

TOTALITARIANISM- PASSPORTS AND VISAS

1993

~~SECRET~~

The agony of an exile's wife continues as she searches for her missing man

By MOSES MAMAILA 320

GOING around in circles.

These words sum up the heartrending story of Irene Malunga, who has spent more than a year looking for her husband Reuben Malunga, who went into exile in 1976. "We have been going from door to door since April last year and everybody keeps on referring us to somebody else. Nobody seems to know where my husband is," said the distraught Irene. Although Irene had always missed her beloved husband, the search was sparked off by the return

While thousands of returnees reunited with their families, the euphoria became a nightmare for Irene and her mother-in-law Victoria Malunga when it dawned on them that their missing relative was nowhere to be found. The two women said this week that all they had found out was his code name - Shakes Kurupa. They said the ANC gave them an undertaking that they would contact their offices in Angola but so far the results are negative. Victoria said she also went to an agency which

Kept records of the ANC detainees and those murdered in camps, but her son's name was not listed. Getting married to an ANC underground operative was a tough decