY asked the Minister of Finance:

What total amount did the State receive from the sale of (a) petrol and (b) dieseline in the Republic during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

B72E

In the period 1 January 1990 to 31 December 1990 a net amount of R4 389 million accrued to the State from the sale of petrol and diesel. Itemization amounts cannot be furnished as the Petroleum Products Act 1977, (Act No. 120 of 1977) prohibits the disclosure of sale statistics of individual petroleum products.

Paul Kruger Memorial Hospital: alterations

\*10. Dr W J BOTHA asked the Minister of National Health:

Whether any alterations of and/or extensions to the section for Blacks at the Paul Kruger Memorial Hospital in Rustenberg are being planned; if so, (a) what progress has been made in this regard, (b) what total amount has already been appropriated for this purpose and (c) when will these alterations and/or extensions be commenced?

B73E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

Yes, planning for extensions is taking place,

(a) the Bill of Quantities is nearly completed and the planning is therefore just short of the tender stage,

(b) no amount has been appropriated in the current financial year for this purpose and  
(c) if funds are available, probably 1992/93.

Certain person: retirement benefits

\*11. Dr W J BOTHA asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, received any retirement benefits from the

State when he left the Public Service; if so, what retirement benefits:

(2) whether these benefits were paid in terms of existing regulations; if so, in terms of what regulations; if not,

(3) whether any special arrangements were made in respect of the payment of these benefits; if so, what are the details of these arrangements?

*Handwritten: 19/2/91*

B74E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) No, he did not receive retirement benefits from the State, but he did receive a resignation benefit.

(2) The resignation benefits was paid in terms of Regulation 13(1) of the Government Service Pension Act, 1973 (Act 57 of 1973).

(3) Not applicable.

Pollsmoor prison: purchase of land

\*12. Mr J H MOMBORG asked the Minister of Correctional Services:

(1) Whether it is the intention to purchase land in Tokai with a view to expanding the Pollsmoor prison; if so,

(2) whether this land has already been purchased; if not, why not; if so, when are the building operations expected to be commenced?

*Handwritten: 19/2/91*

B79E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

(1) There is no intention of purchasing land in Tokai. Application was made however to retain land at Westlake, which currently belongs to other State Departments, for the Department of Correctional Services should those State Departments decide to withdraw. No purchase transactions will be involved but only transfer of land.

(2) No, no land was purchased in Tokai. Land was however purchased in Retreat (Steenberg) during 1970. Building works will, in all probability and if funds are made available, commence during 1991/92.

Suburban trains: crime

\*13. Mr J H MOMBORG asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether there has recently been an increasing tendency in crime on suburban trains between Simonstown and Cape Town; if so, what are the relevant details;  
(2) whether any steps are being taken to combat this crime; if so, what steps?

B80E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) No, during the three months from 1 November 1990 to 31/January 1991, 51 serious crimes were committed on trains between Simonstown and Cape Town, in comparison with 73 crimes during the corresponding period a year previously. This represents a decline of 69,86%.

The details are as follows:

	Nov 89	Dec 89	Jan 90	Nov 90	Dec 90	Jan 91
Theft	1	2	3	2	—	—
Theft from person	5	7	7	3	5	5
Rape	—	2	—	—	—	—
Robbery	12	8	18	6	18	7
Attempted robbery	—	—	—	—	—	3
Armed robbery	1	—	—	—	1	1
Attempted murder	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sodomy	—	—	1	—	—	—
Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	3	2	—	—	—
	19	22	32	11	24	16

(2) In addition to the deployment of mobile units of the South African Police on this, as well as other rail trajectories country-wide, the Rail Commuter Corporation, in co-operation with the South African Police, is at present safeguarding Rail Commuter Stations, which will ensure more effective access control, in order to more effectively keep criminal elements off trains.

Extradition of certain persons

\*14. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice:  
(1) Whether a request has been received from the Namibian Government for the extradition of (a) Mr Leonard Veenendaal and (b) Mr Darryl Stofforth; if so, with what result;

*Handwritten: 19/2/91*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



- (2) Whether he has received a request for indemnity against prosecution from certain persons, whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) what was the outcome of the request and (b) what are the names of the persons concerned;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? **B91E**

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes.

In terms of the Extradition Act, 1962 (Act 67 of 1962), the court must hold an enquiry to establish whether the persons referred to are extraditable or not. The enquiry has been postponed until 22 February 1991.

(2) Yes.

(a) The applications are currently being considered but no final decision has as yet been taken.

(b) Leonard Veenendaal, Darryl Stopporth and Arthur Archer.

(3) A statement is not necessary.

#### State lottery

\*15. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Finance: **B99E**

- (1) Whether any investigation has been undertaken by his Department into the potential benefit of a state lottery or bonus bond system in finding additional funds for health, welfare, education or housing; if so, what were the findings of this investigation; if not,

(2) whether such an investigation is envisaged; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) No.

(2) No, since it is not policy to seek funds from state lotteries or bonus bond systems.

#### New hospitals: moratorium

\*16. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health:

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

- (1) Whether a moratorium was placed on the building of new hospitals; if so, (a) when and (b) in respect of what categories of hospitals; **B100E**
- (2) whether the moratorium is to be lifted this year; if not, why not; if so, which new hospital projects are to be given priority?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(1) Yes.

(a) 6 December 1989 and

(b) community hospitals, regional hospitals and academic hospitals;

(2) The building, and commissioning of new hospitals are subjected to the availability of funds. The optimal utilization of existing facilities is first priority. The moratorium is applicable as long as funds are not available. Because determining of needs in respect of all hospitals deliver sufficient proof of the necessity that there is a need for these hospitals, it has been decided to proceed with the planning phase of the following hospitals:

Ermelo Hospital  
Soweto Hospital  
Red Cross Hospital  
Durban Academic Hospital.

As soon as funds are available the projects can be proceeded with.

The planning phase of Garankuwa Hospital, Bothaville Hospital and Botshabelo Hospital has been completed. As soon as funds are available the projects can be proceeded with.

#### SAP: current strength

\*17. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Law and Order: **B104E**

(a) What is the current strength of the South African Police Force, (b) how many persons have joined the Police Force for the first time since 1 June 1990 and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 90 945 members, including members of the Municipal Police, Special Constables and National Servicemen.

- (b) 13 876. **B105E**
- On the other hand the South African Police lost 4 060 members due to deaths, discharges, retirement or medical unfitness and completion of national service.
- (c) Until 12 February 1991.

#### FSAB: report

\*18. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing: **B105E**

(1) Whether he has received a report from the Free Settlement Areas Board concerning its investigation in 1990 into the desirability of proclaiming certain Johannesburg suburbs, including portions of Houghton, Yeoville, Hillbrow and Joubert Park, as free settlement areas; if so,

(2) whether he will comment on the findings of this report; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings;

(3) whether the report will be published; if not, why not; if so, when?

The MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING:

(1) Yes.

(2) No. The report is a confidential document which contains information to enable the State President to take a decision in terms of section 2 of the Free Settlement Areas Act, 1988.

(3) No, for the reason stated in (2) above.

#### Elizabeth Donkin Hospital: investigations

\*19. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of National Health: **B107E**

(1) Whether investigations are in progress with a view to closing the Elizabeth Donkin Hospital in Port Elizabeth; if so, (a) when and (b) to which hospitals or institutions will the patients be moved;

(2) whether the hospital buildings will be taken over by another Government Department; if so, what are the relevant details; if not, what steps will be taken in

respect of these buildings? **B107E**

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(1) Yes.

(a) in order to rationalize and improve services and

(b) the Provincial Hospital in Port Elizabeth, the Dora Nginza Hospital, the Tower Hospital and any other psychiatric hospital that is considered suitable;

(2) the take-over or letting of the hospital buildings are still under consideration.

#### Group Areas: persons prosecuted

\*20. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether any persons were prosecuted in terms of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in 1989 and 1990; if so, how many;

(2) whether he will furnish the House with the names of the persons so prosecuted; if not, why not; if so, what are their names;

(3) whether he will give the assurance that, prior to the repeal of this Act, no further prosecutions will be instituted against persons contravening it? **B146E**

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes.

Year	Persons prosecuted
1989	67
1990	10

(2) The required information in respect of 1989 is not readily available in the Department. To obtain the information, various records will have to be examined, which is not economically feasible.

In respect of 1990—yes. The names are as follows:

L N Ngema  
V Manamela  
O Skosana  
A M Mhehar  
J Lubamba  
D Comyn  
M J da Silva  
I A S Bemath  
P Kahiz  
R R Weyer

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Star 19/2/97  
**Rightwingers' case postponed**

Court Reporter

330

An attempt to extradite right-wingers Leonard Veenendal and Darryl Stopforth to Namibia was yesterday postponed to Friday by the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court, to allow a third suspect, Horst Klenz, to attend the proceedings.

Mr Klenz (52), a German citizen, was detained in South Africa last week in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

Mr Klenz had been arrested in Namibia in 1989 with Mr Veenendal and Mr Stopforth for allegedly bombing Untag offices in Outja.

A security guard died.

The men escaped from jail in December that year, allegedly killing a policeman.

Mr Veenendal and Mr Stopforth were arrested in South Africa in August last year in connection with five bomb blasts in Johannesburg.



# Funds needed for exiles' primary reception centre

South 21/2-27/2/91 on Tuesday.

330

By Waghied Misbach

FUNDS are urgently needed to renovate a building bought recently to house returning exiles.

The St Anne's Home in Woodstock, Cape Town, formerly a home for single pregnant women, was bought by the Cowley House management committee for R440 000 earlier this year.

The building, with bed spaces for 100 people, will be used as a primary reception committee for the returnees, a spokesperson for Cowley House said

But the home still needs extensive renovations that would cost in the region of R200 000, according to the National Coordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles (NCCR).

Regional Coordinator of the NCCR Imam Hassan Solomons said this week his organisation had spoken to various organisations about funds.

He said he was hoping funds would be coming "quite soon".

"This primary reception building is vitally important as the return of exiles is very near," Solomons said.

## Returning exiles need place to stay

By Winnie Graham

The National Co-ordinating Committee for Repatriation of South African Exiles (NCCR), now awaiting the largest group of returnees yet, is looking for vacant premises in central Johannesburg to accommodate about 200 people expected in the next fortnight.

Sister Shelagh Mary, one of the three co-ordinators of the NCCR's reception task force, said it was virtually impossible to integrate returnees into the community on the same day.

"Some of the returning exiles have families, but others have no place to go," she said.

A base where people can be accommodated temporarily will become increasingly necessary as thousands arrive — many of them by the end of April, the deadline set for the return of exiles and release of political prisoners.

Some may only need a bed and meal overnight while others could be in transit for up to a week.

"Exiles are not necessarily members of any political group," Sister Mary said. "They can, of course, be either black or white, conscientious objectors or simply people who left because they were afraid of the future here."

While the ANC offices set about tracking exiles, the churches are offering to use their international links to communicate information to exiled South Africans wanting to return.

# Killer stunned by suspended sentence

By Julienne du Toit

A Randfontein man who pleaded guilty to killing his mistress said yesterday he was stunned at the suspended sentence Mr Justice P J van der Walt had given him in the Rand Supreme Court on Wednesday.

Alfred Henry Martin (35), also known as Trevor, was sentenced to five years in jail, suspended for five years, for shooting Claire Davies dead in her Braamfontein office on February 9 last year.

"I wasn't elated at the sentence, as some newspapers made me out to be. I just thought: now I can go back to my children and my ex-wife, I can pick up the roots again. "I put my life into the judge's

hands. I knew I would go to jail. I knew I had committed a serious crime. But I'm free, because he took mitigating circumstances into account. He made the best decision. He wouldn't be on the Bench if he didn't."

"I had brainwashed myself that I was going to prison. Maybe I had more mercy on my side. It makes you think."

Martin said he still felt he could never forgive himself for killing his mistress of six years, "but I have to or I'll destroy myself."

"If I had committed fraud or theft, it would have been for some gain.

"But when a life ends there is no gain, just a loss. Your whole life disappears.

"Now she's gone. All I cared for and lived for. Just gone."

The bond between himself

and Ms Davies had been so great that "all the past and future newspapers could never contain it."

"I can't believe how suicidal I felt. I don't ever want to be in that trench again."

He said his Christianity had been neglected, but he was coming to terms with that.

Martin refused to elaborate on the problems that had led to the shooting — "that's been covered in court" — but said Ms Davies was never bad, never a "los meisie" (loose girl) as some newspapers had portrayed her.

"She was an excellent lady."

Martin initially refused to talk to The Star "I want to get on with my life. I've had enough publicity."

"I still bump into people who don't look at me funny — people who have not yet heard of the case," he said.

## Conference will discuss UK support for FW

A major conference, entitled "South Africa — the Struggle for Democracy", is to take place in London on Tuesday to urge the British government to be more positive about ending apartheid.

A statement issued in London by the Southern African Coalition (SAC) said speakers would include Stanley Mabilela, ANC deputy secretary of inter-

national affairs; the Rev Frank Chikane, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches; Abdul Minty, honorary secretary of the Anti-Apartheid Movement; and the Rev Michael Taylor, chairman of the SAC executive.

"The SAC believes Britain is failing to take advantage of the opportunities to play a constructive role in the transition

to a democratic society in SA.

"The SAC is critical of the British government's support of President de Klerk as both referee and player in the negotiating process. Instead, it believes the government should be supporting the demands from all sections of South African society for an interim government which can represent the interests of the entire population." — Sapa.

**EXILES AND INDEMNITY (330)**

MINISTER of Home Affairs Gene Louw told parliament this week that 1 092 political exiles had returned home thus far, most of whom were still South African citizens.

And, according to Minister of Justice Kobie Coetzee, 2 092 people have received indemnity for leaving South Africa unlawfully, and the processing of 760 applications for the release of security prisoners was "at an advanced stage" and some who "fell within the guidelines set for political offences" may be released soon.

11/1/82 23/2-28/2/77



## Returning exiles need place to stay

By Winnie Graham

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While the ANC offices set about tracking exiles, the churches are offering to use their international links to communicate information to exiled South Africans wanting to return.



**RELEASED** . . . Mr Ebrahim Ismail Ebrahim smiles at friends and well-wishers after his sudden release from Robben Island yesterday.

## Appeal court frees Ebrahim

*CHT Tim 27/2/91 330*

Staff Reporter

**THE** most senior MK cadre ever sentenced, Mr Ebrahim Ismail Ebrahim, was yesterday released from Robben Island, after the Bloemfontein Appeal Court found that the Transvaal Supreme Court had no legal jurisdiction to try him.

The Appeal Court yesterday set aside his conviction and sentence of 20 years on charges of high treason and other offences under the Internal Security Act.

Mr Ebrahim was tried and convicted after Mr Justice H Daniels in the Transvaal East and South-East local circuit court at Piet Retief on August 6, 1987, had dismissed an application of objection to the court's jurisdiction.

Mr Ebrahim objected to the court's competence to try him on the basis that he had been apprehended in, and abducted from, Swaziland on December 15, 1986.

He contended that his subsequent transportation, arrest and detention in South Africa was in

To page 2

From page 1

breach of international law and was unlawful.

Mr Justice Steyn yesterday held that Mr Ebrahim's application should have succeeded.

Disembarking from the prison ferry, a smiling Mr Ebrahim said: "It was surprise and I'm feeling great — not just about coming off the island but that a South African court finally noted that the SAP had no right to abduct a person from another country."

He said his lawyers were drafting papers to take legal action against the state, pending the outcome of the appeal. Mr Ebrahim said he had been told at 4pm he was to be released.

*CHT Tim 27/2/91 330*  
Mr Ebrahim's family were not even aware of his release when the ferry docked at 5.40pm last night.

Handing down judgment, Mr Justice Steyn said circumstances changed drastically after the dismissal of Mr Ebrahim's first application.

He said that in the light of the denials referred to in the judgment, it could be accepted that the police were not involved at all in the abduction.

It was, however, highly probable that Mr Ebrahim's abductors were "vehicles" of the South African state. "Vehicles" in this sense referred to persons who acted on the instructions of one or other state institution.





Husband and wife artists Caiphus Semenya and Letta Mbulu will headline the Unity 91 Music Festival in March.

## Exiles concert set for March

330

By VICTOR METSOAMERE

A CONCERT to raise funds for exiles, the Unity 91 Music Festival, takes place at the FNB Stadium in Crown Mines on Saturday March 23.

Top South African musicians Letta Mbulu, Caiphus Katse Semenya, Julian Bahula and David Serame, who have spent decades in exile will share the stage with local acts like Sakhile, PJ Powers, Chicco, African Jazz Pioneers, Dorkay Veterans, Condry Ziqubu, Rebecca, Brenda Fassie and Yvonne Chaka Chaka. *Sowetan 28/2/91*.

The mission of the organisers is to promote unity throughout the country.

They said the show had been cleared by "the various political organisations as well as the South African Musicians Alliance" and that half of the proceeds would be given to a special trust responsible for the resettlement of returning exiles.

SABC-TV reported this week that the show would be recorded and screened at a later date.



# THE RETURN

## First exiles coming home

330  
SOUTH 25/2 - 6/3/91

By Mono Badela

THE first batch of the ANC's 20 000 exiles are coming home next week.

Sources close to the movement told SOUTH this week that 110 exiles were scheduled to arrive at Jan Smuts Airport next Thursday.

The vice president of the ANC, Mr Nelson Mandela, and NEC member Mr Jackie Selebi, leave for Lusaka on Friday to talk to ANC members in Zambia at the weekend.

Mr Mandela will probably hold talks with the Zambian government to make the final arrangements for the return of the exiles.

The majority of the 20 000 exiles live in neighbouring states and other African countries.

### Returnees

Meanwhile, sources in the National Coordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles (NCCR), told SOUTH that arrangements to receive returnees were in an advanced stage.

"From our side we are ready. We will deal with them as they come."

There are several task force committees established by the NCCR to help facilitate the return of the exiles. These include reception and secondary centres, health, counselling and welfare, protection and legal affairs, education and training, employment and housing, reconstruction and development.

The same number of task force committees are replicated in the 15 various regions.

The NCCR reiterated its commitment to repatriate all South Africans wishing to return to South Africa, irrespective of political or religious background.

It said those aligned and those non-aligned were all eligible for help from the NCCR whose aim it was to repatriate the exiles in a dignified and humanitarian way.

Last month a four-person delegation from the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) visited the country and held talks with government representatives in Cape Town as the diplomatic corps from 15 countries who pledged willingness to provide the R100m needed for the repatriation.

# Flood of exiles expected to return

330

Spencer 11/3/91

THE big influx of exiles is about to start and the first batch of about 110 is expected in Johannesburg next week.

They will arrive on regular flights from the rest of Africa for the next four or five weeks and preparations are also being made to allow exiles into the country at about 14 border posts.

Where necessary, additional staff will deal with an expected 40 000 returning exiles, mainly supporters of the ANC.

These arrangements were confirmed today by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Gene Louw. Officials of his department have been consulting with the ANC.

Louw said regular flights from other parts of Africa with about 110 people on each would start next week.

Following the recent agreement between the Government and the ANC, difficulties have been ironed out and some 80 percent of

exiles will be able to obtain indemnity relatively easily.

Louw said arrangements had been made at border posts to admit exiles who had been given emergency travel documents in other countries.

Once they were in South Africa they could apply for permanent documents.

Additional staff could be used to cope with large groups and to expedite exiles' return.

So far between 2 000 and 3 000 people have

returned.

Estimates of the number of exiles varied widely - from 10 000 to 100 000, Louw said. The Government was assuming that there could be up to 40 000, including dependants.

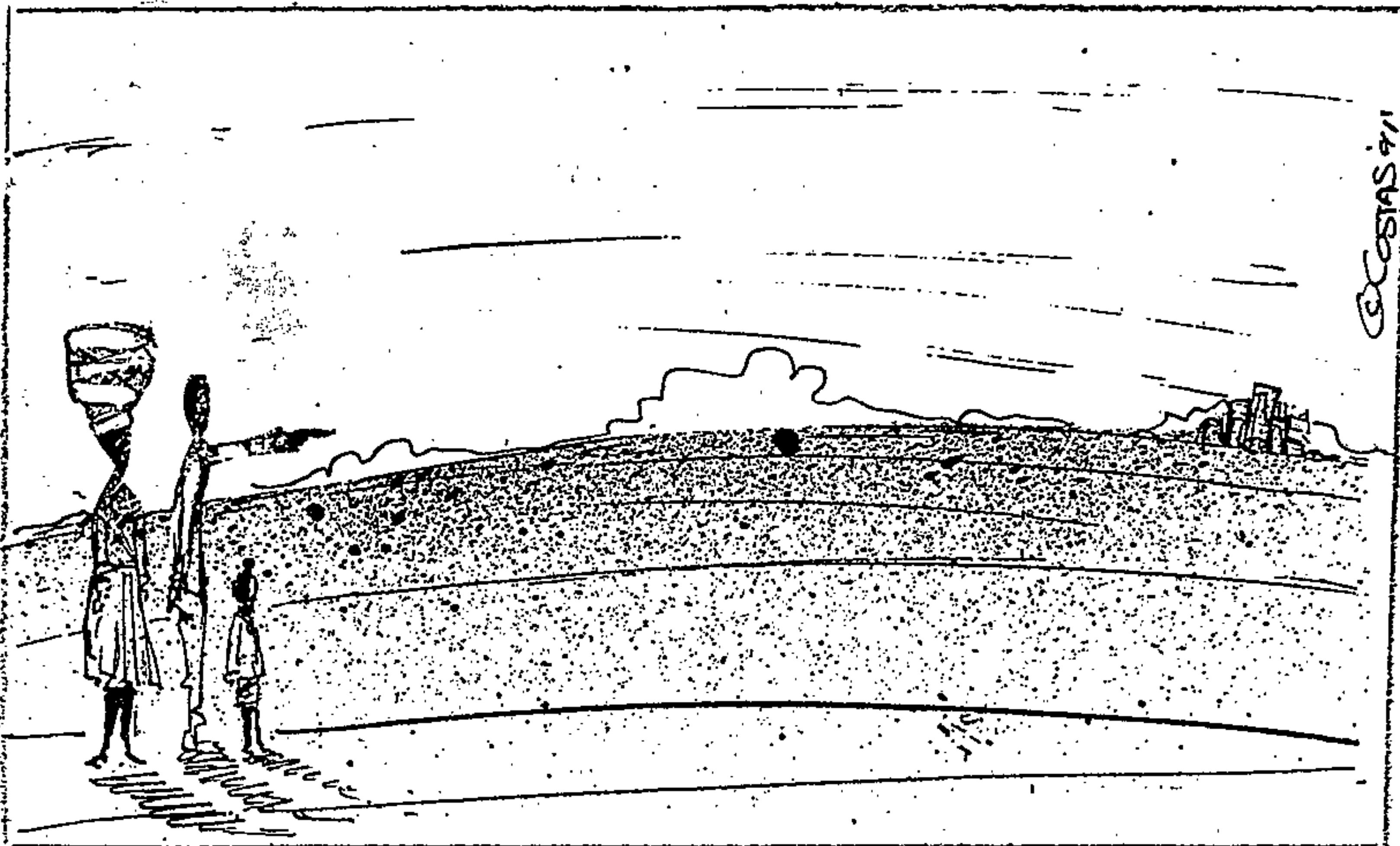
ANC official Mr Jackie Selebi confirmed the arrangements for weekly flights.

He indicated that some technical details were still being considered. - Sowetan Correspondent



1/3 - 7/3/91

# inside an Achebe



of weeks ago. "Now that there is the possibility of return, I feel as if I am in a strange inbetween-land," he said. "I am home but not home." Like most of his comrades in Ghana he does not believe he will be back in South Africa for a while yet.

"The first thing we must do," says fellow journalism-student Mbulelo Musi, "is finish our studies. While we are outside, we can get scholarships, but we don't know if this will be possible upon return."

"I would love more than anything to go home," added Dan Pheko, another journalism student, "but I'm worried that once home my studies will be interrupted like they were disrupted constantly before I left. I'm in my thirties now, and I can't afford that risk again."

They are also all anxious because their funders have indicated that resources for foreign study might dry up now that the exiles are expected to return to South Africa. "So we are in a difficult position," explained Mashudu. "We might lose our scholarships if we stay, but if we go back we will be completely on our own."

"Over here, we are a community, all part of the ANC family," added Oupa Mooi, an older man completing his law degree at the University of Ghana, "but

when we are home, it will be each man for himself. There will be no one ensuring we are educated, or giving us food and shelter."

"And because we are educated, we are the lucky ones," said Max Mofokeng, an engineering student who hopes to complete his studies in the United States. "What about all those comrades who left as children and who have had absolutely no vocational training?"

The ANC education department, while doing an excellent job of finding scholarships and placing comrades in institutes all over the world, has offered little or no vocational guidance: Malusi Pane, for example, is a passionate actor who studied with John Kani in Port Elizabeth before leaving the country, but who has tumbled into an electrical engineering diploma in Accra. "An electrician is the very last thing I want to be," he said, "but that's where the scholarship was, and I was desperate to get some education, so I went for it."

Nervousness about jobs is not the exiles' prime concern about coming home, though. "It's security we are worried about," said Pheto. They had all heard, via the BBC, of the murder of lawyer Bheki Mlangeni, "and this confirms our feelings that some things just have not changed. The movement must

work out some way of defending us. Perhaps we need to be armed."

Educated people and independent thinkers, they have several concerns with the ANC's current policies: about the fact that perhaps too many concessions have been made in the negotiations process; about the ANC's failure in its membership drive; about its inability to revive the mass mobilisation campaign; about the rumours they've heard of its organisational chaos.

They are clearly resentful that the movement they have given their lives to has made no effort to keep them informed, and they are worried that they will not be adequately "looked after" upon return. But they display an astonishing loyalty to the ANC. The movement might be an absent parent, but it is a parent nevertheless, benevolent and all-knowing, and their allegiance is unconditional. While they are quick to point out the problems they have with the ANC, they are even quicker to defend the movement.

And despite their lack of knowledge of the indemnification procedure, they have gone to all ends to remain abreast of South African politics. A *Weekly Mail*, dating from November, has been literally memorised by heart, and through the Ghanaian newspapers



# Exiled

(22) (100) (330)  
African National Congress members in exile in Ghana long to come home — but they still see their return as 'if' rather than 'when'. **MARK GEVISSER** spoke to a group of them in Accra

W/MAIL 1/3-7/3/91  
**W**HEN I arrived here on New Year's Day," says African National Congress exile Mashudu Mphaphuli, who is studying at the Ghana School of Journalism in Accra, "there was a reception committee of fellow-comrades to greet me. We toyi-toyed and sang, and it was great. Then, that night, as I sat in the dining hall faced with a bowl of mashed yams in palm oil soup, I felt I had been plunged headlong into a Chinua Achebe novel."

If the ANC students in Accra are indeed participating in a real-life Achebe epic, it would have to be *Things Fall Apart*: as South Africa edges towards democracy, and the planeloads of exiles begin to jet in from Lusaka, these far-flung cadres in Ghana — 17 men, one woman, and "our youngest comrade", one-year-old Jabu — remain isolated and uninformed.

"We know nothing of the indemnification procedure, and we haven't even received indemnity forms yet," one said, sitting in the International Students' Hostel that suspiciously resembles, from the outside at least, a single-sex hostel on the Reef. "We have written several times to our chief rep in Nigeria, but have yet to get a response."

In Ghanaian style, the inside of the hostel is splashed with cheery shades of pink and blue, and, as I speak to the six comrades assembled in a bedroom covered with ANC posters, they finger my box of Lion Matches as if it were a precious jewel, a home-charm signifying the wives and lives they left behind over a decade ago.

Mphaphuli is a man in his forties, who worked for Bantu Affairs before leaving in 1974. "I had the authority to issue passports, and I arranged for a good many comrades to leave the country on very short notice before I was caught. That's when I decided to leave myself."

He left a wife and young son at home — the child is now 17 — and he spoke to his wife for the first time a couple

# novel

W/MAIL 1/3-7/3/91  
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and the BBC, they keep informed.

In the country that has led Africa's opposition to apartheid and is one of the most uncompromising holdouts against relations with South Africa, the ANC students do feel welcome; cars and taxis are emblazoned with "SOW-ETO" and "End Apartheid Now!", and, in the sprawling Nima slum — which equals anything to be found in South Africa — shacks are painted with "Welcome To Mandela City".

Even though Ghana, Africa's first independent nation, is traditionally a supporter of the Pan Africanist Congress (the PAC got its name and its ideology from Kwame Nkrumah, Ghana's founder and the father of Pan-Africanism), it has shifted into line with the rest of the Organisation of African Unity, and now lends much support to the ANC.

"All the milestones of our struggle are national holidays in Ghana," said Musi, "June 16, December 16, Mandela's birthday. When Mandela was released a year ago, there was such celebration in the streets of Accra I thought for a moment I must be in Soweto."

"But even though we are Africans in Africa," added Mofokeng, "we are a different kind of African, and we are treated as such. There are no fixed prices in Ghana, for example, and because we are foreigners, we are forced by traders to pay double what the locals do."

Living in Ghana, with its political instability and economic collapse, has prepared the ANC students in many ways for the work they must do at home. "Being in a country with no democracy and no free press," said one journalism student, "I have come to appreciate the need for a democratic post-colonial society, and I have also seen the dangers of personality politics that seem to be Africa's greatest sickness."

But when talking of home amid the ramshackle, sewage-seeped, but friendly chaos of Accra, the ANC students in Ghana still use "if" rather than "when": if we go home; if I see my grandfather before he dies ...

Later that evening, as the ANC students leave the hotel where I am staying in downtown Accra, Malusi Pane pulls me aside. "Please do me a favour," he says, "and tell my mother I'm okay. She is in Port Elizabeth, but I do not even know where she lives anymore, and I just don't know if I'll see her again."

## Workshop on exiles 1/3/91

THE Ministers United For Co-Responsibility will hold a workshop on repatriation at Ipelegeng Conference Centre, White City, Soweto today.

Issues to be discussed will include a possible participation of various congregations in the repatriation of returning exiles. Discussions on a structure that will serve as a reception committee for Soweto will also be probed.

### Thousands

"This is done in the light of the thousands of exiles who will be coming back home from next week," Father Emmanuel Lafont of St Phillips Church in Moletsane said.

Exiles who are already in the country will address the meeting.

The conference will run from 9am to 4pm and lunch will be served.

# D-day set for exiles' return to SA

Got 7/3/91  
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VAA

LUSAKA. — The repatriation of ANC exiles to South Africa starts on March 7.

ANC spokesman Mr Tom Sebina said here that the first group of about 170 exiles would leave on a chartered flight next Thursday. Thereafter, the exiles would leave daily on either regular or chartered flights.

And Mr Nelson Mandela will arrive in Lusaka on Sunday afternoon for talks with the organisation's repatriation committee.

Mr Sebina, who said the Nordic countries had pledged assistance for the repatriation programme, added the exiles had met the indemnity requirements agreed upon between the ANC and the government working group.

There are an estimated 40 000 South African exiles, about 3 000 of whom are ANC exiles in Zambia.

The majority of the ANC exiles were expected back in South Africa by June.

Families in South Africa of the first group of exiles have been informed of their pending arrival. In some cases, they have not seen members of their families for more than 20 years.



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# Dennis Brutus can't come back

By VIVIAN REDDIAR

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THE South African government has rejected an application by Dennis Brutus, former leader of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (Sanroc) and a prominent poet and academic, to visit or stay in South Africa.

Brutus, who teaches at the University of Pittsburgh in the US, left South Africa in 1966 on a departure permit after being banned and jailed for activities which included his attempts to have the then whites-only South African Olympic body suspended from the International Olympic Committee.

He has been informed that he has forfeited his South African citizenship, and that he is still a prohibited person. He may therefore not enter the coun-

try. No reasons were given for the decision.

The Department of Home Affairs has told Brutus that the government is not prepared to exempt him from the relevant legal restrictions at this stage.

But it says it is prepared to reconsider an application for exemption after a year. C 11/24/91 3/3/91

Brutus made representations to the government last year, and the 12-month period will expire in October or November.

A Department of Home Affairs spokesman said in a statement to *City Press* that the contents of correspondence between it and private persons regarding their status in South Africa was confidential and could not be disclosed.

Asked why the matter would only be reconsidered after 12 months, the spokesman said reasons for decisions like these were not disclosed but aimed at the best interests of the Republic of South Africa.

In terms of the relevant legislation a person who leaves South Africa on a departure exit permit loses their citizenship and becomes a prohibited person.

Brutus - who was born in Zimbabwe and whose family moved to Port Elizabeth when he was two years old - was the leading figure in the sports boycott of South Africa from the late 1950s.

He led Sanroc in exile in London until the late 1970s, when its leadership passed to Sam Rainsamy, who still heads the organisation.

Brutus was a listed person until early last year.



Dennis Brutus, campaigner against apartheid sport, was refused entry to South Africa.

# ANC discussing plan to put hundreds of orphans in exile up for adoption

A PLAN to have hundreds of orphaned children returning from ANC exile camps adopted locally is being discussed in ANC circles.

The children are expected back in SA soon. Several people close to the organisation want to adopt them legally.

Orphans at the ANC's Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College (Somafo) in Tanzania, whose parents died during guerrilla actions, could be adopted.

ANC media spokesman Gill Marcus said she was unaware of a plan to have orphans adopted, but confirmed a decision had been taken to wind down and close Somafo.

Donors had indicated they were not prepared to sponsor an SA project outside the country. Funds were being redirected to the repatriation programme.

Somafo is home to 400 primary school children and 500 at secondary school. There is also a creche. An unknown number of orphans live there.

One orphan in the first batch of exiles to return last week has apparently been placed with an aunt.

Repatriation officials said more orphans were on the way.

It is understood at least two Johannesburg

PATRICK BULGER

burg women are keen to adopt children. They were told children between the ages of four and 16 needed homes.

An ANC official said that while there was no national plan for adoption, local branches could be looking at the possibility. He said ANC orphans had previously been adopted by families in London.

ANC attorney Dali Mpofo, who is said to be close to social welfare head Winnie Mandela and who holds a senior position in the department, is trying to get an adop-

tion scheme off the ground. He is said to be keen to adopt a child, but refused to discuss this last night.

"If there are children who don't have parents, we will try to find homes for them," he said.

Marcus said there was no adopt-an-exile scheme. But at least two repatriation sources said the scheme was launched last year and then dropped because of delays in exiles' return.

It has now been revived, however, and families are being asked to take in exiles — despite the denials of ANC spokesmen.

The latest edition of the ANC journal Mayibuye says many of the returnees are disadvantaged after years of dislocation.

It says of the first group to arrive: "Most will arrive without the basic necessities we take for granted. The majority of them will have to be placed with already overcrowded households. "This will no doubt add extra pressure on financially strained families. However, the returnees will receive an initial grant and also a modest monthly allowance to help them settle and to ease the extra burden placed on the families they live with."



# Adjusting to 'new

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN  
Political Staff

**F**OR years many of them were strangers in places which they called home. Places like Lusaka, Luanda, Uganda or London. But home is really South Africa, the motherland they had to leave in order to liberate.

Now they are finally coming home to close that chapter of their lives and make a new beginning.

Known as exiles, they have been scattered all over the globe by a storm called apartheid. The majority of those returning are African National Congress members, but there will be a sprinkling of activists belonging to other organisations.

## Euphoria

The first batch is due to arrive on board a chartered flight in Johannesburg on Thursday. They are sure to walk into an ocean of emotion, family reunions, the obligatory amandlas, vivas and toyi-toyis and, off course, a battery of newspaper and television cameras.

But after the euphoria will come the harsh realisation that they are strangers in their own country and the freedom they took for granted in places such as London may only be found in the new South Africa.

Problems aplenty await them, according to former ANC logistical head Mr Wolfie Kodesh, who has returned to his roots in Cape Town after 27½ years in exile.

"It's going to be difficult finding jobs and homes for them. Some have been away

## Return of the exiles

for 20 years and the bulk of them belong to the 1976 generation.

"I wouldn't be surprised if some of their folks don't know if they are still alive because they left under very strict conditions and assumed names which could not be connected with the family back home."

One of the biggest traumas waiting returnees was the psychological impact of coming home.

"There are various traumas in life, such as moving. We've had to move from Cape Town to London or Soweto to Lusaka. It's not like moving from Mowbray to Observatory.

"We've had great difficulty wherever we were with young people who went through the terrible trauma of leaving their home while they were in their teens and not having had any contact with their families for years."

A psychiatrist based in Oslo saw some of these boys and girls.

"He said what was needed was not one psychiatrist, but a whole squadron who could be in constant touch with them."

Returnees would need lots of sympathy, care and security.

The situation in some town-



Professor Kader Asmal, a founder member of the British and Irish Anti-Apartheid Movements, and his wife Louise.

ships has made some exiles of coming back.

"There are quite a few students who are pleased that they are studying and that they don't have to be put to the test. They were not looking forward to living in an environment like we had in September when people were killed in trains and at railway stations."

But exiles were determined to set things right at home.

"They are a very strong and determined lot of people who really want to see changes in South Africa. They

want democracy. Many of them won't be satisfied if the change process is prolonged."

Another dilemma for many returnees is the colour of the government. It was white when Nelson Mandela went to prison and the ANC was banned, and it is still white three decades later.

"It's about time that all the vestiges of apartheid are removed and we have a government elected by the people."

Many exiles and their children will find "bantustan" education waiting for them.

Security will always be at



# South Africa'

the back of their minds as will the recent death of ANC lawyer Mr Bheki Mlangeni.

"People won't have revenge on their minds for what has happened in the past, but they will expect that they will be protected against the CCB and trigger happy policemen. This situation must stop ... if not there will be a lot of trouble again."

Of his personal experience in returning Mr Kodesh, who was attached to the ANC's London office, said had had no idea how traumatic the adjustment would be.

Changes had taken place, but he believed the government was dragging its feet.

"They are also treating many of us as if we're not South Africans. The irony is many of us who were based in Europe kept South Africa's name uppermost in the minds of people there. Yes, we called for sanctions, but we always said that this would be a great country if it was a true democracy."

He said National Party leaders were responsible for earning South Africa the reputation of the world's polecat.

## Polecats

"Now they are treating us as if we are the polecats."

Among those exiles who have returned already is Professor Kader Asmal, a founder member of the British and Irish Anti Apartheid Movements.

Like some of his colleagues who have married foreigners and built careers abroad, he has had to start all over again.

His wife, Louise, left Cape Town for Britain recently to tell her parents she and her



Tony Holiday.

Natal-born husband would be settling in South Africa.

Starting all over again has not been easy for the visiting Professor of Law at the University of the Western Cape.

"Of course, there are very strong emotional and cultural links with Ireland. Home is where you are known. Dublin has been my home too. It's the place where I have spent the longest period of my life. I have deep friendships with writers and poets there."

It's not only the friendships he misses.

"The Irish have a tradition of parties with songs ... I am missing this already. It's very much part of me."

He is unfamiliar with his surroundings here. "I don't know where you buy groceries and where you bank. The highrise buildings in Cape Town have destroyed the city's intimacy. I miss the intimacy of Dublin and London. It's not something you can dismiss easily."

But he has found compensations. "One of the exhilarating things is to come back to my people. Meeting black and white Afrikaners and coming to live in Cape Town has given me access to South Africans in a direct way ...

Coming home does not mean he is a prodigal son.

"I'm a native son who has returned. My wife is coming to a country where she's got to make great adjustments. For me in my middle age it's difficult to leave the familiar for the unfamiliar."

Former journalist Tony Holiday, who came home in September, has been appointed a senior lecturer in the philosophy of education at the University of the Western Cape.

## Support

He was jailed for six years in 1976 after being found guilty of promoting the policies of the ANC and South African Communist Party. Freed in 1982, he left for Britain.

His return was helped by having his family as a support system.

He said: "The main body of my family is in Johannesburg. It's important to spend time with them. I was fortunate that my family was in a position to be helpful, not only with accommodation but with money. My brother-in-law was fantastic."

Settling down would have been 10 times worse without their support.

"The fate waiting other exiles who do not have this support system is food for thought."

# First group of 100 ANC exiles due <sup>330</sup> on Thursday

By Peter Fabricius  
Political Correspondent

The first large batch of African National Congress exiles is expected to arrive in South Africa from Lusaka on Thursday.

Government officials expect about 100 exiles to arrive by plane, starting a steady weekly stream which will total several thousand by the end of April — the date agreed to by the Government and the ANC for the return of all exiles.

Officials were unsure how many exiles would return, but said the number who had applied was far smaller than the figure of about 20 000 often mentioned.

The officials expected that among the first batch of exiles would be ANC cadres who had received military training but had not performed military acts recently.

Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee announced recently that the Government would be talking to the ANC about granting automatic indemnity against arrest or prosecution to this category of exiles.

He believed this category would probably represent about 80 percent of all exiles.

Officials have also indicated that the Government will provide help in resettling the returning exiles.

A senior Government official said last night that most of them were South African citizens and that all facilities available to South Africans would also be available to them.

Aid to the exiles was being worked out in consultation with the ANC and foreign donors.

The Government has not announced whether it has accepted an offer from the United Nations High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR) to help with the repatriation.

Officials are certain, however, that the UNHCR will not help with the return of the first batch this week.

UDF secretary: passport renewal

9. Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(330)

- (1) Whether a former publicity secretary of the UDF, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, has applied to his Department for a passport renewal; if so, (a) when and (b) what is the name of this person; *Hansard 5/3/91*
- (2) whether this application has been granted; if not,
- (3) whether he will furnish the House with his reasons for refusing this application; if not, why not; if so, what are the reasons?

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The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
    - (a) 1 February 1991.
    - (b) Jonathan Noel de Vries.
  - (2) Yes, on 6 February 1991.
  - (3) Falls away.
-



# First batch of exiles due in SA this week

THE first major group of exiles is due back in SA this week, opening the way for the return of an estimated 40 000 South Africans before April 31.

An ANC spokesman in Lusaka said yesterday the first group of 110 exiles would be flown from the Zambian capital on Thursday.

They will be using some of the 500 tickets donated earlier this year by the Swedish government, and will probably take an Air Zambia flight.

They are all members of the ANC.

The spokesman said indemnities had been granted by the SA government and, barring a few minor problems with temporary travel documents, they would arrive on Thursday afternoon.

He said members of the group would stay with their families on their return, although later groups would have to be housed in temporary camps until permanent accommodation could be found for them.

The exiles' return will fulfil one of the ANC's major preconditions for entering constitutional negotiations with government. Government reluctance on spelling out the role of the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) is still holding up the process.

PATRICK BULGER

Home Affairs Minister Gene Louw is due to make a major announcement today which could clear the deadlock, although government sources felt a decision on the UNHCR would more likely be made by President F W de Klerk.

Spokesmen yesterday refused to say when government would give the final word on UNHCR involvement.

A UNHCR delegation which visited SA last month left the country apparently without being told whether their organisation would be called in to help.

A spokesman for the National Council for the Repatriation of SA Exiles, which is helping co-ordinate Thursday's return, said the organisation did not know whether the UNHCR would be called in.

Government's delay was holding up funding and logistical arrangements.

A European diplomatic source yesterday said UNHCR involvement was crucial if the necessary funds were to be raised to sponsor the operation, but government was keeping everybody guessing.

He said a UNHCR operation did not necessarily involve a high-profile UN presence in the country, which is one of government's objections to UNHCR involvement.

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# GO HOME

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# HOME

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## Biggest group of exiles returns

**THE first of several flights transporting returning exiles back to South Africa arrives at Jan Smuts Airport tomorrow.**

More flights are expected over the next five weeks.

The Department of Home Affairs is gearing itself for the homecoming.

Fourteen points of entry are ready to deal with the re-entry of exiles, Minister of Home Affairs Mr Gene Louw said in Cape Town yesterday.

The repatriation will gain

**By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN  
Political Correspondent**

momentum in the coming weeks and the present rate of co-operation between concerned groups would continue, he said.

On the Government's side, a senior official of the Department of Home Affairs has been appointed to co-ordinate the repatriation and to promote their re-integration into society, Louw said.

The African National Congress, with the help of foreign aid, is chartering the flights.

Louw said it was impossible to ascertain the exact number of

exiles who wished to return but that about 6 000 applications had been received.

He said 2 874 extraordinary travel certificates had been issued to date.

Such certificates are issued only to people who do not possess national passports or suitable travel documents.

Tomorrow's first landing is

made up of 108 rank-and-file exiles. Similar counts are expected once a week for the next five weeks, Louw said.

He said, however, the Government did not intend to provide any special financial assistance, housing or employment.

"Our country has basically



GENE LOUW

## Exiles coming home

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● From Page 1

been brought to its knees by sanctions and disinvestment.

"As a result, we're sitting with an estimated million or probably two million unemployed people.

"The same figure applies to people who are homeless," he said.

Other organisations involved with repatriation were prepared to offer assistance.

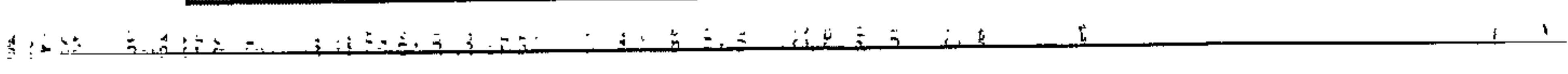
The Government would assist in emergencies in order to avoid the need for "transition camps", Louw said, describing such camps as "unpleasant" and "unacceptable".

Regarding jobs for the exiles, he said employers in the private sector had indicated they would help where possible.

The vast majority of the exiles were South African citizens, which entitled them to normal benefits, Louw said.



Mar 6 '91



Return of the exile . . . This montage reflects the life of Moseou Magalefa, who left South Africa 14 years ago when he could no longer face the prospect of forced removals, pass raids and solitary confinement. He joined the PAC and in the years which followed visited 'virtually every UN agency in the world'.



**M**OSEOU Magalefa returned to South Africa on Christmas Eve last year after 14 years of self-imposed exile.

He is a changed man.

When he left, Moseou Magalefa was something of a fugitive. He had just been acquitted of charges under the Terrorism Act and, he claims, was being harassed by the police.

Today, back in Soweto, he is staying in a backyard room at his sister's home. He is well-informed, well-travelled, well-educated: a man with a clear vision of what he wants for his country.

He left South Africa, he says, because he was warned it was only a matter of time before "they" got him — and he had no wish to "rot in prison."

"I was never involved in terrorism," he stressed. "I was arrested at the Swazi border where I had been investigating the disappearance of children from Soweto. I spent months in solitary confinement before being charged."

## Children

He claims the case against him was fabricated and that he was acquitted because one of the witnesses admitted he had been told what to say.

In Swaziland he joined the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) who sent him to Tanzania — his base until 1989. Because of his concern with children, the PAC leadership appointed him representative of its Education and Manpower Development Department in 1978, a job which was to take him to virtually every country in Africa and Europe and state in America.

He worked closely with the UN Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation in France, the UN Industrial Development Corporation in Austria, the UN Atomic Agency in Switzerland, the World Health Organisation, the UN agricultural and development agencies and the UN headquarters in New York.

He attended conferences, seminars, meetings and workshops in many countries where he articulated the PAC's "views of the struggle" and defended their objectives.

At one time his schedule was so hectic that he would return to Dar-es-Salaam in the morning only to be told he had been booked to fly elsewhere the same evening.

"My responsibilities were to work for and facilitate the education of young South Africans regardless of their political affiliations," he added.

He helped hundreds obtain bursaries and recalls, as his most moving experience, the day he received an airline ticket from a student in the United States asking him to be at his graduation.

"I went — and I wept," he recalled.

In 1983 he assessed his life. Through his travels he had learned to understand interna-

Moseou Magalefa (41), former representative of the PAC's Department of Education and Manpower Development in Tanzania, is a child of apartheid. He was born into it, buffeted by it and is now hoping he will be reborn into a post-apartheid world. But will this second birth be less difficult? Moseou Magalefa is one of perhaps 40 000 exiles who will return to South Africa in the coming months.

WINNIE GRAHAM tells his story.

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Star 6/3/91

tional politics and diplomacy, he had been taught the intricacies of development and had acquired negotiating and problem-solving skills — but he did not have a degree. He decided to take time off to study.

He obtained a diploma at the Tanzanian School of Journalism and, soon after marrying a young Botswana woman in 1985, left for the New Hampshire College in the US to study for a BSc degree in human sciences and human resources development and management.

"I was given a thorough evaluation before I started and, on the knowledge I had accumulated, received 78 advance learning credits," he recalled. "I completed the degree in 15 months and started on international economic development for my master's programme."

Back in Tanzania, he obtained a

## When I left my country, I left my identity behind.

post at the College of Business Education and lectured part time at the University of Dar-es-Salaam.

"At this time I streamlined my priorities," he added. "Much as I enjoyed my part in the liberation struggle I never had time to myself. I wanted to settle down and spend more time with my wife and son."

Long separations had taken their toll on his marriage. He returned to Botswana but was unable to resolve differences with his wife and they parted.

In Tanzania he realised "certain developments" had occurred within the PAC which, in his view, were unacceptable. He resigned and worked in Kenya till he returned to South Africa.

"It's good to be home," he said. "I wanted to come back virtually the day I left. My work was fulfilling but as a refugee I was constantly reminded: 'You don't belong'. When I left my country, I left my identity behind."

Mr Magalefa is trying to re-establish family relationships and to adjust to home before starting a new life.

He is anxious not to be a burden to his family. The future, he believes, remains a challenge with the biggest battle still to be fought.

"It's the battle of the mind,"

he said. "All sorts of expectations have been raised and whatever government comes to power, there are many problems to be addressed."

His own childhood was often traumatic. The little Moseou was small when Dr DF Malan's minions demolished his Sophiatown home and forced his family into Soweto.

He remembers the anger of the people being forced from their homes.

"I was with my aunt the night before she was taken to Soweto with her possessions," he said. "They built Triomf on the site of Sophiatown. Whose triumph is hard to say."

But worse was to come. As a little boy the pass raids frightened him. When his father was late from work he worried that his dad had forgotten his "pass". Could he have been rounded up, handcuffed and herded to the police station?

The raids were to come to a head after Sharpeville with the mass burning of passes — an experience vividly imprinted on the young Moseou's mind.

Fear was part of his childhood. Moseou knew black people were forbidden to drink "the white man's liquor" and he watched in trepidation when the police cordoned off areas to undertake house-to-house searches for illegal alcohol.

When liquor became available in 1961 a new problem emerged among the oppressed: alcoholism. In townships without recreational facilities and stress a part of life, drinking helped relieve the tension.

## Anger

The Wage Discrimination Act, job reservation, the Riotous Assemblies Act and the Terrorism Act were part of the growing boy's life.

His own anger exploded when, as a blossoming playwright in the seventies, he was told he could not produce his work until the scripts had been seen by a Harry Pieterse at the West Rand Administration Board. The censor dismissed his work as "rubbish." If he was an angry young man, circumstances had made him one.

In spite of all, he has confidence in the future: "This is a beautiful country with so much potential. There is still much confusion. But people are learning from their mistakes and with time there will be an improvement..." □



Black Local Authorities	(a)(i)	(a)(ii)	(b)
Phahameng	6 533	6 917	6 800
Tikwana	( )	*7 000	( )
Kutlwanong	( )	*55 000	( )
Masilo	8 000	12 000	8 000
Mmamababane	3 088	3 144	10 228
Meloding	( )	*43 000	( )
Thabong	120 000	70 000	50 000
Monyakeng	4 000	4 500	10 000
Bohlokong	11 571	10 736	28 263
Kgubetswana	260	325	486
Ntswanatsati	250	350	450
Mashaeng	2 000	3 600	3 000
42nd Hill	6 000	10 200	12 500
Thololong	937	1 111	894
Zamani	340	460	1 200
Petsana	4 287	4 859	7 341
Thembalihle	1 500	2 500	9 000
Ezenzeleni	1 600	1 800	3 200
Namahadi	4 217	5 428	6 355
Phitona	3 900	4 800	11 400
Kwakwatsi	2 576	2 891	5 312
Metimaholo	357	450	1 693
Tumahohe	13 300	17 400	15 300
Mafahaneng	880	1 408	1 750
Qalebojha	2 150	2 680	125
Mokwallo	546	1 902	4 075
Hloholwane	3 000	4 500	7 000
Mahlatsweisa	2 000	2 700	2 300
Meghele	6 449	9 673	15 650
Dipeleane	400	700	900
Manyatseng	4 840	5 460	7 200
Moemane	1 643	920	3 563
Fateng-Tse-Ntsho	1 269	1 372	1 370
Mautse	800	1 000	1 200
Matwabeng	3 984	4 712	6 806
Borwa	1 500	2 500	2 000
Lephoi	4 000	4 500	5 000
Morojaneng	2 150	3 350	2 500
Ha-Rasebei	2 100	3 500	2 600
Matoporong	500	700	1 300
Rweleleyathunya	2 100	3 400	2 500
Mofutatshepe	1 135	1 424	1 295
Maphodi	1 600	1 700	1 700
Madrigella	2 630	2 820	2 300
Thapelang	300	400	300
Oibing	1 822	2 355	4 323
Matakeng	2 100	3 350	2 550

\* Only total population figures are available

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

#### 4. TRANSVAAL

(a)(i), (ii) and (b)

The Transvaal Provincial Administration uses the official figures made available by the Central Statistical Services. The Transvaal Provincial Administration did not undertake any surveys of its own and does not have the figures as required. The next census survey will take place on 7 March 1991 whereafter accurate figures shall be available.

#### Indemnity: applications

47. 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; **330**
- (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; **14 549 of 6/3/91**
- (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?

#### THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

B89E

- (1) and (2) The honourable member is referred to the reply to question No 4 on 19 February 1991, a copy of which is attached (col 81).
- (3) Twenty-nine persons.
- (4) The staff position is constantly monitored and personnel will be increased if and when circumstances so require.

#### Land: Black community development

62. Mr C B SCHOEMAN asked the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing:

- (1) Whether any land for the development of Black communities has been purchased in the district of (a) Heidelberg (Transvaal) and (b) Nigel; if so, (i) what was the purchase price per hectare and (ii) from whom was it purchased, in each case;
- (2) whether the State was the purchaser of the land; if not, who were the purchasers?

B174E

#### THE MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING:

(1)(a) and (b) No.

Rest of question falls away.

#### Sentences handed down

64. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Correctional Services:

How many sentences were handed down during the period 1 January 1980 up to and including 31 December 1990 in respect of the provisions of (a) section 54(2)(a), (b) section 54(2)(b), (c) section 54(2)(c) and (d) section 54(2)(d) of the Prisons Act, No 8 of 1959?

B180E

#### THE MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

(a), (b), (c) and (d)

The information required is not centrally available and can only be obtained by a costly and manpower intensive country-wide survey. The files of prisoners who have been released are furthermore stored for a specific period only before being destroyed. It is therefore not possible to comply with the honourable member's request. I would however like to point out to the honourable member that section 54(2)(b) was repealed during 1978. The following information with regard to the periods mentioned are however available:

— 1 January 1989 to 31 December 1989: During this period prisoners were reprimanded in 3 202 cases.  
— 1 January 1990 to 31 December 1990: During this period prisoners were reprimanded in 3 119 cases.

section 54(2)(c) — 1 January 1989 to 31 December 1989: During this period prisoners were sentenced to the deprivation of one or more meals on any one day in 35 805 cases.

— 1 January 1990 to 31 December 1990: During this period prisoners were sentenced to the deprivation of one or more meals on any one day in 32 963 cases.

This represents respectively 9,61% and 9,01% of the total number of prisoners admitted to South African prisons from police and courts during the respective calendar years 1989 and 1990.

section 54(2)(d) — 1 January 1989 to 31 December 1989: During this period corporal punishment not exceeding six strokes was imposed in respect of convicted male prisoners in 120 cases.

— 1 January 1990 to 31 December 1990: During this period corporal punishment not exceeding six strokes was imposed in respect of convicted male prisoners in 102 cases.

#### Citizen Force/Commando members: camp attendance

83. Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence:

How many Citizen Force and Commando members called up to attend camps in 1990 (a) applied for and (b) were granted (i) deferment and (ii) exemption?

B95E

#### THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

The supplying of the figures can give an indication of manpower strengths and because the policy is not to divulge this information, the required information is given as percentages.

- (a) (i) 34,9%
- (ii) 0,0000218%
- (b) (i) 22,11%
- (ii) 0,0000218%

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

# No special deal for exiles, says govt

CAPE TOWN — Exiles should not expect preferential treatment from government on their return to SA as sanctions and disinvestment had brought the country to its knees, Home Affairs Minister Gene Louw said yesterday.

Louw told a media conference the first group of 108 exiles would arrive at Jan Smuts Airport tomorrow afternoon. He said 658 exiles, including trained Umkhonto we Sizwe members, would return over the next five weeks.

It is believed the ANC is in the process of transferring its Lusaka political structure.

Louw said exiles would have to fit back into SA society on the same basis as other citizens.

Government was not going to provide accommodation, money, jobs or hand-outs.

He said the exiles would also not receive compensation as they had left the country of their own accord.

Medical and welfare facilities would be available at entry ports.

330  
Day 6/3/91  
**BILLY PADDOCK**

Applications had been received from 5 967 people, including about 2 600 dependants, and 2 874 extraordinary travel certificates had been issued. No applications had been rejected so far, he said.

Following tomorrow's flight, five more flights at weekly intervals had been arranged, each carrying about 110 exiles.

Louw said the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) was welcome to bring exiles to the entry ports and to have a full-time official inside SA to observe the repatriation process.

## Confusion

If an agreement with the UNHCR was reached it could include financial and logistical arrangements.

Cabinet was investigating the implications of the UNHCR's involvement with repatriation and an announcement could be expected within 14 days, he said.

Meanwhile, PATRICK BULGER reports there appears to be confusion over where the hundreds of returning ANC exiles will be accommodated.

An ANC source said yes-

terday the organisation had launched an "adopt-an-exile programme", requiring members to accommodate returnees.

A National Co-ordinating Committee for Repatriation (NCCR) source said he was aware the ANC had set up a committee to investigate this possibility.

But an ANC repatriation official identifying herself as Dr Khosa telephoned Business Day later, accused the newspaper of jeopardising the accommodation efforts, and vowed to find out who had "leaked" the information.

She said there was no such programme and accommodation was being organised by the NCCR.

As the exile repatriation programme gets underway, the ANC yesterday made it clear it did not expect all exiles to be home by April 31.

Rather, obstacles to the exiles' return would have to be removed before April 31 for the negotiations precondition to be met.

Reacting to Louw's announcement, the ANC said government was still dragging its feet on exiles.

The NCCR said Louw's failure to clarify any future involvement of the UNHCR continued to hamper its repatriation efforts.



# Returning exiles must not expect too much - Louw

*Sowetan 11/3/91* (330)

THE mass repatriation of an estimated 20 000 ANC exiles to South Africa begins today when the first group of 110 arrives at Jan Smuts Airport.

Five more flights, at weekly intervals, have been arranged for the immediate future.

Speaking from Lusaka, ANC spokesman Mr Tom Sebina said exiles and their families would return to South Africa under the auspices of the organisation.

"This figure includes ANC members, supporters and, where applicable, their families."

The organisation wanted to see as many of them as possible returning by June, the time for its national conference in South Africa.

## Applications

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Gene Louw, said at a Press conference in Cape Town on Tuesday his department had received and processed 5 967 applications, of which about 2 600 were from dependants.

The department had issued 2 874 extraordinary travel certificates to returnees who were not in possession of suitable travel documents.

No applications had been rejected so far, Louw said.

"Ports of entry have been identified

and equipped to deal efficiently and expeditiously with arriving returnees," he added.

The Government had set up 14 points of entry to be manned by his own department and others such as the Department of Health.

Sebina said the first group of 110 exiles, due to arrive around 1pm today on a chartered Air Zambia plane from Lusaka, were all ANC members.

## Relatives

Families of the first group had been informed and were expected to meet their relatives, some of whom they had not seen for more than 20 years.

"The mood here in Lusaka is very exciting. Generally, there is a feeling of: 'Finally we are now going home'."

He foresaw problems with accommodation and jobs for returning exiles. He said rank-and-file members without skills or qualifications could face the biggest difficulties.

The ANC would do what it could to assist them.

Louw said exiles should not expect preferential treatment from the Government because sanctions and disinvestment had basically brought South Africa to its knees. - *Sapa*.



Bates Wells • USP Agency 19390/E

## Pop concert to help exiles

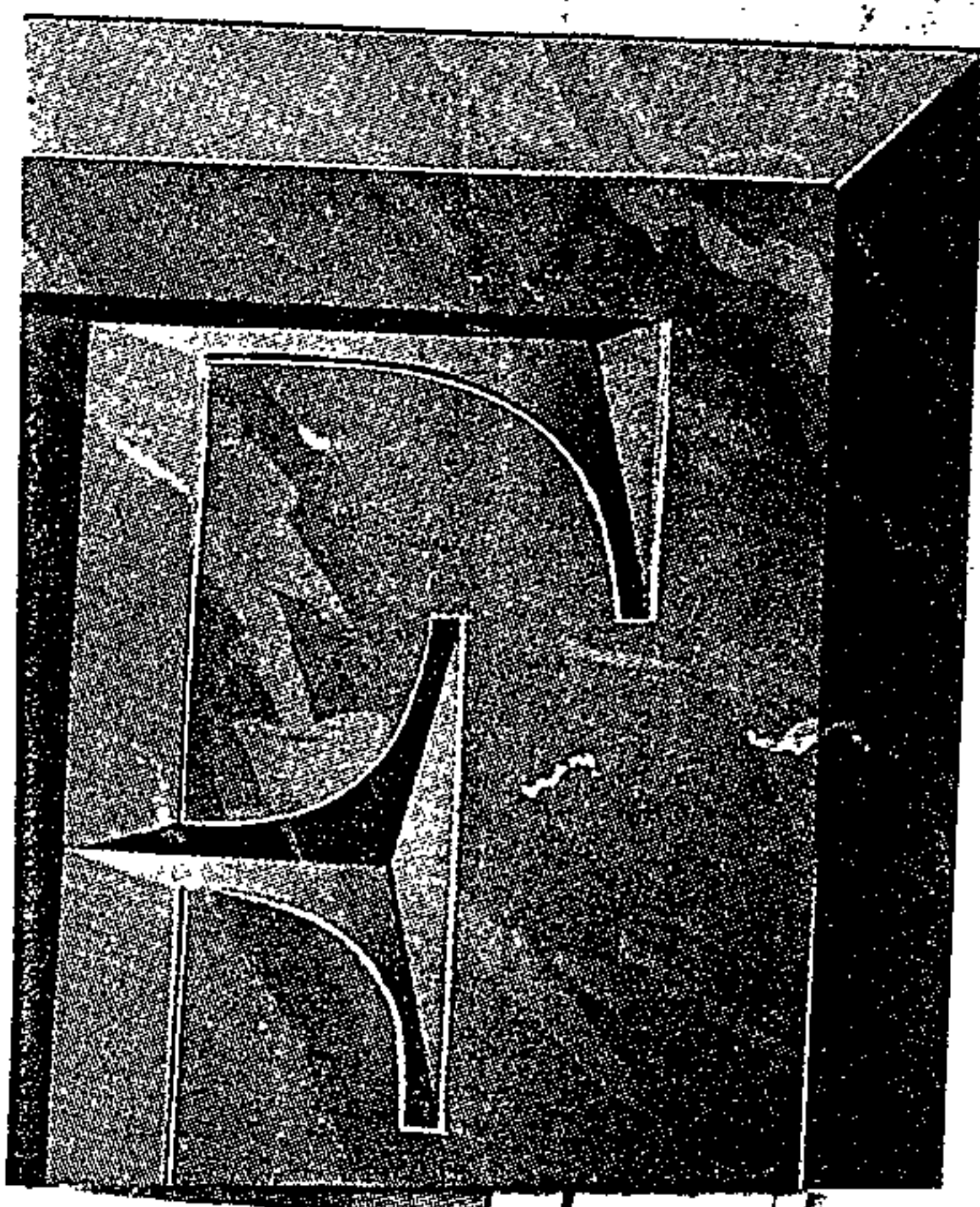
LINDEN BIRNS 330

HALF the profits from this month's Unity '91 concert would go towards financing the repatriation of exiles, concert co-promoter Ian Fuhr said yesterday.

The event was not aligned to any specific political party or organisation, and 50% of the profits would be placed in a trust fund administered by a firm of attorneys.

It was hoped the concert, to be held at the FNB Stadium near Soweto on March 23, would raise at least R1 250 000 gross. Organisers were hoping for a 50 000 crowd.

The concert is to feature top SA performers.





# Power cuts high on Cast's council agenda

ARBITRARY electricity switch-offs in black townships would be high on the agenda when the Civics Association of Southern Transvaal (Cast) held its general council in Johannesburg this weekend, Cast general secretary Sam Ntuli said yesterday.

The general council would be attended by two representatives from each of the 65 civic associations affiliated to Cast.

"We will be focusing on issues that have affected our people on the ground. These issues include the elec-

WILSON ZWANE

tricity switch-offs and our campaign for the resignation of black councillors," he said.

Meanwhile, Katlehong mayor MacDonald Mohlana said power to the township would be cut at the end of the month if residents did not pay the interim rates agreed upon by his council, the Katlehong Civic Association (KCA) and the Katlehong Chamber of Commerce and Industries last May.

In terms of the agreement, households with electricity should pay R50 a month.

Mohlana said he would appeal to residents at a public meeting on Sunday to pay the flat rates.

Asked if he was aware that the KCA had also called for a mass meeting on the same day, Mohlana said: "That is the civic's strategy, to disrupt whatever we are doing."

KCA official Ken Moetsisa said its meeting, which was called to "clarify rent-related issues", would go ahead.

## First group of exiles to return today

LUSAKA — Excitement and jubilation have gripped the first group of exiles who return home today in a chartered Zambia Airways aircraft after an absence of more than 20 years from SA.

The ANC's spokesman in Zambia Tom Sebina said in Lusaka yesterday that many exiles had been worried and uncertain about their indemnity.

"This is because the SA government has been dragging its feet unnecessarily in implementing the decision of the repatriation exercise. Everyone wants to return home as soon as possible," Sebina said.

However, an SA Justice Department spokesman said yesterday government had granted 2 560 indemnities to ANC exiles who wished to return to SA.

Only 4 832 exiles had applied for indemnity, he said.

Sebina said as far as the ANC was concerned, all its 2 000 cadres in Zambia had been documented and everyone would have left Zambia by the end of April.

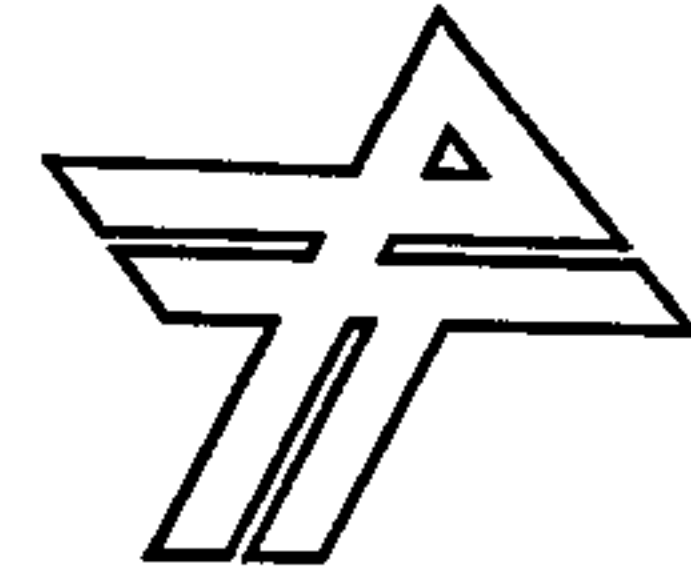
Sebina could not rule out the possibility that exiles in Uganda, Tanzania and Angola would first stop over in Zambia before flying to Johannesburg.

He said today's departure would be marked by a ceremony to be presided over by the Zambian government and ANC officials.

The next, larger, group of exiles leaves Zambia on March 14 — ANC

## TRADEHOLD LIMITED

(Registration number 77/02046/06)  
("Tradehold")



### Distribution of assets

Equity instrument holders of Tradehold and Tradegro are advised that consideration is being given to distributing the assets of Tradegro and Tradehold. The distribution, if implemented, will simplify and streamline the corporate structure of the group and could have an effect on the market prices of the respective equity instruments.

It is contemplated that Tradehold and Tradegro after the payment of all liabilities will distribute to their respective equity instrument holders Tradegro's surplus cash resources and certain investments.

After the distribution of assets, the name of Tradegro will be changed to Tradehold.

Equity instrument holders are accordingly advised to provide details of the distribution of assets to the respective equity instrument holders.

Johannesburg  
7 March 1991

#### Corporate consultant

**DMB**

DMB Securities Limited  
(Registration number 89/02377/06)

#### Sponsoring brokers

**Davis Borkum Hare**

Davis Borkum Hare & Co Inc.

(Registration number 72/09126/21)  
(Member of The Johannesburg Stock Exchange)

#### Merchant bank

**SENBANK**  
CORPORATE BANK

A division of Bankorp Limited  
(Registration number 54/01539/06)  
(Registered bank)

**George Huysam**  
& Partners, Incorporated

(Registration number 76/00484/21)  
(Member of The Johannesburg Stock Exchange)

# Joy as exiles return

HIGH excitement greeted the return of 97 ANC exiles from Lusaka yesterday when they finally emerged from the arrivals hall at Jan Smuts Airport.

The group is the first of five to come back home following negotiations between

By THEMBA MOLEFE

the Government and the African National Congress. *Sowetan 8/3/91*

An ecstatic Mrs Mirriam Seabe (68) told *Sowetan*: "I am so glad to be home after 35 years in exile." *330*

She arrived in the country with her son, Duncan, daughter-in-law Fani and grandchildren Gwen and Stompie.

Scores of ANC supporters and well-wishers were prevented from entering the airport terminal by police with dogs manning barricades. At least three people were injured in the dis-

## Exiles return *330*

● From Page 1

turbances. *Sowetan 8/3/91*  
Senior ANC officials, including internal leader Mr Walter Sisulu, executive members Mr Joe Slovo, Mr Elias Motsoaledi and SACC general-secretary the Rev Frank Chikane, welcomed the exiles.

Mrs Veronica Pitso was one of those who were disappointed at the airport.

She had hoped her son Simon, who left the country in 1976 at the age of 17, would be among those returning.

"Anyway, I know he will come," she said. "I will be here again next Thursday."

Pitso said ANC officials told her to be at the airport as her son might make the trip. Many other relatives went home disappointed.

The exiles were taken

by taxis to the Catholic Revival Centre in Kensington, Johannesburg, where a Press conference was held.

Arrangements regarding the group's housing and transport needs were also discussed.

● To Page 2



# MK commanders arrive in SA (330) legally

THE first group of Umkhonto we Sizwe commanders returned legally to SA yesterday when 94 ANC exiles flew in from Lusaka.

"There are people here who have undergone military training and some of whom are commanders," the ANC's head of repatriation Jackie Selebi told returnees and the media at a church hall shortly after the exiles disembarked at Jan Smuts Airport.

The exiles, the first significant group to arrive in terms of an accord between government and the ANC, were delayed for two hours while police searched their luggage and their indemnities were checked.

PATRICK BULGER

It is believed exiles who had undergone military training have been allowed to return in terms of a Justice Department announcement earlier this week which created a third category of automatic indemnity for people who have undergone military training.

ANC secretary-general Alfred Nzo told the returnees the ANC had reason to hope the return of exiles and the release of political prisoners would be an uninterrupted process. "We must sound a warning to the regime that the police and Askaris

must not engage in a process of persecuting our comrades."

Arrests of indemnified ANC members increased the ANC's scepticism about government's commitment to fulfilling its undertaking to a democratic transformation.

Jan Smuts was the scene of jubilation and occasional drama as police repeatedly dispersed throngs of toyi-toying youths. At least two people were bitten by police dogs and a man was chased around the car park for wearing camouflage trousers.

The exiles — 74 adults and 20 children — were allowed onto the concourse.

□ To Page 2

## MK commanders (330) From Page 1

First through the barrier was Joel Diamond of Port Elizabeth who left SA in 1963. To shouts of "amandla" he was greeted by SACP secretary-general Joe Slovo, Nzo and National Council for the Repatriation of SA exiles (NCCR) members.

Exile Derek Mbatha, 22, said he left SA in 1986 from KwaMashu, Durban, and had since undergone military training in Cuba and Ethiopia.

Also in the group was one of the first people to go into exile — 67-year-old Koppi-Ben Baartman. He was banished to

northern Zululand in 1959 after being tried and convicted of incitement in Worcester where he was a senior ANC activist. "I'm not bitter with the regime — I feel very sorry for this white regime. They will toe the line, that is a must," he said.

Fourteen people who were to have returned yesterday changed their minds.

The Swedish government donated the flight tickets. Another four flights are planned over the next five weeks.

● Picture: Page 3

# Soldiers and babies among returning exiles

CAP 7-15 8/3/91  
MK 330

JOHANNESBURG. — The first group of Umkhonto we Sizwe commanders to return legally to South Africa were among 94 exiles who were greeted with jubilation at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday.

The exiles included infants, elderly people, blacks and whites.

Returnee Mr Achmed Qono said he was aged over 60 and had been away more than 30 years.

"It is good to be back," said Mr Joel Diamond, 47, who had been abroad for 27 years.

Also in the group was one of the first people to go into exile — Mr Koppi-Ben Baartman, 67.

Mr Alfred Nzo and Mr Joe Slovo, ANC executive members and exiles until their return last year, hugged and kissed many of the group.

Police repeatedly dispersed throngs of toyi-toying youths. At least two people were bitten by police dogs and a man was chased around the car park for wearing camouflage trousers.

"There are people here who have had military training and some who are commanders," the ANC's head of repatriation, Mr Jackie Selebi, told returnees and the media at a church hall later.

The Swedish government paid for the flights. Another four flights are planned over the next five weeks. — Own Correspondent, UPI and Sapa



**EXILES RETURN . . .** People at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday greet a group of returning exiles. Picture: REUTER



An odd quiet surrounds the homecoming of exiles, writes Shaun Johnson in Cape Town

# Muted arrival of the remigrant

Star 8/3/91

330

**T**HE first planeload of "real" exiles — the rank and file, not the cosmopolitan and highly mobile leaders who have been fitting in and out of the country for months — has landed at Jan Smuts Airport with its cargo of 100 remigrants.

It is an oddly low-key start to a process that might have been expected to capture the imagination of the nation.

Over the next five weeks, one ANC charter plane a week will arrive in Johannesburg, and sundry other returnees will re-enter at one of the 14 points of entry designated by Home Affairs Minister Gene Louw. For many, it will be an emotional end to more than three decades in exile, served out in Africa for the majority, in Europe, west and east, for a significant minority.

Nobody knows how many there will be when it is all over. Mr Louw has received just fewer than 6 000 applications, and ultimate

estimates still veer wildly between 10 000 and 50 000 people. The event will certainly touch many thousands of South African families.

But what is already distinctive about the Great South African Homecoming is that it is not obviously attended by the emotion, pomp and symbolism that characterised that of neighbouring Namibia at the time of its political denouement.

Whereas in Namibia the returnees came back in great columns and waves, here there is a discreet interval between each batch. Whereas in Namibia there was the epic imagery of the great return — including welcoming crowds and Red Cross tents — here it seems desultory and disjointed.

And most importantly of all, whereas in Namibia the return of the exiles was presented to the public as the greatest-ever symbol of national reconciliation, here it is being approached with all the

grumpiness and pedantry of the seasoned bureaucrat.

The Ministry of Home Affairs — in the form of Mike Bester, national co-ordinator for the repatriation of South African returnees — has with admirable energy put in place all the practical mechanisms necessary for the smooth return of the exiles. Some 20 000 application forms for emergency travel documents (officially known as Extraordinary Travel Certificates, or ETCs) have been distributed in Africa and Europe, and it has been made known that applications will be received by any South African mission anywhere in the world. Officials have been instructed to expedite the process wherever possible. Further, the department has made arrangements for the gratis provision of the documentation, including photographs where necessary.

Similarly, the politically "inter-denominational" National Co-ordinating Council for Returnees — representing the ANC, PAC,

Azapo and BCM — under the Rev Frank Chikane, has worked wonders in co-operation with the Government's agencies.

But all of these matters constitute the practical side of the exiles question: the technocrats are doing an excellent job. By contrast, the two key political players in the drama have rejected — or at least refused to exploit — a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to make joint, positive propaganda, the propaganda of healing wounds, starting afresh, coming together again.

Cross words continue to be exchanged between Government and ANC officials as the process gets under way. The Government sometimes seems a reluctant participant, taking a highly legalistic approach to returnees and not being prepared to do much more than the essentials. Apropos of nothing, Mr Louw launches a tirade against those who promoted sanctions and disinvestment — leaving the distinct impression

that there is no love lost between himself and the returnees.

The ANC for its part makes a point of not giving the Government credit for having come this far. The whole situation is of Pretoria's making, they say, and is therefore really Pretoria's problem. There is a churlishness on both sides.

The prospects for a smooth process are good, although there could still be a "wrinkle" regarding the interpretation of the April 31 "deadline" for the return of exiles. The ANC takes the literal approach and says this means the Pretoria Minute commits the Government to having all exiles back in the country by that date. The Government is more interpretative: Mr Louw talks of "finalising processes" rather than "having everyone back" by then, and points out that some exiles — for example students — might want to postpone their return for personal reasons. In any event, it appears that the "deadline" is no

longer a major threat to the negotiations process, and will be met in one way or another.

But this still leaves the matter of the squandered psychological moment, an omission that will surely puzzle future historians.

At a media conference in Cape Town this week, Mr Louw remarked that "the Namibian experience has very little relevance to the South African situation". He had in mind, no doubt, the fact that large amounts of money were made available to returnees in Namibia, and was nervous about similar expectations being fuelled in South Africa.

But his observation was valid in a broader political sense too, and many observers regard it as a great pity that the planners of our "homecoming" did not see fit to learn one of the few positive lessons emanating from the north. In South Africa what is occurring regarding the returnees is reconciliation by default. It could so easily have been, as in Namibia, by design. □





Joyful homecoming . . . excited but weary, the first group of returning exiles arrives at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday. Some had been out of the country for as long as 25 years.  
Picture: Ken Oosterbroek

# Nothing much has changed, says returned exile

By Jacqueline Myburgh

Returning exile Ahmed Qono (60) said it all at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday: "So, nothing much has changed, I see."

His comment came as police ordered journalists to keep back as the first exiles to return to South Africa in terms of agreements reached between the Government and liberation movements piled into the lifts at the airport.

Mr Qono and his fellow re-

turning exiles arrived in Johannesburg from Lusaka, Zambia, soon after 1 pm.

## Cheering

Two hours later, the weary group emerged from customs to the faint sound of cheering and singing from relatives who had waited outside the airport building.

The 93 exiles — 20 children and 73 adults — were embraced by ANC leaders Alfred Nzo and

Joe Slovo and South African Council of Churches secretary-general the Rev Frank Chikane. ANC internal leader Walter Sisulu was also at the airport.

Most of the returning exiles had been based in Lusaka in recent years while others had travelled from Dar-es-Salaam in order to catch the flight back home.

The first exile home was Joel Diamond (48), who left South Africa in 1963.

Originally a Port Elizabeth resident, he subsequently lived

in "too many countries to count", but could not wait for the day it was time to come home. "But the struggle continues," he said.

Mr Qono said the changes in South Africa had been as a result of joint efforts by exiles and those left in the country.

## 'Not so good'

After about 30 years out of the country, Mr Qono said he still regarded South Africa as his home.

Miriam Seabe (68) bounced her four-year-old Zambian-born grandchild on her knee.

"When I left 25 years ago, at first I thought I was happy, but afterwards it was not so good."

Mrs Seabe was "quite happy" with the changes that had taken place in South Africa and believed change would continue.

Almost as excited as the returning exiles were their relatives and friends, who were controlled by ANC marshals and watched by police with dogs.

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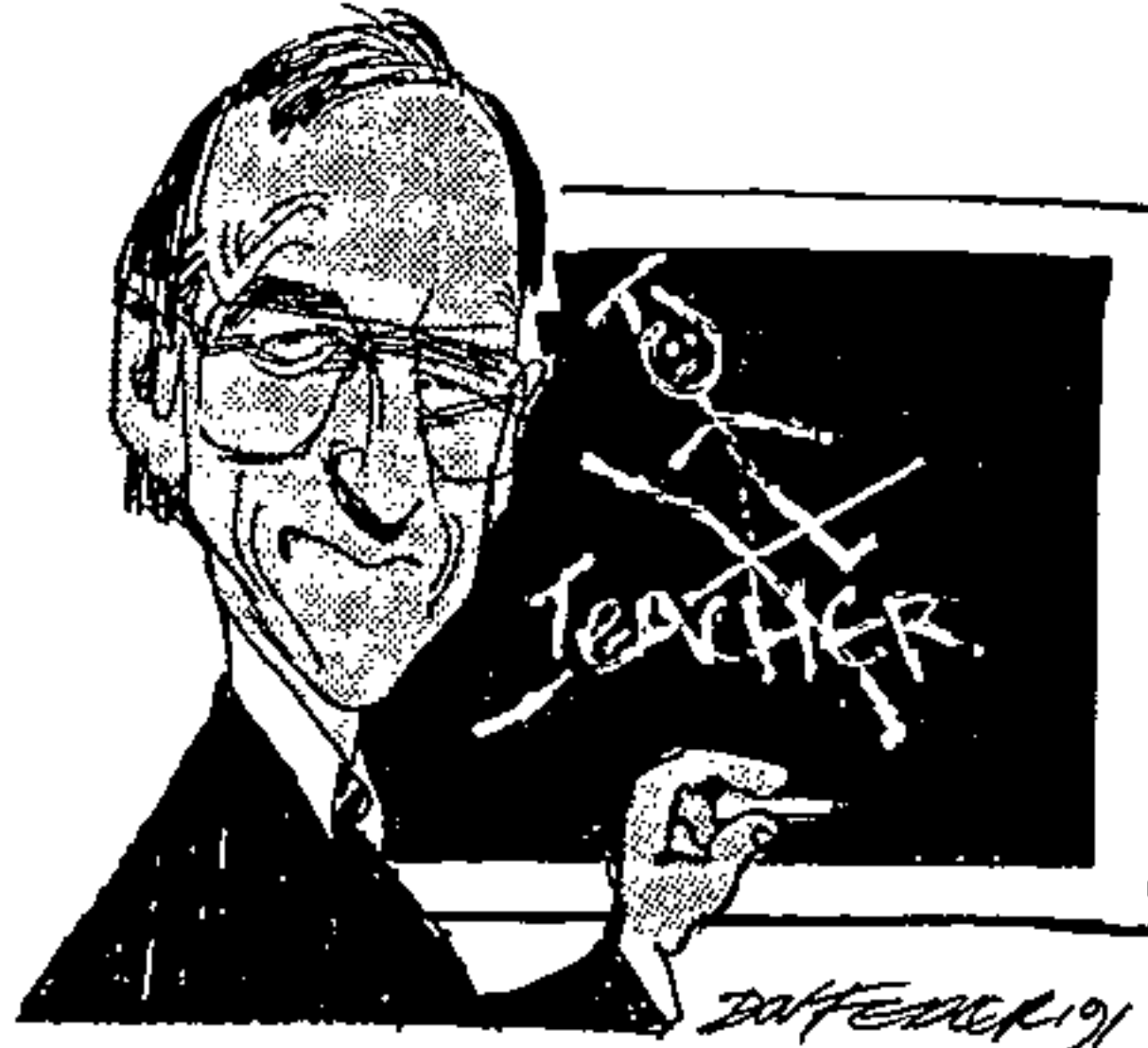


FM 8/3/91

# AL GOES ON

met and made its recommendation — they definitely want college councils to decide on who they can teach (which means admitting black students), but with the proviso that interim funding is provided for black students.

Colleges of education presently fall under



the province, which basically means they will only get enough money for the white students they have. To bypass "own affairs" funding, the Natal council wants the colleges to be placed in the tertiary sector and get funds directly from central government like the universities and technikons, or receive interim additional funding until there is one education ministry.

The question of rationalisation is a matter of perception. The Natal council sees it as optimum use of existing staff and facilities, not necessarily cut-backs, which once again would mean opening doors to all student teachers.

Clase's department could not say this week how many of the other advisory bodies had submitted recommendations, but most are expected to be in line with Natal, which could well mean the end of whites-only teacher training if the "own affairs" funding problem can be worked out — which it obviously can, if there is the political will to do it.

Meanwhile, perhaps the State President himself should insist on an end to the bungling. So far, his government's handling of education has been a stain on his reformist record.

EXILES FM 8/3/91

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## NO YELLOW RIBBONS

The first large batch of exiles gets back on Thursday to a chaotic reception — and the ANC has admitted that not all exiles or political prisoners will be home by the April

FM 8/3/91

330

30 deadline it demanded of government.

The repatriation of exiles and release of political prisoners has become a nightmare. Matthew Phosa, a member of the ANC's negotiations working group, believes a major obstacle will be removed this Friday with a *Government Gazette* notice, drafted jointly by the ANC and government, indemnifying those ANC members who have undergone military training.

Phosa says this will "cater for more than 80% of our people and make it easier for them to come home."

As late as Friday last week there was ANC confusion about how many people would be returning in the first batch — 110 and 150 were two estimates. Home Affairs Minister Gene Louw said on Tuesday he believed 108 exiles would be returning.

The *FM* found that the ANC and government have both been remarkably inefficient. The Department of Justice says it has indemnified 2 092 people but most are partial indemnities. Louw says 2 874 travel documents have been issued by his department and it is processing another 3 370. However, the ANC says it has submitted only 3 500 indemnification applications.

No one could explain the discrepancy in figures. Theoretically, a returning exile cannot be issued with a travel document without receiving indemnity. Judging by the figures, Home Affairs is issuing more travel documents than those who have applied for indemnity.

No one seems certain of how many exiles there are. The ANC has used a figure of 40 000. Phosa now disputes that, saying he believes the real figure is between 15 000 and 20 000 — not all of whom want to return. Louw says vaguely that the number could be between 10 000 and 60 000 "but may end up being between 10 000 and 20 000."

The *FM* reported three weeks ago (February 15) that 1 781 people had been indemnified — which indicates that the Justice Department is indemnifying about 100 exiles a week.

Let us assume there are about 20 000 exiles and 5 000 political prisoners, detainees and political trialists. This would mean more than 3 000 indemnifications each week, if government is to meet the deadline set in the Pretoria Minute for having all exiles home, and political prisoners released, by April 30.

Phosa says that, though not all exiles will have returned home by April, most will be home this year.

Those who return face an uncertain future. A spokesperson for the National Coordinating Committee for the Repatriation of SA Exiles (NCCR) tells the *FM* they

have "very temporary accommodation for a few days for all who return, thereafter they will be sent on to their families or alternative accommodation will have to be found."

Khosi Gxagxisa, a member of the ANC assisting the NCCR, blames the chaos on government tardiness. He says it is hoped a second batch of exiles will return two weeks after the first but the ANC has no idea of who or how many could be returning.

Justice Department spokesman Johan Grobler says there are two categories of indemnification: temporary indemnity for people not yet permanently allowed into SA; and full indemnity.

A third agreement covers unconditional releases from prison (which is not indemnification, because people cannot be indemnified against criminal convictions that have already taken place.)

Grobler says government does not know how many political prisoners are in jail, despite previously estimating that there are 600. He adds they have no figures on how many prisoners have been convicted under security legislation.

"Guidelines will be applied to persons as they apply for indemnity," Grobler says.

Gxagxisa says government's failure to grant the UN High Commission on Refugees permission to repatriate exiles has resulted in enormous funding problems, because most donor governments are tying their grants to loans to the commission.

These issues — the release of political prisoners and return of exiles — have been

held by the ANC as major obstacles to further negotiations. But neither side has covered itself in glory in expediting matters and a tacit agreement not to let administrative problems hamper progress might be already in force.

*Charlene Smith*



*Jubilation at Jan Smuts as the mass return of ANC cadres begins*

# THE FIRST WELCOMING

W/Week 8/3-14/3/11  
By EDDIE KOCH

(330)

Joe Diamond walked out of the Jan Smuts Airport customs hall at 3.07pm on Thursday afternoon, smiled broadly, raised his fist in the air and shouted "Amandla".

Diamond — who left his Port Elizabeth home in 1963 at the age of 20 — was first off the plane bringing the first large batch of returning exiles. The arrival of the plane with 110 refugees signalled optimism that the April 30 deadline set by the government and the African National Congress will be met and constitutional negotiations will proceed.

As the refugees filed through the arrivals hall, they were greeted by jubilant men and women in scenes of intense joy. The refugees were whisked to an open-air platform on the first floor of the airport building, where they met 1 500 ANC supporters who had arrived to welcome them home.

A guard of honour was formed by senior ANC officials, including Alfred Nzo, Andrew Mlangeni, South African Communist Party general-secretary Joe Slovo and the South African Council of Churches general-secretary Frank Chikane.

ANC official Dr Pravain Nalcker said he was absolutely delighted to be home. "It is fantastic to be back. We have no regrets about doing what we did. We did a good job to the best of our abilities. Our struggle has reached a new stage and we will do our best to take that further."

From the airport the arrivals were taken by a fleet of chartered taxis to a Roman Catholic church in Kensington where an official reception ceremony had been arranged.

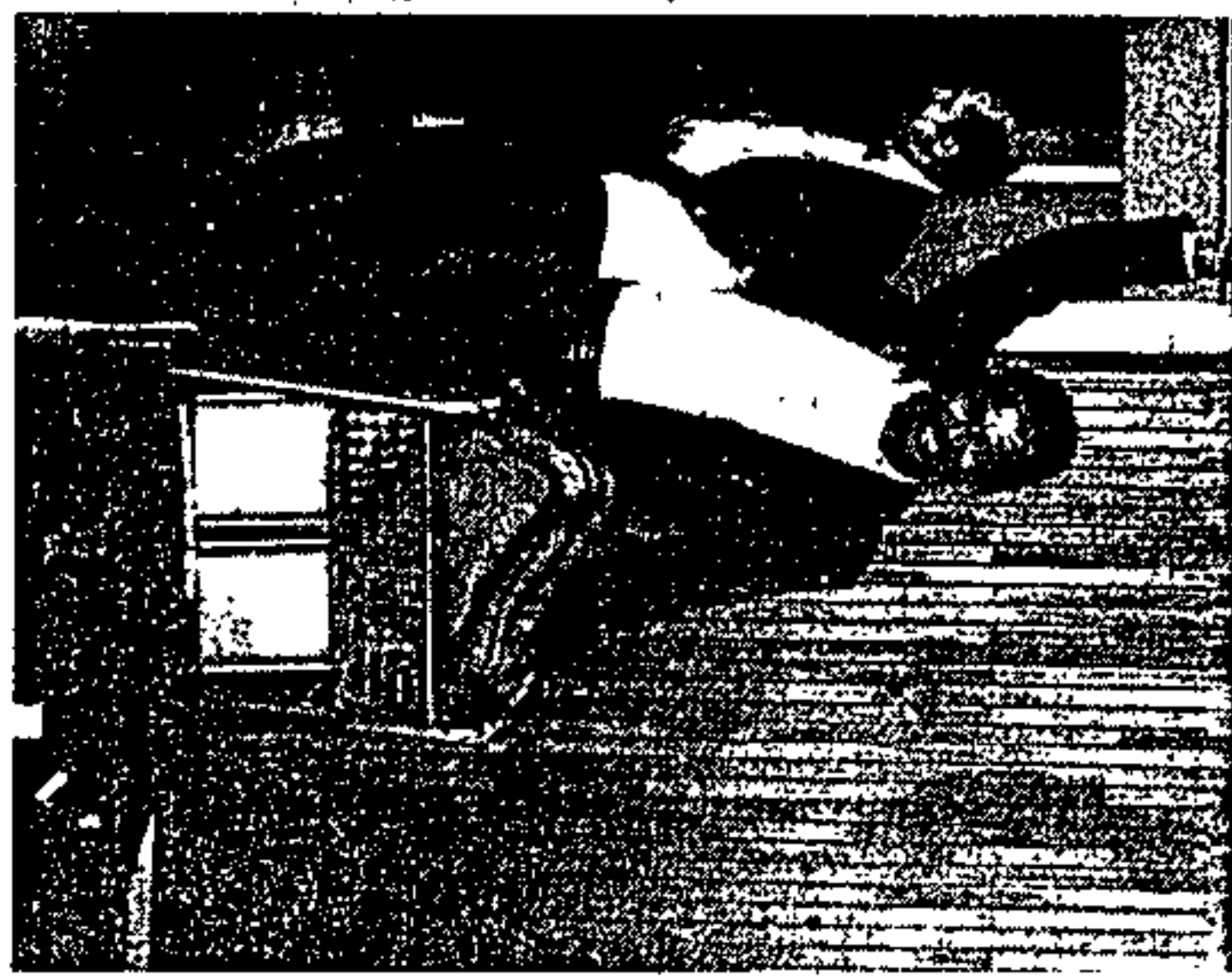
Earlier in the day, there had been occasional skirmishes with police and their dogs as people waited outside the airport for the plane to arrive.

● To PAGE 2



Jubilation: The ANC's Joe Slovo embraces an old friend. Behind him, Alfred Nzo

Pictures: KEVIN CARTER and JUSTIN SHOLK



First man into the concourse, Joe Diamond, home after 28 years



# The waiting is over as exiles return

W/maul 8/3-14/3/91

330

●From PAGE 1

The police had banned the display of banners, an order which was disobeyed. A well-staffed first-aid medical crew had to attend to people injured by the dogs.

The crowd converged inside and around the airport building to welcome the refugees. Yet some were uncertain whether their relatives would be among the arrivals.

Jemina Phadi (72) was waiting hopefully for her younger brother, Jacob, whom she had last seen in 1977. Phadi said Jacob could not write to them because police used to harass his parents and he feared that letters from him would worsen their situation. Jacob's parents died without his knowledge.

Phadi said she had heard about the return of the refugees on television.

"I have been wondering whether Jacob is alive. I always thought that he would come back."

*The Weekly Mail* referred Phadi to African National Congress officials at the airport to ascertain Jacob's position. The officials advised her to contact the organisation's head office in Sauer Street, Johannesburg.

Selina Mahlangu did not know whether her grandson, Albert, would come back. He fled the country in June 1977 and has been to Ghana, Russia and Europe.

The Mahlangu family was at least happy because they knew Albert was alive since he had kept in touch through letters.

Mahlangu said: "I'm very happy Albert is coming home. Even if he does not come, I'll be happy to see other sons. I'll know that the sons are coming back."

**CHOLA CHIMBANO** in Lusaka reports that as the exiles boarded a chartered Zambian plane yesterday morning — carrying only a few clothes and radios — there was great excitement.

Happiness at coming home, however, was tinged by insecurity and fear. Nearly 200 ANC members gathered in the foyer of Lusaka's international airport, singing songs and waving ANC flags to bid farewell to their colleagues.

Those leaving hurriedly checked their names against a list and kissed their friends and comrades goodbye before boarding the plane. Most said they were pleased to be going home,

but did not hope for much when they were there.

"I don't feel too happy to be going back home," said Johannes Mokgatle. "I'm not satisfied because FW de Klerk is still in power."

"And as long as he is there, South Africa remains undemocratic and there is no place for us in the running of the country — which is what we have been fighting for."

Thirty-two year old Zangani Makandi said: "I don't have the words to express how happy I am to be going back to my family. But there is nothing waiting for us except the struggle."

Some returnees, like 67-year-old Ben Baartman who had been in exile since 1959, doubted they would be able to trace their families.

Many of the exiles said they hoped the ANC would find them schooling. Most had been working in the organisation's offices and few were sent to school.

"Things will be different for these people. Once they are home, they are on their own and no one will take special responsibility as had been done in exile," commented one ANC official.



## NEWS



# It's home, S

**HUNTER ARMY AIRFIELD** (Georgia). — The first of more than 500 000 American troops sent to the Gulf to evict Iraq from Kuwait touched down on United States soil just after 7am yesterday to a small but tumultuous welcome home.

While a school band played the army anthem, *As the Caissons go Rolling Along*, Brigadier-General Terry Scott, assistant commander of the army's 24th Infantry Division, stepped off a C-141 transport plane and into the arms of his wife and two daughters.

He was followed by 103 other members of the 24th Infantry stationed at nearby Fort Stewart.

At a short ceremony General Scott said: "I'd like to tell the American people how much we appreciate your support, your prayers and your confidence during these past seven months. You have been our inspiration."

Just over 100 family members stood on the tarmac for the welcome here, one man in a wheelchair wearing his American Legion hat.

## 5 000 daily

As the transport aircraft taxied to the airport's ramp, a large American flag was hoisted through a hatch in the cockpit.

Earlier, Defence Secretary Mr Dick Cheney said the Pentagon hoped to bring back 5 000 soldiers daily until all were home.

Defence Department spokesman Mr Pete Williams said 14 500 troops would be brought home in the first few days and the 21 US prisoners released by Iraq could arrive at Andrews Air Force Base near Washington as early as tomorrow.

Mr Cheney and other senior administration officials have made it clear the US would not leave a large contingent of ground troops in the region, but Mr Cheney expected the US naval presence would be beefed up above its pre-war levels.

There are more than 100 US warships in the Gulf, the Red Sea and the northern Indian Ocean. That number will be reduced sharply, but probably will far above the five or six ships the Navy previously had in the Gulf. — Sapa-Reuter.



**Air Force pilot Lieutenant-Colonel Carl van Pelt embraces his children Matthew, 6, and Libby, 5, after arriving at Langley Air Force Base, Virginia. Lieutenant-Colonel Van Pelt is an F-15 fighter pilot with the First Tactical Fighter Wing.**



**Angie Swiney welcomes home her husband Mike at Fort Stewart, Georgia. Mike was part of a contingent of the 24th Infantry Division that returned from the Gulf.**



# weet home!



From Sefako Nyaka  
Weekend Argus  
Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG.** — The African National Congress's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), came to town this week — legally.

A fleet of minibuses and scores of buses with lights flashing and hooters blaring, took the 94 exiles — among them MK commanders, commissars and combatants — to the Catholic Revival Centre in Kensington, Johannesburg.

MK commander Mr Oupa Makanda, 35, said he came home with mixed feelings after 11 years in exile.

"I am saddened by the bloodshed in the country, but am happy to be back. I would have been happier if all our comrades were back in the country," said the former student from Mabopane outside Pretoria.

However, Mr Makanda remained optimistic.

"Our people will shape the future of this country," he said.

There was singing and crying when the exiles eventually met their relatives and friends.

## Bitten by dogs

Four supporters, who had gathered at the airport to welcome the exiles, were bitten by police dogs during scuffles when the exiles appeared on a balcony at the terminal to wave to the thousands of African National Congress supporters below.

At the Revival Centre, ANC secretary-general Mr Alfred Nzo told a packed hall that the ceremony represented an important victory for those forces inside South Africa fighting for radical change.

"It is certainly a day of joy for our organisation and especially the families and relatives."

ANC executive member Mr Jackie Selebi criticised the government's announcement that it was not going to provide accommodation, money, jobs or handouts to exiles.

Home Affairs Minister Mr Gene Louw said earlier that exiles should not expect preferential treatment from the government on their return home because sanctions had brought the country to its knees.



Exile Mr Amot Gono, 44, left, and an unidentified companion greet well-wishers at Jan Smuts Airport.



The African National Congress's Mr Joe Slovo shaking hands with an exile who returned to South Africa.

## Doors open for exiles

Weekend Argus  
Correspondent

**THE** government prepared the way this week for 80 percent of political exiles to return to South Africa.

This has opened the floodgates for the bulk of the estimated 40 000 exiles eager to return.

So far only a trickle of exiles have returned.

The mass return of exiles was provided for in an announcement in the Government Gazette in which the government created a further category of people who could obtain indemnity.

This category covers mainly members of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the ANC's armed wing, who received military training up to noon on October 8 last year, the cutoff date for indemnity announced last year.



# Exiles recall s and death

330  
Sowetan  
11/3/91

"THE thought of dying out there in the wilderness was so constant in my mind.

"In fact, I should have been the one to die first, not my husband," said Mrs Mirriam Seabe (68) yesterday, two days after she and her son Duncan returned to South Africa from 28 years of exile in Zambia.

Duncan was only six months old when his father Mr James Seabe took all his worldly belongings and his family across the border into Botswana.

Leaning against the bare wall of her sister Mrs Doris Phetoe's matchbox house in Tokoza, Mrs Seabe said: "My husband was a teacher. He resigned in protest when Verwoerd introduced Bantu Education in 1954.

By THEMBA MOLEFE

"For the ensuing years until 1963 he was 'underground'. The system was intent on eliminating black dissent.

"When the 90-day detention without trial law came into effect he had had enough and so we left South Africa."

Mr Seabe died from cancer in Lusaka in 1987. His wife was shocked.

"I should have died during the first months in Botswana because I was so sick when we left South Africa. I didn't think I would survive, what with a newborn baby."

Her son, however, accepted his father's death as part of the scourge that is life in exile.

Duncan said: "We

were surrounded by death in Lusaka. As a pathologist I saw many of our people die out there.

"People died because medical facilities were lacking. No, they were consumed by depression; the thought that they may not return to their motherland was too much on many a comrade's heart."

The Seabes, now an extended family of five - Duncan has a Zambian wife, Fany, and two children, Gwen and Stompie - want to put their lives in order.

## School

Mrs Seabe says she is looking for a house and a job. She worked in the ANC's nursery school in Lusaka.

Duncan has an appointment with the ANC's education desk in Johannesburg today. "I might land a job as I also hold an education diploma from London," he said."

Many of the 94 exiles who landed at Jan Smuts on Thursday were in high spirits albeit wary of giving Press interviews.

Luyolo Nyovane is 21



Mrs Mirriam Seabe ... back after 28 years in exile. Picture by VUSI MANYONI.



# adness

Michael (14), Nanu (5) and Percy (9), who were born in Zambia where their mother Lydia Moale has been exile since 1969, step onto South African soil for the first time. They were among the first group of 94 exiles who returned home last Thursday. Pic by PATTY MOENG.



years old. He left his Emndeni, Soweto, home in 1987 and until about three months ago lived in an ANC camp in Angola.

Yesterday a thanksgiving service in his honour was held at the St Matthews Anglican Church in Emdeni.

On Saturday he spent

part of the afternoon at a hair salon and between the shampooing and drying said: "I'm loyal to the ANC and am not sure whether I should grant an interview."

"But my main aim is to get back to school, finish my matric and go to university," Nyovane

said.

Now his family is waiting patiently for the return of Luyolo's brother Tennyson (25) who is in exile in Tanzania.

Ms Lydia Moale (32) of Rockville, Soweto was visibly excited on Saturday.

"Oh, I'm going shop-

ping and might be out the whole day."

She left the country in 1969 and returned on Thursday with Percy (13), Nanu (5) and Michael (14).

Percy said: "It's good to be here although it is the first time we see South Africa today."



# Fight is on to find jobs as exiles return

Mitchell said: "No promises were

**PATRICK BULGER**

"Our concern, however, is that those without education will not get jobs. It is a very tense situation. We are asking business and government to look at all people as potential employees."

## 330 Showdown looming over repatriation

They say government's delay is hampering their efforts to bring back the exiles. In

**PATRICK BULGER**

He said the NCCR wanted a meeting with government to get an answer on UNHCR involvement. "Our concern is that if this process is drawn out, the suffering of the exiles will just be extended."

[illegible]



day March 11 1991

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A showdown is looming between the government and repatriation officials charged with overseeing the return of South Africa's exiles before April 30.

# Showdown looms over exiles' return

Cart Profit  
11/3/91  
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Church leaders head-

ing the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African exiles (NCCR) have prepared a memorandum demanding that the government decide on whether the Geneva-based UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) will be invited to arrange the exiles' return.

A UNHCR mission invited to South Africa last month by the government left without being told whether the UNHCR would be allowed to oversee the repatriation programme.

Church leaders meeting President F W de Klerk later this week will raise the issue in an attempt to get an answer.

They say the government's delay is hampering their efforts to bring back the exiles. In particular the programme is hamstrung by an acute shortage of funds that could be eased by UNHCR involvement.

The exiles' right to return by April 30 is a major precondition for the start of constitutional negotiations.

Meanwhile, the first exiles to return to South Africa, who arrived last week, have been given a one-off payment of R300 each.

But there is growing concern about the lack of job prospects for them.

Repatriation officials aligned with the ANC, which supports sanctions, have held meetings with US business representatives in an attempt to get jobs for the returning exiles.

American Chamber of Commerce (Amcham) executive director Mr Wayne Mitchell said at the weekend that NCCR officials had been involved in talks with Amcham about job prospects.

"Our industrial relations committee has been looking at the matter over the past few months with the ANC, the PAC, the SACP

and the SA Council of Churches (SACC)," Mr Mitchell said.

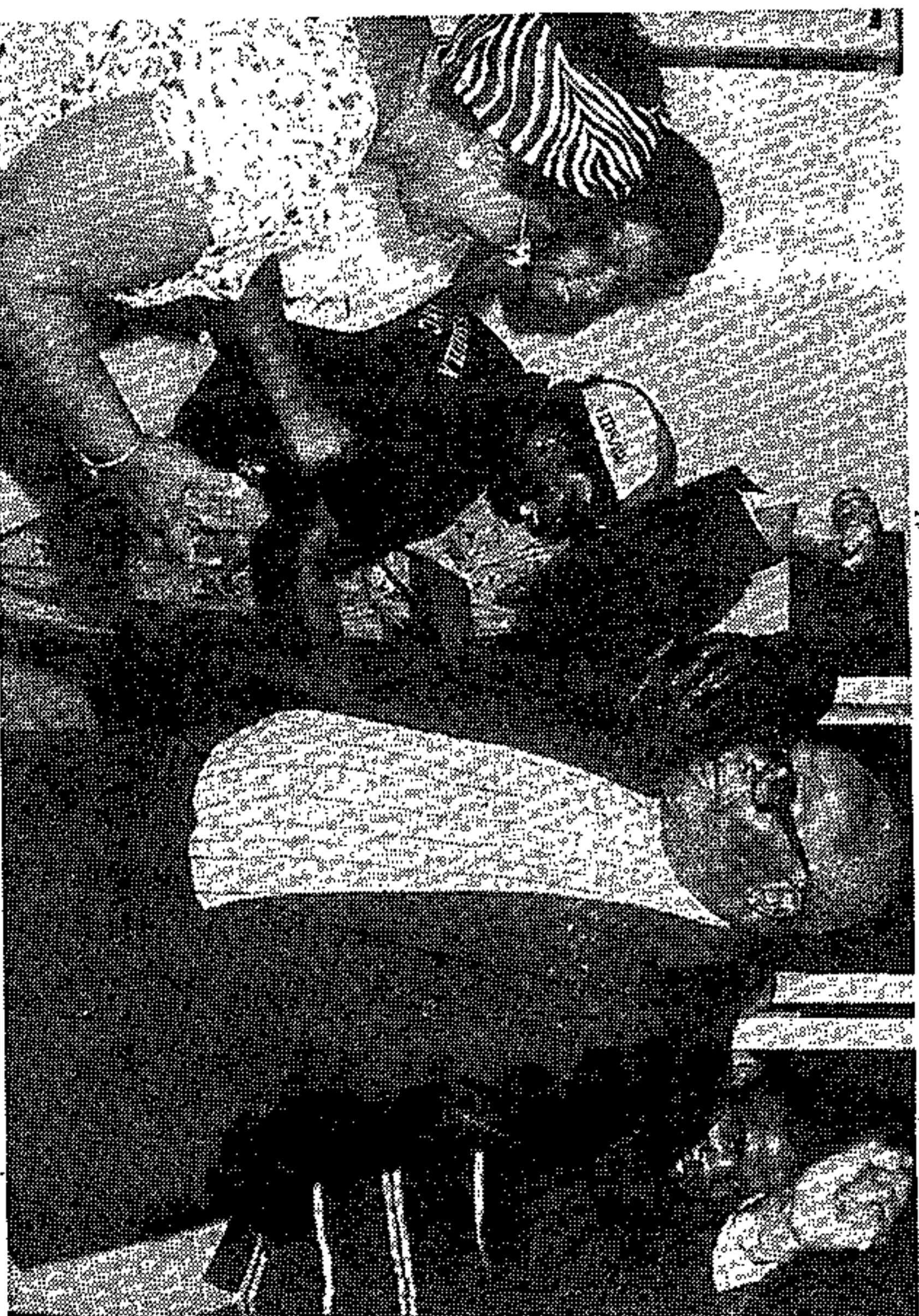
SACC general-secretary the Rev Frank Chikane recently addressed US businessmen and a number of projects were identified.

Mr Mitchell said: "No promises were made. Companies will have to make their own choices on the issue."

The NCCR has set up an employment task force and is approaching companies in an attempt to get jobs.

A spokesman said the response so far had been positive. He did not elaborate.

"Our concern, however, is that those without education will not get jobs. It is a very tense situation. We are asking business and the government to look at all people as potential employees and to start assisting with on-the-job training," he said.



**HOME AT LAST . . .** Mr Ben "Koppie" Baardman, of Zweletemba, was among the first group of rank-and-file ANC exiles to return to the Western Cape on Saturday. He was served with a banning order in 1959 and has been in exile since then, living mainly in Lusaka. Ninety returnees came into South Africa last week and four of them — Mr Baardman, Ms Thanni Ngwevela of Langa, her baby Lindiwe, and Mr Enoch Faas, 28, of Victoria West — returned to a tumultuous welcome at D F Malan airport on Saturday.

Picture: BENNY GOOL



# Bid to control SA entry, residence, departure

CAPE TOWN — A Bill providing for the control of entry of people into South Africa, their residence in the country and their departure from it was published in Parliament on Saturday.

The Aliens Control Bill, introduced by Minister of Home Affairs Gene Louw, amends and consolidates five current Acts.

Among its provisions are:

- The Minister is granted the power to exempt certain categories of prohibited persons from the restrictions on them.
- The categories of prohibited people are reviewed.
- Certain contraventions of the

Arms and Ammunitions Act, 1969, are included in a schedule attached to the Bill as offences which may cause deportation.

- Maximum penalties for offences are increased to adapt them to the current value of money.

Clause 38 of the Bill states the Minister may, at his discretion, exempt any person from being prohibited because he or she had left South Africa permanently under a permit granted by the Director-General of Home Affairs.

In terms of clause 41, the Minister may issue a temporary permit to a prohibited person to

enter and live in South Africa for the purpose of, and subject to any other conditions, mentioned in it.

Provisional permits may also be granted to certain prohibited people.

Other clauses provide that:

- People who enter South Africa illegally can be fined up to R20 000 or jailed for up to five years, or both.
- People falling under the "prohibited category" include those who could become a burden to the State because of infirmity of body and mind or because of insufficient funds to support themselves and their depen-

dants; those who, from information received from a government or diplomatic channels, are deemed by the Minister to be undesirable inhabitants or visitors to South Africa; those who have been convicted in any country of a contravention of currency control regulations; and those suffering from any such contagious, communicable or other disease or virus as may be prescribed.

- People convicted of certain offences can be deported.

● Contravention of section 39 (1) (h to m) of the Arms and Ammunition Act (No 75 of 1969) can lead to deportation. — Sapa.

## Anglo denies talks with ANC on jobs for exiles

Anglo American had never held talks with the ANC or any other political organisation regarding the employment of returning exiles, spokesman James Duncan said yesterday.

He was responding to a report that ANC officials had held talks with Anglo American in a bid to secure jobs for their returning members.

Mr Duncan was quoted as saying the company would be "happy to assist with job

placements"

Mr Duncan conceded that Anglo had discussed the matter with a number of intermediaries, some of whom might have been representing the ANC.

ANC spokesman Aziz Pahad said yesterday that the ANC had contacted a number of companies and employers to ask them to consider employing returning exiles. — Political Staff.

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# SA 'should work with UN'

**OBJECTIONS** to the presence of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in South Africa to help with the repatriation of exiles were old and in-creasingly irrelevant, the US am-bassador to South Africa, Mr. William Swing, said yesterday.

Speaking at a Cape Town Press Club lunch, he said it was possible that in a few years time South Africa would be doing more business at UN offices in New York and Geneva than in many national capitals.

"Whether the UN is yet ready for a grand re-entry of South Africa through the front door remains to be seen. But there are other routes into the UN system which could be explored now."

One such example is co-operation with the UNHCR on the repatriation of South African exiles. No one disputes that the UNHCR can mount this operation at the least cost to the South African taxpayers. Objection to a UNHCR presence on the grounds that this would somehow infringe South African sovereignty is an old, increasingly irrelevant argument," he said.

South Africa would also reap substantial diplomatic, economic and scientific benefits should it choose to adhere to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, Mr Swing said.

"This may well be a landmark year in US-South African relations and in South Africa's ties with the rest of the world."

The confluence of global, regional and domestic trends had never been as favourable as now for a successful transition to democracy in South Africa, Mr Swing said.

Relations between the US and South Africa were influenced and shaped by wider world events and South Africa's isolation was ending due, in part, to geo-political shifts on other continents. One such development was the worldwide demise of communism.

"We believe South Africa can be a success story and that it will vindicate many commonly-held beliefs and views about promoting human rights, prosperity and economic justice. Success stories of this kind are becoming

less rare and will invariably find US support.

"We maintain a strong interest in promoting a peaceful, successful transition in South Africa," Mr Swing said.

Referring to South Africa as a regional power, Mr Swing said Southern Africa had the greatest potential for development of any region in Africa. If, however, South Africa was removed from the equation, that promise disappeared.

"Our policy goal has long been to help build a reliable regional framework in Southern Africa. We have recognised for some time the importance of dealing with South Africa in its regional and African context." — Sapa

# ANC launches campaign for constituent assembly

By Kaizer Nyatumba  
Political Staff

The African National Congress and its alliance partners yesterday launched a signature campaign to demand a constituent assembly and an interim government.

Leaders of the ANC, the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) and the SA Communist Party yesterday told a press conference in Johannesburg that a national door-to-door campaign, during which alliance members would "visit every home in South Africa to collect signatures", would go ahead on March 23 and 24.

The campaign would demonstrate "the major divide" between ANC and Government on a constituent assembly and interim government.

SACP secretary-general Joe Slovo said the alliance was worried that Government leaders said contradictory things when addressing the international community and "when they speak to their tribe".

He referred to President de Klerk's speech before the Maitland by-election that "the NP would block any new constitution which it did not like".

"The purpose is to show that we want a constitution accept-

able to the majority of our people, and not to the NP."

Joint rallies "to launch the campaign on the ground" will be staged by the tripartite alliance on March 21.

A statement by the alliance said the Government rejected a constituent assembly because it feared the participation of the masses in deciding the future.

It was afraid the people would elect a constituent assembly which would produce a constitution in conflict with the National Party's vision.

"The people of South Africa have never contributed to the drawing up of a constitution in our country. All South Africans must be active participants," the joint statement said.

The Government should not be in control of the process of transition.

Asked what the envisaged interim government's composition would be, ANC internal leader Walter Sisulu said the ANC wanted the involvement not only of the ANC and the Government but of other parties and organisations as well.

The alliance leadership said the Government's offer of a "super Cabinet" in response to the demands for a constituent assembly and an interim government was inadequate.

## UNHCR can help bring back exiles - US ambassador

CAPE TOWN — The view that South African sovereignty would be infringed if the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was present in the country to help with the repatriation of exiles, was yesterday described as irrelevant.

Speaking at a Cape Town Press Club lunch, the US ambassador to South Africa, William Swing, said that in a few years South Africa might be doing more business at UN offices in New York and Geneva than in many national capitals.

"Whether the UN is yet ready for a grand re-entry of South Africa through the front door remains to be seen. But there are other routes into the UN system which could be explored now," said Mr Swing.

"One such example is co-operation with the UNHCR on the repatriation of South African exiles. No one disputes that the UNHCR can mount this operation at the least cost to the South African taxpayers.

"Objection to a UNHCR presence on grounds that this would infringe South African sovereignty is an old, increasingly irrelevant argument."

South Africa would also reap substantial diplomatic, economic and scientific benefits should it choose to adhere to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.



said member of Parliament could have contributed to public disturbance, disorderliness or public violence; if not, why not; if so, why was only the member of Parliament for Claremont arrested and removed from the area by the police officer concerned?

*Answered 12/3/91*

B302E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) to (3)

It has in the meantime come to my attention and I have established that a case docket regarding the matter has been submitted to the Attorney-General for a decision. In view of this, the matter is thus *sub judice*, and I can unfortunately not make available any further information in this regard at this stage.

†Brig J F BOSMAN: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I would just like to know whether he is not considering any serious action against the policeman who released the hon member for Claremont. [Interjections.]

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Mr Speaker, that information is also *sub judice*.

New questions:

ANC/SAP: road blocks

\*1. Mr A A B BRUWER asked the Minister of Law and Order:† *Answered 12/3/91*

Whether members of the ANC dressed in their uniforms have operated or are operating together with members of the South African Police at road blocks; if so, (a) why, (b) in terms of what statutory provisions and/or regulations and (c) who granted permission for it?

B350E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

No, (a) to (c) Fall away.

†Mr A A B BRUWER: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, is he aware of the fact that on occasion ANC members in uniform operated at a road-block in the Phalaborwa vicinity? If so, does it have his approval?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, on 1 February 1991 the SA Police set up road-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

blocks on the Phalaborwa/Mica road and the Phalaborwa/Gravelotte road for the purpose of informing members and supporters of the ANC that a march that had been planned through the White residential area of Phalaborwa had been cancelled.

*Answered 12/3/91*

Uniformed members of the ANC arrived at the road-blocks. They did not operate with the police, but informed members and supporters of the ANC who were on their way to Phalaborwa, that the march had been cancelled. At most there were two ANC members present. They did not in any way meddle or interfere with the duties the police were performing at the road-block.

The question, or the supplementary question as it has now been put, was not whether there were ANC members present. The question, as printed on the Question Paper, was whether ANC members operated together with members of the SA Police at the road blocks on that day.

†Mr A A B BRUWER: Mr Speaker, further arising from the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, I would like to ask him whether, should a similar situation arise where uniformed AWP members act on such an occasion, they would follow the same procedure.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the ANC members who were present did not interfere with the work of the SA Police. If the AWP also want to assist in keeping their own people under control and if they will not interfere with the work of the police they will similarly be allowed to do so.

†Adv S C JACOBS: Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I want to ask him to tell us what the Pretoria Minute stipulates in respect of ANC members who operate in uniform and what he as Deputy Minister is doing to prevent these specific cases.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the Pretoria Minute is a public document. The hon member can himself look up what it stipulates. [Interjections.]

Meat brought into RSA *Answered 12/3/91*

\*2. Mr A A B BRUWER asked the Minister of Trade and Industry and Tourism:† *Answered 12/3/91*  
Whether any meat was brought into the Republic through the agency of his Department

during the past six months; if so, (a) what quantity, (b) from where, (c) when and (d) what was the part played by his Department in this connection?

B353E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND TOURISM:† *Answered 12/3/91*

Since the official import statistics for the time period referred to have not been released yet, the information requested in (a), (b) and (c) is not available at this stage. Regarding part (d) of the question, namely, the Department of Trade and Industry's role in the matter, the position is that up to 31 December 1990 import permits were issued only on recommendation of the Department of Agriculture. As from 1 January 1991 applications for import permits are considered and recommended by a committee consisting of representatives of the Meat Board, Department of Agriculture and Department of Trade and Industry. The Meat Board acts as convener of this committee. The following import permits for meat were issued over the past six months: beef R43,6 million, pork R23 million, mutton and goat meat R5 million and offal R17 million.

†Mr A A B BRUWER: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to know from him whether the Meat Board has been fully informed about the whole matter.

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the permits which have been issued thus far have not necessarily all been used over the years. I think the liaison which now exists after the disruption that occurred, the liaison between agriculture, the Department of Trade and Industry and the Meat Board is satisfactory for the future. I believe there will be no further disruption.

Certain organizations: SAP assistance

\*3. Mr J H MOMBBERG asked the Minister of Law and Order:† *Answered 12/3/91*

(1) Whether, over the past 10 years, any section of the South African Police has directly or indirectly given any financial or organizational support to certain organizations, whose names have been furnished to the Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, (a) which section of the Police, (b) to which of these organizations and (c) to what extent;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? *Answered 12/3/91*

B365E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) and (2)

I refer the hon member to the State President's oral reply to Question 1 in the House of Assembly on 5 March 1991 which I consider to be sufficient.

SA exiles: State funds *330*

\*4. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

Whether any State funds have been or are to be made available to assist with the return or resettlement of South African exiles; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is the amount involved, (b) for what specific purposes will it be used and (c) who will be responsible for administering these funds? *Answered 12/3/91*

B368E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

The hon member is referred to my media release of 5 March 1991, a copy of which I lay upon the Table.

*Media release by Mr Gene Louw, MP Minister of Home Affairs during a media conference regarding the repatriation of South African returnees*

*Embargo: 11:30 on 5 March 1991*

*Check against delivery*

With regard to the repatriation of South African returnees I have to refer to a press release on 27 December 1990, by my colleague, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee. It was announced at the time, inter alia, that I had appointed a senior official of the Department of Home Affairs to coordinate the repatriation of South African returnees, within the parameters of government involvement, and to promote their reintegration into the South African society. The appointee had also been empowered to act as liaison officer between government departments and non-governmental bodies involved in the repatriation of returnees. His further duties are to identify possible problem areas concerning the returnees and to bring these

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



to the attention of the appropriate government department.

A considerable degree of progress has since been made especially in the areas of sincere and open communication and co-operation between government departments, the NCCCR headed by Dr Frank Chikane, senior officials of the ANC and other interested parties. On the government's side an interdepartmental working group has been established to ensure close co-operation and co-ordination on the executive levels and to assess the repatriation situation on a continual basis. Ports of entry have been identified and equipped to deal efficiently and expeditiously with arriving returnees and the Department of Home Affairs is in the process of issuing extraordinary travel certificates to returnees who are not in possession of national passports or other suitable travel documents.

The main problem regarding the planning for the return of these people is that there is no definite indication of how many so-called exiles will return and when they will return. Up to this moment 5 967 applications have been received and this figure includes approximately 2 600 dependants. To date 2 874 extraordinary travel certificates have already been issued.

Ongoing discussions between representatives of the ANC and various government departments are taking place and appropriate arrangements have been made for the arrival of approximately 108 ANC affiliated returnees on 7 March 1991 to 13:00.

I am confident that the repatriation of returnees will soon gain momentum and trust that the present level of co-operation between the interested parties will continue. Five further flights have been arranged following at weekly intervals.

Many questions have been asked regarding the financial assistance the State is willing to give to the returnees. Three considerations must be taken into account:

Firstly, as already indicated the number of returnees is an unknown factor and therefore it is impossible to quantify the amount that will be needed. Secondly, it must be remembered that the vast majority of the returnees are South African citizens and they will therefore be entitled to normal state assistance and will be integrated in existing assistance programmes.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Thirdly, private institutions, welfare organisations and even other countries have indicated their willingness to contribute to the resettlement of the returnees. These factors must first be quantified before the question of additional state funds can even be considered.

Following representations in this regard, members of the South African Government recently had a meeting with a delegation of the UNHCR about the possible involvement of the UNHCR in the RSA in the repatriation of the returnees. The talks were frank and constructive and the matter has been submitted to the RSA Government for consideration and decision.

Issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs — Cape Town

Date: 5 March 1991

†Dr W J SNYMAN: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply I want to ask him whether those people returning who have lost their citizenship under section 17 of the South African Citizenship Act—that is, those who by now have been out of the country for longer than seven years—will be treated like ordinary alien citizens applying for citizenship, and whether the same requirements regarding health, in other words preconditions for contagious diseases, can be applied to them.

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I just want to mention that the majority of these people are South African citizens. The minority are not South African citizens, and if there is a case such as the hon member has referred to, that specific case, like other cases of South African citizens who lose their citizenship, will be treated on merit.

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: What is that meant to mean?

**Kwashange: residents assaulted**  
\*5. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether he has been informed of an incident on or about 12 February 1991 in which seven residents of Kwashange in Natal were allegedly assaulted; if not, why not; if so, (a) what do these residents allege happened and (b) what investigations are being made into the incident;

(2) whether the names of the policemen allegedly involved in the incident have been furnished to him; if not, why not; if so, what steps are being taken in regard to these policemen?

**Answer 12/3/91**  
B375E  
†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) The residents allege that on 13 February 1991 at approximately 00:30 a number of members of the South African Police searched houses in the Kwashanga black residential area, for unlicensed firearms.

During the Police action persons were allegedly assaulted and cash and other property stolen.

(b) Two charges of assault with the intent to do grievous bodily harm, seven charges of common assault and one charge of theft are being investigated.

(2) Yes.

Six members of the Force have been suspended from office and five special constables have been discharged.

**Certain person: arrest for alleged shooting**

\*6. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any action has been taken by the South African Police to arrest a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, in connection with the alleged shooting of four youths on or about 6 August 1990; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

**Answer 12/3/91**  
B379E  
The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) No, because the evidence available did not indicate that the person had acted unlawfully.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(2) Yes, on 6 August 1990 at 20:00 approximately 60 riotous persons threw stones at the person's residence and broke down the wire fence in front of his house. Because he allegedly feared for his life and that of his family and his property would be exposed to further damage, the evidence indicates that the person fired in self-defence.

Four persons were injured during the incident.

The matter was investigated and the case docket submitted to the Public Prosecutor who refused to institute a prosecution against any person.

**Tugela River: effluent pipeline**

\*7. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry: **Answer 12/3/91**

(1) Whether his Department has sanctioned the building of an effluent pipeline into the Tugela River for a certain company, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) when is this pipeline to be built, (b) where will the pipeline actually discharge the effluent into the river, (c) what will be the nature of the effluent and (d) how many litres of effluent will be discharged into the river on a daily basis;

(2) whether a study has been made of the possible effects this pipeline may have on the environment; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings of the study?

**Answer 12/3/91**  
B359E  
†The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY:

(1) Yes.

(a) The completed pipeline has been in use since December 1990.

(b) The point of discharge is downstream of the confluence of the Mandini and Tugela Rivers, approximately 200 metres upstream from the John Ross Bridge.

(c) The effluent contains pollutants mainly of organic origin.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



submitted for consideration, to the successor to the NTC, the South African Roads Board.

**Certain person appointed as attorney-general**

\*18. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, has been appointed as an attorney-general; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether this person's appointment relates to the Harms Commission of Inquiry; if so, (a) what was the extent of his involvement in the said Commission and (b) what is the (i) nature, (ii) extent and (iii) jurisdiction of the duties he has had to perform since the termination of the Harms Commission of Inquiry?

*Hansard 12/3/91* B462E

**THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:**

- (1) The person concerned has not been appointed, in terms of section 3(1) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977), by the State President as an Attorney-General for a specific area of jurisdiction. He, however, holds the rank of an Attorney-General with corresponding salary. Officially he is assigned to the personnel of the Attorney-General, Cape Town. It may be added that it is possible in terms of the Public Service Act, 1984 (Act 111 of 1984), and the Public Service Staff Code to promote a person out of adjustment on sufficient cause. In this case he was prevented from filling the vacancy of Attorney-General, Kimberley due to his service with the Harms Commission of Inquiry.
- (2) No. (a) and (b) fall away.

**Margit Rye: seizure**

\*19. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence: *Hansard 12/3/91*

- (1) Whether he ordered, authorized, and/or was informed in advance of, the recent seizure of a vessel named the *Margit Rye* by members of the South African Navy or any other members of the South African Defence Force from its berth at Durban docks; if so, (a)(i) why was the seizure ordered and (ii) who carried it out and (b)

on what authority was the order given to members of the Defence Force to seize this vessel;

- (2) whether any disciplinary steps have been taken arising from this matter; if not, why not; if so, what steps;
- (3) whether the *Margit Rye* has been the subject of any recent legal procedures involving the Defence Force; if so, what procedures?

*Hansard 12/3/91* B463E

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE:**

- (1) I became aware of the matter in a routine manner. My authorization was not expected as the responsibility rests with the SA Defence Force.
- (a) and (b) The seizure was ordered by an officer of the SA Defence Force who had the necessary authority and who acted on legal advice and in good faith.
- (2) No, as above.
- (3) Yes. Two civil actions were brought before the Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa. I am prepared to supply further information about this matter to the Honourable Member in confidence.

**Transkei Defence Force: amounts allocated**

\*20. Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether, in respect of Programme 3 of Vote 4 of the Estimates of Expenditure for the 1990-91 financial year, any amounts were allocated for the Transkei Defence Force; if so, (a) what amounts and (b) for what purpose;
- (2) whether any training or equipment is provided for the Transkei Defence Force, by the South African Defence Force, Armscor or any other South African body; if so, (a) what training or equipment and (b) by whom?

*Hansard 12/3/91* B464E

**THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:**

- (1) Yes
- (a) R467 543
- (b) The secondment of five members of

*Hansard 12/3/91* the South African Defence Force as pilots and air technical staff

- (2) I suggest that this question be put to the Minister of Defence.

**Walvis Bay: discussions**

\*21. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether the South African Government has received any request from the Government of Namibia to enter into discussions on the future of Walvis Bay; if so, what was the Government's response to this request; *Hansard 12/3/91*
- (2) whether the Government will take steps to initiate such discussions? B469E

**THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:**

- (1) and (2)
- A joint statement by the Governments of South Africa and Namibia was issued in Cape Town and in Windhoek on 28 February 1991 to the effect that the South African and Namibian Governments had agreed to meet in Cape Town on 14 March 1991 to commence with negotiations on the subject of Walvis Bay.

**UNHCR: return of exiles**

\*22. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs: 330

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 20 on 26 February 1991, the South African Government is considering extending an invitation to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees to play a role in connection with the return of exiles to South Africa; if so,
- (2) whether a decision has been reached in regard to this matter; if so, what is the decision? *Hansard 12/3/91* B470E

**THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:**

- (1) and (2) The matter is still receiving attention.

**Good Hope Teacher Training College**

\*23. Miss M SMUTS asked the Minister of Education and Training: *Hansard 12/3/91*

- (1) (a) When did the Good Hope Teacher Training College start functioning and (b) on what premises was it situated;
- (2) whether it was promised or intended that a proper campus be built for this college; if not, why not; if so, (a) when will it be built and (b) at what estimated cost;
- (3) how many students are studying at the college at present?

*Hansard 12/3/91* B471E

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:**

- (1) (a) January 1987. *Hansard 12/3/91*.
- (b) In buildings of the Eloxlweni Primary School in Khayelitsha.
- (2) Yes.
- (a) The planning of the new campus will be completed at the end of May 1991. The commencement of the building programme will depend on the availability of funds.
- (b) Approximately R9,5 million.
- (3) 771 fulltime and 110 part-time students (as on 7 March 1991).

**Strategic stockpiles: value**

\*24. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Trade and Industry and Tourism:

- What is the current value of the strategic stockpiles (a) owned and/or (b) financed by the State? *Hansard 12/3/91* B472E

**THE MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND TOURISM:**

The original objective of the stockpiling scheme of strategic commodities for general use, administered by the Department of Trade and Industry, was to give effect to the national stockpiling policy and strategy regarding identified commodities in order to promote the economic and security objectives of the RSA. The stockpiling scheme was established some 25 years ago, at a time of increasing threats of sanctions and boycotts against the RSA. The scheme comprised the build-up of stocks of essential strategic imported commodities to act as a buffer, should effect be given to such threats.

# Govt, ANC strike indemnity deal

GOVERNMENT and the ANC have reached an agreement that gives 80% of exiles — in particular trained members of the ANC's military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) — the automatic right to return to SA. *Day 13/3/91*

The breakthrough slashes the lengthy bureaucratic procedures required by the Justice Department, and gives thousands of exiles the right to return before the April 30 deadline.

ANC official Matthew Phosa, who serves on the joint ANC-government working group on the armed struggle and exiles, yesterday hailed the breakthrough as the most significant in this area since pre-negotiations talks began last year.

He said at least 80% of ANC members in exile would benefit.

In terms of the agreement, published in a Government Gazette last week, exiled

(330) PATRICK BULGER

ANC members who have undergone military training automatically qualify for indemnity. Previously, such training was an offence in terms of both the Terrorism and Internal Security Acts.

The law deemed "undergoing of specific training" as treason. This now falls away providing such training took place before October 8 last year.

Exiles now need only provide their names and state they are applying for indemnity in the military training category.

A Justice Department spokesman confirmed this. However, a trained member who had committed acts of sabotage in SA would still have to apply for individual indemnity in respect of that particular offence.



## The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

No, the four provincial administrations have no knowledge of an incident where a patient was refused admission to a hospital on grounds of race.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

*Own Affairs:*

## Medical waste

15. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Health Services:

Whether any changes were introduced in the 1990-91 financial year by hospitals under her control in the system used to dispose of medical waste; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

B210E

## The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES:

Although the disposal of hospital waste (medical and clinical waste) is considered to be reasonably satisfactory, the provincial administrations, which run own affairs hospitals on behalf of Administration: House of Assembly,

## HOUSE OF DELEGATES

## The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

undertook investigations to identify potential problems during the past year. These resulted, *inter alia*, in the introduction of more uniform methods of disposal, increased use of standardised containers, renovation of incinerators and contracting professional firms for waste removal and disposal. However, most improvements planned are subject to the availability of funds.

## QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

*General Affairs:*

Certain foreigners: granted visas/work permits

2. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

How many citizens of (a) India, (b) Mauritius and (c) Pakistan were granted (i) visas to visit South Africa and (ii) temporary work permits for South Africa in 1990?

D21E

(i) and (ii) The Department of Home Affairs does not keep statistics of visas and work permits issued to foreigners according to nationality.

The Central Statistical Services however publishes the numbers of foreigners visiting the Republic according to their country of residence; that is citizens as well as non-citizens that have residence in such countries.

According to the latest information from the Central Statistical Services the following numbers of foreign visitors from India, Mauritius and Pakistan visited the Republic from January 1990 to November 1990:

(a) India 2 026  
(b) Mauritius 4 511  
(c) Pakistan 775

## The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) 6 511—March 1990,  
(b) 10 987.

## White teacher training colleges: students

32. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

How many students were studying at White Teacher training colleges (a) as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) as at a corresponding date five years ago?

B476E

# The stop-start repatriation

w/ mail 15/3 - 21/3/91

The return of African National Congress exiles from Zambia, which started last week, is being hampered by confusion about the type of indemnity offered by the government, reports **MARK GEVISSER** from Lusaka (330)

**A**MID the chaos of the African National Congress' repatriation office here, a comrade consults the list of indemnified exiles that has been tacked on to a noticeboard, and issues a groan of frustration.

"Can't you do something?" he yells at Hein Grosskopf, the ANC's acting administrative secretary for repatriation. "I'm getting impatient!"

"Don't shout at me," retorts Grosskopf, "shout at my cousins in Pretoria!"

"Sure, it was very important that the first planeload left," says Grosskopf, "for it gave the comrades a tangible sign the process has really begun. But it has had negative effects as well, because we can't send another plane until the South African government indemnifies more exiles, and so, one more time, expectations have been raised and then dashed."

One woman went so far as to send her children, aged nine and 12, home in December, in the belief that she would be joining them in a couple of weeks.

"It's three months later," she says, "and there is no sign of my joining them. It's terrible — my children feel I've betrayed them, and I've been living out of packed suitcases since the beginning of the year. For the very first time, I understand the real transience of what it means to be a refugee."

Another woman, who was expecting to leave on the second planeload of exiles — that was to have left Lusaka yesterday — has already said her goodbyes: members of her church congregation came to offer a farewell prayer last Sunday, and on Wednesday her small home in one of Lusaka's "townships" was filled with well-wishing friends.

But she did not leave. There were not enough indemnified exiles to accompany her, and so the second planeload was cancelled at the last minute. SIDA, the Swedish aid agency, is footing the bill for chartering the planes, but, says Grosskopf, "with only a handful more people able to leave this week, we simply couldn't justify the expense".

How can it be that the ANC cannot find 100 people to fill a plane when the ministry for home affairs claims it has issued 2 874 Emergency Travel Certificates and the ministry of justice



The lucky ones ... These exiles made it home last week but thousands more wait in Lusaka for clarity on their indemnity from prosecution

Photograph: KEVIN CARTER

claims to have indemnified well over 1 000 people?

At present only 300 exiles have received full indemnity with no outstanding charges against them, and even they have been given temporary indemnity only until April 30, after which they will have to reapply for indemnity.

The rest have been indemnified only for two minor offences — having left the country without a valid travel document and not having left through a border post.

"We just cannot consider them to be indemnified," says Grosskopf. "Until it is presented that they will not be charged for any offence on return to South Africa, the ANC cannot be responsible for their safety and cannot sponsor them to go home."

The ANC is therefore only sending those home whose names appear on the initial list of 300. The sense of this policy is proven by the story of Jabulani Dumane.

"When my name appeared on the list of indemnified people in December," says Dumane, "I went home to work in the repatriation office in Johannesburg."

"But at Jan Smuts I was told that even though I was indemnified for having left the country without papers, I was entering at my own risk, for I would certainly be charged with other offences. The immigration officer pointed to the sliding door and told me there were men on the other side waiting to arrest me."

So Dumane's heroic return to South Africa

was reduced to three hours in the transit lounge of Jan Smuts Airport, waiting for the next plane back to Lusaka, while a group of six uniformed men stood in the glass-walled walkways above the lounge and pointed at him.

Of the 300 who have been fully indemnified, there are roughly 200 still in exile, but they are scattered all over the world, and many are currently in the middle of studies or job contracts. Repatriation officials are now trying frantically to arrange a flight from Dar es Salaam, but even this will not happen for a while as there are only 10 Tanzania-based exiles who are fully indemnified.

The ANC is examining the possibility of filling the bulk of the Dar es Salaam charter with children who do not need indemnity.

Despite protestations of good faith, the government seems to have finessed the ANC once again: by indemnifying only a few exiles, it has forced the movement to begin the repatriation process but as this process gathers steam, the movement itself has been forced to put the brakes on because not enough people are indemnified and those who are are given no guarantees of safety.

At best, this jolting repatriation stop-start motion causes logistical nightmares.

At worst, it irritates an already frustrated membership in exile and gives ammunition to those who say the movement is disorganised beyond repair.



## Zambian refugee camps filled with new wave of exiles

By CHOLA CHIMBANO: Lusaka

ABOUT 10km from Lusaka's city centre is the African National Congress' Chelstone Transit Centre, little used from the time it was set up in 1978, but now temporary home for hundreds of young South Africans who have fled here since February last year.

The walled compound consists of three hostels of less than 100 rooms and a cluster of tents to cater for ever-growing numbers of refugees. The centre, with a capacity of 300, sometimes caters for over 1 000 people.

Graham Morodi, one of the ANC's administrators of the camp, said the influx of young refugees, who came mainly from the Natal area, had taken them by surprise and created problems for the organisation.

"This problem is very worrying. We are running out of money and most of the time out of food," Morodi said.

A look around the camp revealed how poorly it was stocked. At least 200 25 kg mealie meal bags are needed every month. Medical supplies are in constant shortage. Vegetables are provided by ANC farms while other foodstuffs come from the UN High Commission for Refugees.

At least 500 refugees left the camp after five months last October on secondary and college scholarships. They went to Nigeria. It is hoped that Kenya and India will take some soon. Primary school children are sent to schools already established at ANC camps in Tanzania.

The youngsters leave home mainly on foot for camps in Botswana, Swaziland and Mozambique, and are then transported to Lusaka by the ANC.

Nonhanha Iman (19) arrived at the camp last October and is, like many, waiting for a scholarship. "I left because I wanted to have a better education and I have been waiting a long time to go to school. Life is difficult here because we do not get enough of what we need," said Iman.

Life for the refugees on the camp is routine, starting with physical exercise in the morning and followed by news from the propaganda group. They later attend classes, which are conducted by some of the refugees who have completed high school.

Lessons on health and more specific issues such as Aids are conducted by ANC medical staff. There are threats of epidemics such as typhoid and cholera breaking out at the centre, which is plagued with a shortage of water, leading to poor sanitation.

Star 18/3/91

# UN body awaits decision on helping exiles 330

By Carina le Grange

Government authorities will meet on Wednesday to decide whether the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) will be invited to assist with the return of nearly 40 000 South African refugees, spokesman Venita

Meyer of the National Co-ordinating Committee for Repatriation (NCCR) said yesterday.

The development followed a two-day meeting of 100 lawyers to assess the position of exiles and their return.

Two representatives of the Department of Home

Affairs were present on Saturday.

The NCCR said representatives of the UNHCR had met the Government four weeks ago, but had not been advised whether they would be invited to assist with the return of the exiles.

The legal task force

said that at present the position was such it could not advise exiles "with confidence" to come home as the terms of indemnity did not provide a secure return.

Forms to be filled in by exiles were described as "highly detailed and intimidatory".



CITY



NATIONAL

# ANC exiles trickling back

1964/5 18/3/77

110 a week returning — 330  
cash and housing a problem

**The Argus Correspondent**  
JOHANNESBURG. — Thousands of African National Congress exiles will not be home in time for its national conference in June.

Of the estimated 20 000 exiles only about 1 800 will have arrived by then, but according to ANC spokeswoman Gill Marcus it had never been the organisation's intention to have all exiles back for the conference.

"Our position was that every returnee who wishes to come back should be allowed to do so," Miss Marcus said.

Mr Moss Chikane, spokesman for the national co-ordinating committee for the repatriation of exiles, said 110 exiles were scheduled to arrive at Jan Smuts Airport on Thursday.

Thereafter exiles would be flown in at a rate of 110 a week on Zambian Airways chartered flights.

To bring back all ANC exiles by the end of June would require an average of 12 flights a week. The cost and logistics made this impossible, he said.

Mr Chikane said although money had been pledged by foreign donors, money was tight. He said the R300 one-off grant given to exiles on arrival may be increased.

The Swedish government has given more than 500 airline tickets and R450 000 to the NCCR. Canada had given R100 000 to meet emergency needs and the Japanese R251 000.

The high cost of repatriation has meant the ANC has had to transport the goods of exiles in neighbouring countries by road. Those overseas would have their goods brought by ship.

Concerns for their safety and job prospects, coupled with the delay in granting indemnity, has left many angry and frustrated.

An ANC spokesman said 30 percent of exiles were "highly qualified professionals". They include doctors, dentists, engineers, scientists and pilots. Most had qualified in the Soviet Union, East Germany, Cuba and Ethiopia.

## 'The struggle'

Dr Lucky Mabasa, who left the country in 1976, returned two weeks ago with a Ph D in history and philosophy. He and his wife Rachel, a dentist, are living with his parents in Dube, Soweto.

"The week I have spent here has reinforced my initial assessment that the struggle is far from over," Dr Mabasa said.

He said it would have been difficult for them to have survived on the R300 one-off grant if they had not moved in with his family.

He and his wife plan to investigate the possibility of finding jobs at one of the universities in the Western Cape. He is the personal assistant to ANC internal leader Mr Walter Sisulu.

**DARIUS SANAI**

THE multiparty committee overseeing the repatriation of exiles yesterday urged those still outside SA not to return until government granted them unlimited indemnity and allowed the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) to help with the process inside the country.

The National Co-ordinating Committee for the Return of SA Exiles (NCCR) yesterday repeated its call for government to decide whether to allow a UNHCR delegation to operate inside SA.

NCCR officials expect the Home Affairs Department to decide on Wednesday whether to recommend UNHCR involvement.

It is believed the NCCR recommendation to suspend the repatriation process is

## Call to suspend exiles' repatriation <sup>(330)</sup>

designed to pressure government into allowing the UN to operate inside SA.

If involved, the UNHCR would pay the costs of the repatriation of most exiles from funds given by member states. An NCCR spokesman said yesterday the committee did not have enough money to pay for the exiles' return and foreign states were likely to donate through the UN.

Legal sources said yesterday government was willing to let the UNHCR help bring the exiles to SA, but was reluctant to let officials accompany exiles inside the country in terms of UNHCR policy.

B Day 18/3/91



THE Government's "intransigence" on the involvement of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees is one of the major problems facing the committee organising the return of South African exiles. *Sowetan* 19/3/91

This is according to Mr Mohammed Dangor, an executive committee member of the National Coordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles (NCCR). **330**

The Government has yet to say whether the UN body can become involved in the return of an estimated 40 000 exiles. Dangor said in an interview.

### Reasons

The UNHCR's involvement is necessary for several reasons, said Dangor. The NCCR says it needs a body to coordinate the programme outside South Africa, and the UNHCR would also be "ideal" as a conduit for funds pledged by overseas donor countries.

The UNHCR has a

### SA PRESS ASSOCIATION

"larger role than a travel agent" and Dangor is of the opinion that the involvement of a body with the stature of the UN would help soothe any fears returning exiles may have.

"A credible party will make things easier for exiles," he said, explaining the NCCR would also like the UNHCR to play a monitoring role in the massive operation to bring the emigres home.

Another reason the NCCR thinks it is essential to have the participation of the UNHCR is that the project involves vast sums of money. Dangor estimates more than R40 million will be needed to repatriate exiles, and that figure does not include providing assistance to

# Exiles body frustrated by State's tough line



Home sweet home ... the Government's refusal to allow the UN to oversee repatriation will frustrate most exiles.

Pic: PATTY MOENG

exiles once they are back at home.

Apart from the problem with the government

the two groups and there is "ongoing contact on a daily basis".

However, the NCCR feels the administrative process exiles have to go through is "tedious" and they would like to see a general amnesty declared.

### Problem

According to the NCCR about 700 exiles have already returned. The government has received more than 6000 indemnity applications from exiles, of which about 2000 have been processed.

Turning to other problems the NCCR is facing is the issue of spouses and children acquired while in exile. This is "very, very complicated".

Another problem requiring attention is the

position of exiles who have been stripped of their South African citizenship and those who have had to take out foreign passports, so that they could remain in certain countries.

### Military

A considerable number of white exiles fit into this category. These are young men who left the country to avoid military service and Dangor said the NCCR is in contact with the End Conscription Campaign and other bodies in an effort to help these people.

Although the NCCR has still a considerable amount of work to do, Dangor said he was pleased with some of the successes already achieved.

### Churches

He said it is "remarkable" that the PAC, Azapo, the ANC and the churches are all working together, through the NCCR, to facilitate the return of exiles.

The cooperation achieved by these often disparate organisations "is a good omen for the future," Dangor said.




42


41


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## Exile group's return from Lusaka held up

PATRICK BULGER 330

THE National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of SA Exiles (NCCR) yesterday called off the return of 110 SA exiles from Zambia.

The group was due to arrive in SA tomorrow as part of an agreement between the Home Affairs Department, the NCCR and ANC repatriation officials.

The NCCR said the arrival of the group — the second large-scale return since the repatriation programme got under way — was being postponed.

An NCCR statement said the involvement of the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in the repatriation process was crucial. *Blum 20/3/91*

The announcement apparently took Home Affairs officials by surprise.

"The last group came home without the UNHCR, so why not this group?" said one official who asked not to be named.

The NCCR said it anticipated a positive response from government on the UNHCR after today's Cabinet meeting.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said the organisation supported the NCCR's decision in as much as it could pressure government into keeping its undertakings to allow the exiles home.

Behind the decision, repatriation sources say, are a litany of complaints of mismanagement and confused aims with ANC branches apparently hatching their own repatriation arrangements without consulting the NCCR.

A recent meeting between ANC and NCCR officials on the issue failed to get off the ground simply because the ANC representatives did not pitch up.


Dec 31	Bank

ANI

Dec 31	Bank

OF

Dec 31	Mortgage loan/bank

LAN


ACCRUED EXPENSES PAYABLE


22

RENT RECEIVED IN ADVANCE

10 000		Dec 31	Land and buildings		

21

9% MORTGAGE LOAN

39 775		Dec 31	Bank		

10

CAPITAL

REAL



# Canada grants money

## for exiles

THE Canadian embassy yesterday announced a R100 000 grant towards the repatriation of exiles yesterday.

The embassy said the money would be given to the National Coordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles, to meet "immediate needs associated with the repatriation exercise".

### Costs

Under an agreement signed with the NCCR, the Canadian funds will be used to cover some of the costs for "providing relocation grants to returning exiles".

This is the third grant of the same amount given by the Canadian Government. The previous grants were used to start regional NCCR structures and to buy a reception centre.

The embassy said these grants were part of a R13 million pledge by Canadian government for the returning exiles and political prisoners. - Sapa

330

2/3/91

# Canada increases funding for returnees

Political Staff *ster 21/3/91*

The Canadian Embassy yesterday announced a contribution of R100 000 to the National Coordinating Committee for the Return of South African Exiles (NCCR), bringing to R300 000 the total amount donated by the embassy so far.

In a statement issued yesterday, the Canadian Embassy in Pretoria said the latest R100 000 donation was for immediate needs associated with the repatriation of exiles.

In terms of an agreement signed with the NCCR, the Canadian funds will cover some of the costs associated with providing relocation grants to returning exiles in various regions of the country.

The R100 000 donation announced yesterday was the second Canadian contribution to the NCCR for repatriation.

In December the Canadian Embassy donated R100 000 for the NCCR to help it to establish its regional support structures.

Another R100 000 was donated to buy a building in Cape Town to be used as a primary reception centre for exiles returning to the western Cape.

Canadian Embassy counselor for development David Vi-

veash said the embassy's contributions were in partial fulfilment of a commitment made in June last year by Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney to donate up to R13 million for costs associated with the repatriation of exiles and the integration of released political prisoners.

Mr Viveash said the decision concerning the allocation of the balance of the funds would be taken once the final operational arrangements for the repatriation programme were known.

● The NCCR was yesterday awaiting a response from the Government regarding the involvement of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in the repatriation process.

The NCCR had earlier postponed a flight scheduled to bring a second batch of 110 ANC exiles from Lusaka, Zambia, to SA, saying it was awaiting the Government's response to the UNHCR's proposed involvement in the process.

Contacted for comment yesterday, a spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs said "the possible role and involvement of the UNHCR" was still under consideration.

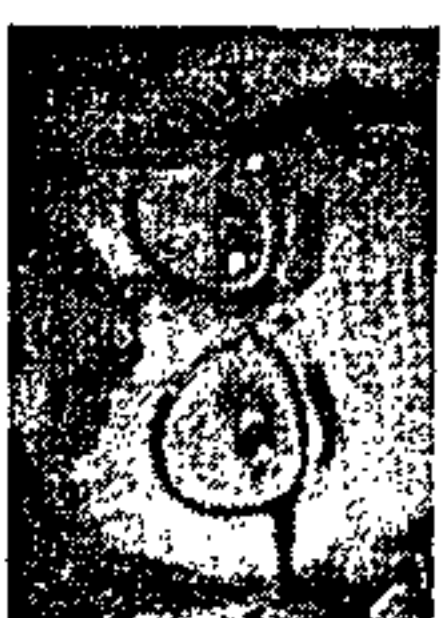


# HOME GOING

## CONFUSION

South 21/3 - 27/3/91

Hein Grosskopf



**CONFUSION** and uncertainty have cast a pall over the return of South Africa's political exiles.

An indefinite delay in the return of most of the exiles is now likely following several developments. They include:

- The postponement of the return of a second batch of exiles from Lusaka by the National Coordinating Committee for Repatriation (NCCR).

● The government's reluctance to involve the United Nations agency for refugees.

● Lawyers advising clients in exile to 'stay put' because of procedural problems with indemnity.

- A serious cash shortage to facilitate the return of the exiles.
- Organisational problems and a lack of coordination between various groups involved in repatriation.

While the NCCR has postponed the return of exiles until the government decides on the involvement of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), ANC spokesperson Matthew Phosa said the movement would continue with the repatriation of its own members.

A NCCR executive member, Mr Mohamed Dangor, said it was hoped that the government would respond this week because "it was delaying all our plans".

### 'Intimidating procedure'

Dangor echoed the view of about 100 lawyers who met in Johannesburg last weekend.

The lawyers, who form the legal task force of the NCCR, called on exiles to remain in their host countries until the South African government had granted them unconditional indemnity and had agreed to the involvement of the UNHCR.

They said the government's procedures for indemnity "are unsatisfactory and unworkable".

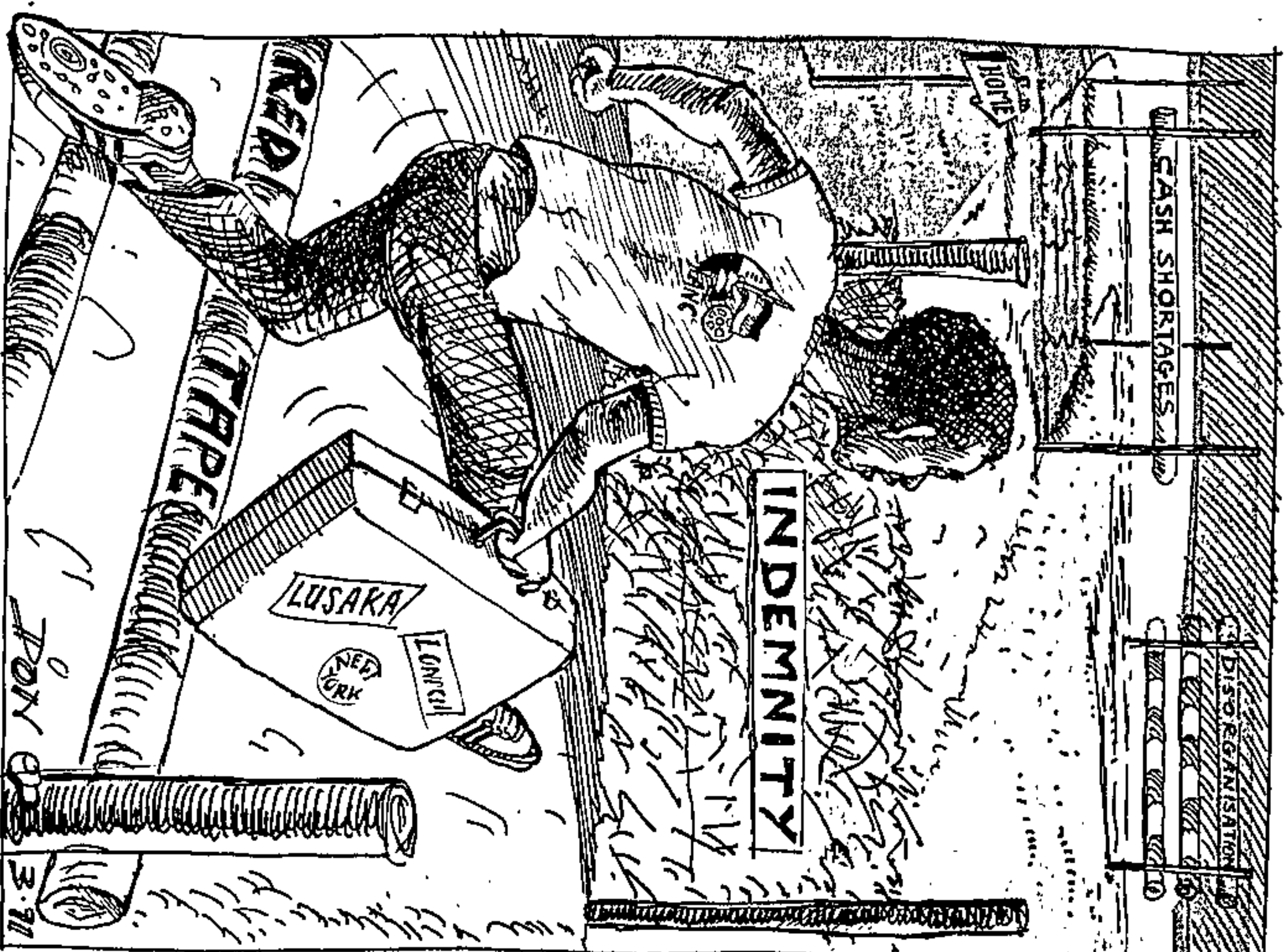
"As lawyers we find ourselves unable to advise our clients on how to fill in the applications for indemnity. The forms are detailed and intimidating."

The cost of repatriation is estimated at R40-million, impossible to raise without the involvement of the UNHCR.

In Lusaka anxiety and frustration is building among about 3 000 exiles who have been told to prepare for their homecoming, according to the African News Organisation.

The acting secretary of the ANC's committee organising the return of exiles in Lusaka, Mr Hein Grosskopf, said the lack of administrative experience in the movement was a "major stumbling block".

"There is no structure in the ANC to logistically initiate the task of repatriation because we don't have the experience," he said.



# Exiles' return delayed pending move on UN

A COMBINATION of fears for exiles' safety after their return, a shortage of funds and logistical problems resulted in today's second planeload of exiles from Zambia being called off.

Home Affairs chief director of immigration Mike Bester said he had been in contact with the ANC and that the postponement of the flight — scheduled to bring 110 exiles back — was being seen as an "organisational hiccup".

He said 3 000 extraordinary travel documents had already been issued.

The National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of SA Exiles (NCCR) cancelled today's flight, saying it wanted a decision from government on whether the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) would be involved.

The NCCR was expecting Cabinet to discuss the issue yesterday.

An NCCR spokesman said the organisation was short of funds and was experiencing logistical problems.

The Africa News Organisation reports from Lusaka that ANC national executive committee member Sindiso Mfenyana yesterday urged government to grant full indemnity and provide exiles with extraordinary travel documents so that they could

start returning home.

Government should remove all the obstacles that had hampered the repatriation and release of all political prisoners.

Mfenyana warned that if the agreement on preconditions to negotiations was not met by the end of next month, the ANC would have to review its future course.

The UNHCR should be allowed to participate in the repatriation of exiles and be able to monitor their stay in SA, he said.

He rejected government's insistence that the UNHCR be limited only to the transportation of exiles.

Mechanisms set up by government had made it impossible for further exiles to leave for SA but the next group of returnees would depart next week.

Meanwhile the Canadian Embassy yesterday announced a R100 000 contribution to the NCCR.

The embassy said the donation was in partial fulfilment of Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's undertaking to donate R13m to the repatriation programme.

It said the balance would be allocated once final operational arrangements for the repatriation programme were known.

PATRICK BULGER

Government resigns



## Top companies invited to conference on exiles

THE MDs of 250 top SA companies have been invited to a meeting next month to discuss the training and employment of exiles.

Perm MD Bob Tucker initiated the meeting, according to the latest issue of Finance Week.

It will take place on April 25 at the Perm's head office, the financial magazine reports.

The meeting will examine ways to assist exiles and company representatives will have an opportunity to discuss the issue with the heads of political organisations' repatriation departments as well as the National Co-ordinating Committee of the Repatriation of SA Exiles (NCCR).

Companies invited reportedly include Volkswagen, Liberty Life, BMW, the PG Group, Nampak and Anglo American.

Anglo American spokesmen are on record as having expressed support for efforts to find exiles jobs on their return, but

have also raised doubts about their ability to do so.

Skilled people would be placed if they met employment specifications, an Anglo spokesman said.

The Consultative Business Movement (CBM) is involved in the meeting.

### Organisers

Invitations would be sent to the movement's 80 members, a CBM spokesman said last night.

Separate to the meeting, the CBM was trying to raise funds to pay the salaries of two full-time organisers, who would assist with the repatriation process under the auspices of the NCCR.

The two organisers, who would be employed for six months, would try to find exiles jobs and establish training facilities, the CBM spokesman said.

# Govt accepts UN exile role

370  
CMT Time 22/3/91

## Political Staff

THE United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) will help with the repatriation of South African exiles, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said last night.

Retreating from its initial position that there was no role for the UNHCR, the government acknowledged that the international organisation was neutral and expert in this field, and their help in solving unforeseen problems would facilitate the return of exiles.

British ambassador Sir Robin Renwick welcomed the

breakthrough, and said Britain was ready to assist financially with the return of the exiles.

Mr Botha said many exiles were not members of the ANC, and would be reluctant to return within the framework of ANC-government agreements.

The UNHCR could assist the government in meeting agreements made with the ANC.

The UNHCR had previously said it would participate in, and assist financially, the repatriation process, on condition that they were allowed to set up some presence inside South Africa.



## Repatriation help gets go-ahead (330)

CAPE TOWN — The Government would allow the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to help in the repatriation of political exiles, Foreign Minister Pik Botha announced last night.

"This invitation is subject to reaching a mutually acceptable agreement between the Government and the High Commissioner," Mr Botha said in a statement.

*Star 22/3/91*  
The agreement will be drawn up in such a way as to ensure that South Africa's sovereignty is in no way prejudiced," he added.

Mr Botha said the decision had been taken in the event that problems arose in the process to repatriate the estimated 40 000 exiles spread across the continent.

"The Government realises that in spite of all the planning that has been done to ensure ... the return of expatriates proceeds smoothly, problems may nevertheless arise because the Government does not have representatives in all countries of Africa," said the Minister.

Neutral specialists might be needed to solve any "unforeseen contingencies", he added. — Sapa.

# Freed man resets goals to be doctor

1 800

# granted indemnity

By DENNIS GRUYWAGEN  
Political Staff

HE was arrested, tried and jailed before he could start his internship, but four years behind bars has not destroyed Mr Sibongeseni Dhlomo's ambition to be a doctor.

The desire to be of service to the poor is as fierce as it was more than 20 years ago when he decided to do medicine.

Mr Dhlomo is one of 31 Umkhonto we Sizwe members freed from Robben Island this week.

He had completed three years of a 10-year-sentence for terrorism after being jailed along with 10 others in 1977.

## Married during trial

He was married during his trial. However, he and his wife Nono have not lived together as husband and wife since they took their vows in 1987.

"I really can't talk about my future. I've been out of jail for one day and have not met my wife or my family. I can't make an objective evaluation of my life. I will do my internship when I get home," he said.

When he was jailed, he thought he would be released in 1997.

Hopes of an early release were kindled in 1989 when the government released Rivonia treason trialists Mr Walter Sisulu, Mr Ahmed Kathrada, Mr Elias Motsoaledi, Mr Andrew Mlangeni and Mr Raymond Mhlaba.

"On the island we came to realise that the government was trying to ease the pressure on it and we knew that freedom was at hand."

But they had to wait until the government and the ANC had signed the Groote Schuur and Pretoria Minutes last year before the process began.

He said he was told at 9.30pm on Tuesday that he would be released. "I was quite shocked."

The son of a bus driver, he joined the ANC in 1982 while he was a third-year medical stu-

dent at the University of Natal where he gained his MB ChB degree in 1985.

For three years he lived a double life: a hard-working medical student by day and an MK member by night.

Overconfidence and betrayal by informers led to his arrest at home in Umbumbulu, Natal, on December 25 1985.

"We became overconfident. At the start of any project one is quite vigilant. As you become more successful you tend to ignore safety measures."

He said his arrest shattered his family. "They came for me at 6.30 am. I was quite emotional when they took me away and had to hold back the tears."

He was held in solitary confinement under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act for six months before he was tried.

"Initially it was hell. There was a hell of a lot of intimidation, beatings, threats and interrogation."

"Section 29 was meant to break you, make you beg and recognise your enemy as your friend, regret why you stood for you had stood for, and aimed to make you a new person."

Suicide entered his mind, but an inner voice told him he owed it to the struggle not to take his own life. Anti-depressive drugs helped him forget about interrogation.

## Reasons for joining

Why did he join the ANC, considering that he had been an Inkatha member at school?

"At high school it was part of the curriculum to join Inkhata. Then I came to understand the policies of the ANC, that this was a national movement fighting for democracy for all oppressed people."

He said charges that the ANC was Xhosa-dominated were unfounded. "Dr J L Dube, the first president of the ANC, and Chief Albert Luthuli, who was president when the movement was outlawed in 1960, were both Zulus."

By MICHAEL MORRIS  
Political Correspondent

NINE trialists in the Operation Vula case — including senior Communist Party member Mac Maharaj — and five rightwing trialists linked to Piet "Skiet" Rudolph are among a batch of more than 1 800 people granted indemnity.

President De Klerk also decided to reduce the sentence of Johannes Jurgens Dempers, jailed last year for his attempt to release one of the suspects in the SAAF headquarters weapons theft case.

Yesterday's announcement by Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee is the second "balancing act" indemnity measure in a week. Earlier, indemnity was granted to the Yengeni trialists and Rudolph.

## Reconciliation

Opposition spokesman saw the balancing of interests on the left and right of the political spectrum as an effort to engender reconciliation.

Altogether 1 819 people who had military training, including members of Umkhonto we Sizwe, have been granted indemnity.

The names appeared in yesterday's Government Gazette.

The two most prominent groups of people indemnified are the Operation Vula trialists and those involved in the so-called "Tubbs trial" in the Rustenburg Regional Court for allegedly aiding and abetting Rudolph.

In both cases the indemnities, signed by President De Klerk, were granted unconditionally. Mr Coetsee said the people involved "now subscribe to the principles of peaceful solutions and development".

The Vula trialists indemnified yesterday are Sipiwe Nyanda, Rayman Lalla, Catherine Dipuo Mvelase, Priscilla Susana Tshabalala, Dipak Patel, Pravin Jamndas Gordhan, Anesh Munessar Sankar, Sath-

yandranath Ragunanan "Mac" Maharaj and Billy Nair.

Those in the "Tubbs trial" are Rudolph Christian Tubbs, Elsie Johanna Tubbs, Allen Marnewick, Izak Wybrand Venter and Barend Bartholomeus Burger.

Mr Coetsee said that to date 5 414 people had submitted applications for indemnity or release to the Office for Indemnity and Release. On request by the ANC, about 20 000 application forms were sent to the office during August and September last year.

Of the 5 414, 4 584 applications were for indemnity and 830 for release.

Of these, 2 974 people who unlawfully left the country had been given indemnity on December 18. The names of 2 188 had already been published in the Government Gazette and the balance of 786 appeared yesterday.

The names of 1 819 people who underwent military training before October 8 1990 and now subscribed to peaceful solutions were also published in yesterday's gazette. They were indemnified subject to certain conditions.

He said that since August and September last year, 310 political prisoners had been released and indemnity granted to a further 12 individuals who could not be dealt with by way of category. They included the accused in the Yengeni case and Rudolph.

Forty-two applications were being processed for consideration by the Indemnity Committee consisting of Mr Justice M T Steyn, Mr Justice R N Leon and Mr Justice R A Solomon.

The balance of names were individual cases which could not be included in any of the existing categories at this stage. Some of these cases might concern serious offences.

Yesterday's announcements were intended to give effect to the Groote Schuur and Pretoria Minutes.



# NC

## Exile <sup>(330)</sup>

### logjam *Star 23/3/91* may be broken

**KAIZER NYATSUMBA**  
Political Staff

THE trickle of ANC exiles returning to South Africa could resume next week following the Government's decision to allow the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to take part in the repatriation process.

The decision, announced by Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha this week, is likely to speed up the repatriation of exiles, save the Government thousands of rands and ensure that real constitutional negotiations get off the ground as scheduled.

In a statement, Mr Botha said the Government had decided to allow the UNHCR to help in the repatriation of the estimated 40 000 exiles because Pretoria did not have representatives in all the African countries where exiles lived.

Mr Botha said the decision, subject to "a mutually acceptable agreement" between the Government and the UNHCR regarding the repatriation, was also taken as a result of representations "received from various quarters", including the National Co-ordination Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles (NCCR) and the UNHCR itself.

#### **Hesitant**

"The agreement will be drawn up in such a way as to ensure that South Africa's sovereignty is in no way prejudiced."

Mr Botha said since not all the returning exiles were ANC members, it could be expected that some of them would be "hesitant to return within the framework of the agreements reached with the ANC".

At the end of a week-long visit to South Africa in February this year to talk to Government representatives and organisations involved in the repatriation of exiles, a UNHCR delegation said it was prepared to get involved in the process "in accordance with its practices and principles".

The Government's decision will now lead to the resumption of weekly flights bringing 110 ANC exiles from Lusaka back home.

Initial favourable reaction to the decision has come from the ANC and British Ambassador to South Africa Sir Robin Renwick.

● See Editorial on Page 12.

THE rate of new exiles pouring into Botswana from South Africa is higher than it was ever was during the period when the ANC was banned.

Transit facilities are overstretched. Food and development assistance funds are short. Transfer to Zambia is moving at snail's pace and there is growing despondency among the refugees, with some electing to return to South Africa.

The surge is occurring as halting moves to repatriate close to 40 000 long-term South African exiles begin.

ANC chief representative in Botswana, Welike Nhlapo, said seven to 15 new refugees arrived every day.

From the mid-1980s until the ANC was unbanned last year the flow of South African refugees into Botswana was between 20 to 50 a month.

Nhlapo added the number of new refugees joining the ANC in Botswana in January 1991 far surpassed the number for the whole of 1990.

He said the bulk of the new refugees were escaping violence in troubled townships of the Transvaal and Natal.

Some are schoolchildren are leaving because of the crisis in black education. They hope to further their studies.

Others have been deliberately recruited by the ANC inside the country for training abroad. Nhlapo says the

## Youth running from violence and schools' crisis cause border chaos

ANC maintains its right to recruit and train people externally for its armed wing, Umkhonto weSizwe.

The bulk of the refugees are young males in the 15 to 20 age group, although there are some young children and a number of elderly people.

This large influx of refugees is causing serious problems for the ANC, the Botswana Government and the agencies which assist them. The UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) is presently gearing itself to assist in the repatriation of South African exiles. It does not have the resources or budget to handle the dramatic increase in new refugees.

According to Nhlapo's administrative secretary, Oupa Mokou, logistical problems involved in dealing with the large numbers mean a long stay for the new arrivals at Dukwe, 100km north-west of Francistown.

At present there are more than 500 ANC-aligned refugees in Dukwe. In the past, the ANC never had more than 30 to 50 people in the camp.

The camp was established in the 1970s, mainly to cater for refugees fleeing the Zimbabwe liberation war.

Now the bulk of the camp's population is made up of the South Africans, with some Angolans, Basotho, Zaireans, Somalians and Malawians.

The camp includes within its boundaries a hospital, bakery, primary and secondary schools and a police station. The facilities also serve the surrounding community.

Mokou says the new refugees enter Botswana with the impression they will be in transit for a few days before moving on to Zambia. The delay in shipping them out has created serious problems.

"The rate of new arrivals returning to South Africa after declaring themselves refugees is unprecedented," says Mokou. This has led to a strain in relations between the ANC and the Botswana Government which is concerned about the security implications of this influx of refugees.

But Mokou says the ANC's position is that it will not stand in the way of those who want to return. It advises them to report to the ANC headquarters in Johannesburg.

They are asked to discourage others who may be thinking of leaving the country. — AIA

More flee SA than ever

before



# 11 being held by police 'for murder of chief'

By S'BU MNGADI

ELEVEN men are being held at Maritzburg Security Branch cells in connection with the assassination of chief Mthabunzima Maphumulo last month, five former Internal Security Act detainees claimed this week.

But the SAP in Maritzburg would not comment yesterday on the claim because "it would interfere with investigations".

Released this week after four months in detention, the five detainees from Swayimane, near Maritzburg, told their lawyers Kwenza Mlaba and Bheka Shezi that they had shared the same floor at SB headquarters with the 11 men. They identified some of them.

The five detainees were released by the Maritzburg Regional Court on R1 500 bail each this week after being charged with illegal possession of arms and ammunition.

Mlaba said that according to the detainees, the 11 men had been brought to the SB cells during March.

They disclosed what they were being held for and security policemen allegedly made no bones about the fact that they had been detained in connection with the chief's death. Mlaba was told. Maphumulo, 42, chief of the 250 000-strong Magongo tribe and former president of the ANC-aligned Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralea), was shot dead outside his home in central Maritzburg on February 25.

# Government's indemnities win cautious ANC welcome

By SEKOLA SELLO

THE ANC has reacted cautiously to the government indemnity this week of some of its members.

Nine members of "Operation Vula", including two senior ANC members and a high-ranking military commander, and about 2 000 ANC-affiliated exiles, were among those indemnified by the govern-

ment.

The organisation has expressed "unhappiness" that most exiled members were granted only conditional indemnity and that the terms of the amnesty given to the Vula nine were not clear.

The Vula nine were granted an unconditional indemnity and 1 819 exiled ANC and MK members who had undergone military training were granted con-

ditional indemnity.

Five members of the rightwing organisation, Orde Boerevolk, who aided OB leader Piet "Skier" Rudolph when he was a fugitive, were also unconditionally indemnified.

A spokesman for the ANC said the organisation's lawyers were busy studying the terms of the indemnities and could not comment.

The members of Operation Vula, under the leadership of Mac Maharaj, were arrested last year for allegedly plotting with the SACP's secretary general Joe Slovo.

Maharaj - a former member of the ANC's National Executive Committee and the SACP's central committee - is reportedly threatening to sue the government for unlawful arrest.

Maharaj, who has resigned both his ANC and SACP posts, was not available to comment on the claim that he intends suing the government.

Among those allegedly involved in Operation Vula was MK commander Si-phwe Nyanda (40).

Nyanda said the indemnities would have been meaningful if "comprehensive and unconditional for all".

He said the simultaneous granting of amnesty to rightwingers "creates the impression that we were involved in similar activities as these reactionaries".

Nyanda, now secretary of the ANC's campaigns committee, told *City Press* the organisation would launch marches to prisons and police stations on April 6 and institute a consumer boycott between April 8 and April 13 to force the government to "remove all impediments to a negotiated settlement".

# Police must pay, says bomb hero

By ELIAS MALULEKE

A MAN who says he reported a bomb found in a Pretoria parkade last year is going to court to claim the reward.

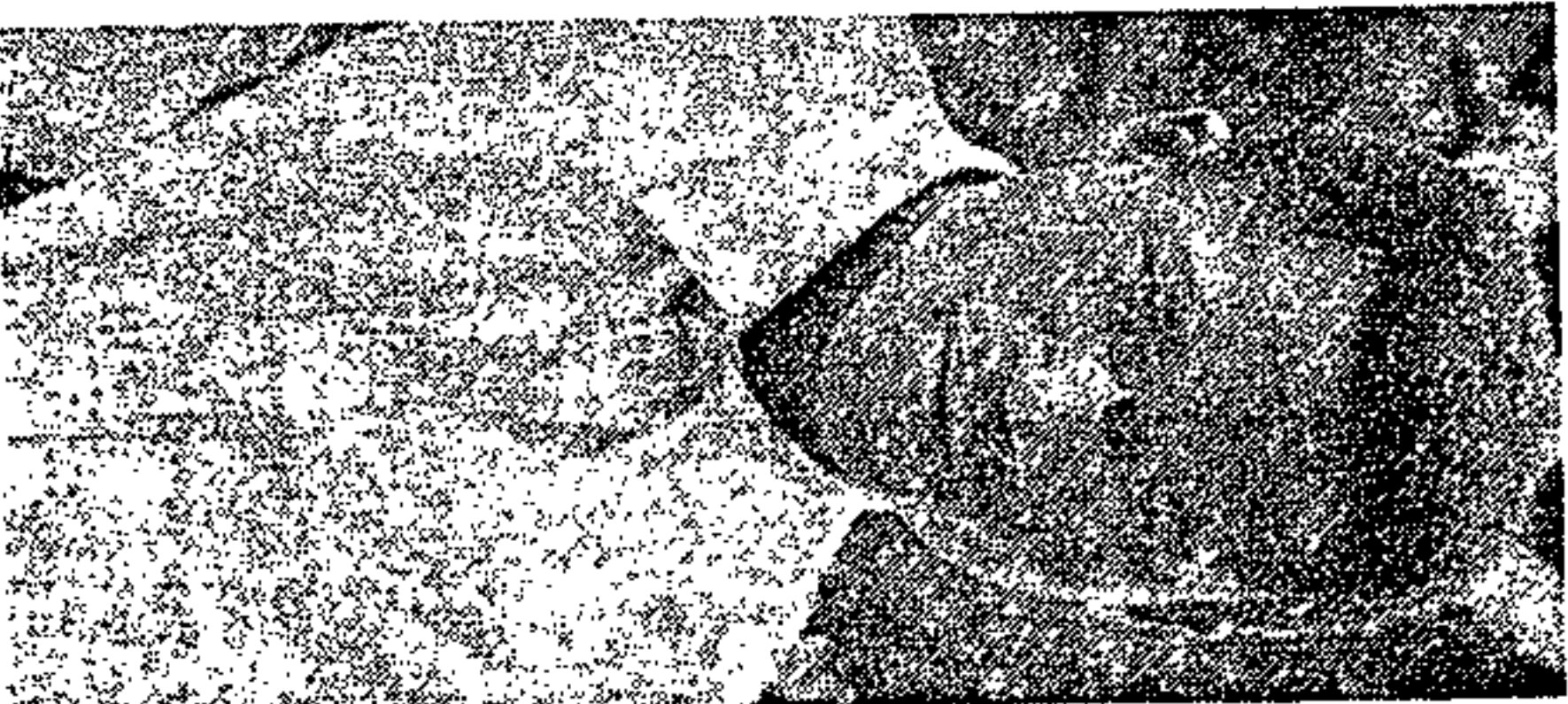
John Mathhare - who works at Wilson's parking garage in Vermeulen Street - says he is going to court to claim the reward which was given to an SADF sergeant.

Mathhare told *City Press* he was not going to let the matter rest.

"I found the bomb and many lives were saved. The police must pay up or face legal action."

Other workers at the garage confirmed Mathhare had warned them not to approach the minibus as it contained a bomb.

Ministry of Law and Order spokeswoman Lt Nina Barkhuizen said statements had been taken from the sergeant "who found the bomb" and a garage supervisor, but police had not taken a statement from Mathhare.



John Mathhare... wants his reward.



# UN High Commission for Refugees puts cost of repatriation at \$40m

THE UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) believes it will cost about \$40m to repatriate SA's 40 000 exiles.

A UN spokesman at the weekend welcomed government's decision to allow UNHCR involvement in the repatriation process and added the project was likely to be a "popular" one with donors.

Foreign Minister P. K. Botha announced last week that SA's sovereignty would not be threatened by the UNHCR and it could therefore assist with repatriation. Local co-ordinator, the National Co-or-

dinating Committee for the Repatriation of SA Exiles (NCCR), also welcomed government's announcement.

It said in a statement it hoped the pace of repatriation would now quicken.

The NCCR said it had already established links with the UNHCR.

The NCCR also called for a revision of the indemnity process, and suggested a general amnesty rather than the existing complex application procedure.

UNHCR spokesman Jeff Crisp said a formal agreement on the repatriation pro-

TIM COHEN

gramme would still have to be negotiated with the SA government.

He said the figure of \$40m had been mentioned as the amount necessary to return SA exiles, a figure which he thought would be raised without undue difficulty.

The international community would not like to see the repatriation process — and with it the negotiations — fail simply because of an unavailability of these funds, Crisp indicated.

The figure of \$40m was drawn mainly from the Namibian experience, which was similar in size and nature, he said.

Foreign embassies and consulates are expected to welcome government's decision, and several have already pledged to support the UNHCR's programme.

The Japanese consulate pledged a "substantial contribution" to the UNHCR's repatriation effort at the weekend.

The Australian and British embassies have already pledged about R4m between them. The Canadian and Swedish embas-

sies have already donated funds to the NCCR.

The Italian embassy has promised support but has been waiting for government response on the UNHCR issue.

The German embassy said in a statement at the weekend its assistance for some aspects of the repatriation effort would be channelled through the EC's "positive measures" programme.

Government has so far resisted setting aside funds for the process, saying exiles would slot into existing support structures.



# US companies still cutting

## ties with SA survey shows

WASHINGTON — US companies are terminating licensing and distribution agreements with SA at a record pace, even though disinvestment has a virtual halt, the Investor Responsibility Research Centre finds in its latest annual survey of US business in SA.

6/00/91 21/3/91

SIMON BARBER

Ten firms either severed their non-equity ties with SA or allowed them to expire over the past year. At least five more told IRRRC they planned to follow suit in the near future.

In several cases, the companies severing their ties were UK firms which had recently come under the control of US corporations.

The principal reason appeared to be the selective purchasing laws on the books in 49 US states, cities and counties. Many of these ordinances, which are likely to long outlive federal sanctions legislation, penalise indirect relations with SA as well as direct investment.

Ten companies disinvested in 1990, down from a peak of 57 in 1987, leaving 106 US concerns with either direct investment or employees in SA. Firms that told IRRRC they expected to sever their non-equity ties this year included General Electric, GTE,

# AIDS move wins Namda's praise

PATRICK BULGER

THE National Medical and Dental Association (Namda) yesterday welcomed the ANC's decision to take up the issue of AIDS, saying "C could eradicate perceived AIDS was a race-based disease."

Namda publicity secretary Diliza Mji said the ANC's intervention was important because it commanded respect among oppressed and disadvantaged communities. 6/00/91 21/3/91

The ANC recently announced it would help deepen AIDS awareness as part of its signature campaign for a constituent assembly and interim government.

Namda said: "Because of the politicisation of population control methods by the apartheid government, many of our people have understandably been suspicious of the campaigns of the Department of National Health and Population Development."

Mji said: "It is exactly because it is an illegitimate government that all attempts by the SA government to get involved in the prevention of AIDS have failed."

# Exiles' return delayed pending move on UN

PATRICK BULGER

A COMBINATION of fears for exiles' safety after their return, a shortage of funds and logistical problems resulted in today's second plane-load of exiles from Zambia being called off.

Home Affairs chief director of immigration Mike Bester said he had been in contact with the ANC and that the postponement of the flight — scheduled to bring 110 exiles back — was being seen as an "organisational hiccup."

He said 3 000 extraordinary travel documents had already been issued. The National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of SA Exiles (NCCR) cancelled today's flight, saying it wanted a decision from government on whether the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) would be involved.

The NCCR was expecting Cabinet to discuss the issue yesterday. An NCCR spokesman said the organisation was short of funds and was experiencing logistical problems.

The Africa News Organisation reports from Lusaka that ANC national executive committee member Sindiso Mfenyana yesterday urged government to grant full indemnity and provide exiles with extraordinary travel documents so that they could

start returning home.

Government should remove all the obstacles that had hampered the repatriation and release of all political prisoners.

Mfenyana warned that if the agreement on preconditions to negotiations was not met by the end of next month, the ANC would have to review its future course.

The UNHCR should be allowed to participate in the repatriation of exiles and be able to monitor their stay in SA, he said. He rejected government's insistence that the UNHCR be limited only to transportation of exiles.

Mechanisms set up by government he made it impossible for further exiles to leave for SA but the next group of returnees would depart next week.

Meanwhile the Canadian Embassy yesterday announced a R100 000 contribution to the NCCR.

The embassy said the donation was partial fulfilment of Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's undertaking to donate R13m to the repatriation programme.

It said the balance would be allocated once final operational arrangements for the repatriation programme were known.



# 'Exile return to cost R100m'

CAPE TOWN 26/3/91

330

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) believes it will cost about R100m to repatriate South Africa's 40 000 exiles.

A UN spokesman at the weekend welcomed the government's decision to allow UNHCR involvement in the repatriation process, and added that the project was likely to be "popular" with donors.

Locally, the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of exiles (NCCR) also welcomed the government's announcement, and hoped that this would accelerate the repatriation process.

The local repatriation body had already established links with the UNHCR.

The NCCR also called for a revision of the indemnity process,

suggesting a general amnesty rather than the complex existing application procedure.

UNHCR spokesman Mr Jeff Crisp said a formal agreement on the repatriation programme would still have to be negotiated with the South African government.

He believed that on the basis of the Namibian experience, the repatriation process would cost about R100m. He thought the money would be raised without undue difficulty.

The international community would not like to see the repatriation process — and with it negotiations — fail, simply because of a shortage of funds, Mr Crisp indicated.

Foreign embassies and consulates are expected to welcome the government's decision, and several have already pledged support for the UNHCR's programme.

At the weekend, the Japanese consulate pledged a "substantial contribution" to the UNHCR's repatriation effort.

The Australian and British embassies have pledged about R8m between them, while the Canadian and Swedish embassies have already donated funds to the NCCR.

The Italian embassy has promised support, but has been waiting for the government's response to the UNHCR issue.

The German embassy said at the weekend that its assistance for some aspects of the repatriation effort would be channelled through the European Community's "positive measures" programme.

The government has so far resisted setting aside funds for the process, saying exiles will slot into existing state welfare structures.



**HOME COMING . . .** Letta Mbuli belts out a song at a Soweto concert yesterday for returning exiles. Ms Mbuli was one of the returning exiles. On the right, part of the crowd at the concert.

Picture: REUTERS



# Exiled<sup>slaw</sup> Brutus to try again for visit

By Ramsay Milne<sup>330</sup>  
Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Professor Dennis Brutus, founder and former president of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (Sanroc), which spearheaded the world movement to ban South Africa from international sport, has taken a phlegmatic view of the Government's refusal to allow him to return to South Africa.

"I have simply reapplied for approval, as has been suggested to me by South African officials," he said.

The refusal was made in a recent letter from the Department of Home Affairs advising Dr Brutus that the Government was unable to exempt him from the restrictions imposed on him when he left South Africa in July 1966.

At that time Dr Brutus was a prohibited person who, in leaving the country on an exit permit, had forfeited his South African citizenship.

The refusal sparked a protest from the South African Council on Sport (Sacos) in Cape Town last week. Sacos representatives said they feared the Government would apply its "so-called indemnity for exiles" on a selective basis.

## Citizen

South African officials in New York and Washington said they were unable to discuss Dr Brutus's case as all visa applications were handled confidentially.

It is understood, however, that Dr Brutus's application was complicated by the fact that he had not applied for a standard visitor's visa but had sought re-entry to South Africa as a reinstated citizen.

This would have meant a full review of his legal status, and it is this that was refused.

Dr Brutus's application for a visa to visit South Africa in June is likely to be more favourably considered.

Dr Brutus was born in Zimbabwe and moved to South Africa with his family when he was two years old.

He has had political refugee status in the United States since he arrived there from London after organising the powerful anti-apartheid crusade that led to a massive Soviet, Eastern bloc and Afro-Asian boycott of the 1974 Olympics in Montreal, Canada.

Dr Brutus, a noted poet and writer, is now a US resident and holds tenure as professor of literature at the University of Pittsburgh.

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## More exiles return today

LUSAKA — A party of 117 ANC exiles is expected to fly into Johannesburg today from Lusaka. (330)

ANC spokesman in Lusaka Tom Sebina said the repatriation exercise was well on course.

He said the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had agreed in principle with Pretoria that the UN body should now take full responsibility for repatriating all South Africans.

Sebina was confident that most ANC cadres would have returned to SA by the end of next month.

"The momentum should definitely peak next week when the UNHCR will have worked out a transportation and logistics mechanism." B/PCW 28/3/91

PATRICK BULGER reports that Japan yesterday welcomed government's decision to allow the UNHCR to become involved in the repatriation programme, and pledged \$3.2m for the process.

Japan said the question of the exiles' return was one of the important issues to be solved in the process towards negotiations on the post-apartheid constitutional dispensation. — Sapa. 28/3/91



# Pastors invited to language conference

330  
South  
28/3 - 3/4/91

By Chiara Carter

THE ANC and the University of Pretoria are trying to get temporary indemnity for former political prisoner Helene Pastors which would allow her to attend a conference in South Africa next week.

Pastors was deported from South Africa in May 1989 after being released from Pretoria Central where she was serving a 10 year sentence for terrorism.

A member of the ANC's language policy commission, Pastors confirmed from Belgium this week that she had been invited by the University of Pretoria to deliver a paper on language and international relations at the three-day linguistic conference which begins next Friday.

Pastors said the university and the ANC were trying to get her temporary indemnity from the government but were experiencing clearance problems.

"I am still hopeful that I will be back in South Africa next week," she said.

# Repatriation: No clarity On state deal with UN

South 28/3-3/4/91

From Mono Badela  
Johannesburg

THE UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) will arrive in South Africa on Tuesday to hammer out the terms of an agreement with the government regarding the repatriation of 40 000 exiles.

The Department of Foreign Affairs announced last week that the UN special commission would help with the repatriation process.

Mr Mohammed Dangor, an executive member of the National Coordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles, told SOUTH the UNHCR had been invited by the government.

"We are still unclear about the terms of agreement set by the government. We do not know exactly what the government wants them to do."

Dangor said the NCCR welcomed the government's announcement and was hoping the pace of repatriation would now quicken. "We hope they will be starting with their work as soon as possible. They will be sending a fact-finding mission within a week."

The African National Congress was still in the dark as to the terms of agreement between the government and the UNHCR, an ANC lawyer, Mr Mathew Phosa, said.

## Unhindered

Phosa serves on the working committee with government members.

He said the ANC expected that the UNHCR should be unhindered in its activities.

"It is the most experienced body in handling these sort of matters. The government should not try to inhibit it or to restrict it in its activities."

Phosa said the ANC would continue with the programme of repatriating their estimated 20 000 members in exile. "We will continue with the programme we started without the government having agreed to deal with the UNHCR," he said.

Phosa said there were still hitches in so far indemnity of exiles was concerned, specially in regard to the people who have not been given indemnity for specific operations they had performed inside the country.

He said the government should give indemnity to these people so that they don't feel threatened on their return.

"On the whole, more than 80 percent of the aspect of exiles in terms of indemnities has been resolved," Phosa said.



**IN TRANSIT:** *A long sojourn in Zambia and ma*

# Unwanted students

**S**CHOLARSHIPS in Kenya that might not even exist were "sold" to 160 schoolchildren and university students by people claiming to be representatives of the African National Congress in Soweto.

The students, who paid a total of more than R25 000 for "transport", were told that they would be in Lusaka for a short while before being sent directly to placements in Kenya.

The students are waiting in the ANC's Chelston Transit Centre in Lusaka, where they have been for over three weeks. Thirty-one have returned to South Africa after handing themselves over to the South African security police at the Botswana border.

The man who allegedly "recruited" the group was Reverend Namo, a prison chaplain associated with St Francis Anglican Church in Moroka, Soweto. He told *The Weekly Mail* he was acting under instruction from the ANC, and referred all questions to the movement's national secretary for education, Seretse Choabi.

But ANC representative Gill Marcus said: "The ANC does not recruit students inside South Africa for scholarships abroad. We have our hands full enough trying to find places for those already outside."

Her colleague, Saki Macozoma, added: "It is my understanding that a group of parents from Soweto contacted the ANC, asking if we could help, as they were having difficulty educating their children in Soweto. It was explained to them that we only give scholarships externally, and they therefore arranged to send their children to Lusaka, so that their children could apply from there. It was an irregular procedure."

But parents contacted by *The Weekly Mail* said they found out about the scholarships from Namo and a woman working with him, Mrs Mokoeppe, who told them the ANC had arranged scholarships for their children in Kenya. Many of the students said they filled out ANC forms before leaving.

ANC officials in Lusaka say it is un-

A busload of students left Soweto believing they had scholarships to study in Kenya.

They ended up in a refugee transit camp in Lusaka. So who duped the students?

**By MARK GEVISSER**

likely the students will see Kenya before September and sources in the ANC in Johannesburg claim they will not be sent at all: because Kenya offered placements, and not financing, and because the ANC has earmarked the placements for refugees who have been forced to leave South Africa, and not for students recruited internally.

But Choabi said the Kenyan scholarships "were offered to students on compassionate grounds irrespective of whether the students were internal or refugees". He allegedly told a meeting of Soweto parents on Sunday that the delay was only because it was taking time to assess the students before sending them to Kenya.

A student, who was told she would be studying law in Kenya, said in Lusaka that "we were told on the bus that we would be put up in a luxury hotel for a week before being sent to Kenya". She was "shocked" when they arrived at the Zambezi River because Choabi had told her they were going to Francistown, Botswana, where the Kenyans would collect them.

Choabi said "the students were never informed by anyone that they would stay in hotels". He said they were told that they would spend time in Lusaka where they would be assessed.

Many of the students spoken to at Chelston said the first time they realised these were ANC scholarships was when an ANC official met them at the Zambian border. Others said they were fully aware that the scholarships were being organised by the ANC: "It was on the application form."

A small portion of the group are active ANC members who needed to leave for reasons of safety. The major-



28/3 - 4/4/91

many unanswered questions for 160 SA schoolchildren

# nts wait in Lusaka camp



Food for thought ... Students get on with life at Chelston Transit Centre

WJMail 28/3-4/4/91  
 ity seem to be members of the St Francis Anglican Church congregation, who were well-placed in Soweto schools at the time of their departure and were, at best, passive ANC supporters or, in some cases, active supporters of the Pan Africanist Congress and other liberation movements.

After interviews with students and their parents, it is clear that no selection process occurred and that no assessments were done before the students left.

Namo and Mokoepo simply gathered the names, passports and money and sent the students off.

While the ANC claims it did not have anything to do with the process, many of the students say they met Choabi and that he was involved in the prepar-

ations.

Many of the parents said they knew the scholarships were from the ANC, and that they had no problem with their children being at Chelston — if their final destination was Kenya.

One mother, who is single and works as a sales assistant, had to borrow money from her neighbours to send her son with the group.

"It is almost impossible for children to get educated in Soweto, with all the disruptions and with the terrible state of black education," she said. "So when when the Reverend told the congregation about the scholarships, we jumped at it. I just hope my son makes it to Kenya, or I will be very upset."

The administrator of the transit centre in Lusaka, Graham Marodi, said: "We

WJMail 28/3-4/4/91 11A  
 were shocked when they arrived. We did not have place for them, and no one told us they were coming." Because the transit centre was forced to accommodate the busload, it now has no room for refugees who have fled violence in Natal and the Reef: a consignment of refugees who arrived at Chelston two weeks after the bus have been put up in squalid and unsanitary conditions in the centre's dining hall.

Marodi added that it has been "very difficult" having the busload at Chelston, "because many of them do not want to be here, and are not even ANC supporters". He said all attempts to contact Choabi about the group had failed.

One student who was active in her local ANC branch said she did not mind being at Chelston. But she was dismayed that a group of relatively well-off children from Soweto were given the scholarships "while there are so many comrades at home who have had to forfeit their educations because of their commitment to the struggle and the harassment they have undergone".

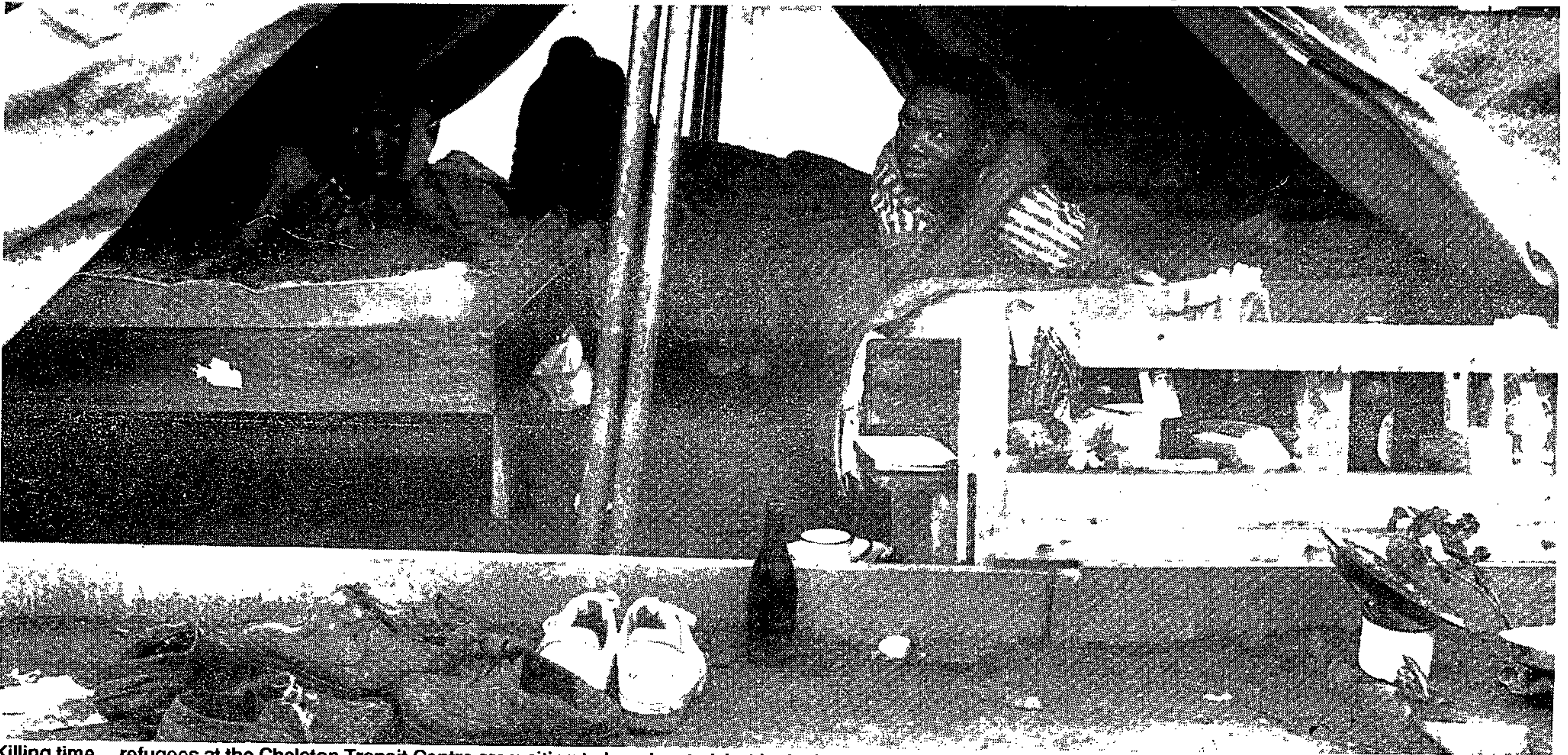
**M**any questions remain unanswered. Was this programme done with the authorisation of Choabi and the ANC's education department? Do the scholarships in Kenya exist? Where did the R25 000 "transport" fee go? How long will the students have to remain at Chelston? Will the students be reimbursed if they don't make it to Kenya?

How did the 31 students manage to get back to South Africa without travel documents or money? Days before they arrived in South Africa, Marodi told *The Weekly Mail* that "the students will be allowed to go home if they wish to, but none have left yet".

It appears that a local Soweto initiative, spurred on by the appalling state of black education in South Africa, went horribly wrong. At this stage, neither the organisers of the initiative nor the ANC are prepared to take responsibility. And the 160 students, having already forfeited a year of schooling, wait in tents at Chelston.

Photo: GISELE WULFSOHN



**MARK GEVISSER visits Lusaka's controversial Chelston Transit Centre, and finds boredom and frustration**

Killing time ... refugees at the Chelston Transit Centre are waiting to be educated, but in the interim they spend time waiting for mealtimes

Photographs: GISELE WULFSOHN

**A**T PRESENT, there are more African National Congress members fleeing South Africa than there are coming home. In the very week that the first planeload of ANC exiles left Lusaka for Johannesburg, Chelston was filled to capacity.

Killing time in the controversial camp were refugees from the wars in Natal and violence on the Reef, and students from Soweto who say they were "recruited" by the ANC for scholarships in Kenya, and who paid R160 each to come by bus to Lusaka.

Hidden behind high walls on the peri-urban outskirts of the Zambian capital, the ANC's "transit centre" has more than 400 inmates at the moment. "We are having difficulty coping," said the centre's administrator, Graham Morodi. "It's more than we have had at any one time since 1976."

The refugees, most of whom are of schoolgoing age, have been at Chelston for anything up to a year, and although they have all been promised scholarships in Kenya, there is no sign of imminent departure.

Many are clearly disoriented and traumatised and this, says one of the administrators, makes them very different from previous generations of exiles: "We have to remember that these are not comrades who made educated, informed decisions to leave and fight for the movement. They are refugees, forced by violence and harassment to flee war zones and certain death."

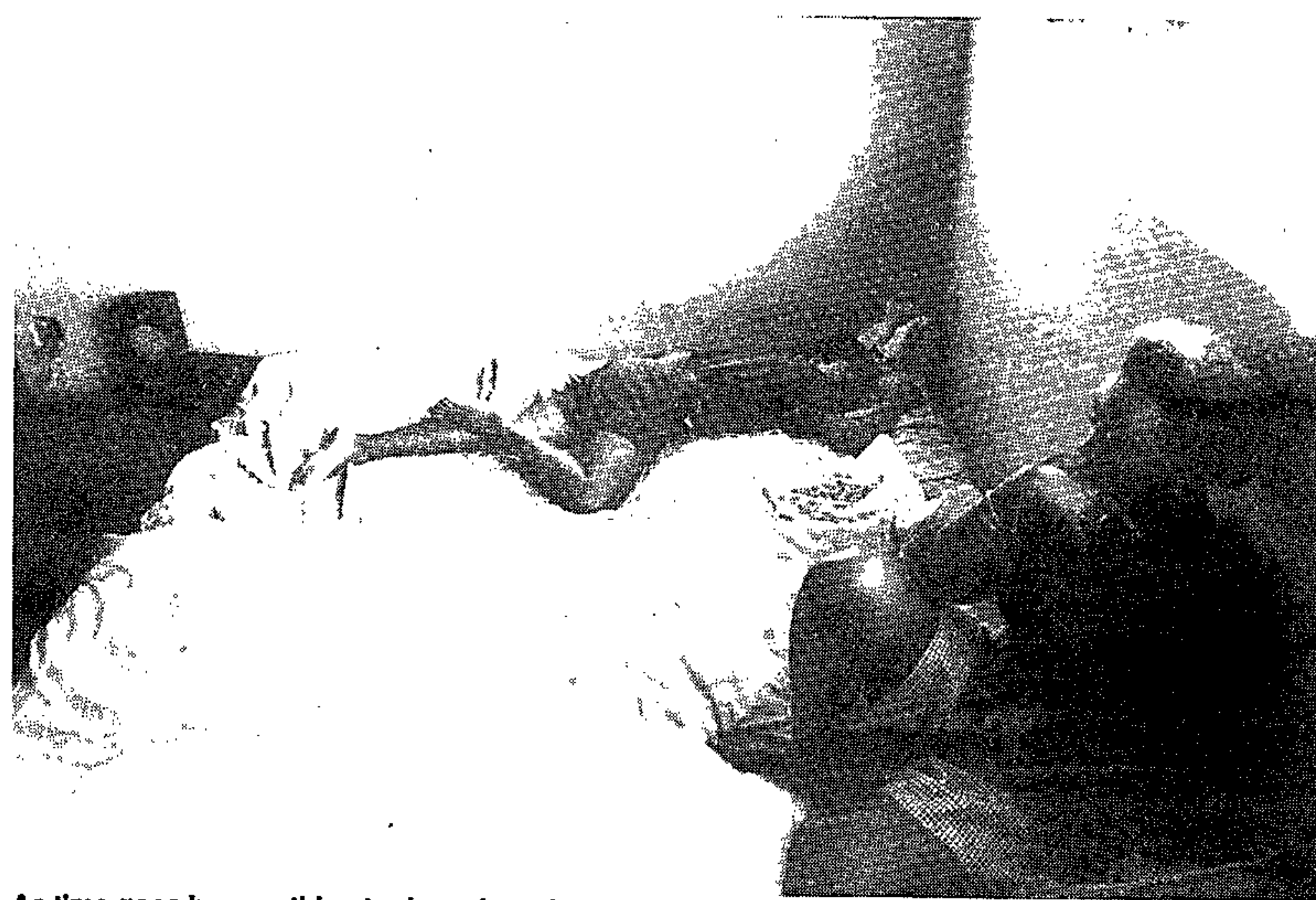
"Mzwandile", aged 13, says his mother urged him to leave when a group of tsotsis barged into his house and put a gun to his head. He comes from an ANC family in Chesterville, he says, and his older brother was in trouble. And so, all alone, he went to the Umlazi taxi-rank, found a ride to the Swazi border, jumped the fence, and handed himself over to the Swazi authorities who took him to the United Nations refugee camp.

"I want to fight in MK," he said, "but they tell me I am too young. So I will go to school in Kenya."

Like "Mzwandile", "Makhosi" fled against his will. He was an ANC membership-recruiter in kwaMashu, and says he has been arrested and brutally beaten by the kwaZulu Police twice in the past year. He is distraught at having abandoned his ailing father, who depended on him, "but I had no choice. They had pinpointed me and were after me. I couldn't even go to school. It was leave and live or stay and die."

"Makhosi" came in early March with the latest consignment of Natal refugees from Swaziland. When they arrived, the centre was already filled to capacity — boys sleeping two-to-a-

## Wake up, eat, sleep, wake up, eat, sleep, wake up ...



As time goes by ... nothing to do and nowhere to go

bed under United Nations standard-issue tents and girls on mattresses in barrack-like rooms — and so they were camping out in the large room that usually serves as a dining hall and meeting place. They had not yet been given clean clothes, and the smell, a fusion of leftover food and body odour, was overbearing.

Slowly, this latest consignment was beginning to integrate into the centre's activities — participating in the Saturday night culture evening, tentatively joining the freedom songs, and hanging around the edges of the daily news briefing. But there was only one word to describe them two days after arrival: shellshocked.

And if recent arrivals are traumatised, then those who have been there for a while are bored stiff. While one group has set up a continuous chess tournament in an abandoned tavern on the premises, and others try, often in vain, to find reading material in the ill-equipped "library", one comrade offered this description of a day at Chelston: "I wake up, I eat breakfast, I go to sleep, I wake up, I eat lunch, I go to sleep, I wake up, I eat supper, I go to sleep."

The centre's organisers do offer

much planned activity: daily political education and "jazz hour" (freedom-song chanting), exercise classes, cultural evenings, news briefings. Although there are strict rules governing when inmates can leave the centre and mandating attendance at political education classes, the sheer number of refugees in the camp — coupled by the fact that many do not have ANC sympathies and left South Africa to go directly to school — has caused an obvious breakdown in discipline. Most spend their time doing their own thing, and leave the centre without permission to trade their rands on the black market and buy cigarettes and chocolate.

There is, however, a duty roster, and most boys have assignments either at the gate or in the kitchen. Camp cook Sheila Maseko uses 80kg of mielie-meal a day, and receives "nothing but complaints".

"Many of the ones who came from Soweto say that they paid money and were expecting luxury," said an administrator. "And they only expected to be in Lusaka for a few days. This is why they are complaining so much."

As it seems to the refugees that they are at Chelston indefinitely, most of

dent has planted a tomato patch — "to remind me I have roots" — and a flourishing flowering foxglove that provides one of the centre's only splashes of colour.

"Francis", a first-year BA student who left Turfloop "after experiencing difficulties there", heads the centre's "propaganda team". He and assistant Gwendolyn spend all day flipping the shortwave dials, and putting together a daily news briefings. "We cover world affairs as well as South Africa," said Gwendolyn, "but the comrades have told us they are sick of the Gulf war and Eastern Europe. All they want to know about is what's happening back home."

The Sunday briefing — which is meant to be an analysis of the week's events — was very underattended: about 100 refugees gathered, but they quickly peeled off until only 30 were left. When it came to "comment time", all they wanted to talk about was one thing: whether or not it was appropriate that a performer at the previous night's culture show chanted "Viva PAC/ANC alliance, Viva!" The dispute highlights, once again, the strangeness of an ANC camp with many inmates who do not support the movement.

No actual fistfights have broken out between ANC and PAC supporters, said the camp administrators, but they complain that it has made their work much more difficult. And there is clearly a tension in the air — when one ANC member was about to identify PAC supporters in the centre, he was quickly shushed by the others gathered around him.

While there is much dissatisfaction at the conditions in Chelston — particularly among the Soweto schoolchildren — there is, among most inmates, an astonishing resolve, one that highlights, perhaps, the conditions from which they have fled. "It's not great here," said "Francis", "but it's OK though. My goal is to get educated, to become a lawyer. And when you have a goal, you are prepared to put up with anything."

their time is spent trying to make of the mucky, roughshod centre a home. After the frequent rains (March is wet season in Lusaka), beds are laid out to dry, and signs outside almost every tent read "SHOES OFF!"

In the mud, the boys have laid out "peoples' parks" with slogans reading "VIVA MK" and "LONG LIVE SACP", and on their tents they have painted "Havana Cuba HQ" and "Tambo Base". Inside, they have tapped the centre's flickering electricity supply to rig up lighting, and have even fashioned makeshift toothbrush-holders out of hanger-wire. One stu-



# GREAT TO B

C/press 31/3/91



It's good to have you back . . . smiles and hugs as one of the 112 ANC returnees is welcomed home. ■ Pics: MIKE MZILENI



Tears of joy . . . the return of this week's exiles meant an end to worrying about their safety.

AMONG the second batch of 112 ANC returnees who arrived by charter aircraft at Jan Smuts Airport this week were some who had been away for 30 years.

Also among them were commanders of the ANC military wing, Umkhonto weSizwe (MK).

They were welcomed back by ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela, head of the ANC's Welfare Department Winnie Mandela, and ANC secretary-general Alfred Nzo. Jabulani Reuben Dunane, 41, left South Africa in December 1977 — 14 years ago.

A smiling, and at times bewildered looking Dunane said he came from Volksrust.

"Home is home, even if there may be bad parts," he said.

"I've just seen my younger sister at the airport. I don't know when I will see the others."

What was the meeting like?



# EHOME!

## MK men in new batch to come back

"Overwhelming, after so many years."

An excited Sipho Ndaba, 35, was at the airport to meet his younger brother Mzwandile, 32, who left South Africa in 1977.

"This is like when Neil Armstrong stepped on the moon and said: 'This is one giant leap for mankind'."

"Today is one giant leap for South Africa," said Sipho.

Asked how he and his family planned to celebrate the return of Mzwandile, who was accompanied by his Zambian wife and two children, Sipho said: "We are going to hold a 'madlozi' (ancestors' feast).

"We will be thanking the ancestors for not only having brought Mzwandile home safely, but also that three extra people have been added to our family."

After he had welcomed the returnees, Mandela said: "These returnees have done splendid work, and we are hap-



Let's go... a returnee gets some help with his suitcases.

py to welcome them back."

This week's return was a much more low-key affair compared to the first return two weeks ago, when hundreds of ANC supporters went to the airport.

This time there was only an ANC delegation and relatives.

"We are naturally very happy to be able to receive the second batch of returnees," Mandela said.

"It must be remembered that these people left the country in order to do very valuable political work outside the

country.

"Contrary to many allegations they have sacrificed tremendously.

"Some of them have been away from the country for 30 years, living under the most difficult conditions."

ANC spokesman Thabo Matlala said: "The group of returnees includes a lot of MK commanders."

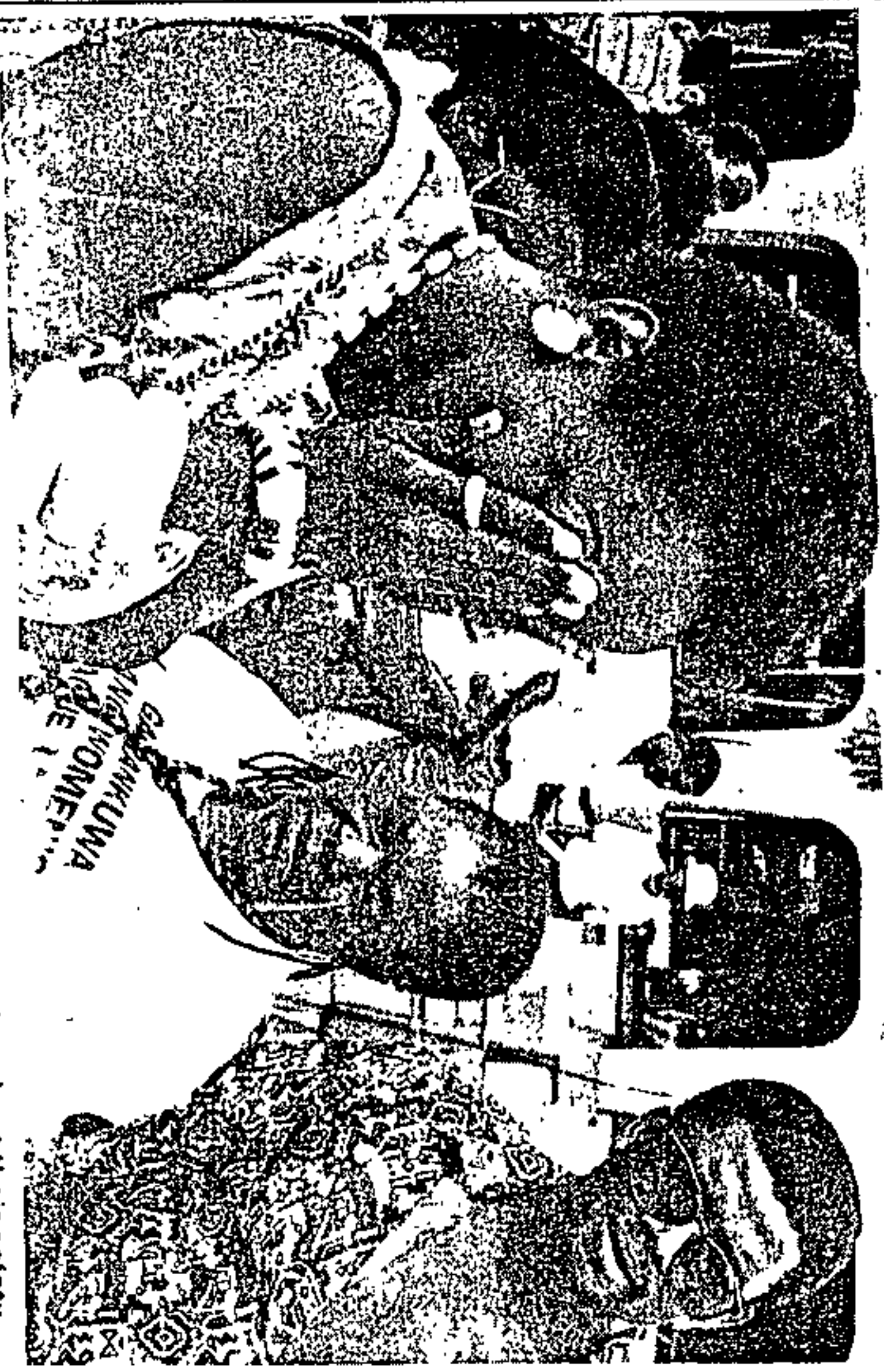
She singled out Obed Motshabi, whom she said was a leading member of the ANC, the SACP and a trade union activist. — Sapa



# GREAT TO BE HOME!



It's good to have you back... smiles and hugs as one of the 112 ANC returnees is welcomed home.



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■ PICS: MIKE MZILENI

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TOTALITARIANISM — PASSPORTS & VISAS  
~~POLITICAL~~

1991

APRIL — JULY

## Bafokeng plan to march over deportation of chief

Star 2/4/91

330

More than 5 000 Bafokeng tribespeople say they will march to the Union Buildings in Pretoria later this month to petition the Government to intervene in their campaign for the return to Bophuthatswana of their exiled leader, Chief Edward Lobone Molotlegi.

At a meeting in Rustenburg yesterday, they decided to stage the march on April 19.

The march, according to organisers, would be the first of a series of campaigns planned by the tribespeople.

Yesterday's meeting came just a week after the wife of the

exiled chief was told by Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope to remain outside the homeland pending the outcome of government consideration of Botswana President Quett Masire's appeal to President Mangope to revoke the deportation order against the chief.

Chief Molotlegi went into exile in Botswana shortly after the failed military coup to topple President Mangope in 1988.

The homeland government has accused Chief Molotlegi of being a conspirator in the coup bid, which was crushed by South African troops. — Sapa.



Former CCB man  
deported

330

JOHANNESBURG. — Former CCB agent and self-confessed hit man Mr Donald Acheson has left South Africa after being served a deportation order, the director-general of the Department of Home Affairs, Mr Piet Colyn, confirmed yesterday.

Mr Colyn was reacting to a report in Beeld yesterday, which said Mr Acheson, an Irish passport-holder, left SA on Sunday night on an SAA flight for London.

Mr Colyn said lawyers had applied to renew Mr Acheson's work permit, but the application had been rejected.

Mr Acheson was arrested in Namibia in 1989 for allegedly being involved in the murder of Swapo activist Mr Anton Lubowski.

However, Mr Acheson said he had been set up as a decoy to allow other agents to kill Mr Lubowski. — Sapa

# Hundreds flee violence in SA

South 4/4 - 10/4/91.

From Melinda Ham  
Lusaka

330

AS THE first groups of long-term exiles leave for repatriation to South Africa, hundreds of new refugees fleeing current political violence in the country, are arriving here.

International development agencies have been unprepared for the new arrivals and both funds and assistance are not sufficient.

"Some arrive with bullet wounds and bruises. Some are half-naked and others barefoot," said Mr Graham Marodi, who is in charge of the ANC's Chelston Transit Centre in Lusaka.

More than 400 refugees between the ages of 14 and 30 are now living in the centre. "Three hundred more are expected by the end of the month," said Marodi.

"The ANC in Botswana and Swaziland arranges transport for some while others find their own way to Zambia by hitching lifts.

## Donors

"But donors fail to understand why people are still coming out of South Africa when it's time to go home," he said.

Marodi admitted donors had not been responsive to the transit centre's needs. Only the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Lutheran World Federation had assisted, he said.

The transit centre is ideally a temporary home for the refugees for a few weeks before they leave on scholarships for secondary or university education abroad.

But in reality many youths have been waiting since August 1990 as only Nigeria has so far provided 500 scholarships.

"We want the world to know that we have hundreds of young people who are in desperate need of scholarships," Marodi said. — AIA



# Children on plane from Lusaka

*South Africa - 10/4/91*  
THE repatriation programme of 20 000 ANC members is continuing, with schoolchildren expected on the next two flights, according to Mr Jackie Selebi, head of the ANC's Repatriation Committee.

He said two planes are expected to arrive next Thursday from Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

"This time those on board will be predominantly children of primary school going age."

Some of the children are studying at the ANC's Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in Mazimbu near Morogoro. But it would be better for them to start learning at home rather than outside the country, Selebi said.

However, National Coordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles (NCCRE) member Mr Moss Chikane said there was no special school programme for the returnees.

Some would enrol at private schools with the help of the NCCRE. But there were not enough funds to pay for their school fees.

Selebi said that, besides accommodation and education,

finding jobs for returnees was one of the ANC's main problems.

Some employers had offered to employ some returnees, "but while we appreciate this, we would be much more comfortable if there was employment for the millions of others looking for jobs," said Selebi.

It was "strange" that the government was able to give aid to bandits like Unita in Angola but not to the victims of their own policies, he said.

*SEB* "It only shows how insensitive they are to the plight of their own people."

Selebi said the government was refusing to register doctors and other professionals who had qualified in the Soviet Union, Cuba or Hungary.

He accused the government of double standards in allowing immigrants from Eastern Europe to enter South Africa without going through examinations and other bureaucratic procedures.

"If a certificate from the Soviet Union is not acceptable to them, how can a Polish one be acceptable to them?"

"It is again the double standards of a government that cannot extricate itself from its racist policies," Selebi said.

*SEB* Plight

330

# More exiles flee SA than return

HUNDREDS of refugees are fleeing violence in South African townships for ANC refugee camps in Zambia.

As groups of exiles in neighbouring states prepare to return to SA, victims of internal strife are flocking to the safety of the ANC's Chelston Transit Centre in Lusaka.

At least 1 000 new refugees have passed through the centre since a new wave of internal feuding began last year.

Some arrive with bullet wounds and bruises. Some are half-naked and others barefoot.

By SIPHO NGCOBO

Only 211 exiles have returned to South Africa since the repatriation process began last month. The first group of 94 arrived on March 7 while the second batch of 117 returned on March 28.

More than 400 refugees between the ages of 12 and 30 are living in the Chelston camp and 300 more are expected to arrive by the end of the month.

The ANC says the "new refugees" arrive in groups of up to 30 — most of them from the Maritzburg area, Alexandra and strife-

torn areas of the West and the East Rand.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said: "We have more people leaving the country than ever before. It is a very complicated situation."

All the refugees leaving South Africa were in fear of their lives, she said.

She said sponsors found it difficult to believe that people were leaving the country when it was supposedly the right time to go back home.

The ANC said the refugee problem had taken international development agencies by surprise. The

agencies had been unprepared for the new arrivals.

Canadian freelance journalist Melinda Ham, who talked to the refugees at the ANC centre last week, told the Sunday Times that many of the refugees had undergone harrowing experiences in South Africa.

She said she had talked to one refugee, a 12-year-old boy, whose brother had been killed.

The ANC in Botswana and Swaziland arranges transport for some of those fleeing South Africa, while others find their own way to Zambia by hitching lifts.



# 832 THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LAND AFFAIRS

(1) (a) and (b)

*Hansard 8/4/91*  
The Department of Public Works and Land Affairs has investigated the possibility of letting the residences. However, as the present group area status of Walmer Estate and evident political considerations within the Coloured community inhibit the occupation, letting or selling of the residences at this stage, it is considered expedient to keep the matter in abeyance until the Group Areas Act has been repealed. In the interim, the best method of sale will also be investigated in the event of the residences not being required in future.

(2) (a) (i) The preliminary estimate, early in 1986 at the start of the project, was R2 560 000, excluding the access road.

(ii) The final cost in 1989, including escalation, was R4 945 244.

(b) The market value of the complex has not been established.

(3) Yes.

(a) New furniture, R24 392 per house on average.

(b) New curtains and re-upholstering of existing furniture, R29 393 per house on average. Some of the items of furniture have since been removed and used elsewhere.

(4) No.

(5) Yes.

(a) Guards appointed by the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs.

(b) R2 413 per month.

*Hansard 8/4/91*  
Foreign vessels: tunny

220. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

(1) What quantity of tunny was landed at South African ports by foreign vessels in 1989 and 1990, respectively;

(2) whether the fish so landed consisted entirely of tunny caught in South African

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

waters; if not, what estimated quantity was caught in South African waters;

(3) how many vessels from each specified foreign country had permission to fish for tunny in South African waters in each of the above years?

*Hansard 8/4/91*

B573E

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

(1) Not available at present. Final figures are being compiled.

(2) Not available at present. Final figures are being compiled.

(3) 1989: Japan—89 vessels

Republic of China—38 vessels

1990: Japan—90 vessels

Republic of China—30 vessels

*Pelagic fish landed*

221. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

(1) How many tons of (a) (i) anchovy and (ii) pilchard and (b) non-quota pelagic fish were landed during the 1990 fishing season;

(2) what estimated percentage of the catch of (a) anchovies and (b) pilchards in 1990 were immature juveniles?

B578E

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) (i) 150 100 t anchovies

(ii) 56 740 t pilchards

(b) 52 503 t

(2) (a) 90.5%

(b) 22.8%

Foreign media representatives: visas

240. 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 1990;

*330*

*330*

(2) how many such applications (a) had been (i) granted and (ii) refused and (b) were pending as at 31 December 1990;

(3) what was the average time taken before such applications were decided upon?

B625E

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) 1 941 of which 149 applications were withdrawn.

(b) 303 of which two were withdrawn.

(2) Statistics on the basis required are unfortunately not available. The applications not finalised during 1989 and therefore carried over to 1990 are included in the following figures which are given for the purpose of the reply:

	Carried over from 1989	(a)(i)	(a)(ii)	(b)
New applications	123	1 766	92	57
Renewal applications	8	300	1	8

(3) It took on average 15 working days in respect of new applications and eight working days in the case of renewal applications to finalise the respective applications.

SABC: annual report

275. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

Whether any delay is being experienced in connection with the tabling of the latest annual report of the South African Broadcasting Corporation; if so, what are the causes of the delay; if not, what is the position in this regard?

*Hansard 8/4/91*

B731E

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

No. The honourable member is referred to the provisions of section 27 of the Broadcasting Act, 1976 (Act No 73 of 1976), in terms of which the South African Broadcasting Corporation's annual report has to be furnished to the Minister yearly on or before 30 April. The tabling of the report shall be done within the seven-day period referred to in section 27(2) of that Act.

# ANC fears spy betrayed it

By Mike Siluma  
Star Bureau

LONDON — African National Congress members in Britain fear a spy among them has leaked their addresses, making them the victims of a disinformation campaign.

ANC exiles believe they are the target of a South African-inspired plot to confuse and unsettle them as they prepare to return home.

Over the past few weeks, about 400 ANC members have received fake letters, purporting to come from the ANC

chief representative, Mendi Msimang, and offering to help repatriate the exiles. *SW 9/4/91*

## Posted

Some members also received application forms for the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, posted in Pretoria, as well as the organisation's handbook and stickers. These were accompanied by a letter bearing the symbols of the AWB and the right-wing British National Front.

The campaign started after Mr Msimang had sent out a letter to mem-

bers outlining progress being made in arranging the return of exiles to South Africa.

Within a few days, members received London-postmarked letters, claiming that the ANC was making arrangements to fly the exiles back to South Africa "to a heroes' welcome".

But families would have to contribute £250 (about R1 250) and individuals £150 (R750). Potential returnees were urged to make arrangements to stay with relatives or friends on returning to South Africa.

The letter, bearing the

signature of a London ANC official, was denounced by Mr Msimang in an official note to members. The hoaxers persisted, sending a second letter to members, repeating the offer to send the exiles home.

Mr Msimang said the letters were part of a disinformation campaign aimed at sowing confusion and distress among the exiles.

"We are also concerned about the apparent links between the AWB and the National Front, which shows that fascism is still alive and kicking," he said.



# Exiles are concerned over 'dirty tricksters'

*Sowetan 9/4/91*  
*330*

**LONDON** - Exiled ANC members in Britain believe they are the target of a South African-inspired campaign to confuse and unsettle them as they prepare to return home.

Over the past few weeks, about 400 ANC members have received fake letters, purporting to come from the ANC chief representative, Mr Mendi Msimang, offering to help repatriate them.

Some members also received application forms for the Afrikaner Weestandsbeweging, posted in Pretoria, as well as the organisation's handbook and sticker.

These were accompanied by a letter bearing the symbols of the AWB and the right-wing British National Front.

The campaign started with London-dated letters, claiming that the ANC was making arrangements to fly the exiles back to South Africa "to a heroes' welcome".

But families would have to contribute R1 250 and individuals R750.

## SOWETAN Correspondent

Potential returnees were urged to make arrangements to stay with relatives or friends on returning to South Africa.

The letter, bearing the signature of a London ANC official, was denounced by Msimang in an official note to members. The hoaxers persisted, sending a sec-

ond letter to members, repeating the offer to send the exiles home.

Msimang said the letters were part of a disinformation campaign aimed at sowing confusion and distress among the exiles.

ANC officials now fear that someone within the organisation may have provided members' addresses to whoever was responsible for sending the fake letters.

# Schwarz pledges passports to SA exiles

WASHINGTON — SA's US ambassador Harry Schwarz yesterday promised that any SA exile living in the US would be given a passport promptly and without having to sign an indemnity form.

He made the undertaking at a forum sponsored by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace at which he was challenged by an expatriate who claimed he was being prevented by the indemnity process from returning home.

"I will do everything in my power to help you go home," the ambassador assured the man, adding: "nobody who has applied for

SIMON BARBER

a passport while I have been here has been denied a passport.

"Nobody has been made to sign an indemnity."

Pressed on whether returning exiles might be prosecuted if they arrived in SA without having signed an indemnity, Schwarz said he knew of no such case.

He said he had received calls from the ANC's national executive committee and the PAC thanking him for providing passports to members who had applied to him.

330 6/10/47  
In a separate interview, Schwarz said he was trying "to cut the bureaucracy to a minimum" in expediting the return of anyone who wanted to go home.

Passport applicants would be given indemnity forms when they applied. Failure to sign would not prevent or delay the issue of a passport.

Schwarz believed the majority of would-be applicants would not be subject to the indemnity procedure in any event since the most serious offence they had committed was to leave the country without a valid travel document.



## Police, ANC

at odds over

'kidnappings'

Star 10/4/91

Staff Reporter

330

A war of words has erupted between the ANC and the police over ANC claims that two returning exiles were kidnapped by police from Jan Smuts Airport last month.

In a press statement yesterday, the ANC named the exiles as Japie Maphalala and George Khashu. Both men apparently arrived at Jan Smuts on March 28 and had been "literally kidnapped from the airport by the police".

The ANC statement said Mr Maphalala had appeared in court "and has apparently been charged with murder". He was apparently scheduled to appear in the Vereeniging Magistrate's Court today.

Last night, Major Reg Crewe, of the SAP's public relations division, questioned how an exile could be "kidnapped" and then subsequently appear in court.

Referring to Mr Khashu, the ANC statement said he was taken from Jan Smuts to Vryburg police station "where he was interrogated on events that took place in 1985, when he was already in exile."

The statement detailed two other instances of alleged police harassment of returned exiles.

Major Crewe said indemnity was granted "for specific offences".

"A person who is therefore wanted in connection with crimes not covered by the indemnity remains subject to arrest for his/her alleged involvement."

*Hansard*  
WEDNESDAY, 10 APRIL 1991

BOARD	FIRMS OF ATTORNEYS	AMOUNT	YEARS
Grain Sorghum Board	State Attorney	1989 R9 677 1990 R13 201 1986 — 1987 R520 1988 R3 162 1989 R111 1990 R30 1986 R30	5
Lucerne Seed Board	Duvenhage, Keyser and Jonck	1987 — 1988 — 1989 — 1990 —	31
Maize Board	State Attorney	None	53
Meat Board	Ross & Jacobsz	1986 R515 1987 R33 401 1988 R15 747 1989 R2 508 1990 R154 995	20
Mohair Board	Stuiling, Delpont & Villiers	1986 — 1987 R127 1988 R448 1989 R100 1990 —	26
Oilseeds Board	Gildenhuys, Van der Merwe	1986 R4 435 1987 R7 702 1988 R8 915 1989 R12 511 1990 R4 333	7
Potato Board	Couzyn, Hertzog & Horak	1986 R4 304 1987 R1 626 1988 R430 1989 R439 1990 R2 445	20
Rooibos Tea Board	Jan S de Villiers & Son Stone & Bresler Burger & Jonker Jan S de Villiers & Son Stone & Bresler Stone & Bresler Jan S de Villiers & Son	1986 R3 999 1986 R18 617 1987 R313 1987 R2 301 1987 R7 130 1988 R22 399 1989 R510	4 3 1

*Hansard*  
WEDNESDAY, 10 APRIL 1991

BOARD	FIRMS OF ATTORNEYS	AMOUNT	YEARS
Tobacco Board	Jan S de Villiers & Son Hartman & Partners	1990 R265 1986 R70 1987 — 1988 — 1989 R350 1990 —	9
Wheat Board	State Attorney	1986 — 1987 — 1988 R14 496 1989 — 1990 — 1991 —	31
Wool Board	Ross & Jacobsz and Van der Linde, Greyvenstein and Myers, PE	1986 R3 538 1987 R13 032 1988 R8 331 1989 R9 348 1990 R7 335	19

#### Foreign journalists: requests to visit SA

91. 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 1990 were refused; if so, (a) how many, (b) what were the names of the individuals concerned and (c) which newspapers or organisations 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?

*Hansard 10/4/91* B766E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) The hon member is referred to my reply to his Question for written reply, No 240 of 18 March 1991.

(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.

#### Own Affairs:

##### Schools: utilisation

30. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- Whether any schools owned or controlled by his Department are unutilised or utilised for purposes other than education; if so, (a) how many as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) for what other purposes were they being utilised?

*Hansard 10/4/91* B418E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Yes,

- (a) 55 on 7 March 1991,\*

- (b) 20 are at present unutilised. The possibility of re-utilisation or alienation is being investigated;

35 are being utilised by the House of Representatives, Cape Provincial Administration, farmers' associations, municipalities, regional services councils and various other organisations.



CH 11-15 10/4/91

## Schwarz pledge on passports for exiles

Own Correspondent 330 257

WASHINGTON. — South African ambassador Mr Harry Schwarz yesterday promised that any SA exile living in the US would be given a passport promptly and without having to sign an indemnity form.

He made this undertaking at a forum sponsored by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace at which he was challenged by an angry expatriate who claimed he was being prevented by the indemnity process from returning home.

"I will do everything in my power to help you go home," the ambassador assured him, "nobody who has applied for a passport while I have been here has been denied a passport. Nobody has been made to sign an indemnity."

Pressed on whether returning exiles might be prosecuted if they arrived without having signed an indemnity, Mr Schwarz said he knew of no case in which this had happened.

He said he had received calls from the ANC's national executive committee and the PAC thanking him for providing passports to members.

## Police admit arresting 2 returning 330

### ANC exiles

Star 11/4/91  
Police yesterday confirmed the arrest and interrogation of two ANC members seized at Jan Smuts Airport on their return from exile.

On Tuesday the ANC said Japie Maphalala and George Khashu had been "kidnapped" on March 28, when the second batch of ANC activists returned.

Police confirmed Mr Maphalala had appeared in court on a charge of murder. They said he had failed to appear in court in 1984 and a warrant for his arrest had been pending.

Mr Khashu was questioned at the Vryburg police station in connection with criminal offences committed in 1985. He was driven home by police after questioning, the statement said.

Police also confirmed the detention of Morgan Mothungwane. However, police said he had been picked up by Bophuthatswana authorities.

The SAP denied the alleged harassment of another returning exile, Josiah Sangweni. — Sapa.



CHM-  
Tink  
11/11/81  
330  
CHM

## Police arrest returning ANC exiles

PRETORIA — Police yesterday confirmed the arrest and interrogation of two returning ANC exiles at Jan Smuts Airport.

The ANC claimed on Tuesday Mr Japie Maphalala and Mr George Khashu were "kidnapped" on March 28 when the second batch of ANC activists returned.

In a statement, police confirmed Mr Maphalala had appeared in court on a charge of murder. He had failed to appear in court in 1984 and a warrant for his arrest had been pending.

Mr Khashu was questioned at the Vryburg police station in connection with criminal offences committed in 1985. — Sapa

# Return of exiles delayed

THE third group of exiles will only arrive in the country next Thursday.

A spokesman for the African National Congress' repatriation committee said the next group would arrive next week because "problems" had caused a delay.

Meanwhile, a war of words has ensued between the ANC and the police after two ANC members were arrested at Jan Smuts Airport when

they re-entered the country on March 28.

The ANC said Japie Maphalala and George Khashu were "literally kidnapped" at Jan Smuts Airport by police.

Police confirmed that Maphalala was arrested on a charge of murder.

A warrant for his arrest was issued when he

failed to appear in court on October 22 1984, police said.

"As regards George Khashu, he was taken to Vryburg Police Station and questioned in connection with criminal offences committed during February 1985.

## Police

"After questioning, Mr Khashu was taken home by police."

The ANC said Khashu

was questioned on events which took place while he was already in exile.

The police denied they were detaining another ANC member, Mr Morgan Mothungwani. They said he was apparently detained by the Bophuthatswana police.

ANC spokeswoman Miss Gill Marcus said: "We have very little to say except the arrests of returnees is rendering the indemnity useless."

Sowetan 12/4/91  
By THEMBA MOLEFE

330



the Government offered a multi-party conference instead.

A response to the Government's letter

state solution to the country's problems," he said.

"The PAC will not negotiate with (President)

## 1208 get indemnity from prosecution <sup>320</sup>

*Sowetan 15/4/91*  
A FURTHER 1 208 people who had applied for indemnity for undergoing military training contrary to the provisions of the Terrorism Act had received it. The total of 3 692 people who had received indemnity represented 73 percent of the total applications received. - *Sapa*

The director-general (justice) announced in the Government Gazette on Friday that 1 208

ANC had asked the community with a fait accompli

## Exiles to fly in from Tanzania<sup>330</sup>

THE on-off exile repatriation programme gets under way again this week when 115 exiles return from Tanzania.

The group, which is expected to arrive on a charter flight on Thursday, will be the first from the East African country.

ANC repatriation official Mzwy Boo said the group's composition was still being finalised.

The move heralds a fresh breakthrough in the repatriation of exiles after last week's apparent breakdown in the process.

Government on Friday indemnified a further 1 208 people and granted special remission of sentence to 119 prisoners.

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said a total of 3 692 people had been indemnified — 73% of the total who had applied.

A group of 128 exiles failed to arrive last Thursday due to what the ANC described

PATRICK BULGER

as police harassment of their exiles.

The ANC alleged several of the returning exiles had been "kidnapped" by police.

Police confirmed that they had arrested returnees Japie Maphalala, George Khasu and Morgan Mothungwani.

Maphalala had appeared in court in connection with a murder charge dating from 1984 while the other two had been questioned and released.

Booi said the repatriation programme was back on track after talks between government and ANC senior officials Peniel Maduna and Jackie Selebi. Neither was available for comment at the weekend.

Booi said indications were the talks had

□ To Page 2

## Exiles

NCCR sources said at the weekend that they had advised exiles not to return until a general amnesty was granted.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports the US has announced it will give \$4m towards the repatriation programme.

US Information Service spokesman Barrie Walkley said in a statement the money would be given to the UNHCR.

330

□ From Page 1

In another development at the weekend, government announced the release of a further 96 prisoners — on Friday. This brought the total releases announced last week to 215.

Another 220 people were granted indemnity for leaving SA without authorisation or without being in possession of valid passports or permits.



# UN envoy plans second SA visit

CMV: Tait 15/4/91 Own Correspondent 330

LONDON. — The UN High Commissioner for Refugees is to send the head of its Africa bureau, Mr Nicolas Bwakira, to South Africa for a second visit soon.

He hopes to tie up an agreement with government enabling the UN agency to help with the repatriation of up to 40 000 exiles.

Meanwhile 115 returning exiles are expected in Johannesburg on Thursday on a charter flight from Tanzania.

ANC repatriation official Mr Mzwy Booi said the group's composition was still being finalised.

The move heralds a fresh breakthrough in the repatriation of exiles following last week's apparent breakdown in the process.

Mr Booi said the repatriation programme was back on track following talks between government and senior ANC officials.

A spokesman for the UNHCR in Geneva confirmed on Friday that until the commissioner and the government have signed the agreement allowing the commissioner to set up operations in SA, the UN body cannot actively start calling for the R100m needed to repatriate the exiles.

● A Justice Department spokesman said 5 056 applications for indemnity had been received, of which 2 484 had been finalised.

# Pain of exile is over for Miriam Makeba

CHT Tink 15 10/4/90 330

JOHANNESBURG. — Tears rolled freely down the cheeks of internationally renowned South African singer Miriam Zenzile Makeba yesterday as, hours after her arrival in South Africa, she spoke about the sadness and pain of living in exile.

She said arriving home was a continuation of the healing process begun when she visited her mother's grave last year — a process which would be completed when she performed on home soil this weekend for the first time in 31 years.

She is to perform at the Standard Bank Arena on Friday and Saturday. The most touching moment in exile

was the death of her only child, S'bon-gile Angela Makeba, who joined her abroad aged only eight, Ms Makeba told a press conference, often pausing to wipe tears from her face.

Clad in a black dress and blue headband, she said Mrs Winnie Mandela had comforted her after she heard of her daughter's death.

Once the tears passed, Ms Makeba, also known as "Mama Afrika" and the empress of African song, surprised journalists by bursting into song with "A Place Called Home" to capture some sad moments of her exile. "Every door is closed to me," she sang. — Sapa



PAIN IN EXILE ...  
Miriam Makeba





Reunited . . . Abigail Kubheka (left) and Miriam Makeba in Johannesburg yesterday.

Picture: Alf Kumalo

## Miriam returns home – for good

It was an emotional home-coming for Miriam Makeba in Johannesburg yesterday as she returned to SA to launch a new album and stage a concert for the first time in more than 30 years.

Ms Makeba will appear at the Standard Bank Arena on April 19 and 20 with her former colleague from the Skylarks, Abigail Kubheka.

"I have had an open wound which has not healed for the past 31 years. It will

only be completely healed when I once again perform in front of my people."

She said the reason she was not part of the "concert for exiles" held at the FNB Stadium recently was not reflective of disunity among exiled artists. (330)

Ms Makeba said she planned to settle permanently in South Africa by the end of this year. "And I'll sing until I die or until I can't sing any more," she said. — Own Correspondent.

# Exile's body flown home

330

*Sanetson 17/4/91*  
By KENOSI MODISANE

THE body of an exile who was shot dead in Zambia a few days before he was to return home was flown into the country yesterday.

Mr John Maruping Matlou (42) died in an ambush towards the end of last month, a few hours after he had telephoned his family in Orlando West informing them that he was planning to return home after 27 years in exile.

Matlou's body arrived with that of another exile and member of the African National Congress, Mr Jack Masuthabantu of Bophuthatswana. No information has been given on the circumstances surrounding Masuthabantu's death.

Matlou's family had on two previous occasions arranged to bury him, but had to cancel because the body did not arrive.

Matlou is survived by his Zambian wife Audrey and five children.

He will be buried at Avalon Cemetery on Sunday.

A service will be held at 7537 Maseko Street, Orlando West, at 9am.



# Exiled doctor is freed after arrest at border

*Soweto 18/4/91*

330

DR Kenneth Khosa, the exiled Soweto medical doctor arrested by Bophuthatswana police at the weekend and later handed to the SAP, has been released.

Khosa, a former University of Natal (Wentworth) student, was released at noon on Tuesday from Protea police headquarters in Soweto.

His detention baffled his family when both the homeland and SAP denied they were holding him.

By NKOPANE  
MAKOBANE

Khosa was detained on Saturday afternoon by the Bophuthatswana police at the Kopfontein border post on his way home for the first time since leaving South Africa in 1976.

After leaving the country, Khosa, of Dube, completed his training as a doctor in Bulgaria. He later went to Britain for a diploma course in tropical

medicine and hygiene.

Since 1989 he has been based in Botswana, working at Maun Hospital.

Khosa was collected in Botswana on Saturday by his two brothers, Arthur and Thomas.

He said he was detained because he had not applied for indemnity.

However, this was not his fault as he had not been told by officials to fill in any forms when he applied for a temporary travel document.

# Repatriation talks hit a snag

By Day 1914/91

(330)

PATRICK BULGER

GOVERNMENT and representatives of the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) have disagreed over government's indemnity procedure for returning SA exiles.

Government is also facing pressure from the EC to adjust its indemnity procedure to be compatible with UNHCR norms, a senior UNHCR source said in an interview from Geneva yesterday.

Negotiations are continuing with a view to securing the world body's help in repatriating SA exiles but sources involved in the talks said yesterday the UNHCR was unlikely to help under the current indemnity arrangement, which places the onus on individual exiles to seek clearance from government before returning.

"I don't see how large-scale repatriation can be accomplished with the elaborate

indemnity arrangement," the UNHCR source said.

"There is concern about the forms which returnees have to fill in. They are not designed to imbue confidence and trust but rather suspicion and fear. We can't bend principles applied to all repatriation situations to make them specific to SA."

Senior UNHCR official K Kalumiya was in SA recently to negotiate an agreement following last month's government invitation to the UNHCR to become involved in the repatriation process.

Talks with Foreign Minister Pik Botha and senior government officials had deadlocked over the amnesty issue, the source said, but added he remained confident agreement would be reached.



# Three ANC men arrested at airport as exiles return

By Kaizer Nyatumba  
Political Staff

At least three senior ANC members, including Penuel Maduna of the organisation's legal department, were arrested at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday when they went to welcome the first batch of ANC exiles returning from Tanzania.

Mr Maduna, a member of the joint working committees of the Government and the ANC, was arrested by a Lieutenant West for "obstruction" when he tried to enter the airport building. He was released an hour later.

The other two arrested were Archie Abrahams of the ANC's National Repatriation Desk and Norman Ngwendzane, organiser of the ANC's PWV regional office. They were both released last night, the ANC's PWV regional office said.

This was after ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela and ANC leaders at the airport had telephoned senior Government officials, including Law and

Order Minister Adriaan Vlok asking them to intervene.

"I told Lieutenant West that by arresting me he was embarrassing his government and doing a disservice to the negotiation process. I told him this could be avoided, but unfortunately he was on the nasty side," Mr Maduna told journalists.

After some ANC and National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles members and relatives of returning exiles had been refused permission to enter the arrivals hall, ANC leaders, both at the airport and in the organisation's office in Johannesburg, called senior Government officials, asking them to intervene.

A total of 121 exiles — the first from Tanzania — and the third batch to return since the repatriation process began on March 7 — arrived on a chartered flight from Dar-es-Salaam yesterday afternoon.

Mr Maduna said some senior Government officials had apologised to him for the incident.

# Confusion at airport as ANC pair are held

CONFUSION and near pandemonium broke out at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday after police arrested Penuel Maduna and another ANC member. Maduna is a senior member of the ANC's legal department and is involved with various ANC working groups in contact with government.

Later ANC official Jackie Selebi said future ANC returnee flights were in jeopardy.

This follows yesterday's brief detention of the two ANC officials and a two hour delay before 119 ANC returnees appeared in the airport's arrival hall.

ANC officials said they would raise the

issue of the arrests of Maduna and ANC social welfare department member Norman Ngwedzane with the organisation's leadership. 8/10/91 19/4/91.

ANC spokesman Thery Matlala said the two officials, who were also members of the ANC's repatriation committee, were only released from police custody after ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela intervened, and phoned Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok.

Police, who said they were acting on instructions from airport management, prevented an ANC delegation and family members of returnees from entering the

airport's international arrival hall.

When Maduna and Ngwedzane refused to leave the hall, they were arrested.

According to Maduna, an agreement existed between the ANC, the police, government and airport authorities, allowing an ANC delegation and family members into the arrival hall.

Selebi had accompanied the 119 returnees on a chartered flight from Dar es Salaam in Tanzania.

The returnees were allowed eventually to be met by about 70 family members and ANC supporters.

They were later taken to a reception in central Johannesburg. — Sapa.



# Unity '91: No money for exiles

By TSHOKOLO wa MOLAKENG

THE Unity '91 Concert, staged four weeks ago, failed to meet its objective — to raise money for returning exiles.

"We were unfortunately unable to raise enough money," Ian Fuhr, a representative of the promoters, confirmed this week.

Fuhr refused to explain what had gone wrong. Instead he said *The Weekly Mail* "knew the answers" since a reporter had, a week following the concert at the First National Bank stadium, written that the festival was plagued with many boobys.

The high entrance fee — R25 a head — was identified as a major factor that had kept many people away.

It is understood that the organisers blamed violence on the Reef for the dismal turn-out. Ironically, one of the fundamental aims of the concert was to bring unity between warring groups in the township violence.

The organisers said there were 20 000 revellers while independent observers estimated attendance at 10 000.

The proceeds paid more than 10 bands which performed at the lukewarm 12-hour festival. There were advertising costs to be met and the stadium had to be paid for.

The Unity '91 promoters are believed to have a follow-up concert in the pipeline.

The National Committee for the Co-ordination of Repatriation was never consulted on the project. "There was no liaison with us although we thought it would be there," NCCR representative Moss Chikane said. Their committee needed R5-million to accomplish their mission.

Chikane said they were, however, not worried that there was no communication between the committee and exiles. "Why should we interfere? It's in line with democracy. We are concerned to make sure that nobody exploits the exiles and their plight."

# Mayhem as police hold top ANC man

Sowetan  
19/4/91

330

**THERE** was chaos at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday when police arrested Mr Penuel Maduna, a senior official of the ANC's legal department.

Maduna, who is also involved with various ANC working groups in contact with the Government, was leading an ANC delegation to meet 119 ANC returning exiles.

"I am arresting you for obstruction," a Lieutenant West told

Maduna when he refused to leave the airport international arrivals hall.

According to the police, airport authorities instructed them not to allow anyone linked to the returnees' arrival on a chartered flight from Dar es Salaam into the arrivals hall.

However, the ANC said it had been agreed with the Government that Maduna and fellow ANC member Mr Jacki Selebi would be allowed to meet the exiles on their arrival.

ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela later intervened to secure Maduna's release, spokeswoman Thery Matlala said at the airport.

Maduna said: "It reflects their (the Government's) attitude towards us."

Those who arrived yesterday were:

Thebe Otladisa, Lingwathi Danyboy, Kgosi Emily, Sithole GG Roland, Molawa Sissy, Sokupa Siphokazi, Modise Siphos, Ramoshu John M, Skei Robinson, Ntlangoe Jeremiah, Keagile Bobo, Lebona Nathan, Lebona Christopher, Mahlobo Abner, Mogolegang Alfred, Mogolegang Siphos, Mogolegang

Themba, Ngwato Floyd S, Kgasi Thando, Kala Mnyamana, Mabala Nicholas, Langa Nhlanihla J, Ndabeni Kennedy, Martins George, Magagula Gugu, Vilakazi Xolani, Magagula Esther, Phologane Shadrack, Lamola Sheryl, Xaba Kgomoiso, Xaba Masodi, Xaba Nuro, Qamse Jacob, Mandela Sidwell, Ramodike Ephraim, Molale Oumple, Khuboni Muzi Ephraim, Peter Samuel Mzondeleli, Gasa Siyabonga, Magongo Steyse Sgila, Miya Herman Thembankosi, Ndabana Price Siphos, Sekere David Molefe, Qupe Molden Vuyisile, Makhathini Matilda, Ndebele Mlungisi, Khanyile Magdaline, Khanyile Magdaline, Khanyile Jabulani, Khanyile Molly, Maake Mabuse David, Maake Mabuse Ingrid, Ngomane Bizben, Mazibuko David, Ndhlovu LB Thabo, Magagula Maria, Mafoko daniel Thopodi, Bennie Ndumiso, Lebona Thabo, Ngono Eginia Ncedo, Ngono Nonthuthuzelo B, Ngalo Zenzile, Gugulwa Mbulelo, Ngcobo Linda Ingrid, Malgas Mvuyo Joseph, Vala Lulamile William, Yende

Nomvula, Thingase Gift MK, Klass Gregory, Ngcobe Eugene, Namani Vuyani Michael, Katsala Gugulethu, Gugelezwe, Katsala Nombuyiselo, Katsala Tukelo, Katsala Zukisa, Katsala Nomdumiso, Kgasane Jones Gaoboihi, Mabilo Boitumelo Alfred, Mangoejane France Marope, Mbatyothi Papan SP, Mbele Raymond B, Mcebi Simon, Mdlungu Makhathini M, Mdlungu Zanele, Merothile Mmmanuel Lehlohonolo, Ndlebe Armstrong V, Qulunga Elizabeth, Qulunga Paleza, Ralawe Ernest J, Seqaqa Stephen, Setlhare Tunuboy, Vabaza Khayalethu Caleb, Makhathini Caleb, Makhathini Eva, Makhathini Aaron, Maboe Pontsho, Luvuyo Thomas, Magagula Patrick Mandla, Mbatha David Silondy, Medupe James Moses I, Mathambo Khethine, Nogokoba Nomzamo, Nogoboka Ndongezile, Mbatha Thembi, Dube Yvonne, Mazibuko David, Ngalo Deeno, Ngalo Titabang, Martins Alice, Makinana Xoliswa and Sekere David Molefi. - Sapa.



# SA indemnity procedures criticised

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The government and representatives of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) have disagreed over indemnity procedures for returning South African exiles.

The government is also facing pressure from the European Community to adjust its indemnity procedure to make it compatible with UNHCR norms, a senior UNHCR source said in an interview from Geneva yesterday.

Negotiations are continuing with a view to securing the world body's help in repatriating exiles, but sources involved in the talks said yesterday the UNHCR was unlikely to help under the current indemnity arrangement, which places the onus on in-

dividual exiles to seek clearance from the government.

"There is concern about the forms which returnees have to fill in. They are not designed to impart confidence and trust but rather suspicion and fear," the UNHCR negotiator said. "We can't bend principles which are applied to all repatriation situations to make them specific to South Africa."

Senior UNHCR official Mr K Kalumiya was in South Africa recently to negotiate an agreement. Talks with Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and senior government officials had deadlocked over the amnesty issue, the source said, but added he remained confident agreement would be reached.

● Sapa reports that future flights of returning exiles are in jeopardy, according to ANC official Mr Jackie Selebi.

This followed the brief detention of ANC officials at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday afternoon and a two-hour delay before 119 ANC returnees appeared in the airport's arrival hall.

ANC officials said they would raise the issue of the arrests of Mr Penuel Madu and Mr Norman Ngwedzane, with the organisation's leadership.

● Mass action, including action by prisoners, was a certainty if the government failed to release all political prisoners before the April 30 deadline, recent released ANC member Mr Carl Niehaus claimed yesterday.

# 96 more to go free, indemnity for 220

## Political Staff

THE release of another 96 political prisoners has been approved and indemnity granted to a further 220 people.

Indemnity has also been granted to 15 people for specific offences, including two right-wingers, Mr Gerhardus Minnaar and Mr Deon Rautenbach.

Mr Rautenbach is the brother of Mrs Karen Strydom, wife of Mr Barend Strydom, whose eight death sentences for the murder of eight people and the attempted murder of 16 people were commuted last week.

Mr Rautenbach was indemnified for causing explosions at National Party offices in Pretoria in September last year, the US embassy in Pretoria in October last year and at Melrose House in Pretoria in May last year and being in possession of four Z88 pistols.

Mr Minnaar was indemnified for arson at the Roman Catholic Church and other buildings in Boekenhoutfontein in June last year, the importation, supply and possession of explosives, par-

ticipating in the planning of an explosion at a building in Rustenburg, assisting Boerestaat Party leader, Mr Piet Rudolph, while he was a fugitive, and the possession arms, ammunition and an R1 rifle for Mr Rudolph.

A spokesman for the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said the release of the 96 prisoners was part of the implementation of paragraph two of the Pretoria Minute and brought the total number of releases in the past week to 215.

Others indemnified for specific crimes were Mr Jabu Nhlapo for possessing a Slechkin machine pistol and ammunition; Mr Stanford Moagi for participation in the 1976 uprisings; Mr Tony Klaasen for public violence and contravening the Explosives Act; Mr Ernest Kambule, Mr Piet Mofokeng, Mr David Rocolo; Mr John Mafabatho and Mr Mbutona Makoatle for arson and malicious damage to property; Mr Shadrack Kanyane, Mr Petrus Kanyane, Mr Edwin Kanyane, Mr Bethuel Kabi and Mr Petrus Shomolekae for public violence.



ANC: Return  
of SA exiles  
will continue

LUSAKA — An ANC spokesman here yesterday refuted Zambian press reports that the repatriation of South African exiles had been postponed or would be cancelled altogether.

Mr. Tom Sebina said the repatriation would continue despite obstacles, although the whole process was very slow.

"The hold-up lies in the process of issuing Emergency Travel Certificates (ETC) in Pretoria," he said.

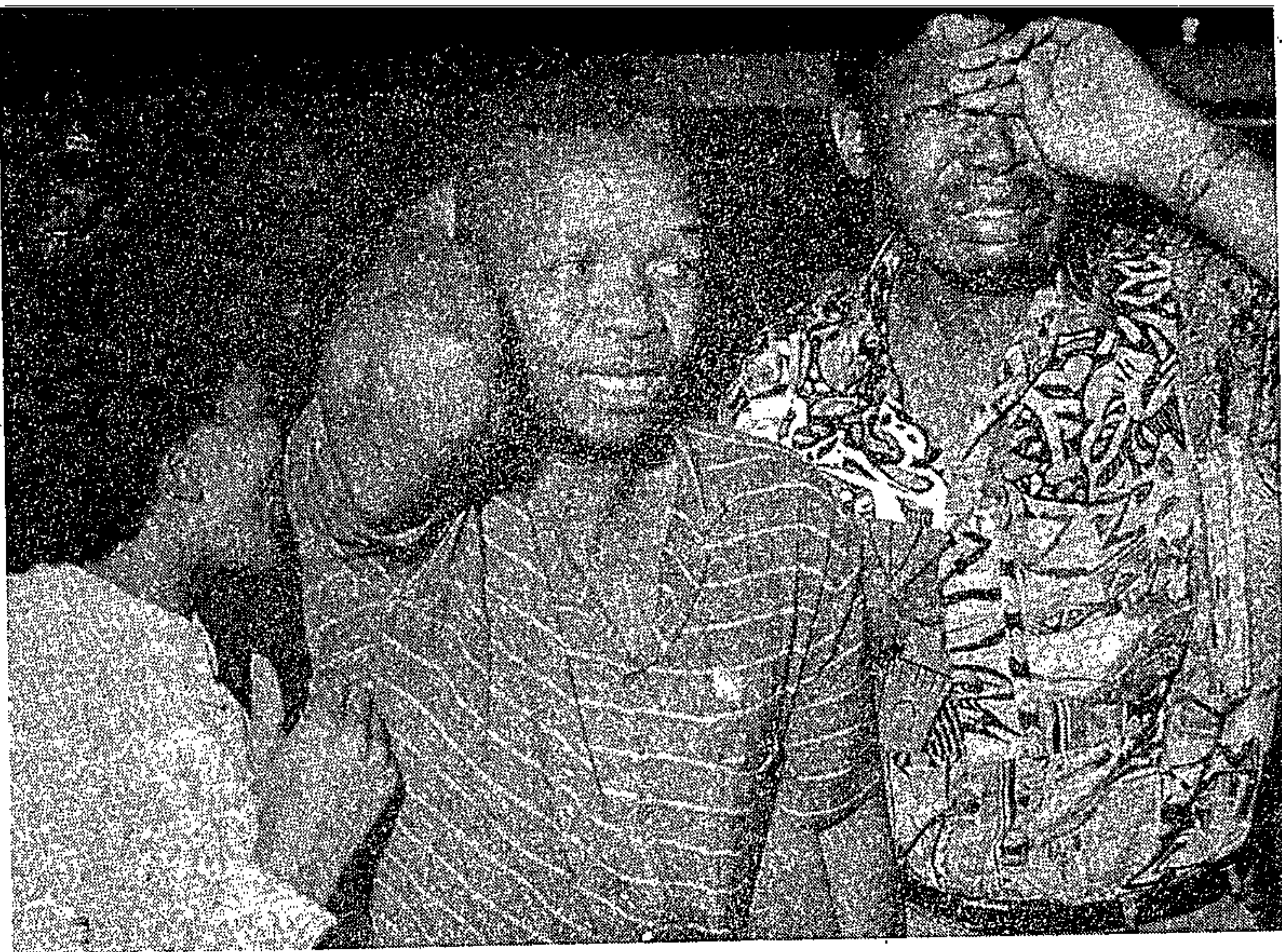
The repatriation office in the business district was frequented by many, checking whether their names appeared on the notice board "ready to catch the next flight back to Johannesburg", Mr. Sebina said. — Sapa

## R10m for SA exiles

*S1 Times 21/4/91*  
THE US has announced it is giving \$4-million (R10-million) towards the repatriation of political exiles to SA, the Pretoria-based US Information Service said yesterday.

Spokesman Barrie Walkley said the money would be given to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees which is to help finance the return of thousands of exiles (330)





Returning exiles are overcome by emotion after arriving home this week. ■ Pics: MIKE MZILENI

## New ANC plan on returnees

By ELIAS MALULEKE

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C/Pren 2/14/91

THE ANC intends adding the question of the repatriation of exiles to the ultimatum it gave the government on the April 30 deadline.

The present indemnity programme was unworkable and favoured the State, said co-ordinator of the National Co-ordinating Committee for Refugees, Mankekolo Mahlangu-Ngcobo.

She was supported by other high-ranking ANC members, including ANC spokesman Saki Macozoma, NCCR chief repatriation officer Jackie Selebi and the ANC's chief negotiator with the government and senior legal advisor on constitutional affairs, Penwell Madona.

This was after the dramatic arrest of Madona and two other members of the NCCR at Jan Smuts Airport on Thursday afternoon when they were leading a high-profile delegation to meet 121 exiles from Lusaka.

Madona, who had entry permits for the exiles, was refused entry at the arrival hall by police and when he tried to explain his position, a policeman said he was arresting him for obstructing the police.

He was marched away with another senior ANC member, Archie Abraham, and taken to the charge office where they were kept for more than an hour.

Mahlangu-Ngcobo was also refused entry and had to wait outside the arrival hall for more than 45 minutes while NCCR officials tried to negotiate her entry and those of family members of the exiles.

She eventually defied the police orders and forced her way in when it became apparent that she was not going to gain entry. She was later joined by Madona who was released after ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela made several calls to government ministers, including to Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok.

■ Meanwhile, there was jubilation and tears after the exiles finally emerged to shouts of "amandla!" after three hours of delay.

The 121 exiles, who included 10 children who were coming into the country for the first time, said it was "great to be back".



A scene of jubilation at Jan Smuts Airport as returning exiles jetted in from Lusaka.



24/4/91 - 330

## Banned Swazi on SA visit for Catholic conference

AMBROSE Zwane, once leader of a former Swaziland opposition party, the Ngwane National Congress, left Swaziland yesterday for a three-day visit to South Africa, where he has been banned for the past 28 years.

Zwane was given a three-day visa through the trade mission in Mbabane.

The former opposition politician was granted the visa to allow him to attend a Catholic Church conference on family planning in Pretoria.

Zwane was declared a prohibited immigrant by the South African Government in 1963 when he was in the process of suing it for his alleged illegal arrest by the SAP while travelling through the republic from what was then Bechuanaland. — Sapa



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# Prisoner deported after his release

C111111 2/14/11  
By THEMBA KHUMALO

FORMER political prisoner Paul Lehloenya was deported to Lesotho this week — a week after being given amnesty and released.

Lehloenya was re-detained as an "illegal" immediately after his release and was held at John Vorster Square police station in Johannesburg while his deportation was being arranged.

Lehloenya spent nearly eight years on Robben Island after being convicted for high treason and terrorism, and was later moved to Johannesburg Prison. Lehloenya was arrested outside the Johannesburg Prison gates last week, immediately after his release.

ANC spokesman Saki Macozoma said: "The police told us he was being held under the Aliens Act. We find it cruel that a man should be released from one prison and sent to another.

"We feel he should have been released into the custody of the ANC leadership. The authorities knew well in advance about his pending release and they should have facilitated his deportation beforehand."

Own Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG.

— Less than 3% of the 40 000 exiles waiting to return to South Africa had been repatriated, National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of SA Exiles (NCCR) members said at the weekend.

Since March 7, 310 ANC exiles have been flown back, with more than 19 000 still waiting to return.

About 20 000 other exiles — "mainly PAC" according to NCCR sources — are also still abroad.

The ANC has threatened to withdraw from negotiations with the SA government if all exiles are not repatriated by April 30.

A shortage of funds, organisa-

# 40 000 exiles, but only 2% are home

Cape Times 22/4/91 330

tional problems and the lack of a government amnesty for returning exiles were all contributing to the slow rate of return, according to ANC repatriation committee member Mr Mzwty Booi.

NCCR spokesman Mr Manekolo Ngcobo said about 11 000 exiles were in Tanzania, 3 500 in Zambia and 2 000 in Zimbabwe.

Mr Booi said there were also signs of growing disillusionment among exiles.

He added that early involvement by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees "would have speeded things up considerably".

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that the US has announced it will give R10,8 million towards the repatriation programme.

US Information Service spokesman Mr Barrie Walkley said in a statement that the money would be given to the UNHCR.



# Frustration as 39 000 exiles wait to return

LESS than 3% of the 40 000 exiles had been repatriated to SA, National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of SA Exiles (NCCR) members said at the weekend. Since March 7, 310 ANC exiles have been flown back, with more than 19 000 still waiting to return.

An estimated 20 000 other exiles — "mainly PAC" according to NCCR sources — are also still abroad.

The ANC has threatened to withdraw from negotiations with government if all exiles are not repatriated by April 30.

Absence of funds, organisational problems and the lack of a government amnesty for returning exiles were all contributing to the slow rate of return — an average of one flight every three weeks — accord-

ing to ANC repatriation committee member Mzwty Booi.

NCCR spokesman Mankekolo Ngcobo said about 11 000 exiles were in Tanzania, 3 500 in Zambia and 2 000 in Zimbabwe.

Only 1 000 exiles had been repatriated altogether, with some coming by road from Zimbabwe and Botswana.

If the process was not accelerated, less than a third of all exiles would be back in SA by the end of the year, other NCCR sources said.

Booi said there were also signs of growing disillusionment among exiles.

"It is not unnatural that there is some disgruntlement among exiled members,"

he said at the weekend. "They are sitting on the edge of their chairs waiting to come home."

He blamed "technical and political problems" for the delays, admitting the ANC "was not geared up for such a large-scale task".

He added that early involvement by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees "would have speeded things up considerably".

Calling on government to change the "tedious" indemnity process, Booi said the UNHCR, when it became fully involved, "must be able to guarantee exiles that their security is assured in SA".

□ To Page 2

## Exiles

been successful.

"The police said they wanted information on certain exiles' past activities," he said.

A Justice Department spokesman said 5 056 applications for indemnity had been received, of which 2 484 had been finalised.

The spokesman said notices informing prisoners of how to apply for immunity had been posted on walls in SA prisons. A total of 850 applications for release had been processed. The spokesman said an application for immunity did not automatically make the applicant a political prisoner.

Meanwhile, Booi said definite employment had only been arranged for 10 people.

He said the ANC had approached a number of companies — among them the Permanent Building Society, Transnet and Southern Life — to discuss employment possibilities.

The ANC had also been speaking to the Wits, Cape Town and Western Cape universities about job prospects.

KIN BENTLEY reports from London that the UN High Commission for Refugees is to send its Africa bureau head, Nicolas Bwakira, to SA on a second visit.

He hopes to tie up an agreement with government enabling the UN agency to assist with the repatriation of up to 40 000 exiles.

However, it is now certain the voluntary repatriation of exiles will definitely take longer than the April 30 deadline set by the ANC.

A spokesman for the commission in Geneva confirmed on Friday that until the UNHCR and government had signed the agreement allowing the commission to set up operations in SA, the UN body could not begin calling for the estimated R100m needed to repatriate the exiles.

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□ From Page 1

# US aids exiles' return

THE United States is giving R10,4 million towards the repatriation of South African political exiles, the US Information Service has announced. *Sowetan 22/4/91*

Spokesman Mr Barrie Walkley said in a statement on Saturday that the money would be given to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to help finance the exiles' return.

The ANC estimates

that about 20 000 exiles want to return.

The UNHCR said earlier this year that the repatriation move would cost about R104 million.

Some 300 activists have come home from exile in Zambia and Tanzania in the past three weeks in terms of an accord reached with the Government recently.

The ANC still maintains its exiled members should return by April 30.

It has threatened to halt talks with the Government if the demand is

not met.

Walkley said the funds being made available to the UNHCR were part of emergency funds for Africa released under presidential order. - *Sapa*.

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# Row looms over exiles, prisoners

*Sowetan 23/4/91*  
330

A CONFRONTATION is looming between the African National Congress and the Government over the release of political prisoners and the return of exiles by April 30.

The ANC said yesterday the date agreed upon and contained in the Pretoria Minute was a deadline and demanded the release of all political prisoners and return of all exiles by then.

The Ministry of Justice told *Sowetan* April 30 was a target date - not a deadline.

## Guidelines

The Groote Schuur and Pretoria Minutes signed by the ANC and the Government last year set out guidelines to removing obstacles to constitutional negotiations.

The Pretoria accord of last July 6 provided for the appointment of a working group comprising representatives from both sides to draw up a plan for the release of ANC-related prisoners and granting of indemnity to those in exile.

ANC legal representative and member of the working group Mr Math-

By THEMBA MOLEFE

ew Phosa said yesterday: "The ANC is pessimistic. The Internal Security Act is still there. Also, it is the Government's obligation to open the prison doors and allow all exiles to return in terms of the agreement.

"They could have released all political prisoners. We had 1 632 names, probably more, by December last year if they had intended going by the schedule," Phosa said.

He dismissed as "absolute nonsense" the Ministry of Justice's statement that April 30 was not a deadline.

The latest date envisaged for the completion of the total task was set as not later than April 30 1991.

"The Government also agreed to amend legislation to repeal the Internal Security Act which was also seen by the ANC as an obstacle to negotiations. On April 19 the Ministry announced the approval of the release of 96 prisoners it said would be freed as soon as possible.

That brought the total to 215 of people released

in the past two weeks alone.

And also last Friday 16 more people were granted indemnity and could re-enter the country from exile. This accounted for 73 percent of applications, 3 692, received for indemnity from undergoing military training or prosecution in terms of the Internal Security Act of 1982 or Terrorism Act.

## Appeal

Ministry of Justice spokesman Major E Jones said: "The indemnity and release of prisoners is on course as contained in the accords.

"We are dealing with an average 96 000 prisoners a day and have appealed to everyone through the media, and even Lawyers for Human Rights to help in processing the release of those who qualify in terms of the agreement.

"We have received only 850 applications for release so far and some of these were of chancers, those jailed for crimes such as house-breaking and robbery," said Jones.

She said it was the duty of the ANC to see to it that its indemnified members returned to the country and not of the Government.

have a vote, and that, Sir, may come about before a new constitution is negotiated.

Is the hon the Minister telling me that I must go back to our next meeting on 2 May and tell the people that it is not acceptable for people of colour to vote in areas that are now White? I would like the hon the Minister to actually reply to me. I just want to tell him that my request in no way deviates from the hon the State President's stated position. My request will in no way cause a constitutional crisis in this country.

What I am asking the hon the Minister to do, is to extend the right to vote. He might recall that in 1930 and that the age for voting was reduced from 21 to 18. Circumstances at the time influenced policy, and we have a different set of circumstances today. [Time expired.]

\*The MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING: Mr Chairman, those hon members have now changed the ball-game. We did not talk about interim measures. I referred at the end of my speech to interim measures, or temporary measures.

Of course we are making provision for all those things in terms of interim measures, but the difference is that it is not compulsory but develops by way of agreement in a local area. That is what is at issue. *Huwasa 23/4/91*

Our standpoint is that people can negotiate at local level, but things cannot be made compulsory in our country before these matters have been agreed on at the central negotiating table, because we believe that we will achieve less with compulsory legislation in connection with these matters than if we leave it in the hands of communities to deal with these matters themselves.

The basic difference between those two hon members and myself on this side of the House is that they want me to make it compulsory. I say no, we will not make it compulsory, people can negotiate on it. We will negotiate on it at the central negotiating table and once we have reached consensus there, then it will be a compulsory system which applies throughout the country. We are not running away from our policy that we are moving away from discrimination, but we want to establish a new South Africa in this country in an orderly way, and not simply

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

abolish at random; we want to do this in an orderly way. That is what we want to do.

The hon member for Pietermaritzburg South who said that we were running away from discrimination must really listen to the members of the CP when they talk to us. Then he will hear how wrong he is. *Huwasa 23/4/91*  
Debate concluded

## QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Ministers:

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 16 April 1991:

\*29. Mr J van Eck—Law and Order. [Question standing over.]

New questions:

Warrant officer's case: cost of defence

\*1. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether, with reference to information furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, the State incurred any costs in defending, or paying the fine of, a certain warrant officer of Parys in a case in which the latter was convicted of referring to a certain person of Tumahole in a racist manner; if so, (a)(i) what costs and (ii) what did they amount to, (b) what are the names of the persons concerned and (c) what are the circumstances surrounding the matter?

B711E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

No.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(c) I refer the hon member to the oral reply to question No 8 in the House of Assembly on 16 April 1991 which I consider to be sufficient.

Disposal of cycads: SAP order

\*2. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether, with reference to the reply given by the Minister of Justice to Question No 8 on 29 May 1990, an order was made by the South African Police in terms of section 31 of the Criminal Procedure Act, No 51 of 1977, in regard to the disposal of the cycads involved in the case tried in the Uitenhage magistrate's court on or about 27 April 1990; if not, why not; if so, with what result?

B716E

\*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

No, the Regional Court prosecutor in Uitenhage and the lawyer for the accused entered into a mutual agreement whereby the accused would plead guilty and the court case be finalised on 27 April 1990.

The South African Police, as well as the Cape Division of Nature Conservation were not aware that the case would be finalised in the Regional Court on the mentioned date. There was therefore no opportunity to apply for the forfeiture of the cycads. The court also did not issue a disposal order.

After the finalisation of the court case, the Cape Division of Nature Conservation applied to the Transvaal Division of Nature Conservation, with whom the cycads were kept in safe custody, for the resettlement of the cycads in a natural habitat.

Sharpeville commemoration: SAP action

\*3. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order: *Huwasa 23/4/91*

- (1) Whether members of the South African Police opened fire on a group of persons who were making their way to a cemetery in Langa on 21 March 1991 to commemorate the Sharpeville tragedy; if so, why;
- (2) whether any persons were (a) killed and (b) injured as a result of this police action; if so, how many in each case;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B763E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: *Huwasa 23/4/91*

- (1) On the particular date eight illegal marches took place. However, it is not known to which one of the instances the hon member is referring.

In each instance the Police warned those present in terms of section 48 of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982) to disperse. After those present had refused to heed the warning, the Police fired teargas, rubber bullets and plastic rounds whereupon the persons dispersed.

In three of the instances stones were thrown at the Police.

- (2) (a) No.

(b) Yes, one person was slightly injured after being hit by a rubber bullet. He was part of a procession that was marching in the direction of the Langa Police Station.

- (3) Yes, as has already been mentioned numerous instances occurred which disturbed the peace and order in Langa on that particular day. The conduct of the Police was aimed primarily at restoring law and order.

On one occasion, and with the purpose of restoring order, a resident of Langa was allowed, by means of a megaphone of the South African Police, to persuade the crowd to disperse. They did not even pay attention to this request.

Professor: application for visa

\*4. Mr J H MOMBERG asked the Minister of Home Affairs: *Huwasa 23/4/91*

- (1) Whether he recently received an application for a visa from a certain professor, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) when and (b) what is the professor's name;
- (2) whether this application has been refused;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

(330)

B776E

\*The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



have a vote, and that, Sir, may come about before a new constitution is negotiated.

Is the hon the Minister telling me that I must go back to our next meeting on 2 May and tell the people that it is not acceptable for people of colour to vote in areas that are now White? I would like the hon the Minister to actually reply to me. I just want to tell him that my request in no way deviates from the hon the State President's stated position. My request will in no way cause a constitutional crisis in this country.

What I am asking the hon the Minister to do, is to extend the right to vote. He might recall that women in this country were only given the vote in 1930 and that the age for voting was reduced from 21 to 18. Circumstances at the time influenced policy, and we have a different set of circumstances today. [Time expired.]

\*The MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING: Mr Chairman, those hon members have now changed the ball-game. We did not talk about interim measures. I referred at the end of my speech to interim measures, or temporary measures.

Of course we are making provision for all those things in terms of interim measures, but the difference is that it is not compulsory but develops by way of agreement in a local area. That is what is at issue.

Our standpoint is that people can negotiate at local level, but things cannot be made compulsory in our country before these matters have been agreed on at the central negotiating table, because we believe that we will achieve less with compulsory legislation in connection with these matters than if we leave it in the hands of communities to deal with these matters themselves.

The basic difference between those two hon members and myself on this side of the House is that they want me to make it compulsory. I say no, we will not make it compulsory, people can negotiate on it. We will negotiate on it at the central negotiating table and once we have reached consensus there, then it will be a compulsory system which applies throughout the country. We are not running away from our policy that we are moving away from discrimination, but we want to establish a new South Africa in this country in an orderly way, and not simply

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

abolish at random; we want to do this in an orderly way. That is what we want to do.

The hon member for Pietermaritzburg South who said that we were running away from discrimination must really listen to the members of the CP when they talk to us. Then he will hear how wrong he is.

# QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Ministers:

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 16 April 1991:

\*29. Mr J van Eck—Law and Order. [Question standing over.]

New questions:

Warrant officer's case: cost of defence

\*1. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether, with reference to information furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, the State incurred any costs in defending, or paying the fine of, a certain warrant officer of Parys in a case in which the latter was convicted of referring to a certain person of Tumahole in a racist manner; if so, (a)(i) what costs and (ii) what did they amount to, (b) what are the names of the persons concerned and (c) what are the circumstances surrounding the matter?

B711E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

No.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(c) I refer the hon member to the oral reply to question No 8 in the House of Assembly on 16 April 1991 which I consider to be sufficient.

Disposal of cycads: SAP order

\*2. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether, with reference to the reply given by the Minister of Justice to Question No 8 on 29 May 1990, an order was made by the South African Police in terms of section 31 of the Criminal Procedure Act, No 51 of 1977, in regard to the disposal of the cycads involved in the case tried in the Uitenhage magistrate's court on or about 27 April 1990; if not, why not; if so, with what result?

B716E

\*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

No, the Regional Court prosecutor in Uitenhage and the lawyer for the accused entered into a mutual agreement whereby the accused would plead guilty and the court case be finalised on 27 April 1990.

The South African Police, as well as the Cape Division of Nature Conservation were not aware that the case would be finalised in the Regional Court on the mentioned date. There was therefore no opportunity to apply for the forfeiture of the cycads. The court also did not issue a disposal order.

After the finalisation of the court case, the Cape Division of Nature Conservation applied to the Transvaal Division of Nature Conservation, with whom the cycads were kept in safe custody, for the resettlement of the cycads in a natural habitat.

Sharpeville commemoration: SAP action

\*3. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether members of the South African Police opened fire on a group of persons who were making their way to a cemetery in Langa on 21 March 1991 to commemorate the Sharpeville tragedy; if so, why;
- (2) whether any persons were (a) killed and (b) injured as a result of this police action; if so, how many in each case;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B763E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: *Answered 23/4/91*

- (1) On the particular date, eight illegal marches took place. However, it is not known to which one of the instances the hon member is referring.

In each instance the Police warned those present in terms of section 48 of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982) to disperse. After those present had refused to heed the warning, the Police fired teargas, rubber bullets and plastic rounds whereupon the persons dispersed.

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Professor: application for visa

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- (2) whether this application has been refused;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B776E

†The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

# Exiled SA doctors to return shortly

CAP-1215 24/1/91  
Staff Reporter

SOME 100 doctors who qualified at foreign universities during the height of South Africa's political upheaval — many of them political exiles — will be returning to South Africa shortly, the SA Medical and Dental Council (SAMDC) heard yesterday.

The SAMDC also said nearly one in five South African-registered doctors are working overseas.

The council said there were 3 418 South African-registered doctors presently practising abroad (17,4%) and 19 821 doctors practising in South Africa.

SAMDC president Dr L Becker said limited registration would be given to returning doctors with foreign qualifications, if they applied before the end of 1991.

The doctors would have to work at an approved institution to qualify for full registration.

Dr Becker said the council were consulting with a wide range of medical bodies, the ANC and the Department of Foreign Affairs on the matter of returning doctors who were political exiles.

The SAMDC, together with various institutions, would try create posts for the returning doctors, despite the drastic cuts faced by medical institutions.

He said the council had previously given limited registration to South Africans who qualified abroad.



# HEALTH MATTERS



## Coming Home

New Nation (Learning Nation)  
19/4/91 - 25/4/91. 330



Most exiles have been looking forward to the day that they will come home to South Africa. Some people have been away for a long time and have been missing their friends, family and life here. Coming home can be an exciting experience, but some people find it difficult to get used to being back and fitting in again. This is because many things have changed and at first people sometimes feel disappointed and confused that things aren't exactly what they expected them to be.

### Thinking of coming home

While people wait to come home, they wonder: 'Is it safe to return?', 'Will things still be the same as when I left?' and 'Will the people I love still be there?' Talking about this and also sharing information on what is the same and what has changed in South Africa can stop people being too disappointed when they arrive.

### Arriving home

People usually feel very happy when they first arrive home. But after a while they may start to wonder: 'Where will I live?'; 'When can I see my family?'; 'Will there be money for me to buy what I need?' and 'Will I be safe?' It helps to have someone to talk to about these worrying questions. Talking does not take the worries away completely, but it does help people to sort out their own thoughts and plans. It also helps them to realise that they are not alone.

### Living with families

Because people have been away from home for a long time their families might have changed and so might they. Some family members may have passed away or have gone to live in different places. Losing someone in this way may make the returnee feel sad and even angry. There may also be some new family members that the returnee will have never met. Living in another country means that the returnee will probably have had different experiences from their family who stayed in South Africa. There can be lots of things that they want to talk to each other about but usually it takes a while before they feel easy with each other. The returnee may feel a little left out in the beginning when they realise that other people in the family are busy with their own lives. It may seem as if their families don't understand and care enough about them. For some people, their families remember them as young children and are not used to treating them like grown-ups. Also family members may have been unsure of why the returnee had left the country and may still have hard feelings about it. The returnee may miss friends and family that they left behind in the host country.

All these things can cause quarrels in the family and sometimes make the returnee feel lonely and unloved. It helps if people in the family know and understand the problems and together they can work on ways to try and sort them out.

### Fitting into the community

Lots of new organisations and groups have started in South Africa. Returnees who are coming home after a long period of exile may not know some of the people involved in the organisation and may not be used to their way of working. For a while returnees may feel a bit like strangers in their own community and it may take some time for people to start to trust each other. It is important for them to listen to what the community has done and learnt while they have been away. It is also important that returnees talk about the things that they have learnt so that the community can learn from them. Joining in with the things that groups and organisations are doing can help the returnee feel that he or she belongs and is an important person in the community.

### Finding work

It is always difficult looking for a job and especially hard when places and people are not familiar. Many people will have studied further or learnt important skills and may be eager to help build the country. There is a lot of unemployment and many people are struggling to find jobs. If returnees have trouble finding a job that they want they may find themselves feeling worthless and frustrated. They may feel disappointed if their skills are not being seen as important. It may be helpful to discuss other ways of making money with those who are in the same position. If the returnee cannot find work straight away, this time can be well used doing useful jobs at home or in the community.

### What happens to returnees when they come home?

All returnees are met by comrades at Jan Smuts Airport on their return. They are then taken to the Primary Centre for the reception of returnees, where they will be registered.

If returnees are from the PWV area, they are able to go home immediately after registering. People from other places, are taken to Secondary Centres, which have been set up and which will organise for the returnees to be reunited with their families.

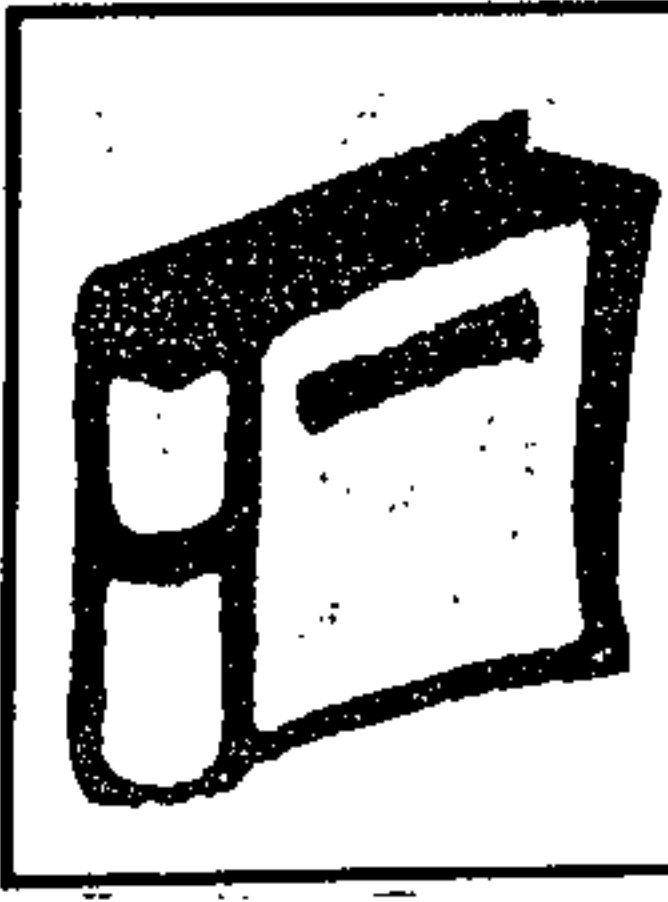
A coordinator for returnees in the PWV area is based on the 5th floor of Khotso House in Johannesburg. His name is Benjamin and his telephone number is 8362031. If families want more information about them they can phone Benjamin.

Information brochures are available to individual returnees, giving them list services available to them, with contact names and telephone numbers.

### Acknowledgment:

This article was prepared for Learning Nation by the Counselling and Welfare Task Force of the National Co-ordinating Committee for Returnees (NCCR).





# MATRIC LITERATURE

## Romeo and Juliet 7: Theme and character

When we looked at dramatic irony last week, we saw that there are many examples in *Romeo and Juliet* where we as audience or readers know much more than the characters do. But who are the characters actually? Are they real people made of flesh and blood who think and live as we do? This is an interesting question which many students are not encouraged to think about. I am going to use this week's lesson on *Romeo and Juliet* to investigate this idea more closely.

Let's start with the two main characters: Who are they? What do they look like? In fact, you have seen many different pictures of the characters of *Romeo and Juliet* on this page already. In each picture, different actors were playing these parts, so that Juliet's hair was sometimes long and blonde and sometimes long and black, and in one picture you even saw her doing ballet. Who of all these people is the real Juliet? The fact is, there is no real Juliet. A character in a play, a poem, a song or a novel is different from a real person.



In this article we will look at the differences between real people and characters.

Can you think of any differences between characters and real life people?

List these differences as you discuss them with friends. (Always keep the notes you make when reading these pages in your matric literature file.)

### Character

1. Although we usually know the names of characters, we do not know what they look like. We do not know the sound of their voices, we do not know the colour of their hair or how tall or short they are. We only know these things if the writer has told us about them.
2. A character exists only within the play or story or novel in which he or she has been created. What a character does or does not do depends on the writer.
3. We cannot recognise a character from a play or novel in the street or on television. Characters take on different faces, depending on which actor is playing them.
4. Characters do not have a life of their own. They fulfil certain functions in the literature in which they appear. We will look more closely at these 'functions' in a moment.

### Real life person

1. Even if we have seen a real life person only once, we will probably remember something about them which helps us recognise them if we see them again. We may recognise them by their voice, their smell, their laugh or their face. Each person is a unique combination of many different characteristics which distinguish them from other people.
2. A real person has a will of his or her own. A real person is able to reach decisions independently.
3. When we meet a person, we will be able to recognise them again if we bump into them in the street or at a party. We are often able to recognise people we have once met even if years have passed in the meantime.
4. Real people have a life of their own. We can meet real people anywhere in the world. We can get to know a person in Johannesburg and then meet them again in Japan. We do not need to read a book to meet real life people.

The above differences between literary characters and real people are very important. What if I asked you: Did Juliet really need to kill herself? Is there no way that she could have avoided the tragedy that ended her life? Well - you can give me all sorts of answers. You can say, 'Yes! Of course she could have avoided the tragedy! Why didn't she tell her father the real reason why she didn't want to marry Paris?' Or you could say: 'Juliet could have avoided dying by simply not marrying Romeo. She should have married Paris obediently and forgotten about Romeo. Or, if she couldn't forget Romeo, why didn't she just carry on having an affair with him?'

The above comments on the play are speculations. Speculations are thoughts which we imagine could happen or could have happened. When we speculate, we are imagining other possibilities. My response to the above speculations is to ask you to think about and to discuss the following question.

### Question

1. Do the above speculations help us understand the play better? Give reasons for your answer.

Question 1 has helped us understand why it is not that useful to think about possibilities in the play. Life is full of possibilities and we never know what can happen next. But in *Romeo and Juliet* we know exactly what is going to happen and no matter how much we argue about it, there is nothing that will change the story of the play. It is very common for people to want to confuse real life with the 'world' of the play and we have to try to avoid this trap.

In the above list I said that what the characters do or don't do depends on the writer. As you learnt in the first lesson on *Romeo and Juliet*, the story of the two lovers is old - Shakespeare did not make it up. Therefore we can say that what happens to *Romeo and Juliet* depends on all the people who have told that same story over the centuries. The point is that the characters in the play cannot act of their own free will.

I also said that characters fulfil functions in the play. What I mean by saying this is that the characters fit in with an overall scheme or plan which is more important than they are. We can compare this idea to the view that somebody would have who believes in God and in fate. Some people believe that each person has been put on earth by God in order to fulfil certain functions. Such a person would obviously not believe that we have free will. He would see real people almost as though we were characters. Such a view would say that we do not exist for our own sakes but for the sake of something greater than ourselves.

Characters in literature exist for something 'greater than themselves'. But what thing is 'greater than the characters' in *Romeo and Juliet*? In order to answer this question, we have to ask first of all 'What binds all the characters together in the play?' - This 'binding thing' in *Romeo and Juliet* is the play's main idea or theme. We have already discussed the play's themes in previous lessons. Can you remember what they were?

The characters in *Romeo and Juliet* function in order to bring across these main ideas or themes.

Romeo and Juliet, Friar Laurence and the Nurse, Capulet, Montague and their wives, Mercutio and Benvolio and Tybalt - all these characters fulfil a function in the play because their words and actions can in some way be related to one or more of the following themes:

- \* Fate controls our lives.
- \* Age and youth are in conflict
- \* Love and hate are in conflict
- \* Love and death are brought together

For example, the character of Romeo is used (by Shakespeare) to illustrate all four of the above themes. In *Romeo and Juliet* 2, we saw how often Romeo comments on fate and on the fact that he is a Montague, which he can do nothing about. In III, iii, Romeo and Friar Laurence illustrate a conflict between age and youth. In III, i, we see a confrontation between love and hate. Tybalt is provoking Romeo but Romeo, who has just married Juliet, claims to love Tybalt (lines 59 - 69):

Tybalt: Romeo, the love I bear thee can afford  
No better term than this: thou art a villain.

Romeo: Tybalt, the reason that I have to love thee  
Doth much excuse the appertaining rage  
To such a greeting. Villain I am none.  
Therefore farewell; I see thou knowest me not.

Tybalt: Boy, this shall not excuse the injuries  
That thou hast done me; therefore turn and draw.

Romeo: I do protest I never injured thee,  
But love thee better than thou canst devise  
Till thou shalt know the reason of my love.

Lastly, the character of Romeo also functions to reveal the fact that love and death are brought together in the play: Romeo kills himself for love.

### Question

2. By means of a single sentence in V,iii, Romeo expresses the theme that love and death are brought together in the play. What is the sentence?

This lesson has shown you that the characters in *Romeo and Juliet* exist only insofar as they belong to the themes of the play.

Therefore, whenever we speak about any character, we must first ask: 'What are the themes of the play?' and 'How do the characters reveal and express those themes?'

Can you find line references which would show how other characters in the play illustrate one of the themes in some way? Follow the example I have given you with Romeo's character.

### Answers

1. Probably not much.  
While it may be fun to discuss questions such as 'Did the tragedy really need to happen?', such questions actually distract us from the play. They make us think about other things that have nothing to do with the play. This does not mean that we must not think about such questions. It just means that we must be aware that we are now thinking about issues that interest us and that these issues are not directly connected with the play.
2. Thus with a kiss I die. (line 120)

Next week we will start looking at the prescribed novel, *'I Heard the Owl Call My Name'*.



# Not all prisoners, exiles ANC Azapo

By Kaizer Nyatumba  
Political Staff

Azanian People's Organisation president Pandelani Nefolovhodwe has expressed concern over what he sees as the Government's attempts to restrict the definition of political prison-

ers and exiles to ANC members only.

In a statement, Mr Nefolovhodwe said it had now become necessary for Azapo to get involved in the controversy surrounding the release of political prisoners and the return of exiles.

This, Mr Nefolovhodwe said, had been necessitated by the fact that it appeared that political prisoners and exiles were about to be "defined as those described in the Pretoria Minute and, by implication, only those who belong to the African National Congress."

# Biggest exile group of 180 flies in after Kenya snag

Archie  
26/4/91

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The biggest group of ANC exiles to return to South Africa so far — 180 — arrived here today.

The exiles, the fourth batch to fly in since repatriation began on March 7, arrived at Jan Smuts at 2am on a chartered flight from Kenya and Tanzania.

They had been expected at Jan Smuts Airport at noon yesterday but were delayed by Kenyan officials, who were not sure whether the Kenyan-chartered aircraft would be allowed to land in South Africa.

Until today the largest batch to return was a 121-member party from Tanzania which arrived at Jan Smuts Airport amid chaos and confusion last Thursday.

## Officials apologise

At least three senior ANC officials, including Mr Penuel Maduna of the organisation's legal department, were arrested when they tried to enter the airport building. They were not charged.

Last week's arrests and the alleged treatment of the welcoming party by the police — including the temporary barring from the airport building of a member of the National Co-ordinating Committee of the Repatriation of Exiles — prompted ANC national executive committee member Mr Jackie Selebi to warn that future returnee flights could be in jeopardy.

Government officials later apologised to Mr Maduna and his colleagues for the incident.

Yesterday about 500 relatives, friends and well-wishers — including ANC social welfare department head Mrs Winnie Mandela — gathered at the airport just before noon, but the crowd dwindled when the flight failed to arrive.



## APARTHEID BAROMETER

### INDEMNITY

(330) ~~201/4-21591~~

LESS than three percent of about 40 000 exiles have been repatriated to South Africa, members of the National Co-ordinating Committee for Repatriation (NCCR) said at the weekend.

Since March, 7 310 African National Congress exiles have been flown back, with more than 19 000 still waiting to return and an estimated 20 000 other exiles still abroad.

The NCCR said it had advised exiles not to return until a general amnesty was granted.

Meanwhile, the government granted indemnity to another 220 people who had left South Africa without authorisation or being in possession of valid passports or permits.

A debate raged between State President FW de Klerk — who said in London the number of political prisoners still to be released in terms of the Pretoria Minute with the ANC was "well below" 200 — and human rights organisations who estimated the number still to be freed before the April 30 deadline to be at least 1 146.

The Human Rights Commission said in a special report that, on April 2, 1 361 political prisoners were still being held. Since then a further 119 have been released, and last week the government announced the imminent release of a further 96. *WMA 26/4-21591*

This week Justice and Correctional Services Minister Kobie Coetsee announced that all political offenders not responsible for death or injury would be indemnified.

This would include those who had committed high treason; Internal Security Act offences such as holding illegal gatherings and unlawful possession of arms, ammunition or explosives; trespassing, arson, malicious damage to property and public violence.

Coetsee's acknowledgement that public violence offences were political could overcome discrepancies in estimates of the numbers of people held.

Coetsee also announced the pending release of another 124 political prisoners — 44 from Robben Island — bringing to 669 the total number of political prisoners released under government-ANC agreements.

# Geneva talks on SA exiles

By MIKE ROBERTSON  
and EDYTH BULBRING

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS

director general Neil van Heerden is in Geneva for high-level talks with representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to finalise their involvement in the return of South African exiles.

His visit comes on the eve of a summit in Johannesburg between the ANC, SA Communist Party and Cosatu to discuss protest action if the government fails to meet a Tuesday deadline for releasing all political prisoners and indemnifying exiles.

Mr Van Heerden left President De Klerk's party in Britain to fly to Geneva for the talks with the UNHCR.

SA officials said Mr Van Heerden and senior Department of Justice representatives were putting finishing touches to an agreement to allow the UNHCR to oversee the return of exiles.

UN refugee body expected in SA within two weeks

The officials said it was likely that the UNHCR would be active in SA within weeks.

A number of foreign governments which preferred not to deal with the SA authorities have promised to make substantial donations to the UNHCR to help with the exiles' return.

## Sure

More than 400 prisoners have been released by the government in the last two weeks and another 200 are likely to go free soon. Human rights groups claim about 761 political prisoners would still remain — although the government disputes this figure.

The ANC's Jackie Selebi, who is handling the return of ANC exiles, said this week that indemnity forms

had been submitted to the government on behalf of 6 000 out of 20 000 ANC exiles.

Of these, indemnity had been granted to 4 000 exiles but only 1 000 had returned to the country. Some of those granted indemnity did not want to come home until they were sure the process worked, Mr Selebi said.

He said once the April 30 deadline had expired the ANC would review the reports on whether the government had fulfilled its conditions on releasing political prisoners, scrapping security legislation and removing obstacles to exiles' return.

The full executive committees of the ANC, SACP and Cosatu will meet for the first time on Monday to look at strategies to deal

with the deadlines of April 30 and May 9, after which the ANC has threatened to suspend negotiations with the government unless it meets its conditions for ending violence.

Meanwhile, government officials and human rights representatives on an audit committee, established two weeks ago, have exchanged lists of political prisoners.

Human Rights Commission member Max Coleman, who sits on the committee, said he was not optimistic that all those prisoners would be released by April 30.

## Will

However, the government had made considerable progress in the past two weeks by releasing 400 political prisoners.

"It shows that where there is the political will, the bureaucratic tape can be cut," Mr Coleman said.

He said there were 961 political prisoners on the Human Rights Commission list still to be released.



# 180 more exiles return

By THEMBA KHUMALO and Sapa 330

ABOUT 180 ANC exiles, among them about 30 children, landed at Jan Smuts Airport from Kenya and Tanzania early on Friday morning on a chartered African International Airways airliner. *C. Press 28/4/91*

About 500 relatives, friends, well-wishers and senior members of the ANC and SACP, gathered at the airport just before noon on Thursday when the aircraft was expected to arrive.

However, Moss Chikane told them the aircraft had been delayed in Kenya and would only arrive at Jan Smuts Airport five hours later.

The disappointed crowd, including friends and relatives from as far away as the Free State, was asked to meet the returnees at a Hillbrow hotel the following day.

There were only a few policemen at the airport and no police dogs, which have harassed previous crowds gathered to greet returning exiles.

# Family fights Westcott deportation

8/29/49  
By Helen Grange

The husband and parents of ANC guerilla Susan Westcott are desperately trying to have her pending deportation revoked.

Westcott (25) remained in Pretoria Central Prison at the weekend while fellow ANC members Iain Robertson, Damian de Lange and Marion Sparg walked free.

Although she has been freed from her sentence for terrorism, Westcott has been kept in jail under a deportation order. She entered South Africa on a British passport and is expected to be sent back to England.

Speaking from her home in Swaziland yesterday, Westcott's mother, Margaret Westcott, said she wanted her daughter to be deported to Swaziland if the order could not be revoked.

## Consummated

"The deportation application is 18 months old and they have not taken into account her recent marriage in jail to Damian de Lange, a South African citizen," Mrs Westcott said.

"It would be of the utmost cruelty to have Susan flown away from her husband without the marriage even being consummated."

The ANC Women's League, meeting in Kimberley, has sent President de Klerk a message expressing outrage at the proposed deportation.



# 'Agreement reached' in SA-UN talks on exiles

330  
3/10/91 50/4/91  
PATRICK BULGER

AN SA government team headed by Foreign Affairs director-general Neil van Heerden concluded a third round of talks with a UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) team in Geneva yesterday.

The talks are intended to secure UNHCR involvement in the repatriation of 30 000 SA exiles, and follow discussions in which SA agreed in principle to allow the UNHCR a role.

UNHCR African regional bureau director Nicholas Bwakira said yesterday an agreement had been reached and that SA had to sign it before it came into force.

He said the main point of discussions had been the question of indemnity for exiles.

"The ball is now in the court of the SA government," Bwakira said, commenting that the talks had taken place in a spirit of optimism.

Bwakira said the international community was preparing itself for the repatriation exercise.

It would make money available as soon as SA's agreement could be obtained.

Bwakira was assisted by UNHCR legal

adviser K Kalumiya while Van Heerden was backed by chief state law adviser John Viall and ambassador to Geneva Les Manley.

The UN estimates that the repatriation process will cost about R200m.

Government had been reluctant to allow the UNHCR to operate inside SA because of concerns that this would compromise the country's sovereignty. However, it changed its stance recently, acknowledging the UNHCR's expertise could make an important contribution to the repatriation.

A source at the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Return of SA exiles said yesterday the first group of exiles from Angola was expected to arrive in SA later this week. A spokesman said as many as 145 people could be in the group, although final details were still being arranged.

So far about 1 000 exiles have returned to SA. The ANC has submitted about 6 000 indemnity applications to government, of which about 4 000 have been granted.

# Westcott allowed to stay for six months

By Helen Grange <sup>star</sup> 30/4/91

ANC guerilla Susan Westcott has been granted a South African residence permit valid for six months following her release yesterday from Pretoria Central Prison.

After a Department of Home Affairs meeting yesterday, she was granted the permit and released at 3.15 pm.

According to her legal representative, Norman Manoim, Ms Westcott will probably try to secure permanent residence before her permit expires.

Although she is married to South African Damian de Lange, released at the weekend, this did not automatically entitle her to South African citizenship, Mr Manoim said.

Ms Westcott's belated release — two days after the freeing of three fellow ANC prisoners on

Saturday — followed a battle by her family and Mr de Lange to have a deportation order against her revoked.

Ms Westcott, who came to South Africa on a British passport, may still be deported when her permit expires.

A spokesman for Minister of Home Affairs Eugene Louw yesterday said Ms Westcott could apply for permanent residence and, after five years, if she wished, for citizenship.

Her mother, Margaret Westcott, had not heard from her daughter by last night.

"I'm extremely pleased with the developments but I would like to hear from her. I think she has been trying to get through but can't," she said.

Mrs Westcott said that in the light of South Africa's attempts to be accepted by the rest of the world, the authorities could hardly have immediately deported her daughter.

It would have been the "utmost cruelty" to have separated her from her husband before the marriage was even consummated, she said.

Ms Westcott is at present staying with her brother Michael in Johannesburg. She could not be reached there.

Mr de Lange said earlier yesterday that the ANC head office was handling all inquiries. ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus confirmed, however, that he, too, was unable to reach Ms Westcott.

She, Mr de Lange and ANC members Iain Robertson and Marion Sparg were convicted of terrorism.

Mr de Lange, Mr Robertson and Ms Westcott served just more than 16 months' jail for their involvement in an Umkhonto we Sizwe sabotage unit operating from Broederstroom.

● Government calm over 'ultimatum' — Page 14



(1) (a) For donations in instances of good-will where the promotion value cannot be quantified in monetary terms.

(b) The full budgeted amount for 1991/92, ie R60 000,00.

(2) (a) No. A table was financed for senior officials and business associates of Transnet at a banquet which was presented by the Johannesburg region of the National Party.

(b) To gain the advantage, during the banquet, of an information speech, concerning the climate and attitudes of foreign bankers, by the Minister of Finance, who had just returned from the annual meeting of the IMF/World Bank.

(c) The costs of the formal banquet in the Carlton Hotel on 3 October 1990 amounted to R3 750,00.

†Mr J CHIOLE: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, in view of the fact that the managing director of Transnet did indeed donate money to the NP, I want to know whether they would be prepared to donate money to the CP as well. Furthermore, I should like to know whether he is aware that the management contract of Transnet does not make any provision whatsoever for executive directors to engage in any political activities.

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the managing director of any enterprise constantly has to decide whether the spending of a specific amount is cost-effective, that is to say whether that expenditure is of any value to his enterprise. In this case the managing director of Transnet had to judge whether the information which would have been divulged at that information function, would have been of value to the management of Transnet and whether it would also have been to Transnet's benefit to invite guests from the business sector to the function. The managing director judged that it would in fact be cost-effective and that it would be of value to Transnet's management, as well as to their business acquaintances.

†Adv S C JACOBS: Do you agree with him?

†The MINISTER: If the hon member said the CP were going to hold a function at which information would be divulged which would be of such value to the management of Transnet and

their business acquaintances that the managing director would take a table at the function, it could certainly be done. It would therefore have nothing to do with politics; it would only concern a decision which would be to the benefit of Transnet's management. [Interjections.]

†Adv S C JACOBS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply and in view of the fact that Transnet has not been privatised as yet and that we are consequently dealing with public funds here, I want to ask the hon the Minister whether he approves of public funds being made available to a political party.

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, Transnet is managed according to business principles. The money was not placed at the NP's disposal, as the hon member wants to allege. This money was used to finance a luncheon for the top management of Transnet and their business acquaintances because the hon the Minister, who had just returned from the meeting of the IMF, was going to give a speech at this function in which he was going to inform the guests about the international financial climate. For that reason the managing director judged that this amount could be justified over and over again in terms of the benefit Transnet would derive from it. [Interjections.]

†Mr J CHIOLE: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to quote from the document in which the following is clearly stated:

Skenking of donasie uit die welwillendeheids-fonds van die Besturende Direkteur aan die Nasionale Party van Transvaal.

I should now like to know from the hon the Minister whether such donations would have been made in full parliamentary debates on the budget of Transnet were still allowed in Parliament.

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I want to draw the hon member's attention to the fact that the invitation clearly stated:

Minister Du Plessis sal stellig uiters interessante inligting oor die klimaat en houding by Amerikaanse bankiers, nywerzaars en politici ten opsigte van Suid-Afrika aan u oordra.

For that reason the managing director judged on the basis of business principles that this information would be to Transnet's benefit if its executive members and business acquaintances were

exposed to it. [Interjections.] It had nothing to do with party-political matters.

†Mr J H HOON: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, if it was such important information, could the hon the Minister of Finance not have informed Spoorneet free of charge? *Wans-1 30/4/91*

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister of Finance conveyed his impressions of his recently completed visit to the IMF and the World Bank to businessmen. There was a great gathering of business leaders. As it happened the NP took the initiative to use this opportunity. . . . [Interjections.] Yes, Sir, it is impossible for the hon the Minister to visit each of these businessmen individually and to convey these impressions to them, but the NP are on the ball; they saw an opportunity here, and when the hon the Minister returned, they presented a forum and invited the people to attend it.

†Mr J CHIOLE: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I should now like him to inform me pertinently about two matters. Firstly, whether the reference to any political activities is going to be deleted from the management contract of top managers of Transnet and secondly, is this the reason why the financial statements of Transnet were not tabled during the recent debate on the hon the Minister's Vote?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the reference to political activities will not be deleted because Transnet did not in any way involve itself in political activities. [Interjections.] Secondly, Transnet's financial statements will be tabled annually at the beginning of and early in the session. Last week during the discussion of the Vote I apologised for the fact that this year's statements had not yet been tabled because this is the first year that Transnet is being managed as an independent economic unit and because specific problems arose with the switch-over in the bookkeeping.

It was arranged with Transnet that each year's financial statements will be made available to the Government at the end of November and that they will therefore be tabled in Parliament early in the new year.

†Mr SPEAKER: Order! When I listen to the enthusiasm surrounding this question, it seems to me it was a very nice luncheon indeed!

Indemnified person: contravention of security legislation

\*4. Adv J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Law and Order:† *Wans-1 30/4/91*

(1) Whether a person who has been indemnified from prosecution by the State president, was arrested by the South African Police earlier this year for contravening the security legislation of the Republic; if so, (a) what is the name of this person and (b) (i) for what contraventions and (ii) when did the Police arrest him or her;

(2) whether this person was released in terms of an order by a judge of the Supreme Court; if so, what are the relevant particulars?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) Gerja Singh.

(b) (i) The person received indemnity in accordance with section 1 of the Indemnity Act, 1990 (Act 35 of 1990) under a false name, and did not disclose his true particulars in his application for indemnity. He used the same false name in a passport to enter the RSA. He was arrested when he applied under his real name for a RSA passport. He was detained under section 29 of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982) because he had received military training overseas.

(ii) 16 January 1991.

(2) Yes, the person was released after the court found that, regardless of the fact that he had furnished a false name and particulars in his application for indemnity, the indemnity was applicable to him. An appeal has been lodged against the court's verdict and is still pending.

†Mr D J DALLING: Mr Speaker, I did not wish to interrupt the questions, but I would like to return to my point of order, if I may address you on it? The following words "klipgoot-instrukteur" were used. In the context of a debate on unrest, this is alleging that an hon member is guilty of being an instructor in stone-throwing,

# SA agrees to UN help with exiles' return

OWN CORRESPONDENT  
30/4/91 330

JOHANNESBURG. — A South African team headed by Foreign Affairs director-general Mr Neil van Heerden concluded a third round of talks with a UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) team in Geneva yesterday.

The talks are intended to secure UNHCR involvement in the repatriation of 30 000 exiles.

UNHCR African regional bureau director Mr Nicholas Bwakira said yesterday that an agreement had been reached and that SA had to sign it before it came into force.

He said the main point of discussions had been the question of indemnity for exiles.

"The ball is now in the court of the SA government," Mr Bwakira said.

He said the UN would make money available — it estimates that the repatriation process will cost R200m — as soon as SA's agreement was obtained.

The government had been reluctant to allow the UNHCR to operate inside SA because of concerns that this would compromise the country's sovereignty, but recently acknowledged that the UNHCR's expertise could make an important contribution to the repatriation.



# More exiles indemnified

THE Department of Justice indemnified more exiles yesterday. *Sowetan 2/5/91*

It listed those indemnified in a notice gazetted in Pretoria and said that those named were ANC members or people who had provided information about undergoing training in contravention of the Terrorism Act or the Internal Security Act.

Those named were (in alphabetical order with surnames appearing first):

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Andrews, Graham Douglas; Baloyi, Edwin Michael; Banda, Matthews; Batyi M Wilbaforce; Bolani, Brian Tamsanqa Anthony; Bopeka, Mzwandile; Brown, John Melrath; Brutus, May Malvina; Chamane, S' Bongibeni Elvis; Chikane, Kgotso; Choabi, Mabel Anne Mabilimo; Cronje, Ockert Almero; Daniel, Arthur John Campbell; Desha, Suzile Phillip; Dhlamini, Edwin Abraham; Dhlapo, Jubu Thomas; Dlamini, Cyril Bafana; Dube, Patrick Fanzle; Dumasi, Nelson; Dyantyi, Pumza Patricia; Earle, Izak Johannes; Evans, Jennifer Sybil Mary;

Fibi, Sandi-Simon; Gantsho, Leslie Sidima; Gimelane, Jabu Alfred; Gora, Hielani Patrick; Gqobo, Vusumzi Precious; Gumede, Vusumuzi; Gwamanda, Fikile Priscilla; Gwangwa, Leonard Mojalefa; Hanekom, Patricia Elizabeth; Hanl, Fundile Jeffrey; Harper, Winston Edward; Hlubi, Dennis Joseph; Jacobson, Sandra Ray; Jenkin, Timothy Peter; Jibiliza, Vuyani Michael; Joseph, Richardson; Katsala, Washington; Keka, Mncedi Sydwell; Khanyile, Nelson Mphahlele; Khomo, Wellington; Khumalo, Nkululeko; Khumalo, Dumisani; Khumbuzi, Biazus Bhekuzulu; Khunyeli, Samuel Sefofane; Khutsane, Peter George;

Khuzwayo, Richard; Kibi, Khaliphile Alcott; Koalane, Stephen; Kotane, Levy Lesabe; Kubheka, Thulisile; Lamola Malesela; Lempe, Moses Nthuti; Levi, Jacob; Levy, Edward Setjato Shoba; Limba Thobite; Litabe, Lydia; Tlalane; Litsane, Rankali Samuel; Luke, Bransby; M-Afrika, Samson Xhanti; Madaka, Rodney Masithembele; Madiba, Siza; Madida, Vusumuzi Welcome; Madonsela, Isalah Gadula; Magaga, Pearl Nomvume; Mahlangu, Reuben; Mahommed, Ali Andrei; Makopela, Shimane Godfrey; Mali, Thamsanga Wellington;

Malong, Matuping Robert; Mampuru, Ntwampe William; Manuel, Dikamatse Maureen; Manyoni, Mandla Henry; Manzezulu, Mzimkhulu; Marcus, Joseph; Marcus, Sarah Chaca; Masemola, Salome; Mashaba, Mathews Pinkey; Mashiane, Timothy Thungwiwe; Mashinini, Ronald Mokete; Masike, Alfred Connie; Matebese, Mlungisi Patrick; Madhaba, Victor Petrus; Matlou, Jonas; Matsoane, Mompoti; Matsoane, Tebogo Galeitlwe; Maundor, Eleni Maria Winifred; Mazibuko, Sibusiso; Mbatha, Virginia Ntozethu; Mbatha, Aaron; Mbele, Tshela Zacharia Tslets; Mbengu, Luvo Stanley; Mbuli, Sydney Jabulani;

Mekoa, Julie; Mhlambi, Stephen Zuzi; Mitolo, Spector Edmund; Mkani, Sandile Delton Sam; Mkhabela, Sam Hlamtasi; Mkhabela, Pamela; Mkhabela, Fantela Vusi; Mlalaza, Mxoxolo Immanuel; Mnumzana, Lulana Noreen; Moahl, Matthews Oupas; Modipa Edward Dikotsi; Mofokeng, Erick Thabo; Mogotloane, Vincent Victor; Mohojane Peter; Mokoena, Magdelin Ntebaleng; Molefe, Reginald Tefo; Molepo, Gabriel Sebatana; Monare, Nelson; Monareng, Oupa Ephraim; Monchusi, Philip; Montsamai, Andries; Moqetuka, Mzuvukile Jeff;

Moshugi, Hannah; Mosime, Isaac David Motjope, Victor Mahlomola; Motsamai, Andries; Motsepe, Johannes; Motsepe, Tamarika Nkapi; Motsepe, Jacqueline Moepeng; Motswenyane, Christina; Mowela, Erasmus; Mphahlele, Hikelo Lazarus; Mphahlele, Louis Nowam; Mpolulu, Benedict Lutande; Mqondisi, Gumede; Mrataza, Mpendulo; Mrwata, Witness; Msibi, Basil Fan; Mitrara, Vivienne Judith Nombulelo; Mvapanisi, Mbulelo Richard; Mxoxolo, Mrazaz Immanuel; Nadi, Malixole Sydwell; Ndashe, Ronald Bongane; Ndevu, Isaac Oupa;

Ndita, Matthews Mzwoxolo; Ndlovu, Paul Innocent; Ndlovu, William Tutus; Ndumbini, Patrick Mingisi; Ngeleza, Matthews Sicelo; Ngomezulu, Vusi Cumphry; Ngweni, Thandi Caroline; Nhlapo, Andrew Makshonke Manfred; Njomba, Thamsanqa Edward; Nkadineng, Leonard Modise; Nkadineng, Reginald; Nkwane, Ernest; Nombande, Khayelethu Christo Paul; Nqulu, Miranda Nosipho; Nthathie, David Stobane; Ntsani, Rantsani; Nxumalo, Mpumi Zandile;

Ondala, Linda Tumase Derrington; Pansi, Ntsikelelo Abraham; Pella, Virginia; Phalatse, Ephraim "Pule"; Phambo, Jimmy Kenneth; Phologane, Vincent; Pillay, Arumugam Veerasamy; Pillay, Vadivaloo Vallatham Marlemoothoo; Raidani, Lusani Tshavhungwe; Ramadite, Ernest; Ramasodi, Solly; Ramoba, Stanley Nthapeleng; Ramokonopi, Abram Molao; Ratshoeunyan, Abiot; Toji, Skenjana Stewart; Ruff, Reuben Norman; Salomane, Mosebetsi Joseph; Santos, Robert Abie; Saul Andile Stanford; Sepamia, Shadrack Lebona;

Shabalala, Bongani Welcome; Shabangu, Johnny Makhanda; Shazi, Sipho Albert; Shenxane, Sandi Forbes; Shope, Mark Williams; Sibande, Lindiwe; Sibilya, Portia Nozipho; Sigcu, Clifford Linda; Simelane, Jabu Reginald; Sithole, Isaac; Sithole, Bethweel Mduduzi; Sithole, Henry Gcina; Sithole, Johannes; Sobantu, Solomon Gwavu; Soma, Jasmat; Sosibo, Andrew; Strachan, Garth Richard; Tau, Constance Sehlongane; Tebani, Chimundu; Tengile, Sandile Hamelton; Tengimfene, Mthobeli Vincent; Tihone, Essau Lebogang;

Tokwe, Fundile; Tshali, Johnson Mongameli; Tshikare, Peter Lesego; Tshona, Mlungisi; Tutu, Loyiso Louis; Twala, Gift; Tweedie, Shantavothie; Tyang Nombulelo Zorah; Vally, Alma Zainub; Wali, Xolite Nelson; Wana, Simon; Williams, Timothy Charles; Xulu, Siphiwe Sifiso; Yalazo, Mongezi; Yam, Lindile; Zikalala, Joseph Sanki; Zikhojane, Nkosana Peter; Zondo, Queen Anne; Zulu, Nkosingidhlile; Zulu, Lazarus Muntu; Zwane, Thomas Elphas. - Sapa.

## Eviction bid at hostel

THEO RAWANA

AN ORGANISATION formed in March this year to tackle Alexandra's rent problems, and involving the TPA and the Sandton and Randburg councils, is preparing a court interdict to evict people allegedly brought into a local hostel by Inkatha.

Alexandra Civic Organisation (ACO) spokesman Mzwanele Mayekiso told a news conference in Alexandra yesterday that since fighting started in the township last year, Inkatha members had been using the 3 000-bed hostel as their base. **8 Day 31571**

"They harassed people who refused to join Inkatha, and used the place as a 'slaughterhouse' where victims were killed.

"Now most people have been chased away and others brought in from other hostels and Alexandra Township itself," Mayekiso said.

A hawker still resident at the hostel said all people who refused to join Inkatha were chased away and other people brought in.

Inkatha could not be reached for comment at the time of going to press.

An armed policeman watches over an injured Zulu who suffered a head wound after being attacked by Xhosa squatters yesterday in ongoing violence in Soweto. Picture: AP

# UN wants amnesty for all, says ANC

**8 Day 31571**  
THE United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) wanted a general amnesty for all exiles before it became involved in the repatriation of SA exiles, ANC head of repatriation Jackie Selebi said yesterday.

Speaking at Jan Smuts Airport, where 192 exiles arrived from Angola, Selebi said this was one of the points of disagreement between government and the UNHCR.

"The UNHCR needs access to detainees and in the case of SA this involves them being able to go everywhere. If a refugee is designated as a citizen of Bophuthatswana, for example, should anything happen to that person in Bophuthatswana, the UNHCR would not request that government for access."

Selebi said the UNHCR was also unhappy about SA security legislation which would interfere with international norms of legal protection for refugees.

The ANC would continue repatriating people but wanted UNHCR involvement because the world body had the expertise and access to international funding.

He said the ANC was unhappy with government's progress with the indemnity process.

It had 20 000 people who wanted to return but the process was being hampered by a lack of clarity on who was ultimately responsible for police action against re-

turnees. "It seems like we have two governments — one headed by De Klerk and the other being the police. Nobody appears capable of bringing the police to book."

He said those who returned yesterday were mostly Umkhonto we Sizwe members who had been looking after abandoned military camps in Angola.

A small group of family and friends waited at the airport for the returnees. Police kept a low profile.

Sapa reports that the ANC in Lusaka is faced with an acute accommodation crisis and astronomical rents due to an unexpected influx of SA exiles from other parts of the world.

ANC sources said yesterday the exiles were arriving in the hope their travel papers could be processed quickly so they could catch connecting flights to SA.

KIN BENTLEY reports from London that the British government has set aside R2,5m to assist in reintegrating exiles and former political prisoners into SA society.

Details of this aid were made in a policy document presented to parliament this week by foreign secretary Douglas Hurd.

The first allocation, of about R100 000, was made in March to the Western Cape Repatriation Committee to help with the cost of renovating a reception centre in that area, the document said.

PATRICK BULGER



...into a parked minibus which sped tal."

## ICRC to visit SA prisoners

*CAPE TOWN 3/5/91*  
FOLLOWING an invitation from the SA government, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) will visit prisons here this month to ensure that every prisoner possibly qualifying for indemnity uses the opportunity.

The Ministry of Justice and of Correctional Services said that from February 2 last year to date, 933 prisoners had been released. — Sapa

## 1 000 more 'political' prisoners indemnified

*CAPE TOWN 3/5/91*  
Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — At least 1 000 prisoners — whom the Human Rights Commission (HRC) classifies as political — are due for release in terms of the effective 12-month remission of sentence announced by Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee.

The HRC said yesterday the prisoners had not yet been identified but were mostly being held on unrest-related offences.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) will visit SA prisons this month to ensure that every prisoner possibly qualifying for indemnity would use the opportunity.

## right-wingers

JOHANNESBURG. — Order of Death members Fanie Goosen, 30, and Cornelius Lottering, 25, were yesterday told in Johannesburg Regional Court that they had been granted indemnity from charges of conspiracy to commit sabotage, and housebreaking and theft.

Lottering was previously sentenced to an effective 24 years' imprisonment for murder and Goosen to 13 years for causing an explosion. — Sapa

## MK commanders fly in to SA

*CAPE TOWN 3/5/91*  
JOHANNESBURG. — The biggest group yet of ANC military commanders flew into Jan Smuts Airport yesterday from Angola, and said they were ready to assist in whatever way the ANC deemed necessary to help end continuing violence.

"If the violence continues against our people it is necessary for us as Umkhonto we Sizwe commanders to use our experience to defend them," said MK commander Mr Alfred Nkosi, 29, who led a group of 192 returnees.

"If violence cannot be solved in any other way, violence can also

be applied to stop violence."

He stressed, however, that he believed it was more important for all South Africans to meet, and "to solve the problem of violence peacefully".

● ANC head of repatriation, Mr Jackie Selebi, said yesterday the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) wanted a general amnesty for all exiles before it became involved in the repatriation process.

He also said uncertainty over who controlled police action against returnees was delaying the repatriation process.

"It seems like we have two governments — one headed by, De Klerk and the other being the police. Nobody appears capable of bringing the police to book," Mr Selebi said.

● Meanwhile, ANC sources said yesterday exiles were flocking to Lusaka from other parts of the world, hoping to expedite their return home. The influx had created an acute accommodation crisis.

● The British government has set aside R2,5 million to help in reintegrating exiles and former political prisoners into SA. — Sapa

Red nose award

Important Announcement

# 148 former ANC exiles come home from Angola

By Abel Mushi

(330)

A group of 148 returning exiles, comprising ANC military commanders and their wives and children, arrived in Johannesburg from Angola at about 4 pm yesterday.

The biggest group of ANC returning exiles yet, they were initially expected to arrive at 1 pm but, according to ANC officials, were delayed when their private flight was forced to land in Gaborone, Botswana, because of a technical problem.

At 6.45 pm, after lengthy customs checks, the group was finally united with the waiting crowd of about 300.

Marshals belonging to the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles (NCCR) battled to control the excited crowd, which began singing as the former exiles emerged.

This was the fifth plane-load of returning ANC exiles since the organisation's repatriation programme started at the beginning of March.

"We have all come back on a mission to strengthen the ANC by whatever means necessary," said Edward Ramabhu (31) of Pretoria, who left the country in 1980.

Mr Ramabhu told The Star he was unimpressed with the political developments in the country, saying all political prisoners should be released.

The group was immediately whisked away in minibuses to an undisclosed location in Johannesburg.

Also present among the welcoming crowd were NCCR regional executive committee chairman Cas Coovadia and the organisation's regional task force chairman for the PWV area, Father Emmanuel Lafont.

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NEWS

# Pretoria aids former 'terrorist' foes



CIVIL SERVANTS: Mr Mike Bester (right), the co-ordinator for the repatriation of refugees, and his colleague, Mr Gerni van der Westhuizen.

AFRIKANER civil servants in the heart of conservative Pretoria are extending a helping hand to the former "terrorists" and "communists" they once opposed so vigorously.

Various government departments have embarked on ambitious projects to assist in the return and settlement of South African exiles.

## New life

The paths of former foes are converging as government officials help expatriates to start a new life and find accommodation, jobs and educational opportunities for their children.

Co-ordinating state activities is an affable career official, Mike Bester — the sort of man who gives true meaning to the words "civil" and "servant".

Tucked away in a corner office in the drab Civitas building in Pretoria, this career government official has been given one of the most sensitive tasks in the run-up to the

## Officials ensure exiles get a new start

DRIES VAN HEERDEN

negotiations about a future democratic South Africa: that of supervising the return of the estimated 35 000 political exiles. And he is earning praise from those "on the other side" who deal with him.

Says the ANC executive responsible for repatriation, Jackie Selebi: "We have encountered a number of snags and stalling from various government agencies... but none from Mr Bester and the Department of Home Affairs."

High praise indeed for a bureaucracy whose cradle-to-grave control over the lives of all South Africans has earned it the nickname the Department for Hatching, Matching and Dispatching.

From his office Mr Bester co-ordinates the actions of 19 government departments involved in the repatriation process. "Each one is responsible for particular projects, but somewhere along the line we

have to ensure that we follow a coherent strategy," he says.

A large part of his time is spent in meeting representatives of various political and social organisations involved in the repatriations.

"People often mistakenly believe that it is only ANC supporters who want to return," he says. "But there are also large numbers aligned to the PAC, Azapo, and the Black Consciousness Movement as well as numerous non-affiliated South Africans who wish to come back. We have to treat them all equally."

Mr Bester says one of the biggest problems they are encountering is in determining how many exiles there really are. "We have to rely on guessimates... and these vary between 20 000 and 40 000."

"And we have to take into account the fact that not all of them want to return. Some have settled permanently abroad, married foreign partners, accepted stable jobs," he says.

Even the ANC itself has difficulty

in determining the numbers involved. Mr Selebi says the immediate concern is to provide for the return of headquarters and administrative personnel from Zambia and Tanzania — estimated at between 10 000 and 12 000.

The large numbers of students, their families and support staff at ANC training facilities will not be brought back till the end of the year and it is doubtful whether the bulk of the estimated 15 000 to 20 000 members of Umkhonto we Sizwe will return before the negotiating process has reached an "irreversible stage".

Mr Bester hopes the proposed participation of the UN High Commission for Refugees and the International Red Cross will bring more clarity on this subject.

"We have given the strictest instructions to our officials at all points of entrance to act with great circumspection," says Mr Bester. "And if the ANC wants me to send

staff to Lusaka to help with the process, I would be glad to do so."

However, says Mr Bester, the repatriation is only a small part of a larger and vexed problem. "How do you accommodate them once they are back and how do you reintegrate them into South African society?"

As co-ordinator at large this has become part of Mr Bester's daily headaches. "Each department is doing its bit but we are hamstrung by limited budgets and strict control over state expenditure."

## Housing need

There is an urgent need for housing for exiles, but there are tens of thousands of others who have been waiting in line for years. Exiles need jobs and training and health care and pensions, but so do most others.

Mr Bester believes there is a need for huge development projects to rectify the problems. But where does the money come from? It is hoped the changing international climate will bring foreign investments.

# Change leads Rhodes back to his country

*Sowetan 6/5/91* *330*

**NEW YORK** - Rhodes Gxoyiya will soon be going back to Soweto after 28 years in exile, most of it as a city slicker in New York and New Jersey.

One of the more prominent critics of apartheid in the UN, but still a pragmatist, he is a long-time propagandist against the system as the most senior member of the UN Department of Public Information's anti-discrimination radio project.

While other members of his staff accepted Pretoria's terms and obtained travel documents to make visits home, Gxoyiya - known universally as Rhodes - resisted South African Government demands that he sign indemnity papers. However, he now has been notified that his passport is ready for pick-up.

## Youthful record

Mr Jeremy Shearar, South Africa's UN ambassador, and Mr Aubrey Dwyer, counsellor of the UN mission - both of whom have worked hard and long for black South Africans in New York keen to return home, either to see their families or for longer stays - helped Gxoyiya.

They were convinced that, whatever Pretoria might have thought about him on the basis of a youthful record from the 1960s, this amiable UN of-

ficial posed no current threat and deserved decent treatment.

The good news that his passport - valid for a year and renewable - was ready for collection could hardly have come at a nicer time. It was Rhodes's birthday.

\* **MEANWHILE** the ANC in Lusaka, Zambia, is faced with an acute accommodation crisis due to an unexpected influx of South African exiles from other parts of the world.

ANC sources said the exiles were arriving in the hope that their travel papers could be processed quickly so they could catch connecting flights to Johannesburg.

ANC repatriation representative in Lusaka, Hein Grosskopf, said the new arrivals had created a crisis because of a lack of accommodation in the capital.

To exacerbate the issue, landlords were charging "astronomical" rents.

He said these cases were previously handled by the ANC headquarters which used to be based in Lusaka, but moved to Johannesburg last year.

All the national executive committee members and senior staff were operating from the new head office, leaving the office in Lusaka with a skeleton staff and inadequate funds to cope with the problem. - *Sowetan Correspondent and Sapa.*



member of the community, would be able to stay alive to do their share in building a new South Africa. [Time expired.]  
Debate concluded.

# QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

## IDT: total amount voted

\*1. Mr J CHIOLE asked the Minister of Finance:†

- (a) What total amount was voted to the Independent Development Trust in the 1990-91 financial year and (b) (i) how and (ii) when was this money (aa) allocated and (bb) spent?

B879E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(Dr T G Alant):

The hon member is referred to the written reply to Question 2 in the House of Representatives, which was handed in on 15 April 1991 (Hansard, col 1031).

†Mr J CHIOLE: Mr Speaker, arising from the reply in Hansard in which was reported that the focus area is housing, education and health, and that more than R1 300 million has been spent on this, I should like to know whether any funds were voted in respect of White housing.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, these funds were voted for the poorest among the poor. [Interjections.]

†Mr J CHIOLE: Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I should like to know whether he is aware that R14 million is needed most urgently for the upgrading and restoration of White sub-economic housing in the constituencies of Pretoria West and Hercules, and if there is any possibility that initiatives may be launched to channel that amount for White sub-economical housing from those funds.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I am not ready to answer the hon member's question, and I suggest that he places the question on the

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Question Paper so that the responsible Minister may answer it. [Interjections.]

†The SPEAKER: Order! I put Question 2. [Interjections.] Order! The hon member for Hercules should constrain himself. When the Chair is engaged in announcing something or addressing the House, the hon member must take this into account.

## Political exiles: number/cost

(330)

\*2. Mr J CHIOLE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:†

- (1) (a) What is the estimated number of political exiles that will return to South Africa and (b) what is the estimated cost involved;  
(2) whether assistance of any nature from the United Nations, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees or any official of the United Nations is being considered in this connection; if so, what is the nature of this assistance?

B880E

†The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

The hon member is referred to my media release of 5 March 1991, a copy of which I laid upon the Table on 12 March 1991, in reply to Question No 4 for oral reply (Hansard, cols 442 to 444).

†Mr J CHIOLE: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to know if the Government envisages any financial aid in respect of the settlement of exiles. If not, have explicit and clear instructions been given to the administrators of the Independent Development Trust that nothing from that fund is to be made available for the transportation, settlement or aid in respect of political exiles?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the Department has voted no moneys for the purpose of the return of the exiles. The expenditure which the Department incurs, is the normal expenditure to be incurred in respect of the return of any other person to South Africa. The majority by far of these people are South African citizens. This affects matters such as social aid and medical care. Just like that hon member has access to hospitals, they have access to hospitals. This is the basic expenditure involved, and this is what it is about.

†Mr J CHIOLE: Mr Speaker, further arising from the reply by the hon the Minister, I want to point out that I asked him whether explicit and clear instructions had been given to the administrators of the Independent Development Trust that none of the R2 000 million is to be employed for that. (330)

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, there were no negotiations whatsoever with the trustees of that specific trust and to my knowledge they do not contribute at all in this regard. This is my information.

†Adv S C JACOBS: Mr Speaker, further arising from the answer by the hon the Minister, we should like to know if any monetary aid or any other aid from the United Nations is being employed or contemplated to be employed in this regard for the returning exiles.

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the United Nations' chief commissioner for refugees has rendered no direct aid to South Africa. If he has rendered aid to political organisations which are assisting in this process, it is taking place altogether without our knowledge and support.

## Craigieburn incident: SAP investigation

\*3. Adv J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply by the Minister of Defence to Question No 87 on 28 February 1991, the police investigation into the incident during which two policemen were killed at Craigieburn near Uitenhage in Natal on or about 25 January 1991 has been completed; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it expected that it will be completed; if so, what are the findings;

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B881E

## The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes, the Attorney-General of Natal has decided that the accused stand trial on charges of murder.

- (a) and (b) Fall away.

- (2) No, except to say that a provisional date for a trial in the Supreme Court, Scotts-

burgh, has been set down for 17 until 28 June 1991.

## VAT: estimate

\*4. Mr W U NEL asked the Minister of Finance:

- (1) Whether his Department has made an estimate of the non-recurrent additional cash collection in the form of value-added tax (VAT) which will arise on the eventual sale of those inventories which will be in the hands of producers, manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers on the date of implementation of VAT and in respect of which sales there will be no deductible input credits; if so, what is the estimated amount; if not, why not;  
(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B895E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE (Dr T G Alant):

- (1) No. Inventories held by producers, manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers on the commencement of the day on which VAT is implemented will have been acquired free of sales tax by vendors. VAT, as would have been the case if sales tax was in operation, will be collected only when such stock is sold and there will, therefore, not be any non-recurrent cash collection arising on the sale of such inventories.

- (2) No.

## Pmb N3 by-pass: cost of investigation

\*5. Mr W U NEL asked the Minister of Transport:

- (1) (a) What has been the cost of the investigation into and the planning of the proposed N3 by-pass route to the east of Pietermaritzburg and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished and (b) (i) when will this investigation be completed and (ii) what is it estimated will the investigation have cost by completion;  
(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B900E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

## Minty to return after 33-year exile

LONDON — Founder member of the international anti-apartheid movement and pioneer of the sports and arms boycotts, Abdul Minty, will return home to Johannesburg on Friday after 33 years in exile. *Blom 7/5/71*

Minty, 50, who headed the Norway-based World Campaign that maintains the UN arms embargo against SA, was a schoolboy Congress movement campaigner when he went into exile in June 1958. He became one of the most articulate and influential antagonists of apartheid, has addressed every Commonwealth conference since 1960, and advises the UN.

"I have waited for this day for 33 years. It is obviously very exciting and emotional for me and I am hopeful and

IAN HOBBS

optimistic for the future of all South Africans," said Minty, who has co-ordinated anti-apartheid activities from Oslo for the past 12 years.

Minty, who completed a masters degree in economics at the University of London and became a research fellow, is recognised as one of the world's foremost experts on SA involvement in the arms trade and has twice addressed the UN Security Council. *330 kb*

He led anti-apartheid sports groups at the International Olympic Committee meeting in Baden-Baden in 1963 when the then SA Olympic Committee refused to budge on apartheid in sport.



# UN still talking to govt on exiles

LONDON — The UN High Commissioner for Refugees is collecting detailed information about the approximately 40 000 SA exiles still to return. (330)

A spokesman for the commissioner's Geneva headquarters, Jeff Crisp, said negotiations were continuing with the SA government on a draft memorandum originally submitted by the UNHCR in February.

Being negotiated are the status of the UNHCR's presence in the country and the terms of government's amnesty. The UNHCR wants a general amnesty, not government's more selective one.

While negotiations continued, Crisp said, contingency planning was taking place both at UNHCR headquarters and in the countries where SA refugees and exiles were located.

"We are trying to collect more accurate statistics in order to develop a better social and economic profile of the people going back."

He said the UNHCR would concentrate on "needy and vulnerable" exiles.

He said most of the exiles were in Zambia and Tanzania.

KIN BENTLEY

Crisp said that as with the Namibian process, refugees involved in "armed activities" would not be able to participate in the repatriation programme.

ANC and other guerrillas would have to be "demobilised" outside SA under UN scrutiny before being repatriated.

Another qualification for involvement in the programme, he said, was that individuals had to have a "prima facie claim to SA citizenship".

He stressed that repatriation would be totally voluntary.

Crisp stressed that despite the fact that the deadline set by the ANC for the return of exiles — April 30 — had passed, this would not affect the UNHCR's negotiations with government.

He believed the estimated R100m needed for the operation would be forthcoming, once UNHCR involvement had been finalised.

Crisp declined to say when an agreement might be signed — although some sources have said it could be a matter of weeks.

# Angolan ANC exiles get top priority — Grosskopf

Argus Africa News Service

LUSAKA. — The African National Congress was giving top priority to the repatriation of all its members from Angola so that none of the parties there should use the presence of ANC members as a pretext to scuttle the fragile peace process in that country.

ANC member Mr Hein Grosskopf told the Africa News Organisation (ANO) in Lusaka that the ANC's priority was to get them all out of Angola as soon as possible.

The first batch of almost 150 ANC exiles arrived in South Africa last Thursday.

## 'Fragile'

Another group from Angola is expected home on Thursday this week.

In an exclusive interview in Lusaka, Mr Grosskopf said the organisation's priority was to get them all out of Angola as soon as possible.

"Our people are under threat from the Unita rebel movement which has waged war against the MPLA government since 1975," he said.

"The Angolan situation is very fragile at this moment and the ANC does not want to give Unita the slightest reason to use the ANC as an excuse for scuttling the peace negotiations."

Mr Grosskopf said so far 650 exiles had returned to South Africa using five chartered flights paid for by the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida).

"Our main problem so far has been the lack of legal guarantees for returnees which are not yet provided by the South African government.

"That is why we want to involve the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).

"The government might be able to play around with the ANC, but once the UNHCR is involved, the whole international community will be involved in the process."

"Exiles left South Africa because they want to return to a better place one day." He explained, however, that for some exiles, including himself, the road back home was not yet without obstacles.

"My own case is a good example.

## Civil cases

"Although I have received indemnity, I don't know what the police think I had done when I was still in South Africa.

"I know what I have done and what not — but this might not be the case with the police.

"In addition, I have not been indemnified from any civil cases, something which could make life for me unbearable in South Africa."

230

ARGUS 8/5/91



# Govt claims progress in talks on repatriation

Political Staff and Sapa 4/5/79

CAPE TOWN — Significant progress has been made in reaching agreement on UN participation in the repatriation of political exiles, a Government spokesman said yesterday.

The statement came in response to a report from Lusaka that disagreement between Pretoria and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees had stalled the return of exiles.

"This is total nonsense," a Foreign Affairs spokesman said. ANC exiles did not need

the UNHCR to secure their return to South Africa.

"There is no foundation for these allegations. It is obvious nobody has been repatriated under the UNHCR because there is no agreement yet.

"Negotiations are continuing but such negotiations take time, and significant progress has been made."

Sapa's Lusaka correspondent reported that talks between the UNHCR and the SA Government had been stalled because they differed on the mechanics of repatriation and the provision of binding legal guarantees

for the exiles.

The UN agency wanted exiles legally protected upon their return to South Africa, but Pretoria wanted to retain the option to prosecute if the Justice Department found there were reasons to warrant such action.

According to Lusaka reports, this claim was also denied by the Department of Justice, which said any person who applied for and received indemnity enjoyed full protection against civil and criminal proceedings in respect of the acts for which the indemnity was granted.

Senior Government negotiators have pointed out that the dispute really centres on the principle of a blanket amnesty, an ANC demand which was never ratified by the Groote Schuur or Pretoria Minutes.

It is understood from sources on both sides that the UNHCR is championing the cause of a blanket amnesty on an even wider definition than that which applied in Namibia. This has caused some difficulties in the negotiations with the Government, but it is not considered an insurmountable obstacle.

The principle of applying for indemnity in terms of specific acts or "crimes" has been a prickly issue raised by the ANC and particularly by its rank-and-file exiles and prisoners. Many have refused, as all Pan Africanist Congress cadres have done, to apply for indemnity.

Diplomatic sources revealed that at the next round of talks with the UNHCR, this problem South Africa, this problem might be addressed again. The Government is eager not to be seen as obstructing the return to political normality.

ARGUS 9/5/91 (330)

## Exiled UN official given go-ahead to return to SA

The Argus Foreign Service

NEW YORK. — Mr Rhodes Gxoyiya will soon be going back to South Africa after 28 years in exile, most of the time in the United States and for several years as an official in the UN.

One of the more prominent critics of apartheid but still a pragmatist, he is a senior member of the UN Department of Public Information's anti-discrimination radio project.

While some South Africans on its staff accepted Pretoria's terms and obtained documents to visit home, Mr Gxoyiya rejected requests that he sign indemnity papers. Now has been notified that his passport is ready — valid for a year and renewable.

He has been advised that it would

still be a good idea if he complied with the indemnity requirement and he says he is thinking about it.

Mr Jeremy Sheerar, South Africa's UN ambassador, and Mr Aubrey Dwyer, counsellor of the UN mission, who have worked on behalf of exiled black South Africans in New York, helped Mr Gxoyiya.

### CARING IMAGE

They were convinced that whatever Pretoria might have thought about him years ago had changed with his standing in the UN.

The South African UN mission was motivated not only by humanitarian concerns but also by its interest in promoting a more positive, caring image of the authorities in Pretoria.



# Exiles' committee to seek world aid for repatriation

AN international donors' conference aimed at raising funds for repatriating SA exiles will take place within the next six weeks.

The conference will be discussed by a high-powered SA delegation which will visit the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) next week.

The delegation is likely to include representatives of the ANC and PAC as well as the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of SA Exiles (NCCR).

NCCR executive committee member Frank Chikane said yesterday the committee had decided not to wait for government and the UNHCR to come to a decision on the international body's involvement in the repatriation of 40 000 exiles.

"We are sending a team to work out the details which determine what role the UNHCR will be playing," Chikane said.

PATRICK BULGER

"We should not wait for the government to come to an agreement with the UNHCR. We must do our preparations now."

"We have decided to go ahead with raising funds. We need to be able to say to donors what money we will need regardless of UNHCR involvement."

"After our discussions next week we will arrive at a figure," he said.

Meanwhile, relations between government and the UNHCR appear to have deteriorated.

Government sources have said government is perturbed by certain UNHCR statements that are seen to be in breach of agreements between the two bodies.

Negotiations between government

and the UNHCR have deadlocked over the issue of amnesty. The UNHCR wants government to grant a blanket amnesty to all returnees.

Sapa-Reuter reports from Geneva that the UNHCR is pressing SA to move faster in its negotiations.

"I fear we are losing momentum in these negotiations," said UNHCR spokesman Sadako Ogata.

The UNHCR said government sent a message on May 3 saying that clauses on amnesty in a draft agreement were unacceptable.

Pretoria has asked that the UNHCR, in countries without SA representation, distribute and collect forms on which refugees list offences for which they seek indemnity. UNHCR officials say this would be contrary to UN practice.

"As far as I know there is no possibility of our becoming involved in collecting and distributing these forms," one official said.

## Age catches up with Youth League leaders

ANC Youth League president Peter Mokaba and half his provisional leadership could find themselves without jobs if the ANC's proposed constitution is adopted in July.

The constitution — to be proposed for ratification at the ANC's consultative conference in Durban — states that the league's membership should be open to people between the ages of 14 and 30.

The league's assistant secretary-general Billy Masethla said the question of the maximum age was a matter of "strenuous" debate among league and ANC members.

About half the 25-member provisional leadership group was over 30, he said.

Mokaba, whose taste for designer shirts and militant style have made him a high-profile and popular figure among the youth, is 33 years old.

The Youth League's current maximum age is 35,

and this age limit would be adhered to until a final decision was taken at the conference, Masethla said.

The league would decide within the next few weeks which maximum age limit to propose for discussion at the conference, he said.

The proposed constitution also says that Youth League members over the age of 18 will be expected to play a full part in the ANC.

ANC membership is open to anyone over the age of 18, according to the proposed constitution.

The league recently claimed a signed-up membership of more than 460 000 and a paid-up membership of 210 000.

See Page 12

## Malan 'in Seychelles deals'

IAN HOBBS

LONDON — Former Seychelles president Sir James Mancham yesterday claimed that SA Defence Minister Magnus Malan had opened secret dealings with the island's Marxist government.

Mancham, ousted in a coup 14 years ago, ended years of silence to warn that SA would suffer damaging consequences from "dealing with Marxist thugs".

He said he had evidence that Malan visited the Seychelles on March 29. He said there was also good evidence of previous secret visits by Malan.

He alleged that on one visit, Malan met the island's Marxist President Albert Rene to pay "millions of dollars" for the release of mercenaries captured after the abortive 1981 coup led by Col Mike Hoare.

Our political staff reports that Malan yesterday denied the allegations.

He confirmed he had met Rene in March this year during a private visit but that this had been the first time they had met.

They had discussed landing rights and Malan had referred him to the "appropriate South African authorities" as this matter fell beyond his responsibility.

There was "no substance at all" to the allegation that he was involved or instrumental in paying money for the release of mercenaries.

"My wife and I visited Seychelles in March for a few days on a private occasion, as we did last year. I can recommend the Seychelles for a relaxing few days in quietness," he said.

PEANUTS

By Charles Schulz

SHOVEL

ISN'T IT KIND OF COLD

SHOVEL

# Britain takes a stand on exiles

*Sowetan 10/5/91*

LONDON - The British Government will try to resolve the impasse between the South African authorities and the United Nations over the problems of bringing South African exiles home.

The commitment was given by the British Minister for Overseas Development, Mrs Lynda Chalker, after her meeting with delegates from the Southern Africa Coalition, an anti-apartheid pressure group.

The meeting coincided with the launch of a campaign by the British Anti-Apartheid Move-

By MIKE SILUMA  
Sowetan Foreign  
News Service

ment to highlight the political crisis in South Africa.

330 Peace

In a statement issued after the meeting, the SAC said both Chalker and the group's delegates had agreed that it was the responsibility of President FW de Klerk to stop the violence in the black townships.

The SAC's chairman, the Right Rev Simon Barrington-Ward, said:

"We believe that the peace process in South Africa is in a crisis because Mr de Klerk has not kept to the timetable for meeting the preconditions to negotiations, nor has he stopped the violence."

After the delegation stressed the need for the rapid release of political prisoners and the return of exiles, Chalker gave an assurance that she would do all she could to help overcome the present deadlock between the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the South African Government on the repatriation of exiles.



# Returning exile brings sign of changing times

330

ARGUS 11/5/91

By MIKE SILUMA

Weekend Argus Foreign Service

**LONDON** — The return to South Africa on a brief visit of one of apartheid's most implacable foes, Mr Abdul Minty, is indeed a sign of the changing times.

For the 52-year-old former London University student has spent virtually all his 33 years in exile campaigning for the isolation of South Africa on every front, emerging in that time as a leading spokesman for the anti-apartheid movement worldwide.

After leaving South Africa in 1958 Mr Minty completed his matric-level studies in London before enrolling at one of Britain's best-known tertiary institutions for a junior, and later, a masters degree in economics and international relations.

Even as he threw everything into his scholastic activities, he had his other foot firmly in the boycott movement to force South Africa to abandon apartheid.

But it was with the transformation of the boycott movement into the Anti-Apartheid Movement after the Sharpeville massacre that Mr Minty shot to prominence.

## Pressing issue

Together with people like Mr Julius Nyerere (later to become the President of Tanzania) the young Mr Minty worked tirelessly to bring the plight of South Africa's blacks to the attention of the international community.

By 1963 he had been made honorary secretary of the newly formed Anti-Apartheid Movement in Britain, the first such body to be formed in Europe.

He recalled: "Even in those early days, one of the most pressing issues was the question of political prisoners. Nelson Mandela and other leaders were on trial for treason and our priority was to save their lives. There was a very real danger that they would be sentenced to death."

"Other issues we tackled included the isolation of South African sport, the economic boycott and denying Pretoria access to the international arms market and military expertise."

In the course of his anti-apartheid activities, Mr Minty has addressed international groups on the issue more times than he can remember, and was one of few to address the UN Security Council.



Implacable foe ... Mr Abdul Minty

An acknowledged expert on the question of the arms embargo, Mr Minty heads the Oslo-based Campaign Against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, a body which has been pivotal in instigating and monitoring the international arms boycott.

The soft-spoken Mr Minty believes that despite the recent changes, the pressure on Pretoria should be maintained.

Mr Minty could not conceal his delight at returning to his homeland after banishment for most of his adult life. "There have been many changes. But those of us who have worked so long for these changes believe much more needs to be done."

"If the negotiations begin and there is democracy — free and fair elections we can set about creating stability in the country. But I'm anxious as anyone that the hope cherished by so many of us should not turn into despair, particularly as a result of the current violence," he said.

Mr Minty emphasised his visit to South Africa was a private one, to see his seriously ill father. He hopes, however, that it will enable him to gain first-hand experience of the transitional process in the country.



# Apartheid foe is home at last

## AAM's Minty back

**T**HE return to South Africa of one of apartheid's most implacable foes, Abdul Minty, is indeed a sign of the changing times.

For the 52-year-old former London University student has spent virtually all his 33 years in exile campaigning for the isolation of South Africa on every front, emerging in that time as a leading spokesman for the anti-apartheid movement worldwide.

After leaving South Africa in 1958, Mr Minty completed his master-level studies in London before enrolling at one of Britain's best-known tertiary institutions for a junior, and later, a masters degree in economics and international relations.

Even as he threw everything into his scholastic activities, he had one foot firmly planted in the nascent organisation, known then as the boycott movement, to force South Africa to abandon apartheid.

But it was with its transformation into the Anti-Apartheid Movement after the Sharpeville massacre that Mr Minty became prominent. Together with people like Julius Nyerere (later to become the President of Tanzania), the young Mr Minty worked tirelessly to bring the plight of South Africa's blacks to the attention of the international community.

By 1963 he had been made honorary secretary of the newly formed Anti-Apartheid Movement in Britain, the first such body to be formed in Europe.

## for visit after 33 years

MIKE SILUMA

He recalled: "Even in those early days, one of the most pressing issues was the question of political prisoners. Nelson Mandela and other Congress movement leaders were on trial for treason and our priority was to save their lives. There was a very real danger that they would be sentenced to death."

"Other issues we tackled included the isolation of South African sport, the economic boycott and denying Pretoria access to the international arms market and military expertise."

In the course of his anti-apartheid activities, Mr Minty has addressed more international conferences on the issue than he can remember, and was one of the very few individuals to address the United Nations Security Council. His counsel has also been sought by influential bodies such as the Organisation of African Unity and the Commonwealth.

An acknowledged expert on the question of the arms embargo, Mr Minty heads the Oslo-based Campaign Against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South

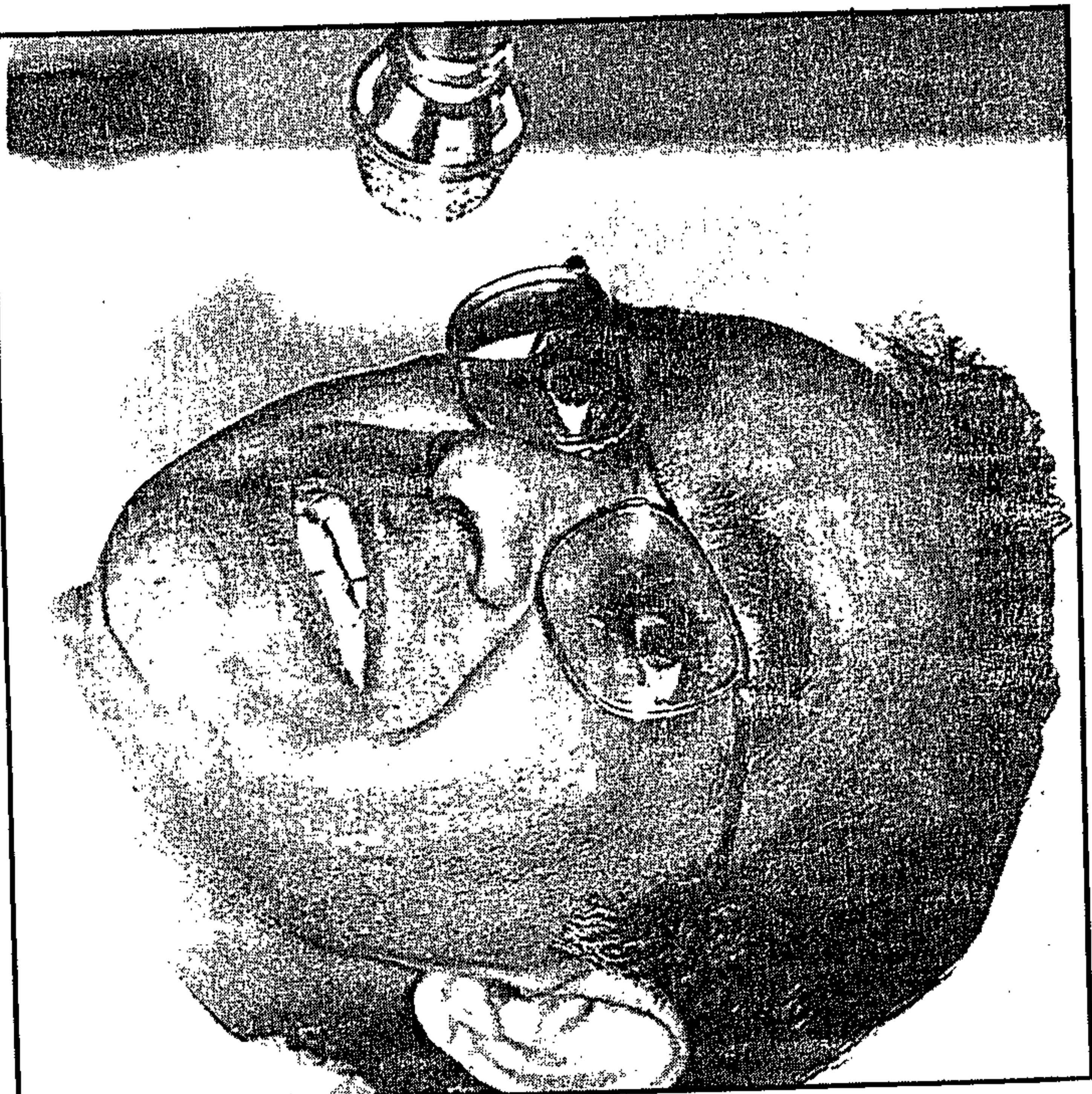
Africa, a body which has been pivotal in instigating and monitoring the international arms boycott.

The softly spoken Mr Minty believes that despite the recent changes, the pressure on Pretoria should be maintained.

**S**TILL, the apartheid arch-opponent could not conceal his delight at returning to his homeland after living in exile for most of his adult life. "Obviously I am excited about coming back. There have been many changes. But those of us who have worked so long for these changes believe much more needs to be done."

"If the negotiations begin and there is democracy — free and fair elections — we can set about creating stability in the country. But I'm as anxious as anyone that the hope cherished by so many of us should not turn into despair, particularly as a result of the current violence," he said.

Mr Minty emphasised his visit to South Africa was a private one, to see his seriously ill father. He hoped, however, that it would enable him to gain first-hand experience of the transitional process.



Abdul Minty . . . Anti-Apartheid Movement man who addressed the UN Security Council.



# Dead comrades must be brought home, ANC told

Star 11/5/91  
**ABBEY MAKOE**

THE ANC is refusing to bury its own dead on South African soil.

If members die in exile, the organisation will not pay for the funeral expenses should the family insist the body be returned to the Republic.

This is the organisation's official policy, according to ANC spokesman Gill Marcus. It was an old policy, she said.

And now the policy has come under fire from a Soweto man, whose brother died in Ethiopia.

Mxolisi Ngcesa said his brother would have been buried in Ethiopia by the ANC had he not intervened.

Mr Ngcesa said that after the ANC had given his exiled brother, Kholisile "Kholi" Ngcesa — a trained MK cadre and journalist — a raw deal in death, he had no reason to hold the movement in any esteem.

Mr Ngcesa said that after his brother's death in Ethiopia a few weeks ago, he approached the ANC HQ in Johannesburg about the news, where "I discovered that



**Kholisile Ngcesa . . . died of food poisoning.**

they knew about the death already".

He said he felt bitter when he discovered that the ANC would not take care of the funeral arrangements of one its "fallen soldiers".

"Instead," continued Mr Ngcesa, "I was advised to opt for the offer of two tickets to fly to Ethiopia to bury my brother."

Ms Marcus confirmed it was part of the movement's official policy to issue two tickets for the immediate relatives of the fallen members.

She added the ANC regarded its members outside the country as sol-

diers — "who would be buried wherever they fell, and whatever the cause of their deaths".

The cause of death for Mr Ngcesa, according to his family, was "cardiac arrest/failure, attributable to food poisoning".

However, Mr Ngcesa said that after heated debates, he asked the ANC to spend the "air fare for two" on bringing the body to Jan Smuts airport.

He said he also asked the ANC to organise the death certificate so that he would not encounter any problems at the airport. This was not done.

As a result, the airport officials would not give him the custody of the corpse for more than 24 hours.

Also, Mr Ngcesa said, his brother's coffin arrived from Addis Ababa without anyone accompanying it.

Ms Marcus acknowledged that, and expressed regret. She added that the "comrade" who was coming along with the coffin was stopped at Kenya airport because he was not indemnified from prosecution.



# Multi-million rand wrangle

MILLIONS of rands in United Nations money for the repatriation of political exiles is being held up by a wrangle between government departments.

The ANC and foreign diplomats say the Department of Foreign Affairs wants the UN High Commission for Refugees to become involved as soon as possible in aiding the return of thousands of South African exiles. *STW 12/5/91*.

But they allege Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee has opposed the terms by which the UNHCR would be involved. He is concerned that blanket indemnities would have to be given to returning exiles — no matter what their criminal past.

There are fears that continued government intransigence over the question of a UNHCR presence in SA could result in the loss of up to \$40-million (R108-million) which foreign governments have pledged to help

By MIKE ROBERTSON  
and EDYTH BULBRING

exiles return and settle.

In private Mr Coetsee has stated his opposition to a UNHCR presence in the country.

ANC international relations official Yusuf Saloojee said at the weekend that the Department of Foreign Affairs had been more than co-operative in attempting to resolve the problems involving the UNHCR's presence in SA.

However, he added, there seemed to be problems between various government departments, with the biggest problem being the Justice Department.

Foreign governments have stated that they will only release funds once an agreement has been reached on UNHCR involvement.

The UNHCR's preliminary budget for the repatriation of exiles is \$40-

million. However, it is expected that the entire process could cost between \$70-million (R189-million) and \$100-million (R270-million).

Overseas diplomats said the problem raised by the Justice Department was the blanket amnesty for political exiles, the problem of the infringement of political sovereignty having been largely resolved to the satisfaction of both parties.

The UNHCR's charter says it should assist "with dignity" the resettlement of those wishing to return.

However, these conditions could not be guaranteed by the SA government, because of the indemnity process agreed to by the ANC and the government.

The UNHCR was, therefore, holding out for guarantees from the government that some sort of blanket

## It delays return of exiles

amnesty would be granted to political exiles (as opposed to common criminals) which would prevent harassment and intimidation on their return. The Justice Department saw problems in this blanket amnesty, as it would include MK soldiers.

The SA Council of Churches' Rev Frank Chikane said the Justice Department's main concern was that common criminals could be included in a blanket amnesty. This had never been intended.

The crux of the matter was to reach a formulation which would satisfy the UN's charter on repatriation and the Justice Department, Mr Chikane said.

Mr Chikane warned that not only did the obstacle prevent funds from being released, but it also created an obstacle to constitutional negotiations.

The reluctance of foreign govern-

ments to become involved in the repatriation process without the UNHCR was made clear to the ANC last year when officials travelled the globe looking for funds to bring exiles home.

Following talks with foreign governments, it is understood that the ANC approached government members last year, asking them to raise at cabinet level the possibility of UNHCR involvement.

It is understood there was strong opposition from Mr Coetsee and other ministers who felt UNHCR involvement would compromise South Africa's sovereignty. This has delayed the signing of a memorandum of understanding allowing the UNHCR to operate in SA.

Exhaustive discussions followed, including two visits to SA by UNHCR officials. The first was in February

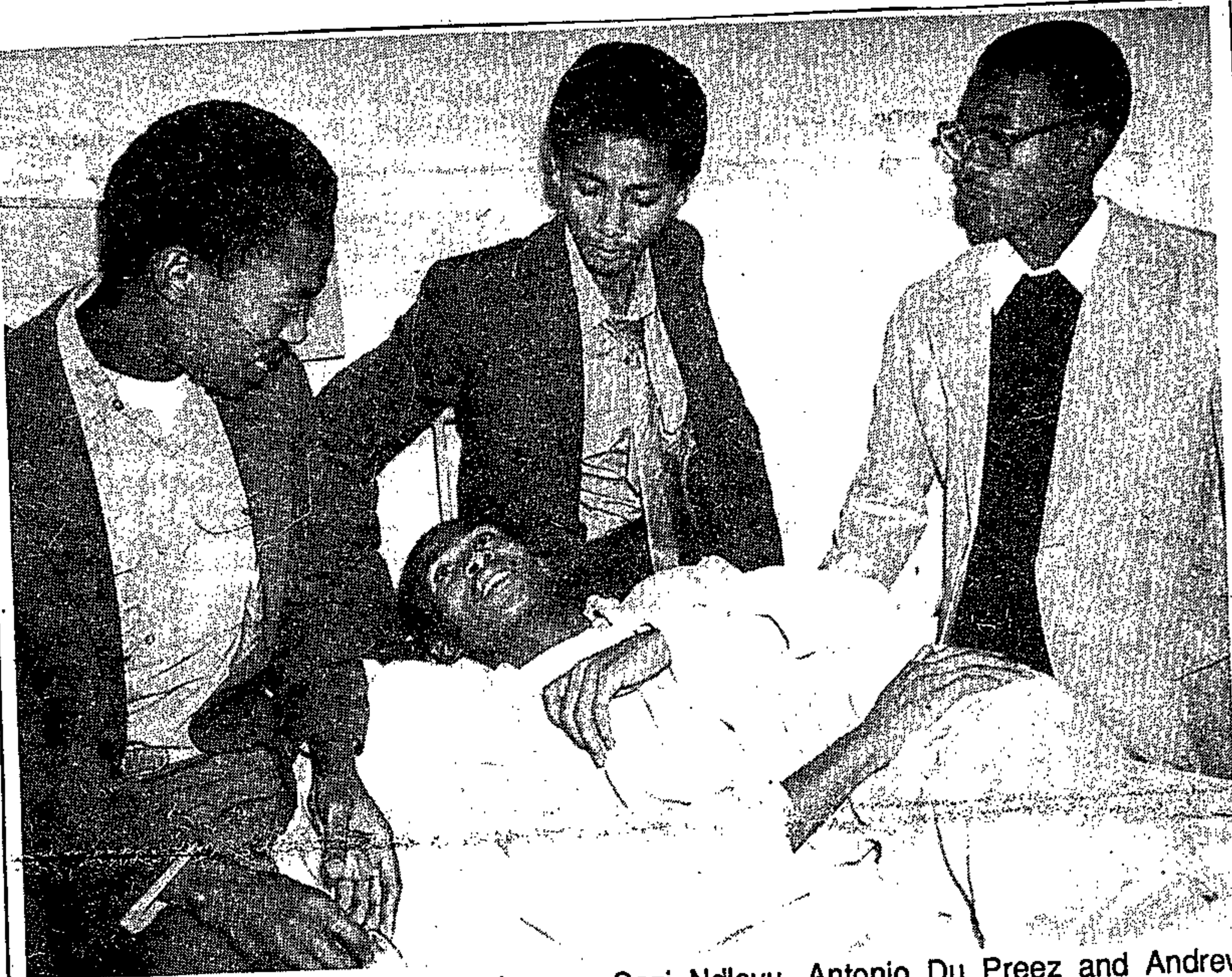
when UNHCR director for Africa Nicholas Bwakira visited SA for 10 days. And UNHCR legal expert Charles Kalumiya was in SA last month.

Substantial progress was made in redrafting a document to satisfy the concerns of the cabinet. But when Mr Kalumiya took this redrafted document back to his superiors in Geneva they rejected it.

In a bid to breach the outstanding differences, Foreign Affairs Director-General Neil van Heerden and chief law adviser John Viall flew to Geneva two weeks ago.

As a result of their negotiations another amended draft was faxed to SA. In a final bid to reach some form of accommodation with the UNHCR, it has been decided to invite Mr Bwakira to visit SA again to attempt to resolve remaining points of disagreement.





**HUNGER STRIKERS:** Political prisoners Sazi Ndlovu, Antonio Du Preez and Andrew Mathabatha visit Thabo Memela in Somerset Hospital after their release PIC: YUNUS MOHAMED

## Indemnity panel fails to meet

THE confusion around political prisoners still in jail is being blamed on the failure of a legal panel to meet after it was appointed by the government to facilitate the indemnity process.

The panel, which includes four prominent human rights lawyers nominated by the ANC, was appointed by the Department of Justice to conduct a case-by-case "audit" and reconcile differences between the ANC and the government on the number of prisoners still to be released.

The names of the four lawyers — Mr Arthur Chaskalson SC, Mr Louis Skweyiya SC, Mr Dullah Omar and Dr Max Coleman — were gazetted in April.

They were to assist three judges — Mr Justice M T Steyn, Mr Justice R N Leon and Mr Justice R S Solomon — appointed in February to consider indemnity applications.

SOUTH was reliably told this week that the full panel of advisors, which included four state nominees, had not met since their appointment.

Sources said this week the panel was "stillborn" because the government had dragged its heels.

The names of the four lawyers as well as that of Curnick Ndlovu were already submitted after the Pretoria summit in August last year accepted the definition of political prisoners and that consulting bodies be set up.

No consultation, however, had taken place. Sources said the human rights lawyers "balked at the idea" that the work of the panel would be conducted in secrecy and that they would not be able to report back to their organisations.

Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee said recently the government had fulfilled all its obligations regarding the

release of political prisoners and had, in fact, gone beyond the provisions of the Pretoria Minute.

Meanwhile, 54 former trialists and ex-political prisoners, protesting at the continued incarceration of 28 prisoners on Robben Island, were arrested on Cape Town's Grand Parade on Wednesday.

The group has been charged under the Internal Security Act, and will appear in court on June 26.

Mr Willie Hofmeyr, spokesperson for the Robben Island Hunger Strike Committee, also confirmed that all the remaining prisoners on Robben Island had been shifted to Pollsmoor Prison.

Hofmeyr said the Department of Correctional Services had refused to grant the prisoners access to legal assistance.

The department could not be reached for comment.

South 16/5 - 245/91

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## EDUCATION

# Educating exiles is a massive task

W/maill 1715 - 23/5/91

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**A**S South African exiles prepare to return home, the race is on to meet their educational needs.

But, although much hard work is under way against the backdrop of an already simmering crisis, the education system will have to bow almost to breaking point if it is to service the families of thousands who fled because of apartheid.

About 600 exiles have already returned on chartered flights, and the Employment and Education and Training Task Force of the National Co-ordinating Committee for Repatriation (NCCR) is barely managing to cope. If the African National Congress' Solomon Mahlangu College winds up as scheduled in early July, the influx of school-going returnees is likely to be massive.

The national task force — which comprises representatives of the church, the ANC, Pan Africanist Congress and Azapo, the repatriation committee, academics and World University Services — has been set up to identify the major issues involved in education for returnees, develop policy and facilitate the use of resources. It has regional sub-units, which implement decisions and place returnees as they arrive.

But, says Venita Meyer, co-ordinator of national task forces for the NCCR, resettlement is a poser not only for returnees, but for the whole population. There is enthusiasm for this enormous welcoming task, but the effort requires direction and focus.

Tertiary and vocational training institutions, primary and high schools as well as pre-schools will all be called upon to assist. And, although those involved are at pains to stress that exiles are not "special" people and that they should not constitute an elitist layer, their adaptation needs are, in fact, unique.

Language, for instance, will present difficulties and mitigate against exiles entering already overcrowded Department of Education and Training schools. "Many of the children cannot speak the vernacular and, having grown up in other countries, may speak only Portuguese and Swahili, for instance," said an ANC spokesman involved in education for returnees. "Other combatants from Umkhonto we Sizwe lost out on formal education when they left, but many are still of school-going age. They may be trained in military science, for example, but they are unlikely to find employment or be absorbed by the SADF."

For pupils, methodology and standards too are diverse. Mass-orientated as it is, the South African education machine is unlikely to accommodate such variety. Adaptation, in any case, will be difficult. For many children, born and acculturated in foreign lands and arriving in the middle of the school year, it will be very difficult to fit in. Some may be accustomed to peaceful lives in European countries — and find township conditions hard to face. Others may have had disruptive childhoods — they may have lost their parents through political violence, or have been shunted around in typical

Returning exiles will tax the already struggling education system even more. **PORTIA MAURICE** reports

refugee style.

"Obviously there are disappointments when people arrive," said the ANC spokesman. "We've not yet been liberated, and all the socio-economic problems which make life difficult still exist — it's survival of the fittest."

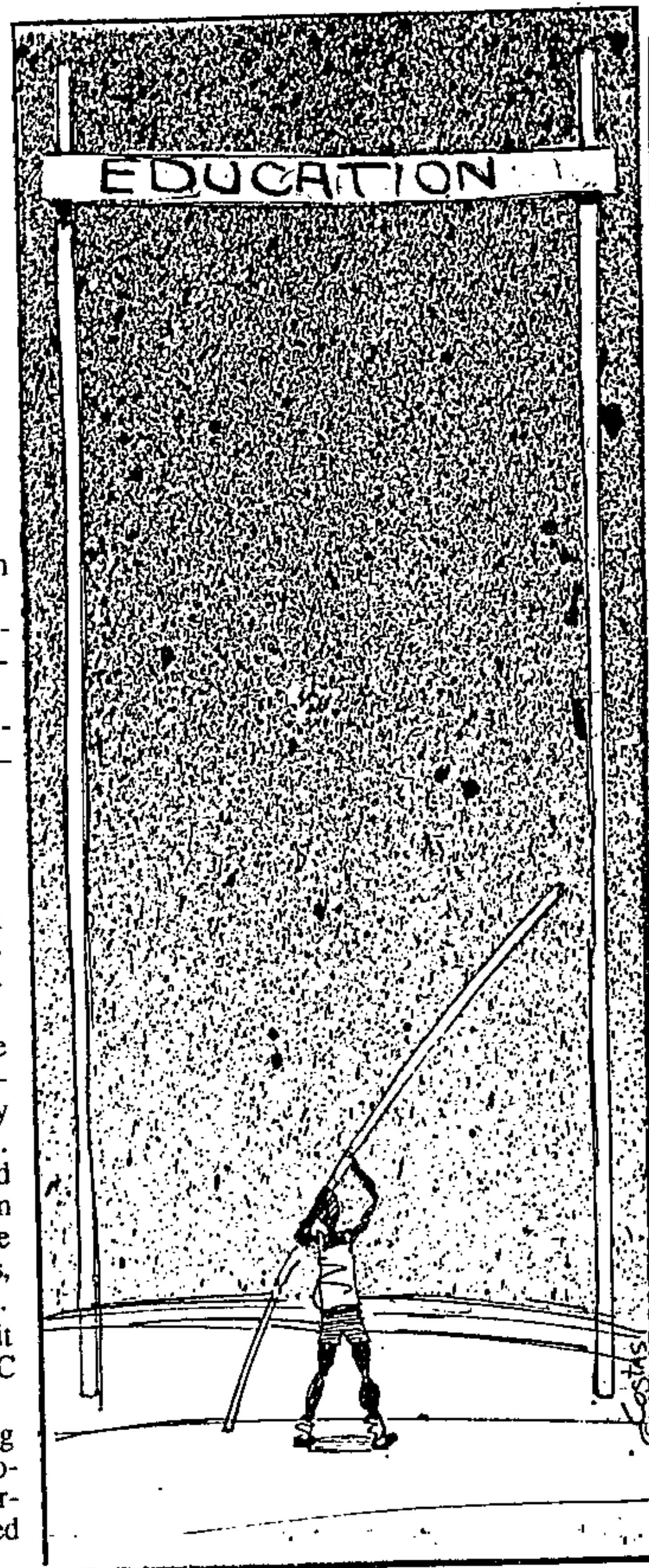
Funds are a huge drawback. It is NCCR policy to accept only resources — not money — from the South African government, and overseas donor money is on hold pending the security of United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) involvement.

Medium-term plans to help the exiles are in the pipeline, but they need refining and meanwhile lie in waiting alongside the funding proposals.

A transit and an orientation school are in the offing — to be based in Natal and Johannesburg, because it is to these areas that many victims of political violence will be returning. But the two projects are only a beginning, and will cater for the national needs of pupils from higher primary through to tertiary level. The centres will deal with the study of languages, as well as psychological and other orientation.

"We don't want to isolate returnees, but it may be necessary initially," said the ANC spokesman.

The NCCR also plans to assist all returning parents with a basic financial contribution towards education for their children, and bursary funds for tertiary education are expected to increase by the next academic year.





# Group flies to Geneva over exiles

Sowetan 20/5/91

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By THEMBA MOLEFE

A HIGH-POWERED delegation, including representatives of the ANC, PAC and Azapo, leaves for Geneva today for crucial talks with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees about amnesty for South African exiles.

The delegation, led by Ms Mankekolo Mahlangu-Ngcobo, head of the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles, is also scheduled to meet representatives of the World Council of Churches and other non-governmental organisations.

The ANC is represented by Mr Archie Abrahams, the PAC by Dr Peter Mabe and Azapo by Mr Mbulelo Rakwena.

## Blanket amnesty

Mahlangu-Ngcobo yesterday said the talks would focus on the Government's opposition to granting a blanket amnesty to exiles. Currently, the Government operates a policy of selective indemnity.

Only 650 exiles, out of about 40 000, have returned to the country since March when the Government started granting indemnity.

## Slowed down

Mahlangu-Ngcobo said that negotiations between the UNHCR and the Government over exiles were at a standstill and this had slowed down repatriation.

She said the indemnity procedure was too long and tedious to the extent that many people did not bother to apply for indemnity.

# Only two hospitals integrated on Reef

OF THE six major hospitals on the Reef only two have so far integrated all of their facilities in terms of recent government legislation.

A spot check conducted by Business Day last week revealed J G Strijdom and the Johannesburg Hospital were almost fully integrated, with patients of different colour lying next to each other in some wards.

Two other hospitals — the Edenvale Hospital and Pretoria's H F Verwoerd — were partially integrated.

However, the Boksburg-Benoni hospital appeared to be fully segregated on classic apartheid lines.

A large sign at the main entrance of this hospital directed "coloureds, Indians and blacks" around the side of the main hospital building.

There was a separate casualty department for blacks, and there appeared to be separate wards and ambulances, although the receptionist at the "European" section of the hospital said that people of different race groups could go "anywhere" in the hospital.

DARIUS SANAI

The areas on the "black" side of the hospital were ill-lit and very crowded, with long lines at the dispensary and at the different consulting rooms.

The corresponding area in the "European" building was virtually empty, with seven patients waiting for treatment, including one Indian man.

The Boksburg hospital authorities refused to comment on the findings.

A sample of 420 patients on the patient list at the H F Verwoerd Hospital, which classified the patients by racial group, revealed 302 whites, 98 coloureds and 20 blacks.

This was described by one coloured patient as "a major improvement considering the name of this hospital".

Some sections of the J G Strijdom Hospital were split into different rooms for white and black patients, although other wards were fully mixed.

No white patients were spotted in Johannesburg's formerly coloureds-only Coronation Hospital.

## Donors' conference planned to aid exiles

THE National Co-ordinating Committee for Repatriation (NCCR) is planning a donors' conference in Geneva to assist funding the return of SA exiles.

A six-man delegation, which will include members of the ANC, the PAC, Azapo and the NCCR, leaves today to meet the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

The delegation would also meet representatives of the World Council of Churches and other "non-governmental" organisations, the NCCR said.

TIM COHEN

The purpose of the visit is to assess the progress of the UNHCR and government on amnesty for SA exiles.

Delegates will try to work out the nature of NCCR-UNHCR co-operation in the repatriation programme and prepare for the conference.

The delegation will be led by NCCR national co-ordinator Mankekolo Mahlangu-Ngcobo.

The group will return to SA on Friday.



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Sowetan 20/5/91

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new category of taxpayer will fund R76 million in the hon the Minister's Budget of the R220 million that he has given out.

This drop in the ocean will not solve many problems. Identified delivery systems of relief and aid are clearly not yet in place, and it would be true to say that the conditions for the average Black South African are even worse today than they were 16 months ago when the transition process started. The underprivileged are fast losing hope, and to this extent I wish to put forward several constructive proposals to help restore personal dignity and our social fabric.

Firstly, the State should create new employment programmes to create site-and-service stands, housing, electricity and other infrastructural projects. This could be handled by the State or tendered out to private enterprise. Prescribed asset requirements may be necessary to fund such projects. Although this is not an optimal situation, it is certainly the lesser of evils, as our tax base, as the hon the Minister has already said, is too small because of years of low economic growth. This type of programme was successfully introduced during the Great Depression in both the USA and in this country, and it could be started virtually immediately. Only the State has the resources to kick-start such a programme. [Time expired.]

Mr J J WALSH: Mr Chairman, the hon the Minister correctly referred to the restrictions placed on him as far as the tax base is concerned, but I believe we need to be constructive and look for alternative forms of financing. This party, earlier in the session, raised the whole question of a State lottery, which I believe, as a matter of grave importance, should be looked at and a decision taken.

Secondly, we as a party have for many, many years been critical of the own affairs Administrations and the duplications, of facilities in that area. Yesterday the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council indicated that there was scope for rationalisation, and we would ask: Is now not the time to look at that rationalisation very carefully, saving expenditure where we can. Admittedly many, many staff members are involved, but maybe we should be looking at

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

retraining those people for re-employment in job creation and development priorities.

With regard to the whole question of pension parity, which would cause a further drain, we have lodged pleas for, as we believe it is imperative that that should be done as soon as possible. [Time expired.]

The MINISTER OF FINANCE: Mr Chairman, the hon member himself referred to high expectations. I want to issue a word of caution. So many people have talked about a lottery as a possible alternative source of revenue that, really, even if it should happen, there is no way that that source of revenue could ever address the question of hospitals, etc.

Secondly, with regard to the rationalisation of own affairs we are certainly not talking about the scale of funding that is necessary to address the poverty issue in the short term. I do not think that we should raise too high a level of real expectations.

As far as the hon member for Bezuidenhout's comments are concerned, he took a percentage which really, in itself, is a drop in the ocean, but that is additional to what is already being spent according to the Estimates of Expenditure. With great respect, that is the maximum that could have been done right now.

The hon member for Pinelands referred earlier to the whole question of various sources of funds. That is the situation as it obtains now. We have our normal sources. Certainly we are very loath to even contemplate a return to the whole issue of prescribed assets, because it gives rise to a lot of distortions in our economy. However, right now one has one's normal sources, but one has an additional source, which is the conversion of a sterilised amount of capital, lying there dormant in the way of a strategic fund, to a different kind of application altogether. This is why one cannot make it part of one's normal budget. Therefore, one needs a certain degree of arithmetic logistics in order to find out exactly what the expenditure is.

I want to reiterate: The extent of need is such today that we can do what we like, but a shifting of priorities, a rationalisation, even a state lottery—all of those things put together—will be

of no avail whatsoever without very rapid return to high economic growth. [Time expired.]

goodwill must take the initiative and, if the initiative has not come from anybody else, that the Government must take the initiative.

## QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

State President:

## Day of peace and reconciliation

\*1. Mr D H M GIBSON asked the State President:

Whether the Government will consider designating a special day in the near future, after consultation with religious leaders, to be known as a day of peace and reconciliation in South Africa, when churches of all denominations and women's, youth and other community organisations will be asked to arrange prayer meetings to be held throughout the country with a view to mobilising all citizens of goodwill to join in an endeavour to end the violence and to seek peace and reconciliation; if not, why not; if so, when?

B998E

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT (for the State President):

The custom in South Africa has been for many years that churches take the lead in setting aside special days of supplication, and that they then submit a request to that effect to the Government.

Since we are on the eve of a Conference on Violence and Intimidation, which is to be held in Pretoria on 24 and 25 May 1991, and which will be attended by key leaders from church circles of various denominations, that would be a good opportunity to make such a request to the Government, which would be sympathetic towards it in principle.

Mr D H M GIBSON: Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply by the hon the State President I would like to ask whether the Government is aware that ordinary people in South Africa are desperate to find a solution to the violence in South Africa and that they believe that people of

In this regard I would like to ask whether the hon the State President would consider placing the matter on the agenda at the peace conference himself, as a matter that could be discussed.

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I would like to make it very clear that the Government shares the concern of all responsible South Africans about the tragic and shocking level of violence, of death and of damage that is taking place. [Interjections.]

The Government, on the other hand, has never in the past taken initiatives with regard to religious matters. It has relied on the leadership of the churches in that respect, and I am quite sure that at the forthcoming conference the churches will take the initiative. If they do not, I am sure that all of us who may be in the privileged position of attending would certainly promote that idea very strongly.

Ministers:

## Exiles: number returned to SA

\*1. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Home Affairs:†

330

How many members of the ANC, the SACP and other previously prohibited organisations that were banned from South Africa or that fled or left South Africa after these organisations had been declared prohibited, (a) returned to South Africa in the 1990 calendar year, (b)(i) may still apply to return to South Africa and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished and (c) what are the names of the other previously prohibited organisations?

B936E

†The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(a) The Department has no record of members of previously prohibited organisations that returned to South Africa on their own on an individual basis. No members returned to South Africa on an organised basis during 1990.

(b) (i) and (ii) There is no definitive indication of how many exiles there are aboard and how many of them would

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



want to return to South Africa. However for the hon member's information it can be mentioned that this year, up to and including 2 May 1991, 637 exiles returned under the banner of the ANC and 20 by mediation of the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles. (330)

(c) The Internal Security Act, 1982, which regulates the declaration of organisations as unlawful and the suspension of such orders, is not administered by the Department of Home Affairs.

**Govt Service Pension Fund: prescribed investment**

\*2. Mr W J D VAN WYK asked the Minister of Finance:†

Whether the Government Service Pension Fund is under any obligation to invest its funds in a prescribed way; if so, (a) how do these funds have to be invested and (b) at what prescribed percentages?

B965E

†The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

Yes.

(a) The Regulations promulgated in terms of the Government Service Pension Act, 1973, stipulates that all investments of surplus funds must be made by the Public Investment Commissioners.

(b) The Public Investment Commissioners' Act, 1984, prescribes that at least 75 percent of all funds must be invested in government stock whilst a maximum of 25 percent of all such funds may be invested in semi-government stock.

†Mr P J PAULUS: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he tell us what the average interest yield of these funds is?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, if the hon member will have that question put on the Question Paper, I shall give him a proper explanation. I do not go around with those averages in my head, because they change from day to day.

†Adv S C JACOBS: Do not be sarcastic.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? (B977E)

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING:**

(1) Yes, in respect of housing units erected for the Black population group within the RSA by means of State funds. Housing for Whites, Coloureds and Indians are being dealt with by the various own affairs administrations.

(2) The Government adopted the policy early in the eighties that no further houses for Blacks would be erected by the State for rental purposes and existing letting units are let with the option to purchase. The State acquires as first priority land and provides as many as possible serviced stands which are thereafter made available to individuals. Such individuals may then erect an own affordable dwelling by means of own capital or a loan from a financial institution as well as financial assistance from their employers.

(3) A statement is not regarded as necessary.

Mr J J WALSH: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, if I understood him correctly he said that statistics for the other Administrations were held by them. May I just ask, in terms of planning national housing, which I understood this portfolio to cover, whether it is not necessary for all statistics to be brought together for the purpose of a national housing policy?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I think that is a valid point. We are working in that direction. We are making provision for computer services to centralise the data, but we are also waiting for the report of the South African Housing Advisory Council on a new dispensation and for their advice to the Government as to how we should handle housing in the new South Africa. I hope from that advice we will also have a clearer indication of the way in which we want to go.

**Civil pensions: increase/adjustment**

\*4. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) Whether civil pensions were increased with effect from 1 April 1991; if so, by what percentage; (B984E)

(2) whether special adjustments were made in respect of any groups of civil pensioners; if not, why not; if so, (a) in respect of which groups and (b) what adjustments were made?

B984E

†The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) Yes, 12,5 percent.

(2) Yes.

(a) and (b) As specific groups of pensioners who retired in certain years, have experienced greater backlogs as against the increase in the consumer price index than others, further differentiated adjustments according to year of retirement were granted to these groups over and above the 12,5 percent. These adjustments differ significantly from the differentiated increases of previous years (such as the addition of an extra 1 percent in respect of each completed year after retirement), having been structured taking into account both the pension fund concerned and the increases already granted to the various groups subsequent to retirement. The aim of the adjustment was to bring the various groups of civil pensioners to a uniform level corresponding to roughly 70% of the rise in the consumer price index subsequent to retirement. In many cases the growth in the pensions concerned already equalled or bettered this guideline, and these groups therefore received only the minimum increase of 12,5%.

†Dr W J SNEYMAN: Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, a few years ago there were rumours that the pensions of civil pensioners' widows would be raised to 75% of their husbands' pension. Is there any such plan in this regard?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, that is a very reasonable request by the widows and one would very much like to grant it. At this stage, however, the financial implications of doing so are so

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

CLOSED ONLY AT THE TIME OF THE  
competition in the  
USSR in 1992.

replaced by "a piggy-  
back on VAT".

## Vigil held for hunger-strikers

22/5/91  
ABOUT 60 people held a candlelight vigil under the windows of the Somerset Hospital ward of five hunger-striking political prisoners early last night.

About five police vans were parked outside the hospital grounds and police kept a watchful eye on the proceedings.

However, an agreement between the duty matron and police stipulated that the group could stand near the prisoners' ward, at the old hospital building, and that no action would be taken against them.

Meanwhile, members of organisations affiliated to the ANC and Cosatu last night began a day-long fast in support of the hunger-strikers.

AN ANC spokesman said the fast was the start of a series of actions to pressurise the government to release all political prisoners.

According to a Cosatu statement, mass actions were being held "to create a greater public awareness of the bad-faith negotiations of the government and the plight of the hunger-strikers".

## '657 exiles have returned to SA'

16/5/91  
Political Staff

BY May 2 this year 657 exiles had returned to South Africa, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Gene Louw, said yesterday.

He said in reply to a question tabled by Mr Louis Stofberg, CP, Sasolburg, that 637 exiles returned under the banner of the ANC and 20 by mediation of the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation

of South African Exiles.

"There is no definitive indication of how many exiles there are abroad and how many of them would want to return to South Africa," Mr Louw said.

It has, however, been estimated that there are some 40 000 South African exiles but their return has been delayed for various reasons.

(338)



# Cash crisis brings return of exiles to a halt

A CASH shortage has temporarily stopped the return of SA exiles as both the ANC and the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Return of SA exiles (NCCR) have run out of money for the programme.

Poverty stricken exiles whom the ANC promised R800 a month for the first six months after returning to SA, were being given a once-off R2 500 grant by the ANC and a further R300 by the NCCR, an NCCR source said.

Exiles were then having to rely on the generosity of friends and families, the source said, adding that many were living

in poverty stricken conditions.

A donors' conference being organised by NCCR officials on a one-week visit to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Geneva is being relied upon to reverse the NCCR's money problems. And a grant from the EC of R1,4m at the end of July will ease the NCCR's financial crisis.

Since the start of the repatriation programme the NCCR has spent R2,5m. The source said international donors remained reluctant to give money. Instead they wan-

ted the money to go the UNHCR.

"The ANC has no money of its own to pay for flights for exiles coming back," the source said. Unless more money was forthcoming, the NCCR might be forced to "close up shop", the source said.

To date fewer than 1 000 exiles have returned, far fewer than the 40 000 the ANC spoke of getting back into the country in line with an agreement with government.

To add to the NCCR's woes, the Post Office yesterday cut off its telephones after staff failed to pay an account. The bill was paid later and the service restored.

PATRICK BULGER

# BACK TO NO JOBS

Fm 24/5/91

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325



Returning exiles could make unemployment worse. Prof Frank Horwitz, of the UCT Business School and a member of the Institute of Personnel Management's industrial relations committee, discusses the problem in the IPM journal.

In little more than one year, the term "returning political exiles" has almost fallen into disuse in Namibia. Much progress has been made in absorbing returnees into society and placing them in jobs.

But the challenge in SA is not an easy one. The number of returnees is potentially large, and the economy is in any case in recession, with more retrenchments looming in several sectors. Employers are not replacing leavers, and returnees are finding it difficult to get jobs.

In many cases, qualifications and work experience require verification, especially those from Eastern European educational institutions, about which little is known in SA. Another difficulty is that other returnees have little school education and organisational experience. Despite the joyous reunions and expectations of a good job, many returnees are frustrated.

In addition to a psychological adjustment in returning to a country with a changing and uncertain environment, there are also potential problems of adjustment and acceptance in a new organisation. Whether or not

job expectations are unrealistic, hopes are being dashed; and many are struggling to make ends meet, even with support from family and friends.

The employment of returnees is a vexing question for another reason. Beneath the veneer of a liberal policy there may well in certain instances be a distaste among managers for employing people perceived as "political activists."

Given acrimonious relations with a trade union, some employers might well feel that there is an added risk in taking on a returnee. These perceptions, together with pressures on costs, have led to few returnees being employed, even in companies with good reputations in human resource management. The prejudice is exacerbated by the tactical support of political groups contending for power and pressing for continued economic sanctions.

There is little pressure to employ returnees, other than the dictates of a liberal conscience. In some instances, specific knowledge and skills may be required by an employer. Contacts and networks established overseas by returnees may be helpful in enhancing the foreign interests of a company.

Should a company recruit people as supernumeraries, if no positions are presently available? Are there moral reasons for employing a returnee, before another applicant, if both meet the requirements for the job? Major sacrifices have also been made by people who did not go into exile. And what about retrenched people?

There are no simple answers. But business's attitude towards political change and the people involved are important. A creative response is needed to demonstrate goodwill. Future economic and public policy can be affected by present responses to particular social issues. Given the businessman's preference for a market economy, the integration of returnees into the workplace is in employers' political interests in the long term.

Thought should be given to drawing up company guidelines for recruiting returnees. The emphasis should be on assessing potential. Some companies are already doing this and sending returnees on training and development programmes. Another way is to recruit on a fixed-term contract, during which ability and potential might be assessed. During this time a permanent vacancy might arise.

In Cape Town, a small group of human resources experts from various companies have formed a committee that explores employment prospects in the region, and tries to place returnees. This kind of group could be invaluable. Employer organisations and their industrial relations committees, and groups such as the Consultative Business Movement, can play more than a facilitative role in addressing the issue. Other ideas include providing part-time jobs, and short-term project work for those with specific skills and knowledge.

Returnee employment is not simply a question of creating a post or filling a vacancy. It is an intrinsic part of business's contribution to the process of reconciliation.



## HOUSE OF DELEGATES

## QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

\*1. Mr D K Padiahey—Finance. [Question standing over.]

*Bibliathon '91: R1 million*

\*2. Mr K PANDAY asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) Whether, in view of the State President's announcement that R1 million was to be given to *Bibliathon '91*, a proportionate amount is to be given to non-Christian organisations;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

D161E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLANNING  
(for the Minister of Finance):

(1) The Bibliathon is a voluntary national initiative for the promotion of Bible distribution, through which, it is estimated, roughly three-quarters of the population are affected as adherents of the Christian faith and has been evaluated on merit in the same way as any other praiseworthy initiative of general importance.

Other national voluntary initiatives that meet requirements similar to those of the Bibliathon have been supported in the past and will in the future be considered for financial support, due regard being had to the merits of such initiatives.

(2) No.

Group of entertainers: visa applications

\*3. Mr K PANDAY asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) Whether his Department received any objections to the granting of visas to a certain group of entertainers, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply;

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

if so, (a)(i) from whom, (ii) when and (iii) what was the nature of these objections and (b) what is the name of the group in question;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? **330** D162E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes

(a) (i) Mr A Rajbansi, MP

(ii) 2 May 1991.

(iii) He referred to

— the role of the ANC in respect of visas for Indians coming to South Africa;

— the timing of the concerts in relation to the arrival of Lata Mangeshkar;

— too many similar shows; and

— confusion between the Star Nite and the Lata Mangeshkar Show.

(b) Lata Mangeshkar Group.

(2) The hon member is referred to the media release of the Department dated 6 May 1991, a copy of which I lay upon the Table.

Media release by the Department of Home Affairs concerning the granting of temporary permits/visas to Indian and Pakistani Artists

For immediate release

In view of negative press coverage concerning the Annu Malik and Lata Mangeshkar tours, the Department of Home Affairs wishes to reiterate the important aspects of the previous press release of 11 February 1991 in this regard.

At a meeting held on 11 February 1991 under the chairmanship of the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Gene Louw, and attended by senior officials of the Department of Home Affairs, Ministers of the Ministers' Council and representatives of political parties in the House of Delegates, the parties *inter alia* unanimously agreed—

— that they were against the re-introduction of a quota system but were in favour of allowing the free market forces to dictate the frequency of visits by artistes; **330**

— that cognisance should be taken of the fact that the Department of Home Affairs is the only authority empowered to issue work permits to foreign artistes;

— that all applications for work permits/visas must be submitted to the Regional Representative, Department of Home Affairs, Durban at least one month prior to the proposed tour.

It has come to the notice of the Department that promoters publish advertisements and sell tickets prior to the submission of applications. This practice cannot be tolerated and if any promoter persists with this practice, he is jeopardising the favourable consideration of such applications in future.

The Department of Home Affairs invites promoters planning tours by artistes from particularly India and Pakistan to liaise timely with the Regional Representative of the Department in Durban. He will advise them of the correct procedure and the requirements regarding the admission of foreign artistes into the Republic of South Africa.

Issued by Liaison and Information, Department of Home Affairs, Pretoria 6 May 1991

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he prepared to check the facts? Secondly, is he prepared to confirm that in a discussion with the Director-General of his Department I indicated that Sahara Stage Show Promotions and Lata Mangeshkar were not to be hurt in any way? Is the hon the Minister prepared to check those facts and correct his answers?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: Mr Chairman, I am most certainly prepared to investigate this matter to the best of my ability. The hon the Leader of the Official Opposition spoke to the Director-General of the Department and made certain statements. These were then investigated and certain information was conveyed. To the best of my knowledge, this met with the agreement of most members of the community.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to put my second question more clearly. Is the hon the Minister prepared to check that I conveyed to the Director-General firstly, that Lata Mangeshkar must not be hurt or embarrassed in any way as a result of reservations expressed by an institution and, secondly, that Sahara Stage Show Promotions must not be hurt in any way? Is the hon the Minister prepared to check those facts? **330**

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I am quite prepared to accept that when the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition raised the question he did not want to hurt anybody and that, in fact, goes for us as well. The hon the Leader of the Official Opposition's request basically came down to whether the visit could be deferred, because there was the problem of two groups visiting at the same time and of tickets being sold for both groups. As a result of the advertising of the one group and the sale of tickets for that group while the other group was still touring the country, the writing was on the wall in that the group that was still busy with their performances was bound to suffer a financial loss. As a result of that and also after discussions, I believe that a *modus operandi* has been decided upon to prevent an occurrence of a similar nature in the case of future events.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is it not correct that the Department has been guided by a comment by the Department of Education and Culture in the House of Delegates?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the relevant Department will be asked for a recommendation and they are free to make a recommendation, but the final decision in this connection is taken by the department and by me.

Mr N SINGH: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he prepared to reveal to this House the exact nature of the objection made by the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition.

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I think I read it out quite clearly in my reply. I cannot add anything to that.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES



## THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I would just like to make it clear that the Department of Education and Culture did not at any stage object to the Lata Mangeshkar Show coming to South Africa.

**THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE:** Order! That concludes the questions arising from question 3.

**Cato Manor: undeveloped land**

\*4. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing:

- (1) Whether he recently paid a visit to Cato Manor in order to decide on the future of the undeveloped land there; if so, (a) when, (b) with whom did he meet and (c) what was decided;

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? D172E

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLANNING**  
(for the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing):

- (1) On request of the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing I paid a visit to Cato Manor.

(a) 14 May 1991.

- (b) I held a meeting with representatives of:

Administration: House of Delegates  
Administration: House of Assembly  
Natal Provincial Administration  
Development and Housing Board  
Westville Town Council  
Durban City Council

Minister Y Moolla MP, Mr C J van R Botha, Administrator of Natal, Mr V A Volker MEC and Dr D S Rajah MEC were amongst those who attended the meeting.

- (c) During the visit to Cato Manor it was decided that all relevant facts and inputs which have an effect on the development of the Greater Cato Manor Area be identified with specific reference to vested rights and interest of all parties concerned. This action is being co-ordinated by a Chief Director of our Department in deliberation with officials of the De-

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

partment of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing and the Office for Regional Development in co-operation with officials of the Natal Provincial Administration the Administration: House of Delegates, as well as the city councils of Durban and Westville.

A complete report will be submitted to the Minister and subject to his approval, the recommendations will be discussed with all the role players.

At this point in time it is already clear that the problem regarding squatters in the area is a short term issue that should be given urgent attention.

- (2) No.

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, could he please tell hon members of this House when it is estimated the report will be completed.

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLANNING:**  
Mr Chairman, I can give the hon member for Springfield the assurance that my instructions to our Chief Director were to complete it sooner rather than later. I sincerely hope that we will have a report on the matter within the next fortnight.

**Single-sex hostels: conversion**

\*5. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of National Health:

- (1) Whether the State President assigned to her Department the task of co-ordinating a programme to convert single-sex hostels into family units; if so, (a) when and (b) in what manner;

- (2) whether her Department has now completed this programme; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it expected that the programme will be completed; if so,

- (3) whether she will make a public announcement on this programme; if not, why not; if so, when;

- (4) whether she will make a statement on the matter? D173E

**THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:**

- (1) No;

- (2), (3) and (4) fall away.

**Own Affairs:****Chairman of the Ministers' Council:****Ministerial Representatives: inefficiency**

\*1. Mr P PADAYCHEE asked the Chairman of the Ministers' Council:

- (1) Whether, in view of the statement made by the Minister of the Budget and Auxiliary Services in this House on 13 May 1991 in regard to the inefficiency of the Ministerial Representatives, he will take the necessary steps to (a) have them replaced or (b) have their posts abolished; if not, why not, if so, (i) what steps and (ii) when;

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? D167E

**THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL:**

- (1) (a) No.

- (b) No. At the outset I wish to inform you that the Minister cannot terminate the services of Ministerial Representatives as this is the prerogative of the State President.

While it is true that Minister Raman Bhana expressed his personal frustrations in regard to the functions of the Ministerial Representatives, the Ministers' Council has no intention whatsoever of recommending to the State President the scrapping of these posts.

The Ministers' Council regularly reviews the functions and performance of our Ministerial Representatives and is satisfied that they are discharging their responsibilities within the guidelines laid down for the performance of their duties.

- (i) Falls away.  
(ii) Falls away.

- (2) No.

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, arising from the reply of the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council, will he concede that it appears to be the general consensus in this particular House that

these Ministerial Representatives should, in fact, be axed?

**THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL:** Mr Chairman, it is not a question of the feeling of hon members in this House. A provision for Ministerial Representatives is part of parliamentary requirements and these people have been appointed, as in other Houses in Parliament. This is why I do not know why aspersions are regularly cast in this House on the functioning of Ministerial Representatives. I think it is totally unfair.

**THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION:** Mr Chairman, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council, especially his last two sentences, is it not correct that the question of the creation and the filling of the posts of Ministerial Representatives was regularly criticised by his party?

**THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL:** Mr Chairman, that is possible, but it is a fact that these posts exist and they have to be filled.

Mr P PADAYCHEE: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council, has he sacked the previous Ministerial Representatives and does he have the power to recommend that the hon the State President do so?

**THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL:** Mr Chairman, when this party came into power, we carried out the provisions and rules of this House and appointed Ministerial Representatives. They were members of our party, but there was nothing to hide. The same applies to the House of Representatives and the House of Assembly.

**Ministers:****Indian family in Kranskop: land expropriated**

\*1. **THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION** asked the Minister of Housing:

- (1) Whether his Department has received representations in respect of the return of land expropriated in terms of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, from an Indian family in Kranskop, Natal; if so, (a) what is the name of the family and (b) what is the extent of the land involved;

HOUSE OF DELEGATES



## Call to probe ANC 'atrocities in exile'

Political Reporter 28/5/91

A group of ANC dissidents has demanded that the ANC issue a list of members who have been detained in prison camps, those who have died in detention and the names of the detention camps which have been closed.

In a statement yesterday the Returned Exiles Co-ordinating Committee (Recoc) said those prisoners released should be immediately returned under the supervision of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).

It also called on released dissidents to make themselves available to take part in a public commission of inquiry into "the atrocities in exile".

Recoc welcomed an earlier ANC announcement that all detainees had been released.

However, it was disturbed that the ANC had labelled these prisoners as enemy agents and trained anti-ANC assassins.

"We call on the ANC to bring those men back to their motherland and be accorded a chance to say publicly what led to their internment and their treatment thereafter."

Recoc said the ANC's announcement that most "former inmates" at the notorious Quatro camp had been granted scholarships in different countries was "another ploy to cover up those who are missing since they were arrested some years ago".

He added.

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# No date set for exiles return

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Somefam 29/5/91

NO date has been set for the return of the next group of political exiles, the ANC said yesterday.

However, spokesman Mr. Carl Niehaus denied the repatriation exercise had stopped because of organisational disarray and financial restraints as alleged by ANC insiders.

Although the deadline for repatriation expired on April 30, less than 1 000 of the exiles have returned to date.

Estimates of the total number of South African exiles vary from 20 000 to 40 000.

ANC internal leader Mr. Walter Sisulu said this month that 7 000 exiles had applied for indemnity. The Government had granted all except 50.

Niehaus attributed the delay in the repatriation process to Government red-tape.

"As far as I know, the delay is caused by the lengthy indemnity process administered by Government departments."

A source in the ANC's PWV social welfare department, which holds the responsibility of looking after returned exiles, said the process was "slow and agonising".

The repatriation committee was examining ways of speeding up the process. - Political Staff.





## Only 720 of 10 000 exiles have returned

(330) ARG 5/6/91

OUT of an initial estimate of 100 000 exiles, 720 had returned to South Africa, said the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Gene Louw.

Introducing his department's vote yesterday, he said there were two reasons why so few had returned.

"Firstly, the number of exiles is totally overestimated and this is proved by the relatively low number of applications received."

The second reason, according to a newspaper report, was that "the return of ANC exiles had been suspended temporarily due to lack of funds in the ranks of the ANC and the National Co-ordination

Committee for Returnees (NCCR)".

"The government has never taken serious notice of speculations regarding the number of returnees."

Estimates had decreased to 40 000 and now 30 000 or fewer was mentioned.

The latest figures showed that of 8 658 special travel documents issued, only 720 were used. There had been 8 837 applications.

Of the 720 who returned via Jan Smuts Airport, 20 came in February this year through the NCCR and 63 through Botswana on their own initiative. — Sapa.

# Govt 'axed amnesty plan'

6/10/91 5/16/91

330

TIM COHEN

GOVERNMENT was about to declare a general amnesty for all political exiles but for "some inexplicable reason" decided at the last moment not to, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) told SA repatriation co-ordinators in Geneva recently.

But Foreign Minister Pik Botha said yesterday if the UNHCR was refusing to participate in the repatriation process until a general amnesty was granted, this would require a renegotiation of issues already agreed between government and the ANC.

Representatives from the ANC, the PAC, Azapo and the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of SA Exiles (NCCR) who returned from Geneva recently were told the UNHCR had agreed

to proposals drawn up by the Foreign Affairs and Justice departments.

Repatriation co-ordinators said the proposals, included in a report presented to the UNHCR by Foreign Affairs director-general Neil van Heerden, would have made the process of repatriation significantly simpler.

The report proposed a general amnesty for all political exiles, who would not have to apply for prior indemnity, and a procedure for dealing with those that had committed common law crimes.

The UNHCR agreed to the proposals, and said it would inform exiles who had

□ To Page 2

## Amnesty

6/10/91 5/16/91

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□ From Page 1

committed serious common law crimes not to return.

Van Heerden reported the UNHCR's agreement to the proposals to Cabinet, who rejected the report for "some inexplicable reason", sources said yesterday.

Repatriation co-ordinators said it appeared Van Heerden was then placed in the difficult position of having to report back to the UNHCR that Cabinet had rejected a report written by members of their own government.

Co-ordinators said Van Heerden invited members of the UNHCR back to SA for talks, but the UNHCR replied that before accepting the invitation it wanted clarity from government on what parts of the report government had problems with.

A spokesman for the director-general's office said government had responded to the UNHCR requests and expected a visit from a UNHCR delegation.

Without commenting on the contents of

the report, the spokesman said government had not yet put up final proposals.

"More work has to be done with the UNHCR," the spokesman said.

"We are waiting for them to come down to finalise agreement which will lay the basis for our co-operation with the UNHCR," he said.

The UNHCR, if correctly reported, was insisting on a renegotiation of clear agreements between government and the ANC, Foreign Minister Pik Botha said yesterday, Sapa reports.

This would amount to the UNHCR insisting on a renegotiation of existing agreements which would bring about further delays.

NCCR liaison officer Moss Chikane said there was a clear division in Cabinet on the repatriation process, Sapa reports.

He said the blocking of the general amnesty proposals gave weight to calls for an interim government.



The disappearance and alleged death of police informant Japie Maponya, claimed to have been murdered by three Security Police members six years ago — again came under the spotlight yesterday with the start of an official inquest in a Pretoria Magistrate's Court.

The inquest is being held to determine how Mr Maponya died and whether anyone could be held accountable for his death.

It is being held in the wake of allegations by Death Row pris-

## Inquest into death of informant begins

Star 25/6/91

oner Almond Nofomela that Mr Maponya had been kidnapped by members of the Security Police and shot dead at the infamous security police base, Vlakplaas.

The Harms Commission found that Nofomela's claims could not be substantiated.

Brigadier Krappies Engelbrecht, former investigating officer into the case, testified that neither Nofomela nor the three

security policemen alleged to have been involved in the incident had been at Vlakplaas at the time of Mr Maponya's alleged death, either on September 23 or 24 1985.

Mr Maponya's father and girlfriend had never reported his disappearance because they thought he had, like his brother, O Maponya, joined the ANC in Botswana.

Mr Maponya's brother was

killed some years later when a landmine exploded in his face outside the Sterland cinema complex in Pretoria.

He said that according to the building society in Krugersdorp where Mr Maponya had been employed, he had disappeared only two days before he was to have gone on his annual leave.

Deposits and withdrawals were made from Mr Maponya's accounts on September 23 and

24 1985.

Brigadier Engelbrecht said Mr Maponya's body had never been found and no information could be gained from ANC recruits on whether he joined the ANC and had perhaps been killed in another country.

Brigadier Engelbrecht said his investigation had determined that Mr Maponya had disappeared but that no one, not even Nofomela, could prove the man was dead.

The hearing continues. — Sapa.

# Louw: 720 exiles have returned

still 194

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Out of an initial estimate of 100 000 exiles, 720 had returned to South Africa, Minister of Home Affairs Gene Louw, said in Parliament yesterday while introducing his department's vote.

There were two reasons why so few had returned.

First, the number of exiles is totally over-estimated, and this is proved by the relatively low number of applications received.

The second reason, according to a newspaper report, was that, "the return of African National Congress exiles had been

suspended temporarily because of lack of funds in the ranks of the ANC and the National Coordination Committee for Returnees (NCCR)."

"The Government has never taken serious notice of speculations regarding the number of returnees," the Minister said.

## Documents

Estimates had decreased to 40 000, and now 30 000 or less was mentioned.

The latest figures showed that of the 8 658 special travel documents issued, 720 had ac-

tually returned. There had been 8 837 applications.

Of the 720 persons who returned via Jan Smuts Airport, 20 came in February, through the NCCR and 63 through Botswana on their own initiative.

"The remaining 637 returned in five chartered flights under the banner of the ANC."

"Naturally we will not have knowledge of those returnees who use South African or foreign passports to return to South Africa and who do not mention to the immigration officer during the clearing process that he or she is a returnee," said Mr Louw. — Sapa.



Gene Louw, Minister of Home Affairs





# Trickle of exiles — ANC blames red tape

Political  
Correspondent

THE ANC has disputed the government's explanation of why only reasonably few exiles have returned home — claiming a “cumbersome bureaucracy” has bogged down the indemnification procedure.

Speaking in parliament on Tuesday, Home Affairs Minister Mr Gene Louw, said there were two reasons “why so few exiles have returned so far”.

Firstly, the number of exiles had been “totally over-estimated” and, secondly, according to reports the ANC and the National Coordinating Committee for Returnees had had to suspend their assistance to exiles due to a lack of funds.

Mr Louw said 8 837 applications for special travel documents had been received, 8 658 documents had been issued and 720 exiles had actually returned. No exiles or dependants had been refused entry.

ANC spokesman Mr Carl Niehaus said yesterday: “The exiles should have been able to return by April 30, but most have not yet been given indemnity — a matter of concern to us.

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ARGHS 6/6/91

## Police hold returning ANC refugees

*61 Day 7/6/91*  
ZEERUST — A total of 119 ANC members from the Dukwe refugee camp in Botswana were being held by police at Zeerust pending completion of immigration formalities, police said yesterday.

A police spokesman said Zeerust police often processed returning expatriates, who usually arrived back in groups of about 10.

"The only difference is that this group is a bit larger."

*330*  
He said immigration formalities were sometimes disposed of in a matter of hours, or only a day, because fingerprints could be faxed to Pretoria for returning refugees' identities to be verified.

Police said the refugees, who had left the country for military training or to improve their education, returned "hungry and in a poor state". — Sapa.



## ANC cautious over return of 119 exiles

### Political Staff

THE ANC has responded cautiously to the return of 119 exiles from the Dukwe refugee camp in Botswana, saying it would only help them if it could be confirmed they were ANC members.

Media spokesman Saki Macozoma said yesterday Dukwe was a transit camp, under the command of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, which accommodated "people from all political persuasions, the majority of whom did not identify with any political party".

The ANC's branches would have to establish whether the returned exiles were members of the organisation.

However, police said the refugees, who were being held at "police stations in the Zeerust district" after having crossed the border on Monday, were ANC members.

They had "requested" repatriation from the Botswana government, which had provided them with emergency travel documents, a Zeerust police officer said.

But Mr Macozoma said the refugees had been deported by the Botswana government.

"As far as we know they were picked up by Botswana police and handed over to the South African Police," he said.

The police officer said this had been the largest group of returnees to have crossed the border.

He said 45 people, originally coming from Carletonville, had been handed over to the Potchefstroom police on Tuesday to be reunited with their families. "Some of them look a bit hungry due to the lack of food at Dukwe, but they are actually fine."

"We want to have them returned to their homes as soon as possible. All we need is an identity document or fingerprints and confirmation from their relatives that they know the people."

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**ANC cool  
about 119  
returnees** 330

The ANC responded coolly yesterday to the return of 119 exiles from the Dukwe refugee camp in Botswana, saying it would assist them only if they could be confirmed as ANC members.

Media spokesman Saki Macozoma said Dukwe was a transit camp under the command of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees which accommodated "people from all political persuasions, the majority of whom do not identify with any political party".

Police said the refugees, who were being held at police stations near Zeerust after crossing the border on Monday, were ANC members who had requested repatriation from the Botswana government.

Mr Macozoma, however, said the refugees had been deported. — Political Reporter.



# EC increases its SA budget

Own Correspondent

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CT 10/6/91

JOHANNESBURG. — The European Community (EC) has increased its budget for South Africa this year from R80m to R200m, a source said at the weekend.

Internal bursaries — mainly for tertiary education — will absorb the lion's share of the funding, an anticipated R30m. The Kagiso Trust, SA Council of Churches, SA Catholic Bishops' Conference and trade unions would remain the main conduit for EC development funding, the source said.

These organisations had shifted its focus from welfare and human rights to development programmes, especially education and training, the source said.

The EC was anxious that government and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)

speedily came to an agreement on the UN's involvement in the repatriation of exiles. The community would then make a significant financial contribution to the estimated R80m required for repatriation, the source said.

The National Co-ordinating Committee for the Return of SA exiles would receive a R1m holding grant at the end of July. More substantial support depended on the government and the UNHCR coming to an agreement.

NCCR national coordinator Manekolo Mahlangu-Ngcobo said the NCCR was working with a broad figure of 40 000 exiles, of whom 1 300 had already returned home.

An NCCR source said NCCR committees were concerned at the government's delay in finalising arrangements with the UNHCR, as exiles already back in SA were being financed on a one-off emergency grant from the World Council of Churches and other organisations.

# Wolpe granted indemnity

Star 13/6/91

(330) 252

Internationally acclaimed anti-apartheid academic Harold Wolpe (65), who escaped South Africa in the early 1960s while being sought on sabotage charges, was granted unconditional indemnity by the Government yesterday.

The ANC welcomed the announcement, and immediately called on the Government to grant unconditional indemnity to the estimated 39 000 exiles still outside the country.

Mr Wolpe, a known ANC and SA Communist Party member at the time of his escape, was one of five people, including two rightwingers, granted indemnity in notices gazetted in Pretoria.

According to the Government Gazette, Mr Wolpe's unconditional indemnity was granted in respect of sabotage committed between June 27 1962 and July 11 1963.

"We welcome him back with open arms," ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said last night.

"We now expect the Government to grant similar indemnities to all exiles still outside South Africa," she added.

An ANC spokesman at the London office of the organisation said in a telephone interview that Mr Wolpe was already back in South Africa.

According to the

## Others indemnified

Dr Dumo Baqwa and Bokwe Mafuna, in respect of failing to comply with written notices issued in 1973 in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act of 1950.

● Muhammed Cloete, in respect of events on which six charges of contravening the Police Act were founded.

Two rightwingers were also indemnified.

● Cornelius Venter, indemnified in respect of firing shots at and wounding bus passengers, driving a vehicle from which someone fired shots, assaulting and shooting at people, and observing the Swart-ruggens Commando with intent to steal arms and ammunition.

● Theunis Minnaar, in respect of assisting Orde Boerevolk leader Piet Rudolph while a fugitive, and of causing an explosion in Rustenburg.

The notices, in terms of the Indemnity Act of 1990, were signed by President de Klerk and Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee. — Sapa.

spokesman he is lecturing at the University of the Western Cape.

Ms Marcus confirmed that Mr Wolpe had ac-

cepted a lecturing post at UWC and had been expected back in the country "at about this time".

UWC rector Professor Jakes Gerwel could not be reached at his home last night.

Mr Wolpe escaped from South Africa in the early 1960s, around the time of the Rivonia trial, via Botswana, with two other leading ANC activists, Ms Marcus said.

ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela, ANC internal leader Walter Sisulu and six other senior members of the organisation were sentenced to life imprisonment at the Rivonia trial.

During his years in exile, Mr Wolpe became a senior lecturer at Essex University in England.

"He is an internationally acclaimed academic on South Africa, the struggle and the way forward," Ms Marcus said.

In Britain Mr Wolpe was also actively involved with the Research on Education in South Africa organisation.

"Harold is married with three children, who I am sure will be returning to South Africa with him," Ms Marcus added.

Mr Wolpe is the author of a number of books and academic papers, dealing primarily with South Africa. — Sapa.



## Top UN official due for talks on exiles

A HIGH-ranking UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) official is due in SA next week for talks that may finally open the way to the world body's involvement in repatriating SA exiles.

Nicholas Bwakira, director of the UNHCR's regional bureau for Africa and the leader of a delegation which visited SA in February, will hold talks in Cape Town with government officials.

This was announced yesterday by National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of SA exiles (NCCR) national co-ordinator Mankekolo Mahlangu-

PATRICK BULGER

Ngcobo.

Bwakira's visit comes two weeks after a visit to SA by the legal adviser of the international protection division of the UNHCR, K Kalumiya. Kalumiya was in SA to try resolve a legal disagreement between the UNHCR and government over the question of a blanket amnesty for an estimated 40 000 returning SA exiles.

The SA government and the UNHCR jointly produced a memorandum of understanding to facilitate the return of exiles.

# Harold Wolpe gets indemnity

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CT 13/6/91



Mr Harold Wolpe

JOHANNESBURG. — Anti-apartheid academic Mr Harold Wolpe, 65, who escaped South Africa in the early 1960s while being sought on sabotage charges, was granted unconditional indemnity by the government yesterday.

The African National Congress welcomed the announcement and immediately called on the government to grant unconditional indemnity to the estimated up to 39 000 exiles still outside the country.

Mr Wolpe was a known ANC and SA Communist Party member at the time of his escape. The Government Gazette said his unconditional indemnity was granted in respect of sabotage committed between June 27, 1962, and July 11, 1963. — Sapa



## Top UN official to visit SA on exiles issue

CS 13/6/91

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A high-ranking United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees official is due in South Africa next week for talks with the government that may finally open the way to the UN's involvement in repatriating exiles.

Mr Nicholas Bwakira, director of the UNHCR's regional bureau for Africa, will hold talks in Cape Town with government officials, national co-ordinator of the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African exiles Ms Mankekolo Mahlangu-Ngcobo said yesterday.

Meanwhile, Ms Mahlangu-Ngcobo yesterday released the contents of a letter she has sent to Home Affairs Minister Mr Gene Louw in which she said the government's refusal to grant exiles amnesty, and not a lack of funds, had hampered their return.

# Govt blamed for plight of exiles

Sowetan 13/6/91

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**THE National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of SA Exiles has blamed the Government for the fact that many exiles had not returned home.**

The accusation is contained in a letter to Home Affairs Minister Mr Gene Louw.

National co-ordinator of the NCCR, Ms Mankekolo Mahlangu-Ngcobo, said in the letter the reason why many ex-

iles were not returning in large numbers with dignity and safety was the "refusal of the South African Government to grant amnesty to all political exiles" and not the lack of funds as stated by Louw in Parliament.

She said there were organisations and governments ready to assist with the repatriation but the Government's indemnity policy was making this difficult.

"The indemnity policy has failed in terms of

policy as well as management," she said.

The letter also questioned the need for forms to be filled and to declare "crimes" committed while still in South Africa.

## Suspicious

Many exiles were suspicious of filling in these forms and the Government department processing them, which falls under the Ministry of Justice.

Several families of ex-

demnity had been visited by the security police before the exiles returned, the letter said.

It also said exiles who had filled in forms had experienced delays in obtaining responses and those who did were indemnified inaccurately.

The letter urged the Government to "undo the adverse conditions it has created over time" and create conditions conducive to the exiles' return. - Sapa.



## Local firm offers medical cover for SA expatriates

(330)

Business Staff

CT 14/6/91

SA expatriates are on the increase as local businesses extend their operations into Africa and around the world.

However, these businessmen and their families face high potential risks arising from serious accidents or illness incurred outside the country.

As a result, a medical protection package has become available, for the first time, for South Africans posted abroad.

Accident & Miscellaneous Acceptances (Pty), a specialist underwriting agency for Standard General Insurance, is offering a policy called Expatsecure which is modelled on similar policies for expatriates from Europe and the US.

Available on both an annual and six-monthly basis, Expatsecure gives the SA expatriate and his family protection against major medical bills — R500 000 a person for the period insured. A R500 excess excludes minor claims, while cosmetic surgery is not covered at all.

Europ assistance will, if necessary, also provide transportation to an appropriate medical facility or repatriation to SA for medical treatment.

The annual policy, including the US is R4 800 a person. Excluding the US is R2 500.

Cover for spouse and dependents is 75% and 50% respectively of the principal's premium.

The cost of the shorter policy is 65% of the annual policy.



DENNIS BRUTUS

# Brutus wary to return

*Sowetan 14/6/91*  
WASHINGTON - Exiled South African poet Professor Dennis Brutus says a document he signed as a condition for being allowed to leave the country 25 years ago would make it risky for him to return home now.

Brutus writes in *USA Today* newspaper that prior to his departure for the United States he was required to sign a document agreeing to go to prison if he set foot on South African soil again.

He has been granted a South African 60-day tourist visa, but Pretoria has ignored his request for an assurance that

his 1966 deal with the SAP would not be invoked, he says in an article in the paper.

"I do not want to go to South Africa if I might be jailed on arrival," writes Brutus.

## Political changes

In the article he poses the question of whether the political changes in South Africa are real.

Brutus cites his own case as cause for tempering optimism with caution. - *Sapa*.

# 'Milestone congress' for Azanyu

*Sowetan 14/6/91*  
THE Azanian National Youth Unity, the youth wing of the Pan Africanist Congress, holds its third national congress at Ipelegeng Community Centre in Soweto on June 22 and 23.

The congress has been organised by Azanyu's steering committee formed in Soweto shortly after another group in the organisation held an "unconstitutional national congress" in Transkei in January.

The Transkei congress passed resolutions which are not recognised by the steering committee. It also elected a new national executive committee and "expelled" four senior officials of the organisation.

The four are Ntsie Mohloai, Mpuka Radinku, Mawanda Jack and Vuyani Mbinda, who were accused of tribalism, sectionalism and co-operating with the Bureau of Information.

The committee's chairman Terrence Serero, told a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday that they were expecting about 1 000 delegates from 150 bran-

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

ches all over the country at next weekend's congress.

"This milestone congress will clarify confusion within the ranks of Azanyu. It is also expected to offer a new 'revolutionary, uncompromising and militant youth leadership' that will lead the youth, in conjunction with workers, to a way to crush settler-colonialism, capitalism and imperialism," he said.

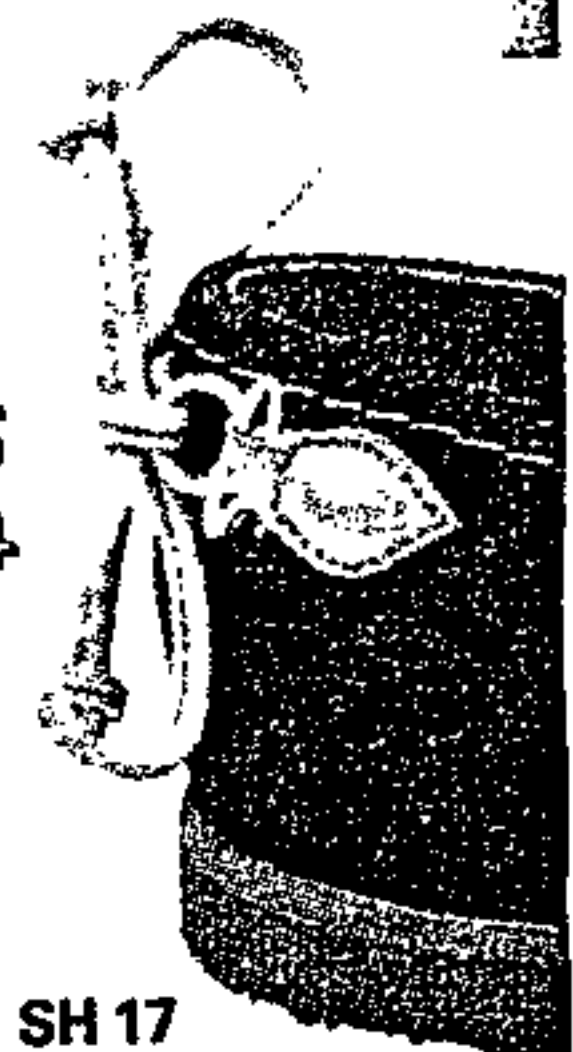
The theme of the congress is: "One Settler! One Bullet! Forward with Armed Revolution."

Linked to this theme will be a major resolution on the controversial issue over a constituent assembly adopted by the PAC at its December congress.

Serero said invitations had been sent to several political, cultural and other organisations in and outside the country.

They include, Azapo, the New unity Movement, Workers Organisation for Socialist Action, Nactu, Cosatu as well as the All-African Peoples Revolutionary Party and the Zimbabwean Zanu Youth League.

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# Huddlestone plans SA visit

Sowetan 14/6/91

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**RENOWNED anti-apartheid veteran Father Trevor Huddlestone plans to return to South Africa next month - provided the authorities are prepared to grant him an entry visa.**

Huddlestone told *Sowetan* from London yesterday that he had been invited by the ANC to attend its first national conference on South African soil since its banning in 1961.

ANC spokesman Mr Saki Macozoma confirmed that Huddlestone had been invited but said the matter still had to be cleared by the South African Government.

Huddlestone, legendary for his life-long involvement in the anti-apartheid struggle, has vowed to see the end of apartheid before he dies.

Once described as "the parish priest of our global village", Huddlestone arrived in South Africa in 1943 to serve as an Anglican monk in the Community of the Resurrection.

He was in the forefront of campaigns against Bantu Education and the removals from Sophiatown.

## Defiance campaign

He was in South Africa during the turbulent years of the Defiance Campaign and was honoured by the ANC at the 1955 Congress of the People.

In 1956 he was recalled to Britain in what was widely seen as a response to pressure from Pretoria.

Since then he has been prohibited from entering South Africa. - *Political Staff.*



HUDDLESTON

# Luthuli's daughter slips back into SA

AN exiled daughter of Nobel Peace Prize winner Chief Albert Luthuli has returned almost unnoticed to the family home in Natal.

Dr Albertina Luthuli, 60, returned to Groutville, near Stanger, after more than 20 years in exile.

Dr Luthuli, a medical practitioner and the oldest daughter of former ANC president Chief Luthuli, left South Africa in 1970 with her activist husband, Dr Pascal Ngakane, and their five children.

Dr Luthuli is now divorced.

Speaking from the ANC office in Stanger, Dr Luthuli said she still had nightmares about police bursting into her home and surgery in Clermont.

"They used to enter our home and surgery. My ex-husband was frequently detained.

"Our family life was constantly upset, and because of our political affiliations the government was always

Sunday Times Reporter

snooping on us.

"But now returning home is very pleasant. It is wonderful to see members of my family and the village — although it has changed quite a bit," she said.

The Luthuli/Ngakane household was granted political asylum by the British Government in 1970.

In England, Dr Ngakane worked at the Ealing hospital while Dr Luthuli stayed home with her children.

330 Unsure

After seven years in the UK, the family went to Lesotho where Dr Luthuli started a practice and in 1981 moved to Zimbabwe.

She is still not sure if she is back in her home town for good.

"It is pleasant being back, but I am not sure. I will continue to practise medicine but I have not decided where yet," she said.



HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

INTERPELLATIONS

The sign \* indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

General Affairs:

Return of political exiles (330)

\*1. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

Whether the Government intends carrying out its agreement with the ANC to allow political exiles to return to South Africa from abroad this year; if so, (a) how many have already returned and (b) for how many does provision still have to be made to enable them to return?

B1214E.INT

\*The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: Mr Chairman, the hon member asked, *inter alia*, in a question for oral reply on 21 May 1991 how many exiles had returned to South Africa during 1990, how many could still apply to return and in respect of what date the information was supplied.

I replied as follows: There is no definite indication of how many exiles there are abroad and how many of them would want to return to South Africa.

For the hon member's information I can state, however, that this year, up to and including 1 May 1991, 637 exiles returned to South Africa under the banner of the ANC and 20 through the mediation of the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles.

During the discussion of the Home Affairs Vote on 4 June 1991 I mentioned that although 8 658 special travel documents had been issued, at that stage only 720 had returned. Since the hon member's question on 4 June 1991, no one has returned under the banner of the ANC.

I also re-emphasised during the discussion of the Vote that the Government does not have an estimate of the number of exiles at its disposal.

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but I am of the opinion that the figures mentioned are exaggerated. I also gave no indication of the number that would return this year. Neither the ANC nor the National Co-ordinating Committee has the figures.

Apparently a misconception also exists about the agreement which was reached with the ANC. I can unequivocally give the assurance that no connection is made in any of the documents containing the agreements between the Government and the ANC, between the date 30 April 1991 and a cut-off date for the return of the exiles. What is true, however, is that it was agreed during the Groote Schuur deliberations that a joint working group would be constituted to go into and suggest solutions to a number of factors which could be termed obstacles in the way of the negotiation process. These include in particular the release of political prisoners, the determination of a proper definition of the concept "political offence" and the creation of a mechanism for granting indemnity to persons who had committed such acts.

In its report the joint working group recommended, *inter alia*, that a body or bodies be established in order to see to the various aspects regarding specific political offences or categories of offences. During further negotiations between the Government and the ANC in Pretoria during August 1990 it was decided that the body or bodies which were to give attention to specific political offences or categories of offences should speed up the process as far as possible. The parties envisaged that the process would be completed within six months, but that the latest date for the completion of the task would be set at 30 April 1991. This date in no way implies that the exiles have to return by a certain date; it is a voluntary action.

\*Mr L F STOFBERG: Mr Chairman, I listened to the hon the Minister's reply, but of course what he says differs from other available data.

Mr Bestor, the Chief Director: Migration of the Department of Home Affairs, said in the *RSA Policy Review* of May this year:

The conclusion that was reached was that provision had to be made for 40 000 returnees. This figure was compiled as follows: 20 000 to 22 000 returnees are members and supporters of the ANC, about 10 000 are probably mem-

bers and supporters of the PAC and the other 8 000 to 10 000 are members of Azapo.

Who is talking nonsense now?

... the BCM and people who have no specific alliance.

In other words, the Government is negotiating with the ANC about people over whom the ANC does not even have a say. However, these people are the spearhead of the armed struggle. These are their frontline fighters who are overseas at present and whom they are bringing back.

The question we now have, after everything that has already happened, is this: Does the Government have any control? Does it have any idea of what is going on? Can it even afford to conclude any agreements?

It is true that the hon the Minister, in response to an oral question of mine, said on 21 May 1991 (*Hansard*, Interpellations, Questions and Answers, col 1543) —

... that this year, up to and including 2 May 1991, 637 exiles returned under the banner of the ANC and 20 by mediation of the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles.

At this rate it will take 30 years for the exiles to return.

We cannot reach any conclusion other than that the Government is creating the impression in an irresponsible manner that they know what is happening, that there is control and that a formal agreement has been concluded. In the meantime they have issued a kind of carte blanche to the exiles to return, to strengthen the spearhead of the armed struggle and to continue the struggle here inside the country. The Government no longer has any control over the issue.

Moreover, in *Die Burger* of 22 March 1991, Mr Carl Meyer wrote a reasonably comprehensive article about this whole matter. At the end he said:

In sekere politieke kringe word gesê dat die uitgewekenes 'n nuttige verskoning vir die ANC bied om die onderhandelingsproses verder te vertraag, omdat hy nog nie gereed is om aan die onderhandelingsstapel plaas te neem nie.

The information I have made available here confirms that the Government is creating the

impression that it is in control, that it has concluded a formal agreement and that the Government more or less has an eye on this spearhead of the armed struggle. This is not the case. The Government is acting in a reckless and irresponsible manner towards the entire public of South Africa. [Time expired.]

Mr J H MOMBORG: Mr Chairman, the return of the exiles is becoming not only a political issue, but also a socio-economic issue. In the dreams of South African exiles all roads lead to Johannesburg Airport, but for most the long-awaited homecoming will mark the start of another arduous journey. As one journalist wrote:

The returnees will find they are no longer a novelty. A few may receive a hero's welcome, most will not.

I believe it is true to say that most exiles would be better off if they stayed where they were. While they were in exile the ANC looked after their basic needs, but there is no chance that the ANC will be able to carry on in this role. It simply does not have the resources, and neither does the Government.

Employment is another huge problem. It is estimated that 70% of the exiles are unskilled. Many of them cut short their education to undergo military training. Some 30% come from the Eastern Cape, an area already hard hit by massive unemployment.

When people talk about the massive funds that have been promised to the ANC, and start getting rather excited about that, we should understand one thing. If this money is used to accommodate the returning exiles, we ought to welcome it.

The ANC was banned for 30 years and has no organisational structure on the ground, and I therefore believe that special accommodation should be made to assist the ANC's returning exiles. It is certainly in no one's interests to have hundreds of bitter returnees roaming the country with military training and no job prospects.

I also welcome the possible involvement of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees. I feel we should not be too shy to ask the United Nations for financial aid to assist the exiles.

\*The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: Mr Chairman, no-one knows how many exiles there

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are. [Interjections.] Oh, those hon members know even less. In June 1990 the NCCR, which acts on behalf of all the bodies, told us it was 100 000. A month later this same body told us it was 40 000. Shortly afterwards the ANC came and said their members numbered approximately 22 000, but immediately afterwards they changed this figure. The international humanitarian aid organisation estimates the total number, women, children and hangers-on, at 40 000. Therefore we are working with a figure of approximately 40 000. I say I do not know whether it is 20 000. These are the facts; nobody knows.

Mr L F STOFBERG: [Inaudible.]

\*The MINISTER: I cannot understand what the hon member wants to say. We are not negotiating only with the ANC—20 came from the NCCR, 63 came without the ANC. We are negotiating with everybody. Why is the hon member complaining? Are 720 at a time too many or too few? He must tell us.

Mrs Mahlangu-Ngcobo says this is far too slow. The hon member says it will take 30 years. It therefore seems to me that he wants this matter concluded in 10 years. He therefore wants us to bring three times the number. What is the problem? [Interjections.] Some of the exiles want guaranteed housing, others want guaranteed employment, others want a free flight, others fear violence, others are worried ... [Interjections.]

\*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! If hon members do not control themselves they will have problems and their problems will be with the Chair. The hon the Minister may continue.

\*The MINISTER: Others are worried about the so-called education crisis, others fear arrest. The Government and my department take all these things into consideration and are maintaining a balance. The Government will not allow itself to be pushed into a corner by ultra-right-wing or ultra-left-wing groups. [Time expired.]

\*Mr J J S PRINSLOO: Mr Chairman, I should like to spend a moment on another point. I want to ask who would have thought during the general election of 1989 that today we would be debating the number of so-called exiles of the ANC returning to South Africa with impunity and with the approval and the blessing of the NP. [Interjections.]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Hon members of this House will probably remember how I was ordered to leave this very Chamber in 1988 because I had indicated that Mr Albert Ntshangal had interceded on behalf of the ANC in this very Chamber and I pointed out to him that these were the same people who had murdered my people in Roodopoot.

Hon members will remember how the then leader-in-chief of the NP in the Transvaal—hon members know who that is—wanted to convene the executive of the NP in the Transvaal to haul Mr Albert Ntshangal over the coals for his remarks which had sounded too favourable towards the ANC. [Interjections.] Hon members will remember how the NP described the ANC during the 1989 election as the number one enemy of democracy and Christianity in South Africa. Today the same NP is eating out of the hand of the ANC and committing itself to contracts with the ANC to allow their lackeys to return to this country. [Interjections.]

\*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The two hon members and the hon the Minister may not conduct a debate across the floor of the House. The hon member may continue.

\*Mr J J S PRINSLOO: Last but not least, the hon leader-in-chief of the NP declared this year that he wants to build a new nation on the basis of shared common values specifically with these people in South Africa. The adage goes: "You will reap what you have sown". [Time expired.]

\*Mr L F STOFBERG: Mr Chairman, the hon the Minister asked me whether it was too many or too few. It does not matter to me whether it is too many or too few. The CP will indeed know what to do, whether they are too many or too few. He need not worry about that.

This is the problem. Here in present-day South Africa violence is one of the Government's greatest problems. There is one tearful scene after another; there is one call after another: The violence must stop. Please stop the violence. And the spearhead of the violence is not even here yet! [Interjections.] This is the point! Those hon members are negotiating to get the spearhead of the violence here. [Interjections.] This is the crisis into which they are plunging themselves! [Interjections.]

I do not want to teach the poor Government how to manage its own best interests. It is an absolute disgrace that the Government is trying to enter

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into an agreement with the ANC about this matter at all. None of this is in the interests of the whole population of South Africa, nor is it in the interests of the country's economy. It is not in anybody's interests, but the Government is doing all these things against the best interests of the whole of South Africa. [Time expired.] (330)

\*The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: Mr Chairman, half of the spearhead of violence comprises the brethren of that party and their ultra-right-wing groups. [Interjections.] It is them! The hon member Mr H D K van der Merwe's new identity document only for White Afrikaners is at present being issued by the new Boerestaat party. It has just been announced in today's *Cape Times*. [Interjections.]

The hon member for Roodopoot ...

\*Mr J H HOON: What about documents for

\*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The hon member for Kuruman must contain himself! The hon the Minister may proceed.

\*The MINISTER: The hon member for Roodopoot asked who would ever have thought that the Government would allow exiles to return with impunity. That is nonsense. One obtains indemnity either because one has crossed the border without permission, or because one has to return and pay for one's wrongs according to the law, or one returns not having done anything—one has fled and one is a South African citizen. [Interjections.] A South African citizen on the left is just as good as a South African citizen on the right, as the Piet Rudolphs and the Wit Wolwe—the whole bunch of them!

\*Mr J H HOON: Who has paid thus far?

\*The MINISTER: The rights of a man with citizenship have to be respected. This does not mean that one has to hand over the government to him. That party suspects this Government of having spent millions of rands on getting these people back. That is not the case. They believe that thousands upon thousands of people who are not being declared are being concealed. [Interjections.] That is not the case. This Government is not prepared to give up the sovereignty of this country in its negotiations to get the exiles back. [Interjections.] This Government will negotiate with a high commissioner, but will not allow him to interfere in the domestic

business of South Africa. [Interjections.] The vast majority of exiles are South African citizens—fortunately or unfortunately, whichever way hon members want to interpret it—in all respects.

As regards the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, I want to say that a certain value may be attached to this. He can help us with aid organisations and finance. This is acceptable, but he cannot be allowed to interfere in any way in the sovereignty of this country, in the domestic business and discipline of this country ... [Interjections.] [Time expired.]

Debate concluded.

#### Self-governing territories: police forces

2. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether he has taken any steps to integrate the police forces of the self-governing territories into the South African Police Force; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

B1235E.INT

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Mr Chairman, before replying directly to the question, I would like to make the following introductory remarks. The self-governing territories attained their status in accordance with the Self-governing Territories Constitution Act, No 21 of 1971, which provides in section 3(1)(a) as follows:

(1) Any legislative assembly may—

(a) for the area for which it has been established, make laws, not inconsistent with this Act, in respect of any matter referred to in Schedule 1;

Schedule 1, *inter alia*, provides in item 21B as follows:

Subject to the conditions determined by the Minister of Law and Order of the Republic, the establishment, control, organisation and administration of a police force.

All six self-governing territories have, since the Act came into effect, opted for their own police forces. The Self-governing Territories Constitution Act is still in force and the various police forces remain functional entities. Any incorporation of such forces will be the result of negotiations between the South African Government

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY





**COMING HOME ...**  
Oliver Tambo

## Tambo coming home

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18/6/91

LONDON. — ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo arrives in South Africa on Saturday with a view to settling permanently in the country he left over 30 years ago.

Mr Tambo, who suffered a mild stroke in 1989, has not ruled out standing for re-election at the ANC national conference in Durban starting on July 3.

However, he is widely expected to stand aside for his deputy and former law partner, Mr Nelson Mandela.

Mr Tambo is on a short tour of Southern African capitals and is expected to meet Namibian President Mr Sam Nujoma in Windhoek today.

A group of senior ANC officials, including internal leader Mr Walter Sisulu, treasurer-general Mr Thomas Nkobi and Women's League president Mrs Gertrude Shope, were due in the capital yesterday to prepare for his visit.

An ANC spokesman said Mr Tambo left London on Sunday and stopped over in Luanda yesterday.

On Thursday and Friday he will have talks with Botswana's leader Dr Quett Masire in Gaborone.

Mr Tambo caused a stir during the ANC conference in December last year when he called for a review of sanctions. — Sapa

## Tambo 'to return to SA'

KIN BENTLEY

(330)

LONDON — ANC president Oliver Tambo will arrive in SA on Saturday with a view to settling permanently in the country he left more than 30 years ago, the ANC says.

Tambo, who suffered a mild stroke in late 1989, has not ruled out standing for re-election to the ANC presidency at the ANC national conference in Durban starting on July 3. However, he is widely expected to stand aside for his deputy and former law partner, Nelson Mandela.

Tambo is on a short tour of southern African capitals and is expected to meet Namibian President Sam Nujoma in Windhoek today. *B10 am 18/6/91*

An ANC spokesman said yesterday Tambo left London on Sunday and stopped over in Luanda yesterday. He is expected to be in Namibia for three days and in Botswana on Thursday and Friday.

Tambo caused a stir during the ANC consultative conference in December last year when he called for a review of the ANC's sanctions policy.



# Red carpet for Tambo

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or 19/6/91

WINDHOEK. — African National Congress president Mr Oliver Tambo received the welcome accorded a visiting head of state when he arrived here yesterday, more than 31 years after being deported from the same airport in early 1960.

ANC and Swapo songs were sung as Mr Tambo's executive jet touched down at Eros Suburban Airport at 3.45pm.

Mr Tambo was greeted warmly by Namibian president Mr Sam Nujoma on the tarmac, and the two men laughed over how Mr Tambo had been deported when he arrived in the Namibian capital to legally represent Mr Nujoma and other Swapo officials responsible for the Old Location uprising in December 1959.

The uprising led to Namibia's independence struggle.

In a slight break with protocol, the long line of diplomats moved along the red carpet to greet Mr Tambo, instead of the other way round.

The groups of traditional dancers, singers and ANC supporters, waiting to perform in Mr Tambo's honour, also moved closer to save him a further walk before he was whisked away to State House by his host, Mr Nujoma. — Sapa

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Aspirant policemen who harboured racial prejudices should look for jobs elsewhere. — Mr. minute  
"The government and the SAP have as their objective the creation of a totally Democ man, M

## Huddleston to visit SA

JOHANNESBURG. — Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, president of the Anti-Apartheid Movement in London, is due to arrive in South Africa on Sunday for a three-week visit at the invitation of the ANC, the AAM announced yesterday.

It will be Archbishop Huddleston's first visit to South Africa since leaving the country in 1956. He will be accompanied by Mr Abdul Minty, honorary secretary of the AAM.

Archbishop Huddleston is scheduled to attend the ANC congress in Durban next month.

● An anti-apartheid activist in Canada, African National Congress member Professor Chengiah Rogers Ragaven, will return to South Africa next Friday after 23 years in exile. In Canada he serves on several boards, advises ministers and city councillors, and is a consultant to the media. — Sapa



## Huddleston to visit SA after 35 years

Star Bureau

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Star 19/6/91

LONDON — Archbishop Trevor Huddleston is to make his first visit to South Africa for 35 years.

Despite repeated refusals in the past, the long-time thorn in the side of pro-apartheid governments will return to the scene of his many political, moral and social confrontations as a guest of the African National Congress.

He said yesterday: "I have given most careful thought to the ANC's invitation.

"In the past I have said I would not wish to make such a visit until apartheid had been destroyed, which is clearly far from being the case.

"My actions over the past 35 years since I left South Africa have been motivated by my deep sense of moral outrage at all that apartheid represents and my vision of a new South Africa enshrined in the Freedom Charter adopted at the Congress of the People in 1955."

But he had decided to ac-

cept the invitation in order to attend the ANC's national conference next month.

He said it was vital that sight was not lost of the goal set in 1955: a new South Africa with a future for all its children.

"With the peace process so seriously threatened by the apartheid regime's failure to remove the obstacles to negotiations and to curb the violence, I feel morally bound to stand side by side with the African National Congress at this critical time."

## Differing exile estimates — Louw

*star 19/6/91*  
The Government would negotiate with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees about the return of exiles but would not allow him to interfere in South Africa's domestic affairs, Minister of Home Affairs Gene Louw said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Speaking in an interpellation debate, he said the commissioner could offer financial or organisational aid, but could

not interfere in the country's sovereignty.

No one knew how many exiles there were.

In 1990 the National Co-ordinating Committee for Refugees said there were 100 000. A month later the same organisation said there were 40 000.

Soon afterwards the ANC said their members in exile numbered 22 000, while international humanitarian organisations

*330*  
estimated the total — including women, children and dependants — at 40 000.

Louis Stofberg (CP Sasolburg) said that at the present tempo it would take another 30 years for all the exiles to return.

One of the greatest problems in South Africa was violence, and the spearhead of that violence had not yet returned to the country, he added. — Sapa.



# Repatriation group warns it may close

330

Sowetan 19/6/91

THE National Coordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles has warned that it would close if the current stalemate in negotiations with the Government could not be resolved later in the week.

The NCCR executive will meet Government representatives later this week to try to resolve the deadlock.

Of the estimated 40 000 exiles, the NCCR said, only 1 500 had returned so far.

The committee said in a statement on Monday that the NCCR had declared all along that the only way in which exiles could be expected to return in large numbers was through a general amnesty.

It also believed the United High Commission for Refugees should be involved in the repatriation programme.

However, during a special sitting of Parliament yesterday, State President FW de Klerk said 7 000 applications from exiles had been received by the Department of Home Affairs. Of this number only a fraction had actually returned.

"The fact is that the tempo of their return is determined not by the Government but the returnees themselves," said De Klerk.

"Similarly the tempo of applications for indemnity could not be determined by the Government, but was determined by the rate at which applications were submitted."

De Klerk said the impression had been created in the media that the return of the exiles was being delayed by the process of indemnity, but it should be noted that the two matters were not linked.

source 19/6/91



**HUDDLESTONE**  
**AAM chief**  
**to visit SA**

**ARCHBISHOP** Trevor Huddleston, president of the Anti-Apartheid Movement in London, is due to arrive in South Africa on June 23. (18) (330)

His three-week visit, at the invitation of the ANC, will be his first to South Africa since leaving the country in 1956.

He is scheduled to attend next month's ANC congress.

Huddleston said he had carefully considered the invitation as he had in the past said he did not wish to visit until apartheid was destroyed. - Sapa.



## UN talks to clear way for returning exiles <sup>(330)</sup>

ARC 20/6/91

A DELEGATION of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees has met the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, for talks to open the way home for exiles.

The meeting is a sequel to previous sessions when Mr Van Heerden led a delegation to the UNHCR's Geneva headquarters.

The talks are focused on the problem of thousands of South African political exiles and the indemnity requirements for a large-scale repatriation. The UNHCR is expected to play a major facilitating role in the process if certain obstacles can be removed.

The UNHCR has held the position, rejected by the government, that a blanket indemnity be granted for all refugees wishing to return. It is understood this was the minimum condition acceptable to the UNHCR to assist with the repatriation operation.

The government, it is understood, has steadfastly maintained that the agreement reached with the ANC at no time implied or suggested a blanket indemnity.

It has also become apparent that this position is thwarting a mass return of political exiles, a critical element in the normalisation process. — Sapa.

*Her  
completing*

## Setbacks for return of exiles

South 20/6-26/6/71  
THE return of South Africa's 40 000 exiles suffered a serious setback this week when the National Coordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African exiles (NCCR) threatened to close its programme.

The organisation's executive committee says it cannot waste time, personnel, finances and other resources merely waiting for a "possible programme" to take place.

The NCCR is awaiting the outcome of a meeting between the government and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) this week before making their decision.

The government and the UNHCR are involved in a dispute over the terms set for the exiles to return.



(330)  
**ANC activist  
coming home**

Anti-apartheid activist in Canada and ANC member Professor Chengiah Rogers Ragaven will return to South Africa after 23 years in exile next Friday.

"Ragaven was forced into exile in 1968 after he was placed under a stringent house arrest and banning order for his involvement in anti-apartheid activities," a reception committee statement said yesterday.

Once abroad, Professor Ragaven continued work as an ANC activist first in Europe and then in Canada.

He will return with his wife, Dr. Laurel Baldwin, and their two children.

—Sapa.

## UN group in talks with SA over exiles' return

330

CAPE TOWN — A delegation of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees met the Director General of Foreign Affairs Neil van Heerden yesterday for what is expected to be two days of key negotiations.

The meeting is a sequel to previous sessions when Mr van Heerden led a delegation to the UNHCR's Geneva headquarters.

The discussions are focused on the problem of thousands of South African political exiles and the indemnity requirements for a large-scale repatriation.

The UNHCR is expected to play a major facilitating role in the process if certain obstacles can be removed.

The UNHCR has held the position, rejected by the government, that a blanket indemnity be granted for all refugees wishing to return. It is understood this was the minimum condition acceptable to the UNHCR to assist with the repatriation operation.

The government, it is understood, has steadfastly maintained that the agreement reached with the ANC at Groote Schuur, Pretoria and D F Malan, at no time implied or suggested a blanket indemnity.

It has also become apparent, however, that this position is thwarting a mass return of political exiles. — Sapa.





2071

FRIDAY, 21 JUNE 1991

2072

(1) Black Township		Kilometres	Kilometres
		(a) informal roads	(b) formal roads
Wepener (Qibing)	Nil		14,0
Wesselsbron (Monyakeng)	6,6		21,3
Winburg (Makelakekela)	Nil		21,1
Zastron (Mallakeng)	0,6		11,2
(2) 11 June 1991.			
Transvaal	339		
(1) (a) and (b) The information is not readily available and can only be obtained at high costs.			
(2) Falls away.			

## Dairy/Meat Boards: details of cases involved

458. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Agriculture:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 250 on 10 April 1991 in regard to the firms of attorneys that acted for the various control boards over the past five years, he will furnish details, (a) in the case of the Dairy Board, of the (i) cases involved and (ii) amounts paid to the legal firm of Dyason in 1988, 1989 and 1990, respectively, and (b) in the case of the Meat Board, of the (i) cases involved and (ii) amounts paid to the legal firm of Ross and Jacobsz in 1990; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

B1186E

## The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(a) Yes.

	(i)	(ii)	
	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
Annandale	R 31 620	R 1 310	—
Blue Grass ea	37 553	124 265	10 685
Boland	2 129	900	11 470
Melkboere	841	2 150	4 630
NCD	—	460	—
Lease Haum	—	—	—
Miniverpak	—	277	—
margarine	—	7 910	—
Kastan/Singer	—	—	—

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

2073.

FRIDAY, 21 JUNE 1991

2074

## Boksburg town councillors/officials: overseas trips

459. Mr J P I BLANCHÉ asked the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing:

(1) Whether he will furnish information on overseas journeys undertaken by councillors and officials of the Boksburg town council in 1990; if not, why not; if so, (a) what was the total expenditure involved in the said journeys for this town council, (b) what are the names of the (i) councillors and officials concerned and (ii) other persons who accompanied them and (c) what was the itinerary in respect of each of these journeys;

(2) whether, as a result of these journeys any agreements were concluded with, or support of any kind was obtained from, the parties visited; if so, (a) what is the nature of these agreements and/or support and (b)(i) with what parties were the agreements concluded and (ii) from what parties was the support obtained;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B1200E

## The MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING:

(1) (a) Approximately R137 162,00.

(b) (i) Mr P A Uys, Divisional Officer: Fire Brigade  
Councillor G H C Pretorius  
Councillor mev D S Greyling  
Mr W A Coetzee, Chief: Health Services  
Mr J J Coetzee, Town Clerk  
Councillor T J Ferreira  
Councillor C D Hawkins

(ii) None.

(c) (i) Mr P A Uys, Divisional Officer: Fire Brigade, could undertake an overseas study tour sponsored by the Fire Brigade Institute of South Africa, as part of his prize being elected as the Institute's Man of the Year. While he was overseas the Council also permitted him to attend two courses in certain aspects of fire brigade services.

Total cost for the Council: R7 155,00.

(ii) 9 September 1990 to 4 October 1990.

Councillors G H C Pretorius and Mrs D S Greyling together with Mr W A Coetzee, Chief: Health Services. Attend the "International Congress on Waste Collection and Disposal" in Amsterdam, Netherlands from 10 to 14 September 1990. The following places were also visited:

## United Kingdom

— Waste conversion and -combustion plants in Birmingham and Coventry.  
— Waste transfer stations -handling plants and refuse dumping site in London and Bedfordshire.

## Belgium

— Investigate local government management and health related services in Koekelberg.

— Hospitals and retirement centres for the aged in Turnhout.

— Installation for the handling of dangerous chemical waste products in Essen.

— Municipal services and housing complexes for the aged and for students in Leuven.

— Kortrijk was also visited.

## Germany

— Main fire station, civil protection services, chemical pollution prevention unit and personnel training in Bonn.

— Place of care for economically aged persons in Bonn.

— SA Embassy in Badgodesburg.

— Fire Station in Keulen.

(ii) 7 to 26 September 1990.

Councillors T J Ferreira and C D Hawkins together with Mr J J Coetzee, Town Clerk (as head of the Civil Defence in Boksburg) attended the Civil Defence International Disaster

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



# Planning for exiles' return stands on brink of disaster

**T**HE government's determination not to grant blanket indemnity from prosecution to returning exiles is being tested to the limit.

Talks in Cape Town with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) hold much in the balance: unless the government makes substantial compromises on the amnesty issue, the UNHCR is unlikely to continue its involvement in the programme for returning exiles; without UNHCR participation, foreign funding already earmarked for assisting returnees will not be available; and without an agreement on amnesty, the internal umbrella body handling returnees — the National Co-ordinating Committee for Repatriation (NCCR) — will close shop.

The government's choice is clear: grant a general amnesty which guarantees non-prosecution to returnees, or face a collapse of the infrastructure which could be used to reintegrate the exile community.

So far the government has given no indication it will back down. Its anti-amnesty position appears to have been adopted to protect law and order, as well as to protect its right to charge any returnee if this is felt necessary. However, given the reality of the current political situation, it is hardly likely that such a trial would begin, let alone reach a conclusion.

What are the dangers of a general indemnity? That the country will be flooded by returnees who have committed murder and sabotage?

During the heyday of the armed struggle police boasted that in most cases they had arrested the perpetrators; this would suggest relatively few would-be returnees have serious skeletons in their cupboards.

## LAW & THE COURTS

W/Mad 2/16 - 27/6/91  
Carmel Rickard

And the likelihood is that such people, if charged, would apply for — and might well eventually obtain — indemnity.

On the other hand, flexibility on the amnesty issue could bring a number of benefits. The seemingly interminable process of application and consideration would swiftly be brought to an end; the UNHCR could throw its weight behind a programme to get the returnees home quickly and efficiently; once the UNHCR was involved, significant foreign aid would become available to help returnees and this in turn could help ensure as many exiles as possible were usefully integrated into society; and the stick of the non-return of exiles, with which the government is regularly beaten, could finally be laid aside.

A serious by-product of the refusal to grant a blanket indemnity is that the NCCR, which co-ordinates the repatriation efforts of the different religious and political organisations, has had almost nothing to do. Staff and buildings meant to be at the service of an estimated 40 000 returnees have seen only about 1 500.

National co-ordinator Mankekolo Mahlangu-Ngcobo said unless a government-UNHCR agreement on amnesty was forthcoming, the NCCR would feel morally obliged to close down. It was not justified to allow the expensive resources to stand idle any longer.

Frustrating though it might be, the plight of would-be returnees waiting for indemnity is preferable to that of prisoners who believe they should be given amnesty and released.

There is a constant war of words between the Department of Justice and human rights groups over how many prisoners entitled to amnesty are still being held. Although the exact number is unclear, there can be little doubt that many prisoners who should be released are still behind bars.

One might be able to imagine a scenario in which a robbery was committed for political motives, but one must agree with government scepticism about rapists asking for amnesty as political prisoners.

On the other hand, there are cases which obviously seem to fall into the government's own definition of political crimes.

Dieter Gerhardt, for example, is in jail for the blatantly political crime of high treason. He also caused no injuries, which should qualify him for release.

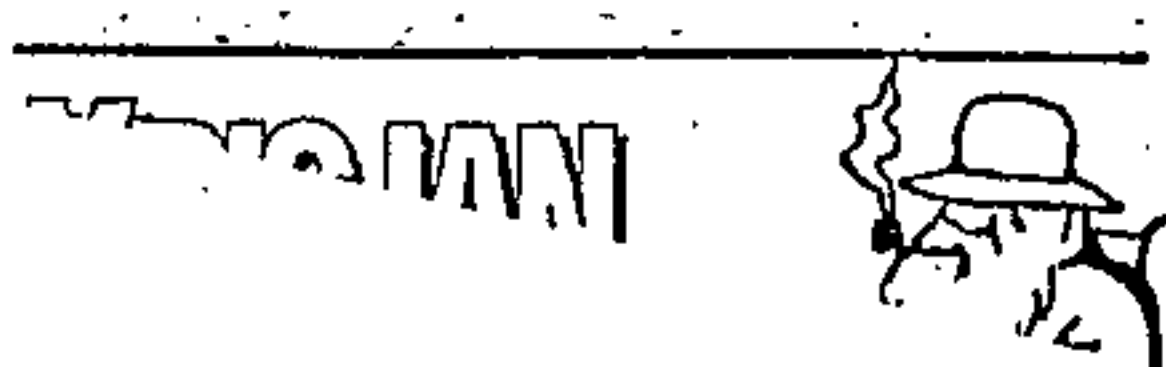
Then there is the case of Mthetheleli Mncube and Mzondeleli Nondula, Umkhonto weSizwe "soldiers" who killed a number of people. The two lost their appeal against the death penalty and are now approaching the state president for clemency and are asking for amnesty.

Ironically, Umkhonto weSizwe commanders from whom cadres like Mncube and Nondula received their orders have been granted indemnity.

The need for a more streamlined approach, cutting out delay and duplication, is obvious. The politicians have messed it up. The question now is whether they will allow the lawyers to find — and then implement — a solution.

## ON THE SOUTHERN TIP

# Great balls of fire



of journalistic espionage, of derring-do, of frustrating failure: "So the country and indeed the world still doesn't know what she really looks like. Fortress Slovo keeps its secret. For the moment."

## Exile talks extended by one more day

ARGUS 21/6/91  
A TWO-DAY meeting on the return of political exiles was extended to today after the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees failed to reach agreement on repatriation.

The talks between the Director-General for Foreign Affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, and a commission delegation were scheduled to end yesterday.

The meeting is aimed at removing obstacles that keep the commission from taking part in the repatriation of the exiles.

The National Co-ordinating Committee for Refugees, an ANC-based body, will be flying to Cape Town today to consult the commission delegation on decisions taken at the talks.

The meeting follows previous sessions at the commission's headquarters in Geneva, which Mr Van Heerden attended.

The commission has held the position, rejected by Pretoria, that a blanket indemnity be applied to all political refugees. — Sapa.

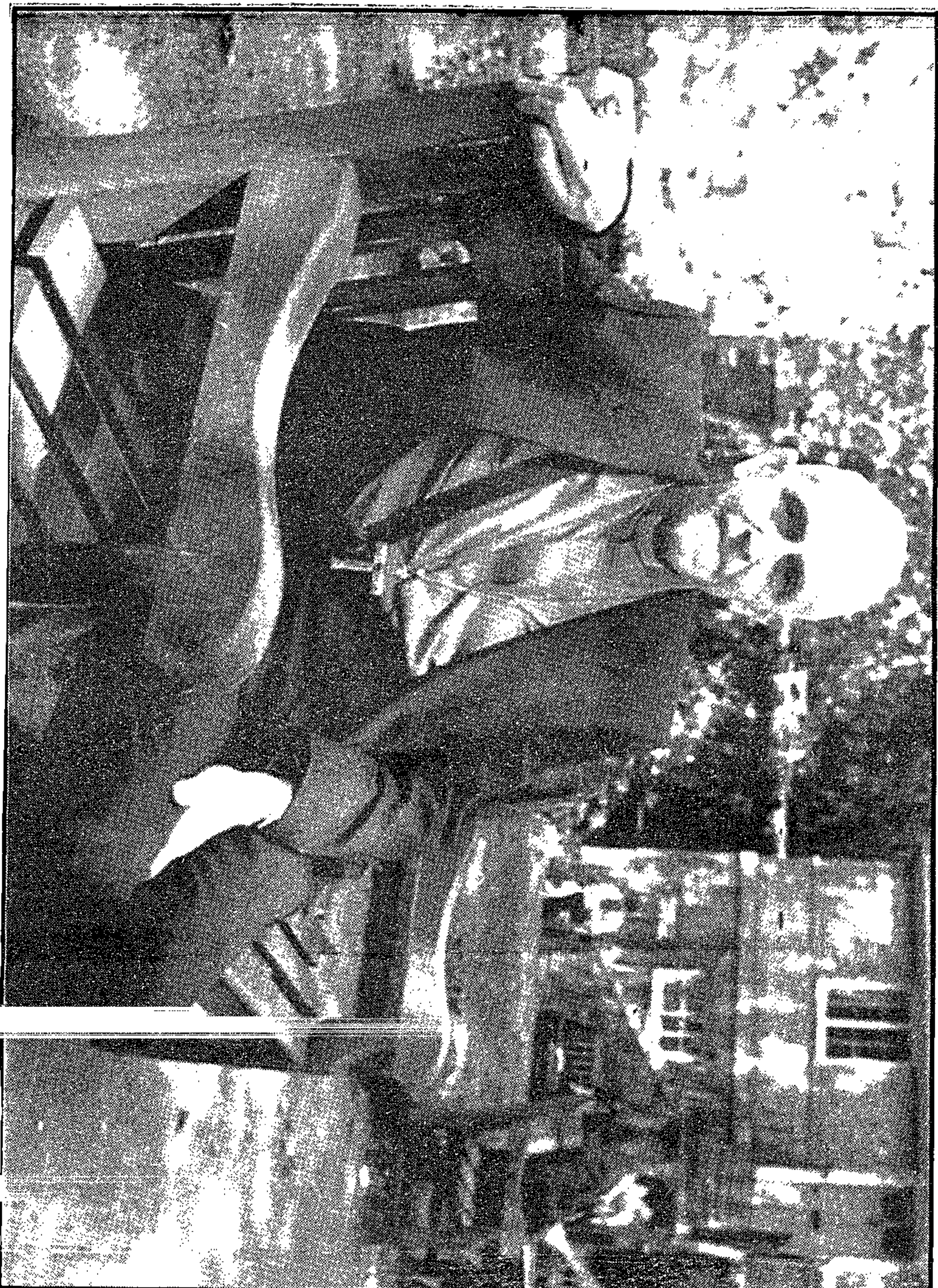


# Alleston is coming 'ho

Star 22/6/91

330

GARNER THOMSON looks at the priest who says: get mad, not sad





# Hud

Star  
22/6/91

# me'

LONDON — When Archbishop Trevor Huddleston turned 75 three years ago, Britain was the only Commonwealth country not to send him a birthday greeting — proof positive that Pretoria's was not the only crawl in which this turbulent priest has stuck.

For South Africa, with its history of apartheid and its present violence, is not alone in bearing the blame for a problem which has obsessed Trevor Huddleston almost as long as he can remember. And he has never been reluctant to apportion blame.

Speaking as much about Britain today, with its growing immigrant population and its restive Right, as about South Africa, he says:

"I believe there is no more important issue confronting mankind at this moment than that of race."

It is this belief and the growing confusion in South Africa that has prompted him to re-think his 35-year-old refusal to return to South Africa until all its people were free.

It is not what he calls a happy celebration.

"In fact, making up my mind to go was the worst decision I ever had to take," he says.

"A whole generation has passed since I was last there, and I'm still angry at the terrible waste of talent. South Africa had a thousand Mandelas who could have done what he did if only they hadn't been imprisoned or driven into exile."

He arrives in Johannesburg tomorrow hoping that his "modest contribution" will help get South Africa's peace process back on track — an objective far more important, he believes, than defending a personal stand that history has overtaken.

"In the past I've said I wouldn't wish to make such a visit until apartheid had been destroyed, which is clearly far from the case," he says.

"But with the peace process so seriously threatened by the apartheid regime's failure to remove the obstacles to negotiations and to curb the violence, I feel morally bound to stand side by side with the ANC at this

**ANTI-APARTHEID CAMPAIGNER: Archbishop Trevor Huddleston arrives in South Africa tomorrow because he feels morally bound to stand side by side with the ANC at this critical time "when the peace process is so seriously threatened".**

critical time.

"My hope is to help set the negotiation process off on the right track.

"In many ways these past 18 months have been an anti-climax. After Nelson's release even people of great goodwill say 'But why are you bothering? Apartheid is over'.

"Well, it's not. I'm not going to South Africa to celebrate the end of apartheid, but to give the peace process a push."

"This need for action may seem odd for a man who believes implicitly in God's ability to 'iron out mistakes'.

But, he is, his friends agree, less a thinker than a man of action — and, in particular, a man not averse to stirring others to action, as veterans of the South African Government of the 1950s have cause to remember.

"He is a good politician, that churchman," Nadine Gordimer once said of him. And Glenys Kinnock adds: "In thought and deed, he is a profoundly religious man. It is that depth of conviction which has made him live his life believing that political action is essential for the achievement of Christian objectives."

The son of a naval cap-

tain, educated at Lancing and Oxford, Trevor Huddleston traces his politicisation back to the hunger marches of the 1920s.

"I was immature when I saw the hunger marchers and I became a socialist without in any way being an activist," he recalls.

"But there I was at Christ Church, living in the most extraordinary luxury — totally undeserved and unearned in any way at all.

"And there were my fellow citizens — they weren't out for revolution, they were out for food and clothes.

"It was an appalling period for inequality and in-

justice, and that was unacceptable to me as a Christian."

This eye for the bottom line became clearer with time and continued to embarrass politicians who tried to avoid looking at the human consequences of their ideology.

His most recent contribution to the discomfort of Pretoria to this particular end was a conference he convened in Harare in 1987, specifically to highlight the effect of apartheid and destabilisation on the children of the region.

His message: The way a society treats its children is

the best guide to its true character.

Trevor Huddleston's posting to South Africa, from 1943 to 1956, was briefer than folklore and his influence suggests.

But, as prior and priest-in-charge in Sophiatown, Orlando and Pimville, and later provincial of the Community of the Resurrection, he made international headlines by going into direct confrontation with the emerging National Party Government.

He witnessed entire communities of his parishioners being uprooted against their

will and, in resisting that, found what the scriptures of another faith call his *dharma*: his purpose in life, the engine that was to drive his political and spiritual evolution.

"My actions over the past 35 years since I left South Africa have been motivated by my deep sense of moral outrage at all that apartheid represents, and my vision of a new South Africa enshrined in the Freedom Charter which was adopted, clause by clause, at the Congress of the People in June 1955 at Kliptown."

His outrage continued to boil even after his community withdrew him from South Africa just in time to save him from arrest.

His book, "Naught For Your Comfort" (which infuriated the Nationalists of the time with the line "Hell is not a bad description of South Africa") helped him start and run the international anti-apartheid movement.

But he still found time to tackle issues of poverty, race and disabled children in inner-city London, the problems of post-colonial Africa in Tanzania and of church differences in Mauritius ... issues which continue to preoccupy him.

Time and hard work and 40 years of diabetes have imbued Trevor Huddleston with an ascetic gauntness of face and a fragility of limb.

He even admits to having been issued with, and using, a pair of earplugs for the Free Nelson Mandela concert in 1988.

But nothing has managed to wear down his resolve or his commitment to action.

He is "hopeful rather than optimistic" that things can change.

He certainly plans to speak his mind when he arrives in South Africa.

And, yes, God can iron out mistakes, he believes.

But what he still cannot accept is that people, knowing themselves to be in God's world, do nothing to proclaim justice and see that it is done.

Was he sad about what was happening in South Africa, he is sometimes asked.

"Sad? If people got angry then more would get done," he replies.

"You must not get sad. How can you be sad when you know what the issues are and what has to be done?"



# Loftus fan in blue was Red Ronnie

Impish Kasrils tells of his life on the run

By DAWN BARKHUIZEN

**RONNIE** "the Red" Kasrils has come in from the cold to reveal another set of colours — deep down he's a Blue Bulls fan.

A life on the run did not stop South Africa's most wanted man from brazenly turning out for rugby matches at Loftus Versfeld and, more than once, he was ushered into the grounds by the policemen he was eluding.

"I'd go along to Loftus with a Blue Bulls helmet on my head and get waved through the traffic and shown to wonderful parking," said the former intelligence chief of Umkhonto we Sizwe.

He emerged this weekend from hiding and 30 years in exile after receiving indemnity for terrorism, treason and unlawful possession of firearms and explosives.

## Humour

The "Red Pimpernel" went on the run in July last year after security police uncovered Operation Vula, the ANC's three-year-old plan to build underground structures, and began arresting operatives.

Since then, Mr Kasrils, a member of the ANC's National Executive Committee, has played cat-and-mouse with the police.

"I didn't only go to Loftus, I went to Ellis Park too," he said, revealing the impish sense of humour that became the hallmark of his year on the run.

"I would pull a red and white hat over my head and trot into Ellis Park to watch Transvaal. Once, after a match, we went to a restaurant and I sat there, slap bang in the middle of



**TRUE FAN . . .** Ronnie Kasrils watched his rugby live while on the run Picture: COBUS BODENSTEIN

all these boere, having a whale of a time without anyone being the slightest bit wiser."

While he was in hiding, South Africans across the social spectrum opened their homes to him.

"I stayed in townships and in plush places in the northern suburbs of Johannesburg. I also went to the movies — about 20 times," he said.

"And I went hiking in the Drakensburg and on Table Mountain — which was kind of nice for a Yeoville boykie who never really got to see much of South Africa before he went into exile 31 years ago."

In August he enthralled supporters when he turned out for the launch of the SA Communist Party in Soweto. He gave police the slip, he revealed yesterday, simply by leaving the sta-

dium along with the rest of the crowd.

Another time, he drank tea under the noses of policemen who arrived at the house where he was hiding to investigate reports about a stolen car.

"I tried to leave through the window, but couldn't because there were more police in the car outside. The CID walked right through the house and then, ha ha, they left. We were shaking inside."

The cornerstone of his disguise? "A Groucho Marx clip-on nose and moustache. You can't wear a greatcoat in this heat, for heaven's sake," he said with a grin and a wink.

But then the smile disappeared and the infamous shaggy eyebrows knitted.

"I first went into hiding in 1963. I was horrified by Sharpeville and joined the

ANC. We blew up electricity pylons and stole dynamite. I went underground and then into exile.

"While we were outside they came looking for us and we learned to work prudently, to keep changing address, to understand what the police were doing.

"I was forced to master the techniques of secrecy in order to survive.

"Certainly I love adventure, but I was never motivated by a love of conspiracy. I don't like small corners or deception.

## Nose

"Even before, when I so staunchly believed that the Soviet Union had all the answers, I never lied . . . it was just that I just didn't understand the degree of abuse and rot that had set in.

"I'm still a communist. I believe people have the right to decide their own future and I believe communism is the best way to achieve that."

This week, on instructions from the ANC, the superfugitive dumped his fake nose in the dustbin and, along with other Operation Vula operatives, emerged from hiding.

His smile, though, hides a certain amount of trepidation.

"I don't have full indemnity. What I don't have, and what is my due, is immunity covering conspiracy in any act that has resulted in death or injury.

"Now yours truly has never participated in such actions himself, but in theory, charges could be brought against me or other leaders for having given instructions to carry out such actions."

330  
S/Times  
23/6/91



# Aids threatening to undermine economy

Star 29/5/91  
Des Parker 92

DURBAN — Aids could pre-empt a major recession in this decade, diverting money into disease-related costs and restricting spending as sufferers are denied credit and obliged to rely on cash and savings.

This is the view of Tongaat-Hulett corporate planning manager Jane Wiltshire, who says the disease is already putting a crimp on the tourist industry as international travellers elect to steer clear of Africa where they consider the disease to be more serious than in other parts of the world.

She told the executive council of the Natal Chamber of Industries in Durban earlier this month that the disease was likely to start making itself felt in Africa by 1995 when the maximum infection rate was expected and significant numbers of people were either ill or died from Aids-related

Aids could cause a shift from a credit to a cash econ-

omy; there are already signs that loans are being denied to HIV positives," Mrs Wiltshire said.

"A credit economy is based on future earnings, so it makes sense that where future earnings are uncertain, their value will be discounted."

A switch to cash and savings would cause money supply to contract, causing a major recession and changing the inflationary trend in the economy to a deflationary one.

Likening the popular indifference to Aids to the "phony war" period at the beginning of World War 2, when Britain was largely believed the conflict would be short-lived, Mrs Wiltshire said many people believed the threat of the disease had been over-estimated.

However, reliable predictions were that about two percent of the adult population was infected with the virus by the second half of last year and that about 1 500 people were HIV positive for every one reported case of Aids.

"People dealing with the disease tend to clutch at straws in the wind as they try to follow

the trend.

"Quite a strong straw is that 273 people tested at Edendale Hospital in Pietermaritzburg, because they had opportunistic diseases associated with Aids, have been found to be HIV-positive."

"If the incidence continues at the same rate, they will have had 600 by the end of the year."

Mrs Wiltshire said Aids was likely to reverse the current oversupply of labour in the not too distant future.

"It is likely that the population will peak some time early in the second half of the Nineties and then decline as the numbers of child-bearing women are drastically reduced. The number of deaths will reach a peak in the late Nineties."

Companies with the flexibility to mechanise would avoid the worst effects of a declining worker force, but labour-intensive business would have a problem.

However, it was the diversion of resources into treating and caring for Aids patients in the medium-term that would have the most serious effect.

Not only would much more be spent on treatment and funerals, but the economy would suffer from the reduced productivity of sufferers and their careers.

Some companies would feel a two-pronged effect — falling productivity and the movement of spending to other areas.

Mrs Wiltshire said Aids-related health spending would not be First World in nature, but rather would tend to be concentrated on prophylactics, such as a broad spectrum of antibiotics to combat infections caused by the disease.

She told her audience that one of the most important requirements for companies was to stop regarding Aids as a "personnel problem that doesn't really concern us managers who really run the company".

● Mrs Wiltshire, who has scientific and financial training, set out to analyse the effects of Aids on her company, which, as the largest sugar producer in SA, employs thousands of cane-cutters.

They are generally 16 to 28 — the age at which people are most susceptible to the disease.



# Huddleston arrives back in SA after 35 years, to work

ANC's national conference in Durban

ANC's national conference in Durban

ANC's national conference in Durban

VERA VON LIENES

when a government democratically elected by all the people of SA assumes office. Rather, my purpose is to make whatever contribution I can to further the "peace process" so we can achieve our goal — a genuine end to apartheid and the creation of a new SA as envisaged with the adoption of the Freedom Charter — a united, non-racial and democratic SA.

He said it was an honour and responsibility to be invited back to the country by the ANC and to have been asked to address the opening session of its first national conference inside SA since it was banned in 1960.

He said the conference was important in that it would help set the course for the negotiation process and ensure an absolute end to apartheid.

He said he rejected the proposition that in the time had arrived for the relaxation of sanctions, especially when the negotiation

process had not even started. Only when apartheid had been totally destroyed could any reduction of international pressure be contemplated.

During his visit, the archbishop will return to the white Johannesburg suburb of Triomf, formerly Sophiatown, where he worked as a priest from 1943 to 1954 when black people were evicted from the area. He will also take part in the national conference of the SA Council of Churches, and meet leaders of the ANC, religious groupings and trade unions.

The visit is his first since he left SA in

1956, facing expulsion for his vocal opposition to apartheid. His book, "Naught for your Comfort", on his experiences in SA, made an impact internationally.

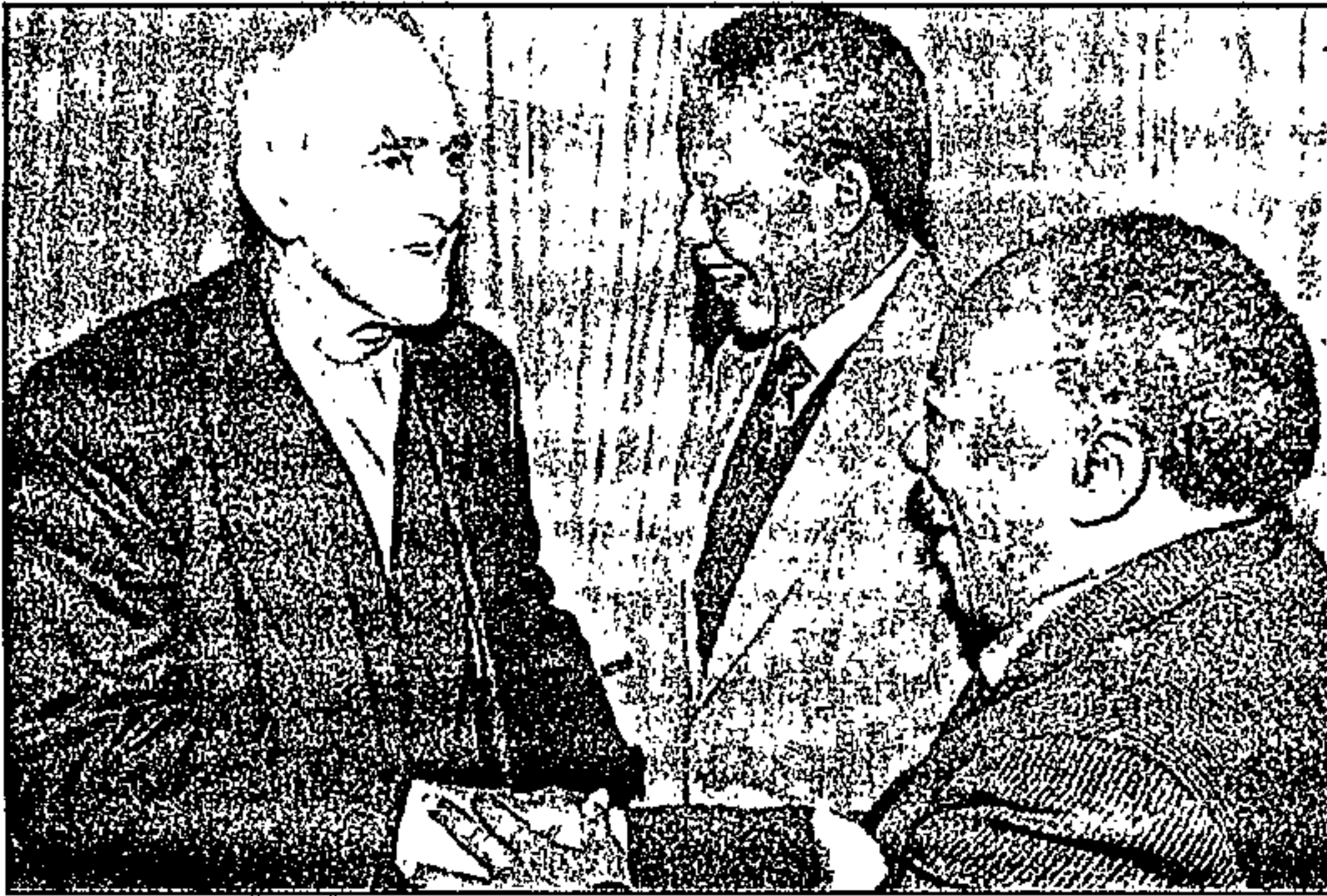
Huddleston is chairman of the London-based International Defence and Aid Fund for southern Africa (Idaf) which helped pay for the defence of political trialists in SA for 24 years.

The Idaf's banning by SA was lifted by President F W de Klerk last year. The organisation will fold this month.

Picture: Page 3

For peace 330





Anti-apartheid activist Father Trevor Huddleston (left) greets ANC leaders Nelson Mandela (centre) and Alfred Nzo yesterday at the start of a three-week visit to South Africa for the first time since he left 35 years ago.

## FW's son to wed girlfriend Erica

WILLEM de Klerk, younger son of the State President, is to marry Erica Adams in December.

By walking down the aisle together, the couple will shatter the pillar once held sacred by the architects of apartheid - the Mixed Marriages Acts.

Had this pillar still been in force today Mr FW de Klerk - the longest serving Cabinet member of the party which created, and repeatedly endorsed, the legislation - would have seen his son face a prison sentence.

The couple have told close friends in Cambridge they preferred and had planned a July wedding in England. They have been living together there for five months.

But the marriage was postponed at the request of both families. Apart from wanting the two to have more time before taking the final step, it was felt that a "quiet, family affair" would be im-

possible on Fleet Street's home turf.

"The chances of the entire De Klerk family slipping out of South Africa and arriving at Heathrow Airport unnoticed are virtually nil," said the friend.

The love affair, once it became public knowledge in January, temporarily ousted the Gulf war as a lead story in many newspapers.

### Trauma

It also caused trauma in the families of both De Klerk and Labour Party MP Deon Adams.

"De Klerk, during his official visit last month, asked to see 'Klein Willem' alone on a one-to-one basis. Adams had a similar meeting with his daughter," said the friend.

"The issues were thrashed out then and there."

Mr and Mrs de Klerk were aware

● To Page 2

# The people's friend back

TREVOR Huddleston, a turbulent anti-apartheid priest who left South Africa 35 years ago, yesterday returned to the country and immediately warned the time had not yet arrived to celebrate the demise of apartheid.

Anglican Archbishop Huddleston received a full welcome from senior African National Congress national executive committee members, including Mr Nel-

Sowetan Reporter and Sapa

son Mandela, Mr Walter Sisulu and Mr Alfred Nzo.

Addressing a Press conference at Jan Smuts Airport, Huddleston made it clear that this visit, his first to South Africa in 35 years, was not to celebrate the demise of apartheid.

"The time for any celebrations will be when a government democratically elected by all the people of South Africa assumes office.

"Rather, my sole purpose is to make whatever contribution I can to further the

● To Page 2

## Big ANC welcome for Huddleston

From Page 1

peace process so that we can achieve our goal - a genuine end to apartheid, the creation of a new South Africa as we envisaged with the adoption of the Freedom Charter and a united, non-racial South Africa," he said.

Huddleston is in the country for three weeks at the invitation of the ANC and will participate in the organisation's national conference in Durban between July 2 and 6.

"I am above all hopeful for the future. If we act together now in a spirit of unity and determination, we can ensure the success of the peace process and the day when a nonracial and democratic South Africa can take its rightful place in the international community," Huddleston, who is president of the Anti-Apartheid Movement said.

He first came to South Africa in 1943 and headed the Anglican Church's Sophiatown and Orlando parishes.

After a lengthy involvement with the ANC, he was awarded its highest honour in 1955 - "Isitwalandwe" - at the Congress of the People in Kliptown.

After numerous clashes with the authorities, he was recalled to Britain in 1956.

He is heading the AAM and has been the recipient of several other international awards in recognition of his commitment to eradicating apartheid.

Sowetan 24/6/91

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# Govt and UN set for deal on exiles

(330) CT 27/6/91

## Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The government and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) are poised to announce an agreement on the return of exiles in which a general amnesty will be granted to SA's estimated 40 000 returnees.

Although final agreement has not yet been reached on all the details, a UNHCR spokesman said yesterday that broad agreement had been reached during talks between the two parties in Cape Town last week.

The granting of a general amnesty, with the exclusion of serious common law offenders, and a process whereby each returnee would not have to list his offences

before returning, are believed to be the central components of the agreement.

The government has also agreed that UNHCR representatives will have full access to all exiles on their return. The issue of citizenship for returned exiles was discussed.

The granting of a general amnesty would break the impasse that has developed between government and the UNHCR and political groups and resolve one of the main obstacles to negotiations.

The National Co-ordination Committee for the Repatriation of SA Exiles (NCCR), which co-ordinates repatriation on behalf of a number of political groupings, last week said it would be forced to close down if agreement with the UNHCR could not be reached.

Although the final agreement is not ex-

pected to be announced for about a month, the UNHCR spokesman said "broad agreement was reached on a general amnesty" at the talks between government representatives and the UNHCR.

The spokesman said the UNHCR usually required some form of general amnesty and access to exiles once they had returned.

After last week's meeting the groups announced only that broad consensus had been reached and that the meeting was held in a friendly spirit.

It is believed that the draft agreement, to be discussed by the cabinet, provides for a general amnesty with the exception of serious common law offenders.

The SA government has the right to object to an exile's return and provision is made for an appeal procedure.

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All exiles to  
get amnesty  
soon, says UN

Although the final agreement is not expected to be announced for about a month, the UNHCR spokesman said "broad agreement was reached on a general amnesty"

Government comment was not forthcoming last night.



# PAC calls for overall amnesty

THE PAC, whose exiled members have refused to apply for indemnity, this week called on the Government to grant a general amnesty for all exiles.

"If this Government believes it perpetuated undemocratic and unjust laws in the past and it is sorry for what it did, then it must understand that our people left South Africa because of these Draconian laws," Dr Lerole Mabe, a member of the PAC's Repatriation Division,

*Sowetan 27/6/91*  
By MONK NKOMO

said yesterday.

The PAC, Mabe added, rejected the indemnity system applied by the Government and said the United Nations High Commission for Refugees had been seen internationally as the sole caretaker of refugees worldwide since its inception.

"South Africa is refusing to accede to this basic requirement and,

as a result, few exiles have returned home. Thousands are not coming back because there is no guarantee from the State that they are not going to be arrested or tried for political offences," said Mabe.

Only 1 500 out of 40 000 exiles had returned home, said Mabe.

He said: "This indemnity form is a confession of one's crimes and we believe that all exiles have a right to come back home unconditionally."

## SA exile starves to death

*Soweto 27/6/91*  
A SOWETO family heard about their exiled son's death in Ottawa, Canada - three days after he had been given a pauper's funeral.

Mr Leonard Sithole said they were told about their son Brian's death by relatives in Lesotho.

They were then contacted by United Nations officials on April 15, who told them he was buried on April 12.

Permission was granted to exhume the body and cremate it. Sithole returned with his son's ashes a week ago.

Brian will be buried at Avalon Cemetery on Saturday. The cortege will leave from 7218 Orlando West.



## Huddleston visits old 'Triomf' parish

ARCHBISHOP Trevor Huddleston yesterday returned to his old parish at Triomf and said the suburb should be renamed Sophiatown to honour the thousands of black people forcefully removed from the area 36 years ago.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement president, on his first visit to SA since he was recalled to Britain in 1956, said he found the changes "disconcerting".

Only his old church — then the Church of Christ the King and since renamed the Pinkster Protestant Kerk — was recognisable. Everything else had changed.

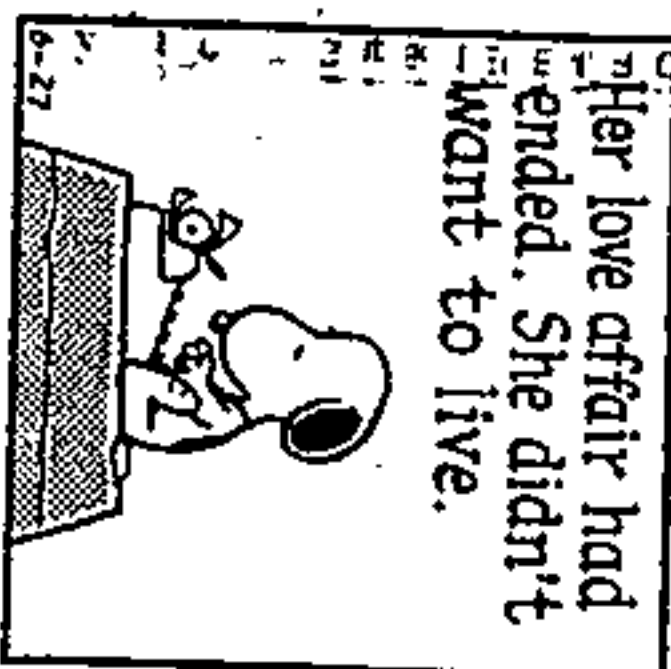
The removals convinced him apartheid was far worse than a political mistake — "this was a fundamental evil that could not be reformed, it had to be abolished" — and led to his commitment in the years that followed to the AAM.

He reaffirmed his support for the ANC stance that an interim government should be appointed "to set the tone for negotiations", otherwise SA would remain "stuck in this dangerous period of violence".

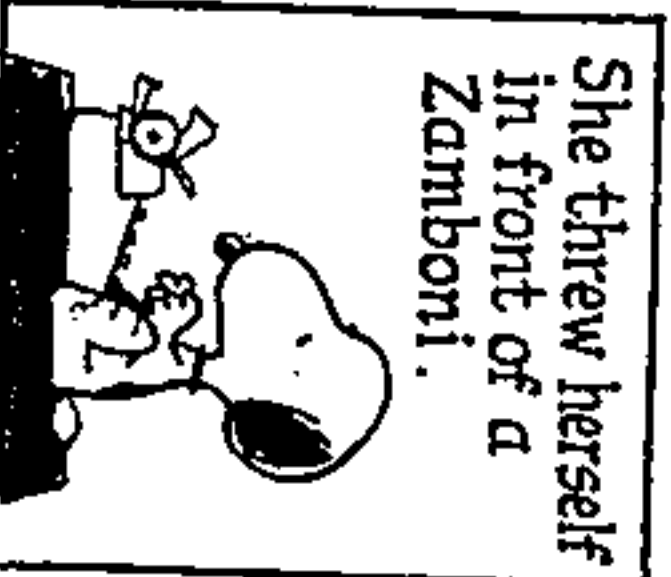
The ANC national conference in Durban next week held the promise of setting the peace process "back on track". — Sapa.

### PEANUTS

By Charles Schulz



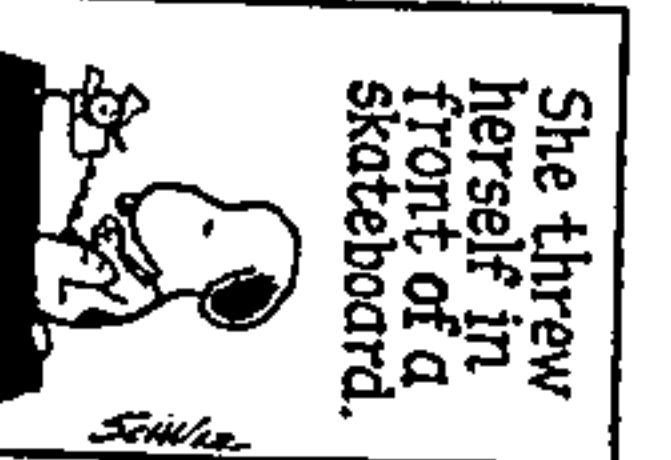
Her love affair had ended. She didn't want to live.



She threw herself in front of a Zamboni.



THAT'S THE DUMBEST THING I'VE EVER READ!



She threw herself in front of a skateboard.



Archbishop Trevor Huddleston returned to visit his old parish of Sophiatown yesterday. His church, the Church of Christ the King, has since become Triomf's Pinkster Protestant Kerk.

Picture: ROBERT BOTHA



# Rocky held at airport

By SEKOLA SELLO and Sapa

330

PETER "Rocky" Malebane-Metsing, alleged leader of an attempted coup in Bophuthatswana in 1988, was arrested on his arrival at Jan Smuts Airport on Saturday afternoon.

Malebane-Metsing was returning from Harare after four years in exile.

The alleged coup leader, who has been granted indemnity by the South African Government, was arrested by three South African Policemen immediately after he landed at the airport.

Reception committee representative Siphosibota said top-level negotiations were being held late on yesterday afternoon.

He said ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela had contacted Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok about the arrest.

He added that security personnel at the airport had confirmed that Malebane-Metsing had been taken to police headquarters at John Vorster Square in Johannesburg. *Clip 30/6/91*

Security personnel would not tell him if the exile had been led away by members of the SAP or by the Bophuthatswana security branch.

Lawyer Essop M Patel, instructed by Malebane-Metsing's attorney, said he would go to the police station to discover what had happened to the exile.

Malebane-Metsing, wearing a black suit and spectacles and clutching a briefcase, was spotted by supporters as he was led away by police.

The police were apparently taking Malebane-Metsing through unused areas of the airport in an attempt to avoid hundreds of people who had arrived to welcome him.

The alleged coup leader told the supporters who saw him: "They (the police) said they've charged me with treason and murder."

Supporters ran after the policemen and tried to wrestle Malebane-Metsing from them.

Prior to the drama, hundreds of supporters dressed in ANC colours formed a guard of honour at the airport's customs exit to await his arrival.

SAP liaison officer for the Witwatersrand, Capt Eugene Opperman, said yesterday a warrant had been issued by Johannesburg's senior magistrate.

Malebane-Metsing was to be held pending a hearing on whether he be extradited to Bophuthatswana, he said.

After the scuffle with police at the airport, confused supporters milled around attempting to find out what was happening.

Meanwhile, the eyes of the world are focused on the historic 48th congress of the ANC which opens at the University of Durban Westville on Tuesday.

Underlining the importance of this conference, regarded in some quarters as make or break for the organisation, will be the presence of hundreds of foreign dignitaries.

South Africa and the international community expect the ANC to come out of the five-day indaba with a new, dynamic leadership and a clear policy indicating the organisation's direction.

Most members of the current 35-member National Executive Committee (NEC) are expected to be ousted by a new generation of leaders nurtured in the protest days of the Mass Democratic Movement (MDM).

Only 10 men from the current NEC are expected

■ To Page 2

■ From Page 1

## Rocky arrested

to secure their seats. *Clip 30/6/91*

While Nelson Mandela will be confirmed as the organisation's new head and Walter Sisulu is punted as a certainty for the deputy presidency, it seems the rest of the field is still open and will be hotly contested among the home-grown leadership.

The election of new officials - especially the secretary general, assistant secretary general, treasurer general and 25-man National Working Committee (NWC) - will be a signpost of the organisation's new direction.

If members of the old guard dominate the NWC and the other top four positions - so far this seems unlikely - the ANC could be riven by division and this could adversely affect negotiations.

Rumours that Mandela is likely to use his stature to secure the election of his peers like the current secretary general, Alfred Nzo, have been dismissed as unfounded.

The old guard has been criticised for inefficiency and failing in the armed struggle, which was regarded as the principal weapon against Pretoria up to the time of the unbanning of the ANC and other organisations a year ago.

The MDM leadership is also considered more adept at negotiations than the current NEC which is made up of former exiles and Robben Islanders.

More reports P11





**Brutus ... wants his citizenship**

# Boycott Brutus is back!

CLP news 30/6/91.

330

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By **RODNEY MTSHAHO**

DENNIS Brutus, the original architect of the sports boycott against South Africa, arrived in the country yesterday saying he planned to demand his South African citizenship.

Brutus, 66, here on a month's visit, travels on a United Nations refugee passport.

"I leave at the end of July

and I plan a second visit. I'm going to fight for my citizenship, which I never relinquished," he said.

He wanted to return to live permanently in South Africa.

Brutus left on an exit visa in July 1966 after serving a term on Robben Island for his anti-apartheid sports activities.

He played a leading role in having South Africa suspended, and later expelled from,

the Olympic movement.

Brutus is presently lecturing at the University of Pittsburg in the United States.

He will visit family and friends here but will also take part in literary activities.

A patron of the SA Council on Sport, he is also expected to take part in the debate about the future of South African sport.

## UN, SA to agree on exiles?

LONDON. — The United Nations is close to agreement with South Africa over repatriating thousands of political exiles, UN High Commissioner for Refugees Ms Sadako Ogata said yesterday.

Ms Ogata said that a UNHCR working plan estimated there were about 40 000 South African exiles in neighbouring countries alone. The total figure worldwide could be much higher.

"If you look into those who are in Europe (and elsewhere in the world),

it might be very large," she said. "Between the South African government and ourselves we are almost at the point of reaching agreement on our assisting repatriation of political exiles."

Asked when she expected the South African government to approve the plan, Ms Ogata replied: "I've been waiting every day."

A UNHCR official said the programme for South Africa was estimated to cost about R116 million. — Sapa-Reuter

330 CT 3/7/91



## UN near deal on repatriating exiles

LONDON — The UN is close to agreement with SA over repatriating tens of thousands of political exiles, UN High Commissioner for Refugees Sadako Ogata said yesterday.

Ogata told a news conference that a UNHCR working plan estimated that there were about 40 000 SA exiles in neighbouring countries alone.

"If you look into those who are in Europe (and elsewhere in the world), it might be very large," she said.

"Between the SA government and ourselves we are almost at the point of reaching agreement on our assisting the repatriation of political exiles." *bloay 317191*

Asked when she expected the SA government to approve the plan, Ogata replied: "I've been waiting every day." *(238) (320)*

A UNHCR official said the programme for SA was estimated to cost about \$40m.

Ogata, who has been holding talks on refugee problems with British officials, said her office might also get involved in repatriating Angolan and Mozambican exiles. — Sapa-Reuter.

# Strain of exile, by Mrs Tambo

Sowetan 4/7/91

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ADELAIDE TAMBO

MRS Adelaide Tambo on Tuesday night gave outsiders a rare glimpse of the strain of 30 years in exile.

Mrs Tambo briefly addressed foreign guests at an informal reception in Durban to thank foreign countries for their support of the ANC during three decades of banning in South Africa.

She said she had been married to Mr Oliver Tambo for 34 years but from 1961 to 1988 she had seen her husband for four days a year only while he had been based in Africa and she had been living in Britain.

"The climate was cold, while the people were warm," she said.

Although most countries did not have a traditional African way of life, which she had missed, they had steadfastly supported the "extended" Tambo family and the ANC.

"You were there to give us moral support, to help us with our revolutionary struggle and to make life tolerable.

"Thank you for making it possible for my husband to carry on for 30 years while other leaders were in jail."

- Political Staff.



## ANC CONFERENCE

# 'Spies to return once Govt, UNHCR agree'

Star 4/7/91.

By Esmaré  
van der Merwe  
Political Reporter

330

DURBAN — About 120 released South African spies in ANC settlements would be returned once an agreement had been reached between the Government and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the ANC's deputy head of international relations, Stanley Mabizela, told The Star yesterday.

Mr Mabizela said the agents had been trans-

ferred from ANC camps in Uganda and Angola to settlements at Mazimbu and Dakawa in Tanzania.

Money had been donated for repatriation, and the ANC was prepared to foot the bill for the return of the spies.

"The only thing holding up their return are the complications between the Government and the UNHCR," he said.

The decision to release the agents had been taken by the ANC's national leadership in March in view of the ANC-Government agreement on the release of political prisoners and

the return of exiles.

Mr Mabizela denied that ANC dissidents had been jailed and tortured but said "third-degree measures" — including torture — had been used to extract information from the agents.

"In terms of military discipline, these agents should have been lined up against a wall and shot, but president Oliver Tambo would not allow this because they were victims of apartheid.

"Many of them have been rehabilitated, including one who is currently completing his fifth year of medical studies under the auspices of the ANC," he said.

## Unused school for exiled children

PRETORIA. — Hillview School in Pretoria is to be used as transit accommodation for children of ANC cadres returning from Tanzania.

A statement issued by the Department of Home Affairs in Pretoria confirmed that the unused campus in Du Toit Street, near the eastern end of Boom Street, would be used.

According to the statement the government "is currently giving specific attention to the return of a number of children of all ages from the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in Tanzania.

"The children attending the school and who have a legitimate claim to South African citi-

zenship should be given the opportunity to take their rightful place in South African society.

"After examination of possible premises it was jointly decided that the unused campus of Hillview School would provide suitable facilities for temporary accommodation and education of the children. They will later be placed in schools in the areas in which they will be resettled."

Reports, confirmed by other sources, said about 700 children would be accommodated at the old Hillview school until March next year. — Weekend Argus Correspondent.

530  
Arg 6/7/91



# Visiting exile hits out at sports bodies

(336)  
9/7/91

By MICHAEL MORRIS  
Political Correspondent

POET and anti-apartheid sports activist Professor Dennis Brutus, on a brief visit to Cape Town, stepped straight into the fray over attempts to get South Africa back into world sport, saying the process had been embarked upon with "unseemly haste".

"I have said so before, and I will say again that there is something very troubling about the haste to try to gate-crash international sport without proper conditions being met," he told journalists soon after his arrival at D F Malan Airport.

While acknowledging that in view of his absence from the country for some time his capacity to make a contribution to change in sport was limited, he recognised that he had come at a time "when there have been certain crucial events in the area of sport".

Events had "developed rapidly", he said, but, in his view, with "unseemly haste".

He would be happy to serve the sporting fraternity again, but only if he was elected to do so.

The 66-year-old former teacher and one-time Robben Island prisoner — now a professor of African literature at the University of Pittsburgh — was as blunt in his assessment of political change in South Africa.

"I have come in quietly, deliberately, because I do not see myself returning as an exile to a free country," he said. He was forced into exile in 1966.

"South Africa is not yet free and I do not want to be part of any deception that suggests it is free," he said.

There was still much to be done before the country could be said to be free.



Picture: WILLIE de KLERK, The Argus.

**VISITING HOME:** Exiled poet and sports activist Dennis Brutus, now a professor of African literature at the University of Pittsburgh, is welcomed on his arrival at D F Malan Airport for a short visit. He went into exile in 1966.

"Also, I have come in on a visitor's visa, for I do not yet have full South African citizenship."

The government had granted him a two-month visa which expired on July 30. He had arrived in South Africa on June 30 and therefore had only a month to visit South Africa.

His wife, May, who he married in his home town of Port Elizabeth in 1950, was still having difficulty getting a visitor's permit because of her association with the International Defence and Aid Fund.

Professor Brutus actually visited Cape Town last week for a writers' conference held by the Congress of South African Writers (Cosaw) and then visited Johannesburg and Durban before returning to Cape Town yesterday.

He was welcomed by the Dennis Brutus Welcoming Committee, comprising mostly members of the Metal and Electrical Workers Union of South Africa.

Speaking at an informal news conference at the airport, Professor Brutus said he rejected the label "coloured" and "resented the partial franchise" accorded to coloured people.

"I will not be satisfied until all people can vote."

The question of whether the country would be free thereafter would depend to a large extent on the exercise of the full franchise.

He said that while he did not regard his visit to Cape Town as having a political function, he would have talks with "people in sport, education and politics".

He had made no decision on eventually settling in South Africa.

"It is important to establish that I have a right to be in my country. I may choose not to settle here. That is a private decision."

## Police warn BVB over ANC children

By Helen Grangster  
Pretoria Bureau 9/7/91

Police have warned that action will be taken against the Boere Vryheidsbeweging (BVB) should it carry out threats of violence to prevent children of ANC cadres from being accommodated at Pretoria's old Hillview school.

BVB chief secretary Jan Groenewald yesterday said the decision to make the school available to the ANC was an "act of deliberate encroachment and occupa-

tion of historical Boer territory" and called on the Government to revoke the decision "in the interests of stability, order and peace".

Ministry of Law and Order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said police would not allow anyone to take the law into his own hands.

The Government plans to temporarily accommodate about 700 children of ANC exiles returning from Tanzania. It is understood the children are at present being inoculated before leaving for South Africa.



## British to aid return of exiles

320  
Skw 9/7/91

Britain has earmarked £1 million (about R4,6 million) to support the return of South African exiles, British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd told President de Klerk and Nelson Mandela yesterday.

He said in a statement released by the British Embassy that £500 000 (about R2,3 million) was for projects to support the reception and resettlement of returning exiles.

The rest was earmarked as a contribution to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees' costs in bringing the exiles home.

Mr Hurd told Mr Mandela and Mr de Klerk that he saw the return of exiles as a vital part of building the new South Africa.

Giving exiles the opportunity to return would help prepare the way for negotiations on a new constitution.

The £1 million contribution demonstrated Britain's practical commitment towards helping South Africans achieve a political settlement. — Sapa.

# Give exiles clean sheet, says PAC

Staff Reporter 10/7/91

If the Government believed that some of the laws it put on the statute books were unjust, then it must also understand that people left the country to go into exile precisely because of those laws, Dr Lerole Mabe, head of the repatriation division of the Pan Africanist Congress, said this week.

## Confession

He was reacting to Government claims that the number of exiles had been inflated and that few exiles were returning despite more having been granted indemnity.

"Few have returned, because only a few have been granted indemnity. The indemnity form is a confession of crimes.

"The PAC demands a comprehensive general amnesty because our people left the country because of the Government's draconian laws," Dr Mabe said.

He accused the Government of obstructing the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) from taking part in the repatriation process, which seeks the return of all exiles "with safety and dignity".

"As long as there is no general amnesty, we will have cases like that of Rocky Malebane-Metsing. Who will now trust the Government and return?"

"There is basically no protection for the exiles if there is no comprehensive amnesty and no physical presence of the UNHCR, and that is why the exiles are unwilling to return.

"The position of the PAC, the UNHCR and the international community is the same. The Government caused the exodus of our people, and now that it has finally realised the error of its actions it should not obstruct the return of exiles."



## Koka to return <sup>330</sup>

EXILED, veteran trade unionist Mr Drake Koka returns to the country today after spending 15 years in exile.

Koka was the first general secretary of the Black Allied Workers Union, which still regards him as its leader. He held a similar position in the Black Peoples Convention.

Koka played a major role during the June 16 1976 students uprisings and spent nine months in jail under the Terrorism Act. *Southern 12/7/91*

He was also banned and prohibited from entering publishing premises, courts, churches, factories or attending social, political and trade union activities.

EDUCATION

# Somafco pupils wait to come home

**H**IGH-LEVEL negotiations between government and the African National Congress are continuing over resettlement from the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College (Somafco) in Tanzania, while hundreds of pupils there eagerly await the next plane to South Africa.

ANC sources confirmed this week that the empty Hillview School, close to the centre of Pretoria, had been secured for the more than 600 students until March next year, amid right-wing protests. But, they said, the school was not entirely suitable because it had no dormitory facilities, and government was bickering over how much to contribute towards the pupils' return. "We can say categorically that the ANC has no money to contribute to airfares," a source said.

"The government owes it to everybody to foot the bill. After all, it is only because of them that these people left the country."

Somafco — which has pre-primary, primary and high school components — was established in 1979 to provide education for pupils forced by violence and repression to flee South Africa. The college was closed at the end of last month after pupils wrote mid-year exams.

An unusual school in Tanzania for South African refugees has recently closed. Pupils wait while the government and the African National Congress haggle over how to repatriate them.

By PORTIA MAURICE

Education at Somafco was of a fairly unique nature and, from all accounts, its pupils would find it difficult to adjust to conventional South African schooling.

They prepared for five 'O' level subjects, with English and mathematics as compulsory subjects learnt in secluded and peaceful conditions and the college was well-equipped with a library, science and biology laboratories and audio-visual equipment. Their teachers were either locally recruited Tanzanians or South African exiles, and most primary school pupils speak "Swazulu" — a combination of Swahili and Zulu.

An early May assessment of the pupils' educational needs — commissioned by the education task force of the National Co-ordinating Committee for Repatriation (NCCR) — says at least half of them would not cope with the demands of equivalent private school levels in South Africa. The re-

port stresses though that a very strong culture of learning exists at Somafco.

The report, say ANC sources, has been "distorted" by government officials to cast aspersions on the quality of education offered at Somafco and undermine its efforts. "They say we are always fighting for a better education system, but look at the school we had — pupils won't even fit into DET education."

But, the sources say, the report must be tempered by its context. The academic testing done was measured according to the standards of private schools like St Barnabas and Sacred Heart, the assessors were unfamiliar with the pupils, and spent only three days on their task.

"Most of the pupils who arrived had been messed up by Bantu Education, and we had to try and bridge all those years of academic waste," said the source. Ninety percent of pupils, he said, had to be put in lower standards when they arrived for assessment at the education orientation centre. So, for example, at Somafco there were 25-year-olds in the Form 2 class.

"The maturity and high levels of motivation of these pupils suggests they would make better use of a more informal adult-oriented type of preparation for school-leaving certification," says

the report.

"They have been treated largely as adults and would be ill-prepared for the authoritarian form of education in most South African schools."

A government/ANC delegation visited the school yesterday and a South African team — including social workers from both sides — is due to fly out to Tanzania to assess the situation. No fixed date has been set for the relocation, although two special jumbo jets have been arranged to fetch the pupils.

Disputes over funding for the returning pupils could be speedily resolved if the United Nations were to get involved, but its participation is hindered by government refusal to grant a general amnesty to political prisoners.

According to the ANC, administration at Hillview will be a joint affair, but it will determine syllabi and staffing. Good teachers with community concerns have been asked to avail their services.

The ANC is adamant though that the school not be regarded as divorced from the education crisis.

"These pupils need reorientation and special attention, but not at the expense of the education crisis," the spokesman said.

Government comment could not be obtained at the time of going to press.



# ANC firm on plan to occupy school

ARG 13/7/91

## PHIL MOLEFE

Weekend Argus Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG.** — As tension mounts over the forthcoming mass takeover of empty white schools in the PWV area, the ANC said it was going ahead with plans to occupy Hillview High School in Pretoria, in spite of right-wing threats of violence.

PWV region ANC spokesman Mr Ronnie Mamoepe said yesterday it was ridiculous to allow overcrowding to continue in township schools, while facilities in white suburbs were under-utilised or not used at all.

Plans to use the old Pretoria school as temporary accommodation for children of ANC cadres returning from Tanzania come in the wake of a vigorous campaign by the National Education Co-ordinating Committee (Southern Transvaal region) to force-fully move black pupils to unused white schools, in spite of government opposition and fears of rightwing backlash.

The government announced last week that a large group of ANC ex-

the would temporarily be resettled at the school until more permanent arrangements could be made.

The Department of Home Affairs said about 700 children of the returnees will be temporarily accommodated at the school before being transferred to other schools.

The decision to allocate the school to the ANC and the NECC's intention, on the other hand, to take over white schools have once more put the issue of the utilisation of apartheid's "white elephants" under the spotlight.

While the State had made a voluntary move to allocate the unused Pretoria school to the ANC, it still has to face, on one hand, angry rightwingers who object to the proposed transfer as well as NECC structures, who demand all schools to be opened to all races, on the other.

The Boere-Vryheidsheweging (BVB) said this week it would resist attempts by the government to give away the school to the ANC, while the NECC region reaffirmed its plans to occupy all unused white schools.

BVB chief secretary Jan Groenewald said in a statement the decision to make the school available to the ANC was an "act of deliberate encroachment and occupation of his-

torical Boer territory".

"The ANC school is an object of revision and will from its inception be a target of Boer resistance," Mr Groenewald said.

He called on the government to revoke the decision "in the interests of stability, order and peace".

Conservative Party spokesman on education Daan van der Merwe also criticised the plan.

Ministry of Law and Order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said the police would not allow anybody to take the law into their own hands.

He said the time for violence in South Africa was over and threats would solve nothing.

"Police will do everything necessary to protect the rights of individuals which might be threatened in this situation," Captain Kotze said.

In a statement yesterday, the ANC said it took the BVB threat very seriously.

The movement's spokesman, Mr Carl Niehaus, said the threat was based on naked racism and intolerance.

"All South Africans must reject this kind of behaviour and work for a

truly democratic and non-racial South Africa.

"We call on the South African Police to investigate these threats and incitement to racial hatred and violence and take appropriate steps against the BVB in order to ensure the safety of our children," Mr Niehaus said.

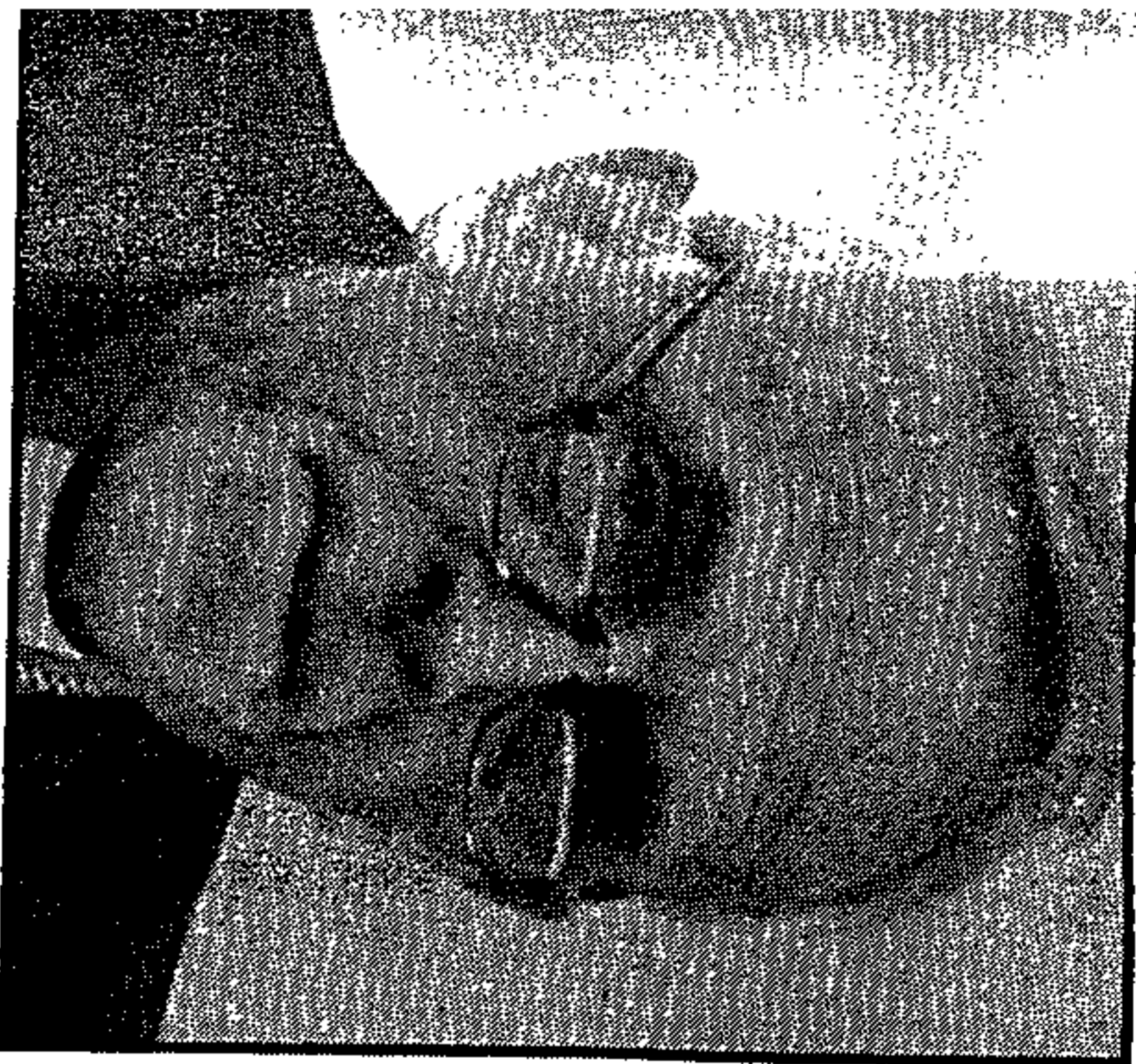
He said the ANC was deeply concerned about overcrowding and poor facilities in black schools.

"While many black children are struggling to get an education under these conditions, there are many so called white schools that are only half full and under-utilised.

"Our demand is that if the government is really serious about moving away from apartheid or segregated education, including the need for 80 percent of white parents to vote in favour of opening a school to all races, they should allow an equal and free education system that will be open to all in our country," Mr Niehaus said.

He said the ANC supported the demand for the immediate utilisation of unused schools and commended the attempt by Alexandra pupils to occupy Orange Grove school.





**MIXED FEELINGS . . . Archbishop Trevor Huddleston says much still needs to be done in SA.**

# Huddleston warns of tough times

By SEKOLA SELLO

14/7/91

THE president of Britain's Anti Apartheid Movement, Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, jets out of South Africa today after a three-week visit.

He leaves with mixed feelings and warned tough times lay ahead for the country. The end of statutory discrimination took "the people out of Egypt (legislative bondage) but are now in a desert (another form of bondage)", he said.

Huddleston acknowledged moves by State President FW de Klerk to end statutory discrimination. Although he said he was pleased with the changes he had seen, it would be wrong to say

apartheid was dead.

Before apartheid could be pronounced dead, there had to be a democratic and representative constitution, an interim government, and free and fair elections.

Huddleston said if these conditions were met then apartheid would be dead, although the legacy and pain would last many years before they were eradicated.

Giving his impressions of the country he was forced to leave 36 years ago, he said in most cases conditions had worsened. He cited squalid conditions at squatter camps he had visited.

"What I saw of one squatter camp in Cape Town were the most appalling

living conditions," he said.

He also visited a school in Alexandria and township near Johannesburg which he had known before he was forced to leave the country.

"The school was more dilapidated than it was when I arrived in this country for the first time in 1943."

After seeing the squalor of the school toilets, the overcrowding and shortage of teachers, he was convinced the Anglican Church took the right decision in closing down their schools when the government introduced Bantu Education.

During his stay, Huddleston also visited Sophiatown, now called Triomf which he called "that disgusting

name". He preached at Regina Mundi, Sand, revisited Rosettenville where he first met Oliver Tambo.

After leaving the country 36 years ago, Huddleston returned to Britain where he launched the AAM to highlight the plight of the victims of apartheid and also isolate South Africa. He said if there was a democratic and non-racial constitution, he would seriously consider returning to settle in South Africa.

Huddleston was a delegate to the ANC conference in Durban last week, which he described as the "most impressive event . . . tremendous experience and unique conference since the congress of the people in 1955".

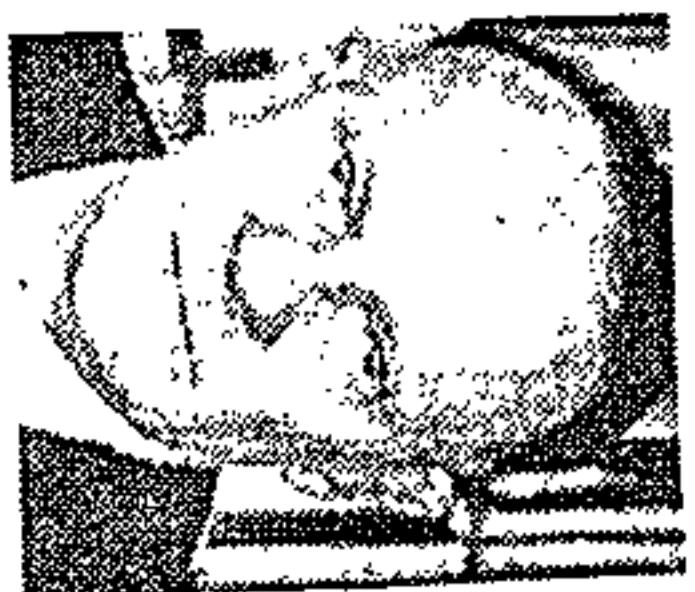


School bombing: 'Highest priority' for safety of ANC pupils

# They are our children...

330  
15/12/91

16/12/91  
15/12/91



Mr Robert  
van Tonder

P.T.O.

ARGUS  
15/7/91

## Propaganda

"The problem of the right-wing is the problem of the government, which has, through its propaganda, produced this type of person."

Boerestaat Party leader Mr Robert van Tonder said the blast was a message to both the National Party and the ANC that the "Boers" would not allow their land to be handed to other people without striking a blow.

He said these people had no claim to live in the Boerestaat.

Mr Van Tonder said the government could be glad the school was not flattened.

Large sections of the school are still usable but it is not certain whether the government and the ANC will still use it to house the children.

Captain Craig Kotze of the ministry of Law and Order said this type of action had no place in the new South Africa.

Captain Kotze said police would "hunt those terrorists responsible relentlessly, as we have done in the past".

## The Argus Correspondent and Sapa

PRETORIA. — The safety of 700 exile children returning from an ANC school in Tanzania was the government's highest priority, the Minister of National Health, Dr Rina Venter, said today.

Reacting to the weekend blast at Hillview High School in central Pretoria, where the children were initially to be housed, she said they would definitely be accommodated.

"We will solve this very difficult problem — they are our children," she said.

Dr Venter said she would have a full report today on the extent of the damage caused by the explosion and would pursue the matter of where to place the children with interested parties, including the ANC.

She noted that their placement at Hillview had not been finalised. "There were requests from the ANC that they should go elsewhere. We were looking at that."

## Full investigation

Police have launched a full-scale investigation into the huge blast which ripped through the old Hillview High School premises early yesterday morning, causing damage estimated at R800 000.

The blast, which all but demolished the main building of the school and left glass and rubble strewn over a 50 m radius, occurred at 1.50 am yesterday.

Early estimates by police showed the bomb to have weighed at least 20 kg.

Officials from the Department of Local Government and Housing said the building would be examined today to determine the extent of the damage before a decision would be made on its future.

The department said a private security firm had been hired to guard the building while renovations were in progress.

Northern Transvaal police liaison officer Lieutenant Jan Crouse said police were still busy with the investigation "which could take some time".

"Forensic tests will be done to determine what kind of explosives were used. No arrests have been made," he added.

Two guards on duty at the school on Saturday night said they heard and saw nothing until the explosion.

While no-one has claimed responsibility for a blast, the ANC blamed right-wing radicals following last week's threat of "Boer resistance" by the Boere-Vryheidsbeweging.

BVB chairman Professor Alkmaar Swart said the movement had "nothing" to do with the incident.

"We maintain the viewpoint that the government committed a callous deed by awarding the school to anti-Christian revolutionaries through which it provoked resistance," he said.

ANC spokesman for the PWV region Mr Ronnie Mamoepa said this type of act was designed to destabilise the plan to take over the school.

Mr Mamoepa blamed the government for rightwing action.





Trade unionist Mr Drake Koka (in the middle, with his fist raised) with supporters soon after he landed at Jan Smuts Airport after spending 15 years in exile. Pic: PAT SEBOKO.

## Exiled trade unionist returns

By ISAAC MOLEDI

EXILED trade unionist Mr Drake Koka returned to the country on Friday determined to continue the struggle after spending 15 years in exile. *Sowetan 15/7/91*

Speaking to jubilant members of the Black Allied Workers Union (Bawu) - which he founded - at Jan Smuts Airport, Koka praised South African workers and said they had continued conducting their struggle under arduous and adverse conditions of apartheid rule.

Koka was the first general secretary of both BAWU and the Black Peoples Convention.

Koka said he was more determined to continue struggling with the people. He reassured them that victory was certain. "We shall win," he said.

The current general secretary of BAWU, Mr Bheki Khumalo, told *Sowetan* that the organisation's 21-member executive was due to meet in Johannesburg this weekend, to finalise the role their former secretary general would play now that he had finally come back to the country.

Khumalo said BAWU still regarded the veteran trade unionist as their leader and the post for secretary general was vacant for a long time after he left the country.

# Bomb wrecks school for ANC children

A POWERFUL bomb yesterday devastated a Pretoria high school which was earmarked for occupation by the children of ANC exiles.

Police said the bomb at Hillview High School near the Pretoria city centre caused R800 000 damage.

It was not known yesterday who was responsible for the 2am blast which wrecked most of the school. Police refused to be drawn on speculation that the bomb was placed by a right-wing organisation as a protest against plans to accommodate the ANC children there.

A Boere Vryheidsbeweging spokesman warned last week it would not allow the

school, situated "inside the borders of the Boere Volkstaat", to be used by black children, and that it would become "a target of Boer resistance".

Hillview High was abandoned about 10 years ago when a new and bigger school was built 5km away.

The empty school is situated close to a minibus taxi rank and the Pretoria Zoo. It was due to have been handed to government today as contractors had just completed renovation work.

SAP liaison officer Lt Jan Crouse said police estimated the bomb to have contained about 25kg of explosive. He said police had opened a terrorism docket.

He said the school had been damaged extensively and it was uncertain whether it could still be used for teaching.

Crouse said no one had claimed responsibility for the explosion. Two security guards had been on the scene at the time of the blast but had not seen anything suspicious. No one had been injured.

According to recent reports, the ANC had negotiated with government to accommodate 700 children affected by the clo-

□ To Page 2

VERA VON LIERES

● Picture: Page 2

## Bomb

sure of the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in Tanzania.

Nearby residents said the administrative section of the building, which included a number of classrooms, was so badly damaged that police warned bystanders it could collapse. An adjacent classroom block did not suffer any structural damage, although scores of windows were blown out.

A Department of Education and Train-

ing spokesman yesterday confirmed government had held talks with the ANC on Hillview but was unable to confirm that it had been taken over by the (white) Education and Culture Department. Education and Culture spokesmen were not available for comment yesterday.

The ANC reportedly accepted government's offer of Hillview after discussing several other proposals, including a site at Stilfontein in the western Transvaal.

□ From Page 1



# ANC 350 exiles need amnesty

LUSAKA — ANC exiles here are frustrated by the government's delay in granting an amnesty which would facilitate their return home.

South Africa and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said 10 days ago that they were close to a breakthrough.

However, ANC repatriation officer Mr. Hein Grosskopf said yesterday: "I will believe it when I see it."

He said a general amnesty was imperative to secure UN involvement in the repatriation.

Mr Grosskopf said only about 50 exiles a month were leaving Lusaka when relatives sent air tickets, "but this is in trickles and at this rate it could take four years for more than 3 000 exiles to return home".

Those going back individually were doing so at their own risk, because their legal status was not clear if they committed actions in which people had been injured or killed. — Sapa

Thursday, July 16 1991

# Bombing delays orphans' return

From PATRICK COLLINGS

JOHANNESBURG. — The ANC yesterday announced it was delaying the return of exiled children, after a Pretoria high school earmarked for their occupation was devastated by a powerful bomb on Sunday.

Spokesman Mr Carl Niehaus said the children from the ANC-run Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in Tanzania would not be flying to South Africa until his organisation had assessed the situation following the blast.

Late yesterday government departments involved in the repatriation of exiles were locked in discussion to determine whether the school, Hillview High School, could

still be used to house the estimated 400 to 700 children.

The bomb, situated next to a row of first-floor classrooms, exploded at 1.50am on Sunday, causing damage estimated at R800 000.

National Health and Population Development Minister Dr Rina Venter said the children, many of them orphans, would definitely be accommodated.

A spokesman for her department said alternative accommodation existed, but because of the "sensitive nature of the issue" its location was not being revealed.

Right-wing organisations have denied responsibility for the explosion, but said it was the direct result of the government's

decision to house the children in a traditionally white area.

Orde Boerevolk leader Mr Nic Strydom said the destruction of the school could have been expected, as many people in Pretoria were "particularly hurt" that the school had been earmarked for future use by the children of ANC exiles.

The AWB described the bombing as "part of the boer freedom struggle due to the conditions being created by the government".

Police are still trying to determine what explosives were used, but investigations are being hampered by the fact that parts of the school are still unsafe.



# We will house exiles despite blast — Govt

Staff Reporters

The Government is adamant that the bombing of the Hillview High School in Pretoria will not stop it from providing for the 700 children of ANC exiles who were to have been housed there.

National Health Minister Dr Rina Venter yesterday said the safety of the children was the Government's highest priority.

The children would definitely be accommodated. "We will solve this very difficult problem; they are our children."

Dr Venter said she would receive a full report on the extent of the damage and would pursue the matter of where to place the children with interested parties, including the ANC.

She noted that their placement at Hillview had not been finalised.

"There were requests from the ANC that they should go elsewhere, and we were looking into that."

Sources in the departments of Health and of Development Aid confirmed that alternative venues of accommodation were being looked at.

Meanwhile, the ANC has condemned the Government for its "unco-operative" attitude towards the provision of accommodation for the children.

ANC education spokesman

Caleb Bush yesterday said plans to repatriate the 700 children had been completely disrupted by the blast and that the Government had provided no suitable alternatives.

"How can we place these children in conservative areas?" asked Mr Bush.

He also accused the Government of leaking the information about Hillview High School to the press, which resulted in a political storm involving right-wing organisations.

"Considering all the threats made following the lead, the police should have been alert and ready for the eventuality of a bomb," said Mr Bush.

## Threatened

The exiled children were supposed to arrive in South Africa from Tanzania at the end of the month, but these plans were now in disarray.

Three right-wing organisations yesterday denied responsibility for the explosion at the school in Boom Street, which caused damage estimated at R800 000.

Last week the Boere Vryheidsbeweging (BVB) threatened that action would be taken if the school were used to house ANC children.

The BVB later clarified its statement by saying it would seek an interview with the Government before deciding on what action to take.

BVB chairman Professor Alkmaar Swart yesterday said the movement had nothing to do with the incident.

"We maintain the viewpoint that the Government provoked resistance by awarding the school to anti-Christian revolutionaries," he said.

Boerestaat Party leader Robert van Tonder said his party also denied responsibility for the blast.

"The National Party Government has committed a deed of excessive defiance and provocation by allocating a school to 'andersvolkiges' (people of other nations) in the heart of the Boerestaat and Paul Kruger's Boer capital."

In a strongly worded statement Mr van Tonder said the blast was a message to the NP and the Government that the "Boere" would not give up their land without a fight.

Orde Boerevolk leader Nic Strydom said his organisation was not responsible for the blast although the destruction of the school should have been expected.

"Many people in Pretoria were particularly hurt by the fact that this school in the Boer heartland had been earmarked for future use by children of returning ANC exiles," he said.

Police are still conducting a forensic investigation into the bombing and will report back later in the week. No arrests have been made.

# New plans over bombed school

THE extent of damage to the old Hillview High School at the weekend may force the African National Congress to look for alternative accommodation for children of returning exiles later this month.

Reacting to the bombing of the school, ANC spokesman Mr Carl Niehaus said it would not be possible to use the building "in the foreseeable future". The organisation was still assessing its position.

However, we are expressing our outrage at the bombing. We call on everyone in South Africa to stop this kind of behaviour and that the perpetrators be brought to book.

"We also hope that the SAP will act swiftly to bring those responsible to book," he said.

Colonel Frank Alton, Press liaison officer for the Northern Transvaal police, said yesterday no one had been arrested in connection with the inci-

dent. Forensic experts were still conducting tests.

Sapa reports that the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging's Mr Piet "Skiet" Rudolph yesterday said the bombing did not come as a surprise to him.

"If the Government continues on this path, we will be heading for such chaos, disaster and a civil war which will make the French and Russian revolutions look like a Sunday school picnic."



... politician Helen Suzman, ANC Women's League president and deputy president Getrude Shope and Albertina Sisulu and National Health Minister Rina Venter.

... was in SA to study the role of women after apartheid and it would talk to a broad spectrum of women to find out what assistance Germans could offer. — Sapa.

# Bombing sets back plan to bring children to SA

61 Day

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TANIA LEVY

THE bombing of Pretoria's Hillview High School at the weekend had set back the ANC's plans to transfer hundreds of school-children from Tanzania to SA, ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said yesterday.

The renovated school — due to be handed to the ANC yesterday — was wrecked by a massive bomb early on Sunday.

The ANC had planned to use it to accommodate children from Tanzania's Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College which is scheduled to close soon.

The fact that people could destroy an institution earmarked for children boded ill for SA's future, she said.

The ANC had assumed the security police would have taken steps to protect the buildings as they had been present at a meeting on Friday where the imminent handover of the school had been discussed.

Government had agreed to allow the ANC to use the school until next March.

SAP Northern Transvaal liaison officer Major Willie Vlotman said police had

made no progress in their investigation. He said nobody had claimed responsibility for the blast.

The Boere Vryheidsbeweging (BVB) warned last week it would not allow black children to use the school which would become a "target of Boer resistance".

The BVB was among right-wing organisations which yesterday denied responsibility for the explosion.

But the CP said the explosion was the direct result of government's decision to use it to accommodate hundreds of ANC members in a traditionally white area.

Government had to accept that such actions were seen as seriously provocative, CP deputy leader Ferdie Hartzenberg said.

A National Health Department spokesman said Minister Rina Venter would not comment on the school's future until the matter had been discussed with the ANC.

● Comment: Page 10

Chowdown

# Pretoria 'is frustrating SA exiles'

Sowetan 16/7/91.

330

LUSAKA - South African exiles in Lusaka are frustrated by the Pretoria's delay in granting them total indemnity, which would facilitate their return home.

South Africa and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees said 10 days ago they were close to a breakthrough.

However, African National Congress repatriation officer Mr. Hein Grosskopf said here yesterday: "I will believe it when I see it."

## Amnesty

He added: "General amnesty is imperative if we are to be actively involved in repatriating thousands of ANC exiles."

Grosskopf was, however, optimistic that the

problem would be resolved, saying President F W de Klerk would like to sustain the good image he had built for himself.

"Nevertheless, De Klerk must match his words with action or else be exposed as acting in bad faith."

## Trickles

Grosskopf said only about 50 exiles a month were leaving Lusaka when relatives sent air tickets, "but this is in trickles and at this rate it could take four years for more than 3 000 exiles to return home".

He explained that even those going back as individuals were doing so at their own risk.

"The legal status is not clear because they would be prosecuted if they committed offences in which people were ei-

ther injured or killed. There is no legal guarantee."

Grosskopf concluded: "De Klerk should grant us general amnesty . . . after all we are all South Africans and would like to start afresh. Many exiles are depressed and frustrated at this delay by the Government." - Sapa



FW DE KLERK - must match words and action.



Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — When the children of ANC exiles finally leave Tanzania and return to South Africa, they will be leaving behind a hi-tech school which rivals the best this country has to offer.

The return of the first batch of children, an estimated 400 to 700 primary school children, has been indefinitely delayed after a powerful bomb devastated the former white Pretoria school earmarked for their occupation.

Police are investigating an anonymous telephone call to a Johannesburg newspaper claiming that the bomb, which caused damage estimated at R800 000, was planted by the Wit Republikeinse Leer.

### Assessing damage

Little is known of this organisation, which claims its members are trained by the Irish Republic Army, and is connected to the equally mysterious Wit Wolwe.

Law and Order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze yesterday said detectives "are definitely taking a very close look at the origin of this organisation and if it actually exists or might just be a hoax".

The government is at present

# ANC's college offered high-tech education

assessing the damage caused by the bomb, and has indicated that alternative accommodation exists if the damaged school, Hillview High School, is no longer capable of housing the children.

The children, many of them orphans, are at present housed at the ANC-run Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College (Somafo). Established at Mazimbu in Tanzania in 1979, the college was named after an ANC member hanged for his involvement in the June 1977 grenade attack in Goch Street, Johannesburg, which left two dead.

The school offers its pupils, believed to number in the thousands, a computer-assisted education and access to well-

equipped laboratories. Many of those who perform well in their final exams are sent to foreign universities.

Many of the school's teachers are volunteers from Europe. They care for and tutor the children from the age of three, when they enter the school's kindergarten section, until they matriculate.

The children, all of whom stay in dormitories, receive instruction in English.

ANC spokesman Mr Carl Niehaus yesterday said his organisation would leave the hi-tech teaching aids behind, as the school would probably be used as a centre for adult education.

### Standards

A number of the school's teachers who are South African citizens would also be returning to assist with local education, he said.

Mr Niehaus said the ANC intended maintaining the teaching standards of Somafo in South Africa.

The children — many of them orphans — were originally meant to be housed at Hillview High School, which has stood empty in downtown Pretoria for a number of years, before being settled in communities elsewhere.

his clients illegal.

## ANC children's return delayed

THE RETURN of 400 children of ANC exiles will be delayed until an alternative is found to the Pretoria school which was bombed at the weekend, the ANC said yesterday.

Hillview High School was to be used to house and educate the children, who were due to return to South Africa from Tanzania on August 15.

"The safety of the children is our most important concern and we will do everything in our power to ensure their safety on return to their country."

Damage to the school is estimated at R800 000. *Sowetan 17/7/91*



## Talks on school for ANC exiles go on

The Government and the ANC are continuing discussions on alternative accommodation for the 700 children of exiles from Tanzania after the weekend bombing of Hillview High School in Pretoria, which had been earmarked for them. (330)

Police are awaiting forensic reports on the type of explosives used. *SA 18/7/91*

A spokesman said police were probing the existence of a "Boere Republican Army", which had claimed responsibility for the blast.

— Pretoria Bureau.

IN Friday July 19 1991

# Exiled MK cadre returns to testify

*Sowetan 19/7/91*  
A MEMBER of the African National Congress' military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe has returned to South Africa temporarily to give evidence into the death of ANC members killed by police at Piet Retief.

Mr Richard Vallihu, who arrived in the country on Saturday, will leave Durban for Piet Retief next week to help piece together the baffling circumstances surrounding the deaths of Mr Surendra Lenny Naidu and three women, Ms Makhosi Nyoka, Ms Lindiwe Mthembu and Ms June-Rose Cōthoza.

All four were crossing into South Africa from Swaziland on

June 8 in 1988 when the vehicle in which they were travelling was shot at by police under the command of Major Eugene de Kock, based at Vlakplaas.

Vallihu said this week he was the last person to see Naidu alive.

The inquest court has heard from De Kock that the police believed the people in the vehicle were trained ANC members.

The court has been told that police approached the group at the Swazi border.

De Kock said when police approached Naidu's vehicle and ordered out the occupants, Naidu fired at police from inside the car.

Lawyers acting for the families

dispute this and claim that De Kock and his command intended to kill all those in the vehicle.

Former Death Row prisoner, Butana Almond Nofomela, whose shock allegations about a police hit squad helped uncover the Civil Cooperation Bureau, testified at the inquest that De Kock was a police officer "who specialised in destruction" and was involved in stealing motor vehicles and kidnapping.

On Sunday, Naidu's family hosted a memorial service at the Chatsworth cemetery which was attended by hundreds of ANC members.

Vallihu spoke briefly at the service. He joined the ANC with Naidu in 1986. - *Sowetan Correspondent*.



# No sweet return for kids after school bombing

By PORTIA MAURICE (19/11-25/11/91)  
PUPILS at the African National Congress' Solomon Mahlangu College in

Tanzania are likely to return to school there while the future of Hillview High School in Pretoria is negotiated.

A major part of Hillview — which had been allocated for use by the children of returning exiles — was destroyed by a bomb on Sunday. Damage has been estimated at between R800 000 and R1-million. Extensive renovations had just been completed at the school, which had been abandoned for 10 years.

Two right-wing groups — the "Wit Wolwe" and the "Wit Republikeinse Leër" (White Republican Army) have claimed responsibility for the blast, but police say they have no concrete leads.

According to last week's issue of the Conservative Party newspaper *Die Patriot*, a delegation of rightwingers visited Hillview just days before the bombing. Among the visitors were Dominee Mossie van der Berg of the Afrikaner Kulturbond, Jan Groenewald of the Boere-Vryheidsbeweging and Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht.

Groenewald was reported as saying the school would be the "teiken van Boere weerstand" (target of Boer resistance).

Meanwhile, an ANC representative involved in repatriation said this week although communication with the pupils was difficult, their lives would continue normally in order to minimise disruption when they returned to South Africa.

He remained tight-lipped though about the progress of government/ANC talks on the issue, and would not be drawn on whether the ANC would wait for Hillview to be renovated a second time or demand alternative accommodation.

"We need to bring the children back urgently, so Hillview may be eliminated as an option by virtue of the need," he said, adding that the security of the students should be of paramount importance.

The ANC had not yet received any police reports on the bombing, although they had been reassured that investigations were continuing, he said.

"We are owed a report as part of the committee arranging the school. The culprits must be apprehended and the state must prove its sincerity on this issue."

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Star 19/7/91 (330)  
**Plea over**

## Hillview

The Boere Vryheidsbeweging met two Ministers in Pretoria yesterday to request that the former whites-only Hillview High School not be used to educate children of ANC exiles.

The Pretoria school, which was to have housed 700 children, was badly damaged at the weekend in a huge explosion.

BVB chairman Professor Alkmaar Swart said in a statement that he and Jan Groenewald had met National Health Minister Dr Rina Venter and Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok.

"The BVB stated its case and said the decision to use the school to accommodate ANC children was unfeeling. We seriously asked Minister Venter to ensure, in the light of the pent-up resistance, to reconsider her intention."

The Minister gave her assurance that her options were still open and that she would inform the BVB of any other decisions, Professor Swart said. — Sapa.

PROF ZR VAN STRAATEN  
PHILOSOPHY



van- the first direct Austrian Airlines flight from Johannesburg to Vienna earlier in the day. Picture: AP.

# Japan plans increased financial aid for blacks

JAPAN was planning to increase its financial contributions to SA's black communities next year, senior consul Yoshinobu Hiraishi said yesterday.

He said Japan's total aid, through the UN and Kagiso Trust, this year amounted to about \$6m and a further \$3.2m had been earmarked to assist in the repatriation of SA exiles through the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Japan would make this money available as soon as the SA government allowed the UNHCR to assist in the repatriation.

Japan's aid is disbursed through a \$20 000 grant to the UN Trust Fund, which pays legal fees in political trials and support to families of political prisoners; \$10 000 to the Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid; \$560 000 to the UN Educational and Training Programme for SA and Namibian post-graduate students to study abroad; \$1.5m to the Kagiso Trust and an as yet undecided amount for small-scale grants and the Japan International

Co-operation Agency (technical training programme).

Hiraishi said the Japanese private sector this year granted more than \$3.2m for black empowerment projects.

He said he was hopeful that these contributions would increase and that new direct aid would be made next year. But this would have to be evaluated in the light of political developments within the country.

He said that as the SA situation changed toward the establishment of a new post-apartheid system, "the emphasis of our programmes would shift to the promotion of the peaceful process of negotiations, as well as assistance in the development of responsible human resources for a new political and economic system".

Diplomats said this week direct and indirect aid from Japan's other G-7 partners was expected to double next year from this year's R450m.

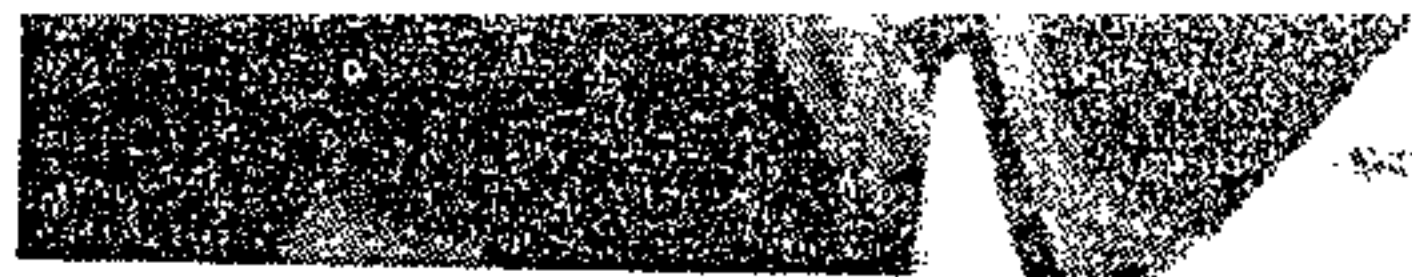
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Austrian official Friedrich Gleissner, left, welcomes President F W de Klerk's wife Marike to a dinner at the exclusive Austrian spa resort of Baden on Wednesday night. De Klerk was on the first direct Austrian Airlines flight from Johannesburg to Vienna earlier in the day. Picture: AP.

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BILLY PADDOCK



# DET to subsidise education of exiles

By CHARIS PERKINS

5 Times 21/7/91  
THE education of ANC exile children — many of them war orphans — will be subsidised by the Department of Education and Training.

The ANC will be in charge of a school to be established for between 400 and 700 children from the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in Tanzania.

## Postponed

Plans to airlift over 400 children to South Africa on August 15 were postponed after the Pretoria school earmarked for their return, Hillview, was destroyed in a bomb blast last week.

As yet, no alternative arrangements have been made.

The new ANC school — wherever it will be — is a temporary measure and many of the children face the prospect of attending black schools.

## Leading

"We will have to figure out what is available once the children are in South Africa," said ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus.

Meanwhile, the school will fall under the category of state-aided institutions.

"We will pay the teachers' salaries, but we have no objection to the ANC taking a leading role in the running of the school," said Education and Training Minister Dr Stoffel van der Merwe.



# Little to smile about after 12 years in exile

By Zingisa Mkhumba

Coming home to South Africa after more than a decade in exile has not been easy for a homeless father of three, who sleeps at Johannesburg station and sells peanuts at taxi ranks to make a living.

Velle Soxolo (not his real name) left the country in 1978 to "improve my educational qualification and come back to South Africa as a learned and a better man".

Twelve years later, with political organisations now unbanned and much talk about the new South Africa, Velle is still homeless and jobless. He feels worse off than when he left the country.

"I was then a teenager full of hope for the future, and I struggled to get a degree scholarship with the ANC. After spending years idling in the camps, I left the organisation and tried to set up a home in Zimbabwe.

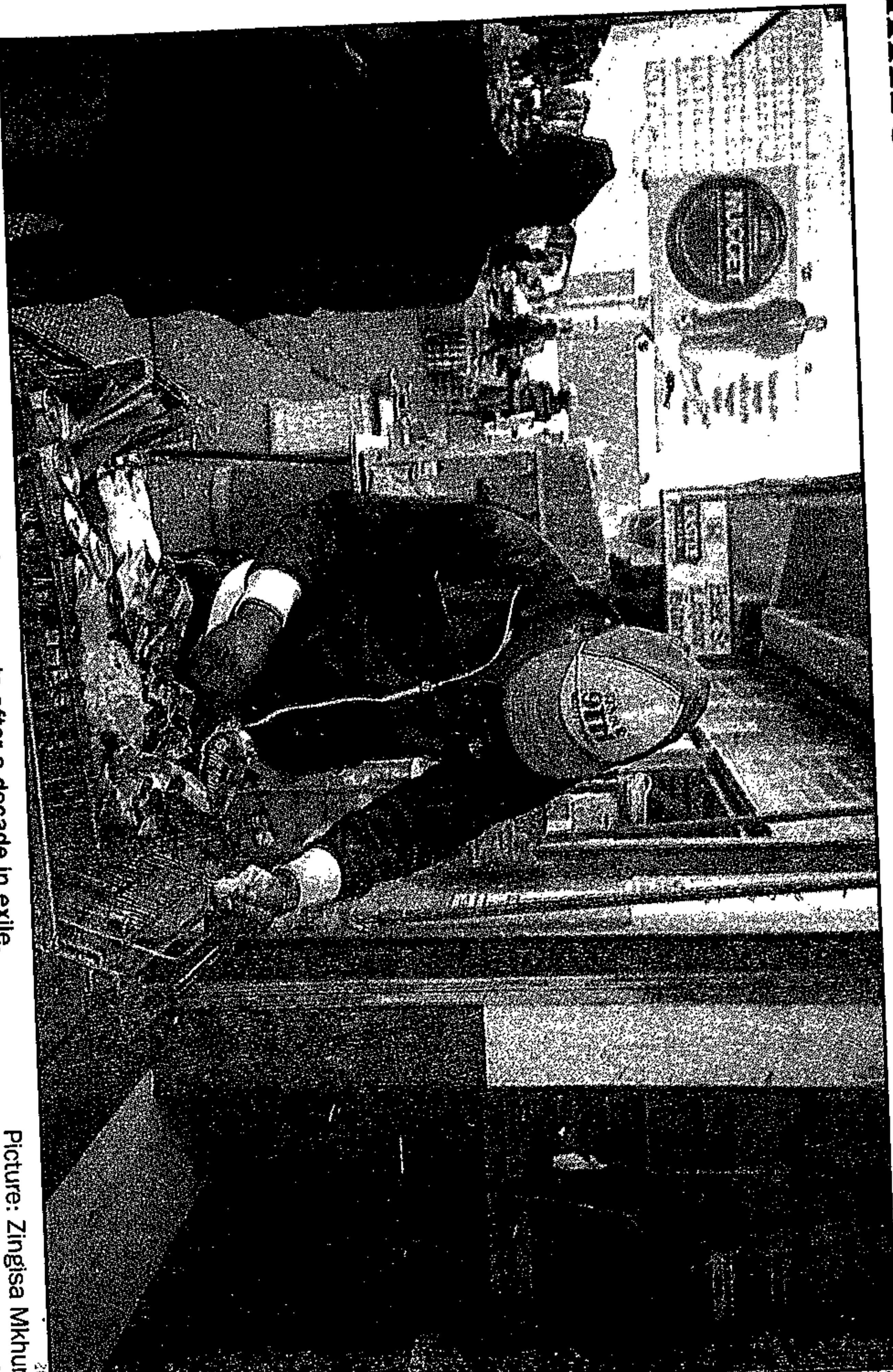
"I came home after the Zimbabwean government refused to grant me citizenship."

Without a place to stay and no one willing to employ him, he sought refuge at a youth centre. He then moved in with a relative for a short time.

Velle is embarrassed about his social position but he is also proud that he has a job of his own and a place to stay. He allows only his closest friends and his children, who came back from exile in March this year, to visit him at the station.

"Staying at the station is not so bad because I am among people," he said, pointing to the two women and a child having bread and tea on floor.

"We all have different kinds of problems. But we sit down



Despair in the new SA... homeless and selling peanuts after a decade in exile.

and share them every night. Of course the police sometimes chase us away during the night and at times we get beaten in our sleep, but at least I don't suffer alone. We are all together in this."

Velle is not bitter or angry about his position and he accepts it with a smile. He affectionately talks about people he met and knew in Lusaka.

He reads newspapers to keep in touch with current political developments. But he has made his contribution to "the struggle", and now is the time to build his future.

Velle obtained his O-levels in exile and is now doing part-time studies in basic electronics. But he struggles to keep up with the payments.

"I wish I could buy more

Star 22/11/91  
goods and sell more, but I can't because when they chase us away during the night, you have to be able to grab all your belongings and run," he said.

"I skipped the country because police were after me and were harassing my family because of my political activities. Now I am back and I am trying to make a living and they are still harassing me."

Picture: Zingisa Mkhumba

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said the ANC was concerned about the plight of all returning exiles, but priority had to be given to its members because of limited resources.

Mr Niehaus said that since Velle was no longer an ANC member, he could contact the National Co-ordination Committee for the Repatriation of SA Exiles for assistance.



# Exiles' group faces closure

330  
Soweto 23/7/91

SA Press  
Association

THE National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles yesterday mooted the possibility of closing shop.

"Given the present situation, the NCCR endorsed the opinion of its executive that the present rate of repatriation does not warrant the continuation of a large national organisation," a statement issued by the organisation in Johannesburg said.

## Amnesty

The NCCR said another factor was that the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and the South African Government had deadlocked on the issue of exiles.

The Government had failed to grant amnesty to all South African exiles and to allow the UN agency to be involved in the repatriation process.

"As a result, no funds are available to assist the return of exiles."

## Effort

The NCCR said its executive committee had been authorised to reassess the position at the end of July and take whatever decisions it considered necessary.

"This may either be a dramatic scaling down of the present NCCR operation or its closure," it pointed out.

The statement said in the event of the organisation's closure, every effort would be made to assist the limited number of exiles who continued to return.

Exile group to  
close down? (339)

JOHANNESBURG

The National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles (NCCR) yesterday mooted the possibility of closing shop. CT 23/7/91

"Given the present situation, the NCCR endorsed the opinion of its executive that the present rate of repatriation does not warrant the continuation of a large national organisation," a statement issued by the organisation here said.

The NCCR said its executive committee had been authorised to reassess the position at the end of July. — Sapa



## Czechs seek air service agreement

LINDEN BIRNS

A CZECHOSLOVAK Airlines (CSA) representative is to hold talks with the Directorate of Civil Aviation in Pretoria tomorrow to try to pave the way for a bilateral scheduled air services agreement between Czechoslovakia and SA.

CSA Belgium deputy manager Mladen Herzi has been appointed by the airline to conduct preliminary talks ahead of a visit by Czechoslovakian Prime Minister Marian Calfa in September.

Herzi said yesterday that if talks were successful, Calfa and his delegation, which would include six cabinet members, would probably negotiate the details of a bilateral agreement.

SAA spokesman Leon Els said air links between the two countries were unlikely to be established in the short term, but said SAA would welcome the promotion of trade and tourism between the two countries.

Current traffic demands did not justify a new service to Belgrade.

## SAA puts millions into high-tech pilot training

LINDEN BIRNS

SAA has spent more than R116m on new flight simulators, computers and software to prepare pilots and technicians for the new-generation Airbus A320 and Boeing 747-400 aircraft it has purchased.

The airline was the launch customer for a new R50m advanced simulator system called Concept 90.

SAA has agreed to buy two of the simulators, which will augment simulators for the existing older-generation fleet, situated at SAA's Jan Smuts Airport technical base.

SAA will construct a special building to house the new simulators next to the Flight Operations Centre at the airport.

The two simulators are expected to be delivered once the new building has been completed.

They will be used to train pilots who have flown older aircraft — which have analogue gauges, dials and toggle switches in their cockpits — to use the newer cockpits, which are equipped to display all flight con-

trol and systems information on flat panel cathode-ray and liquid crystal display screens.

SAA currently has two Boeing 747-400 aircraft in service. Two more are to be delivered next year, and the first of seven Airbus A320s will arrive in October.

The rest of SAA's fleet of 747s, 737s and Airbus A300s all have conventional analogue cockpits and flight systems.

R16m has been spent on a new ATEC 5000 computer, which will be brought into service in October.

It will be used in SAA's avionics workshops for testing replaceable cockpit components and instruments.

The computer will enable the airline to conduct hundreds of simultaneous airworthiness tests on complex components in a short time.

SAA has sent six technicians on training courses qualifying them to use the new computer.

## Piet Skiet 'a police agent'

ONATHON REES

THE right-wing Boere Weerstandsbeweging (BWB) yesterday alleged that AWB spokesman Piet "Skiet" Rudolph was a police agent and called on all right-wingers to withdraw their support for the AWB.

In a statement, BWB leader Andrew Ford claimed Rudolph had, since he was detained last year, been working with the security police to trace and return stolen weapons in the possession of right-wingers. He alleged that since Rudolph's indemnity he had "played into government's hands" by trying to draw right-wingers into negotiations with the ANC and government.

In response, Rudolph said he would not discuss Ford or his statements. The BWB leader and his organisation had minimal support and were not important in the fight "against the ANC, SA Communist Party and PAC for repossession of land we have lost".

Ford called on government to arrest and charge Rudolph on a charge of attempted murder. Last Friday, two AWB members were found guilty of plotting to murder Ford. They told the court Rudolph had instructed them to infiltrate the BWB.

## Exile body says it may close

THE National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of SA Exiles (NCCR) yesterday said it might have to close down its operation.

"Given the present situation, the NCCR endorsed the opinion of its executive that the present rate of repatriation does not warrant the continuation of a large national organisation," a statement said.

The NCCR said another factor was that the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and government had deadlocked on the exiles issue. Government had failed to grant amnesty to all exiles and to allow the UN agency to be involved

in the repatriation process.

"As a result, no funds are available to assist the return of exiles."

The NCCR said its executive committee had been authorised to reassess the position at the end of July and take whatever decisions it considered necessary.

"This may either be a dramatic scaling down of the present NCCR operation or its closure," it said.

The statement said in the event of the organisation's closure, every effort would be made to assist the limited number of exiles who were still returning. — Sapa.

# No hope for exiled pair<sup>330</sup> in 'new SA'

By Patrick Laurence <sup>Star</sup> 23/7/91

Ben Turok and his wife Mary returned to the "new South Africa" hoping that they would be able to resettle in the country they left 25 years ago.

But now they find themselves trapped in a Catch 22 situation.

Mr Turok, who was jailed in the early 1960s for bombing the Rissik Street Post Office, was one of the first exiles to be granted indemnity.

As he had served his jail sentence, indemnity was granted for leaving the country illegally in 1966.

But, instead of being granted permanent residence, the Turoks were given a six-month multiple entry visa. When that expired, they were given a three-month temporary permit.

Mr Turok, the director of the Institute for African Alternatives, has to travel abroad. There is no guarantee that if he leaves, he will be able to return.

But the Turoks face another dilemma. As returning South Africans they want to buy a house. To do so, they need access to their money, which was blocked when they left.

The money had been frozen by the Reserve Bank. Thinking that indemnity implied reconciliation, they thought they would be entitled to draw on it, but they were mistaken.

The Reserve Bank says it will consider their request when they are permanent residents.



# Coming home is hard

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Coming home to South Africa after a decade in exile has not been easy for a homeless father of three, who sleeps at the Johannesburg Station and sells peanuts at taxi ranks to make a living.

Velile Soxolo (not his real name), left the country in 1988 to "improve my educational qualification and come back to South Africa as a learned and a better man".

Twelve years later, with political organisations now unbanned and much talk about the "new" South Africa, Velile is still homeless and jobless. He feels worse off than when he left the country.

"I was then a teenager full of hope for the future, and I struggled to get a degree scholarship with the ANC. After spending years idling in the camps I left the organisation and tried to set up a home in

## Returned exile sells peanuts for a living

Zimbabwe.

"I came home after the Zimbabwean government refused to grant me citizenship. When I got home I was arrested and spent time in jail. After my release I had no money and nowhere to go," he said.

Without a place to stay and no one willing to employ him, he sought refuge at a youth centre. After staying there for a while he was told that the centre could not longer accommodate him for free.

He then moved in with a relative who also objected to housing an unemployed person. He was offered a job as a night-watchman at a school in Soweto, but turned it down because it was too dangerous.

Velile is embarrassed about his social position but he is also

proud that he has a job of his own and a place to stay. He only allows his closest friends and his children, who came back from exile in March this year, to visit him at the station.

"Staying at the station is not so bad because I am among people," he said pointing to the two women and a child having bread and tea on the station floor.

"We all have different kinds of problems. But we sit down and share them every night. Of course the police sometimes chase us away during the night and at times we get beaten in our sleep, but at least I don't suffer alone."

Velile is not bitter or angry about his position and he accepts it with a smile. He affectionately talks about people he

met and knew in Lusaka.

He reads newspapers to keep in touch. But he has made his contribution to "the struggle". Now is the time to build a future.

Velile obtained his O-levels in exile and is now doing part-time studies in basic electronics. But he struggles to keep up with the payments.

"I wish I could buy more goods and sell more, but I can't because when they chase us away during the night you have to be able to grab all your belongings and run," he said pointing at a neat bundle of his meagre possessions.

"I have been to several places begging for assistance and have been turned down."

Said Velile about police harassment: "I skipped the country because police were harassing my family. Now I am back trying to make a living and they are still harassing me".

# Return a nightmare for most exiles

Sault 25/7-31/7/91

330

**M**OST OF THE ALMOST 2 000 exiles who have returned to South Africa are living in nightmare conditions of poverty and helplessness. With no money and a shortage of accommodation, many have been forced to "squat" with family members and friends in already overcrowded houses.

Others live in lonely hotels or church centres waiting to be "processed" by the "machinery" set up to deal with returnees.

But the bureaucracy at times has been unable to cope and now seems on the verge of collapse.

Angry exiles are blaming both the government — for its reluctance to allow a United Nations agency to supervise the process — and liberation organisations like the African National Congress (ANC).

An embittered former commander of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), Matume Modise, 42, says that when he left his home in Orlando West, Soweto, in 1978, his father, mother, two sisters and two brothers were cramped into three rooms.

"We were overcrowded but when I came back in May this year I found that 11 people were still staying in the same matchbox house."

"I've been in Angola most of the time. I have a wife and we have two little daughters who speak Portuguese. Now that they have joined me, it means that we shall be 15 living in that matchbox."

Modise returned home alone and sent a message to his family to tell them to delay joining him as he had not found accommodation and was sleeping in the kitchen at his parents' home.

He was shocked and dismayed to learn that his wife and two children were among the 250 returnees who

Returning exiles are facing nightmare conditions while the government continues to refuse to allow the United Nations to assist. **MONO BADELA** reports:

touched down at Jan Smuts last week. "This means we're all going to sleep in the kitchen because the children of my sister are using the dining-room as a bedroom," he said.

Modise found on his return that his mother had died in 1988 and that he had a stepmother with stepchildren.

Now that the euphoria of being reunited with his family has dissipated, he has been jolted by the reality of poverty and unemployment.

Another problem for him is that his children, aged seven and eight, and his wife speak only Portuguese and indigenous Angolan languages.

Another MK member, Vusi Magudulela, 36, who left the country in 1977, has been unable to trace his family.

He was 23 when he left at the height of the Soweto student uprising.

He recently returned with a group from Angola to find that his family had moved from their Dube home. He is now dependent on the ANC's social welfare office for support.

Returnee Owen Diko, 30, is squatting at a farm near Evaton while another MK cadre, Jacob Yako, complains that he is unable to buy essential foodstuff like meat and bread. Yako left the country 15 years ago.

There are countless other ANC returnees with no accommodation, or sleeping in bathrooms and living in overcrowded conditions.

Nearly 2 000 exiles have returned, including about 500 children, mostly of schoolgoing age.

The National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Refugees (NCCR), the ANC's repatriation department and the ANC's social welfare department are struggling to deal with the problem.

"The exiles face a lot of problems, mostly due to a lack of funds," Makenkolo Mahlangu-Ngcobo, a co-ordinator for NCCR, said.

**T**HE UNITED NATIONS High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates that it will cost more than R1 160 million to complete the repatriation process.

Foreign donors, comprising mainly Western governments, are prepared to use only the UNHCR as a conduit for assistance to exiles.

"While the government is keeping the UNHCR out, it has given no special assistance to help with the repatriation," Mahlangu-Ngcobo said.

She said that without the UNHCR it would be almost impossible to complete the repatriation process.

Thabo Mbeki, the ANC's director for international affairs, said: "As long as the agreement between the government and the UNHCR is not signed, we will remain stuck because donors prefer to channel such funds to international agencies and not to individual organisations."

The ANC's department of social welfare, headed by Winnie Mandela, has been inundated with exiles and their problems.



**NO TRACE:** ANC soldier Vusi Magudulela — unable to trace his family **PICT: DYNAMIC IMAGES**

"We try and assist them with their various problems, from tracing their family to finding accommodation, said the department's Dali Mpofu.

"They come with only their luggage and need logistical and other support. There are all kinds of problems to sort out."

Some exiles have been accommodated in homes bought by the ANC.

"We try to grab whatever accommodation we can lay our hands on. Recently we tried to secure the small mining village outside Heidelberg."

• There were 40 families and 98 children in the group of 250 returnees who arrived from Angola last week.

It was the biggest group of exiles to arrive since the repatriation process began in March this year.

**NO HOME:** Former ANC cadre Owen Diko and his family have been forced to share temporary accommodation with other families near Evaton **PICT: DYNAMIC IMAGES**





# Where have all the exiles gone?

26/7-11/8/91

330

**S**ERIOUS disagreement still persists between the government and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) on the question of granting a general amnesty to all exiles, months after the government agreed in principle to their involvement.

The return of exiles is one of the key issues holding up the All-Party Congress where constitutional negotiations are to begin.

The return in dribs and drabs of the 40 000 expected exiles has so snarled the process that this week the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles decided that too few exiles were returning to the country to justify the continued expense and existence of the organisation.

The government approved in principle the involvement of the UNHCR in the repatriation process in March. According to Foreign Affairs representative Coen Bezuidenhout, this means there is no objection to co-operate provided a mutually accepted modus operandi can be found.

However, the thorny issue of the granting of the general amnesty — a central issue in the memorandum presented by the UNHCR to the government as a precondition for its involvement, remains unresolved.

The NCCR have been expecting the arrival of some 38 000 exiles, and to date, some 2 000 have returned.

The decision will be taken on Wednesday whether to scale the national operation down dramatically, or for them to close their doors.

"The ball is firmly in the government's court," said Mankeolo Mahlangu-Ngcobo, NCCR national co-ordinator.

Why are the 38 000 exiles not returning to South Africa?

**JENNIFER POGGRUND and HUBERT MATLOU**  
report on the delay

The possible NCCR closure could mean that exiles returning home from the middle of next week may find that there is no national structure to assist them with finding a job, schools for their children, somewhere to stay and generally helping them to re-adjust to the society they left years ago.

The NCCR sees the core of the problem as two-fold: the state's reluctance to grant a general amnesty to political exiles, and the failure of the government to reach agreement with and give the go-ahead (to the UNHCR) to start a massive repatriation process.

It is thought that the government and the UNHCR met again this week but no details were forthcoming.

However, Foreign Minister Pk Botlha told ambassadors at a briefing in Pretoria this week that the Inkatha scandal was holding things up.

UNHCR operates on the basis of a general amnesty which must be granted to all political offenders. This amnesty has not been granted and in its place is the indemnity procedure which, although agreed to between the state and the ANC, is cumbersome, time-consuming and not workable.

"There are categories of indemnity for those who left the country without travel documents, for those who underwent military training, those who might have been involved in 'public violence' and the last category, which has not been dealt with by the government, those who have taken actions military or otherwise that have resulted in injury or death," said Selebi.

Adding to the problem is the amnesty must include the "independent homelands", which the UN doesn't recognise. "The issue is that the government would have to undertake that the TVBC territories comply with their agreements with the UNHCR. This implies that Pretoria would have to take responsibility for whatever actions taken by those heads of state, such as the arrest of returnees, for which there is precedent.

"The UN has to have access to all in

the RSA, so as to ensure their legal protection. But what is understood by the government as to what constitutes the RSA, and what is understood by the UN, are different things.

"What is needed is a written and binding agreement on the part of the two parties, to ensure the safety and protection of returnees."

On the issue of indemnity, Selebi says that 98 percent of the 8 000 applications submitted to the Department of Justice by the ANC have been granted. But there are many exiles who refuse to apply for indemnity, and who feel unsafe about returning.

The Department of Home Affairs have processed 8 916 "extraordinary travel documents", in lieu of passports, so that exiles may enter the country legally. By their own reckoning, 958 of these have returned.

Part of the irony of the situation is that Home Affairs may issue the travel documents without knowing if the person concerned has been indemnified by the Justice Department.

But, said Selebi, Home Affairs have to consult the police before issuing the travel documents.

P 227-228-229 C/P. res 28/7/91

# No homes for exiles in damaged school

By THEMBA KHUMALO

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EXTENSIVE damage to the disused Old Hillview High School in Pretoria has forced the ANC to find other places for exiles returning soon from Somafo College in Tanzania.

ANC repatriation committee member Archie Abrahams emphasised that the move did not mean the ANC was capitulating to violent threats from the white right, but that the twice-bombed school was beyond repair.

The school was initially earmarked to accommodate 650 pupils and adults scheduled to arrive on August 7.

Their arrival has been delayed indefinitely until an alternative venue has been found.

Abrahams denied accusations that by placing the returnees at Hillview – an area described by many as the “heartland of racism” – the ANC was exposing them to danger.

“I don’t accept that criticism. The rightwingers can follow the school anywhere as long as it is within the country’s borders. There is no place to hide. We settled for Hillview because it was the best option the government had given us.”

Meanwhile, the organiser of the

National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles (NCCR), Rev Mankekolo Mahlangu-Ngcobo, said her committee was considering disbanding because of the government’s reluctance to speed up the return of exiles.

“While it’s true that limited numbers of exiles continue to return, the vast majority of them are unable to do so because of the government’s intransigence in granting refugees amnesty and refusing to allow UNHCR to be involved in the programme,” said Mankekulo.

She was supported by Dr Lerole Mabe of the PAC’s repatriation committee. He said no PAC exile would set foot here until the government had declared a general amnesty.

The PAC had three groups of exiles. The first were from the 60s who wanted to return home before they died, the second were 1976 people who were repulsed by the idea of returning to the system of white minority rule, and the third were soldiers who would obey the leadership.

Mabe described the the present system of individual application for indemnity as amounting to “confession of one’s past crimes against apartheid”.



# 'Spy for us or you'

## PEN man takes

## the lid off

## Askari

CIPres 28/7/91

## recruitment

SECURITY police in Port Elizabeth allegedly still trying to recruit former exiles and Umkhonto weSizwe (MK) soldiers to its Askari division.

Kwazakhele resident Mbuyiselo Mkontwana said police came to his home in the early hours of Wednesday morning and took him to the Louis le Grange Square Police Station, where he was questioned on the "notorious fifth floor".

Mkontwana was questioned about MK soldiers who were still in exile and asked to identify MK soldiers from photographs.

A Lieutenant GJ Lotz also showed him a photograph of a border crossing and asked me if I recognised the place.

Lotz later asked me if I wanted to work for them as I was unemployed. He said I could be paid a lot of money if I helped them.

"I flatly refused."

Mkontwana said Lotz also warned him that his (Mkontwana's) best friend may also be the police's best friend.

This was the second police attempt to recruit Mkontwana.

He said last year he was arrested while crossing the Swaziland border into South Africa, and taken to Durban's CR Swart Square where he was also interrogated about MK activities.

He said he was threatened with death if he did not co-operate and told that his body would be dumped in Swaziland.

He alleged he was later blindfolded and taken to a farm outside Durban where he met other Askaris.

"The men were masked so I could not see their faces," he said.

"They told me to work with them and then gave me R100."

A lawyer at the Legal Resources Centre (LRC) said they would be issuing a letter of demand for damages for the unlawful detention of Mkontwana.

In a statement on Friday police confirmed the arrest, saying Mkontwana was questioned about leaving the country illegally.

"He in fact produced his indemnity form and was consequently released without being detained," the statement said.

Mkontwana's report followed that of former exile, Limba Langbooi, now in hiding, who said he too was taken to the sixth floor of Louis le Grange Square, shown a window and allegedly told he would be thrown out if he did not co-operate.

In January a pregnant returnee, Pamela Ntuleni, was taken in for questioning and allegedly also asked to spy for the police. — PEN



**STREET JUSTICE ...** An alleged taxi thief lies dead with his mock gun — a cool drink can — visible at his hip. The driver used

Plc:

## Gomomo new Cosatu boss

JOHN Gomomo from the eastern Cape was yesterday elected as Cosatu's new president at the union body's fourth national congress at Nasrec outside Johannesburg.

He takes over the reigns from Elijah Barayi.

Gomomo, 43, is from Uitenhage and is employed by Volkswagen.

He is a former president of the National Automobile Workers Union of SA, a Cosatu affiliate, and chief shop steward at the Volkswagen plant. He also serves in the executive of SACP internal leadership.

Jay Naidoo was re-elected as general-secretary and Sam Shiloa assistant general secretary of Cosatu.

Other elected officials are Chris Dlamini first president, Godfrey Oliphant, second vice president, and Ronald Mofokeng, the treasurer.

Cosatu, for the first time, conducted a secret ballot for the position of presidency. Chris Dlamini was the other candidate.

Shiloa, who is employed by a private security guard company, succeeds Sidney Mafumadi who is now a NEC member of the ANC.

Sapa reports that Cosatu appealed yesterday to ordinary Inkatha members to bind their leaders to democratic change following the "Inkathagate" scandal.

"Inkatha, like any political organisation, has the right to exist," said a declaration on "Inkathagate" adopted by the conference.

"However, Inkatha cannot claim a special place for itself. It has to take its place alongside other parties, and win support through normal democratic practices, not through covert assistance or coercion," Cosatu said.

Sources at the congress said the declaration addressing Inkatha had initially been resisted by delegates from the floor. However, when the appeal was made to ordinary In-

katha members and not the leadership, the clause was accepted.

The declaration was issued in the wake of evidence that the South African government secretly funded Inkatha and its trade union wing, the United Workers' Union of SA (Uwusa).

The Security Police, according to Cosatu, set up Uwusa in 1986 with the sole purpose of trying to destroy Cosatu.

Taxpayers' money was used to set up Uwusa, which had "brought only division, intimidation and violence to workers in the mines, factories, and shops", said the Cosatu declaration.

Calling for an end to covert security force operations, Cosatu demanded a full disclosure of government funds to Inkatha and Uwusa.

It has also requested details on the expenditure of funds — reportedly at least R1,5-million to Uwusa — and who accounted for the money.



**TAKING OVER ...** Cosatu's new strongman, John Gomomo



## PAC man Matseke dies in Sweden

By MONK NKOMO

A MEMBER of the exiled wing of the Pan Africanist Congress, Mr Robinson Dimakatso Matseke, who died last week after a short illness, will be buried in Sweden today.

A memorial service will be held at the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Tlale and Sehloho streets, Atteridgeville, at 7pm tonight, according to a local information officer of the PAC, Mr Fortesque Mtinkulu.

Matseke (51) left Atteridgeville in 1962 and settled in Sweden where he married and had two sons, Padi and Chaka.

PAC deputy president Dikgang Moseneke will be one of the speakers at the memorial service.

Meanwhile, the Mamelodi branch of the organisation has postponed the unveiling of a monument at the local cemetery in honour of 67 members of Poqo who were executed between 1962 and 1967.

Local PAC executive member, Mr Andrew Molala, said the monument was scheduled to be unveiled tomorrow.

A new date would be announced soon, he said.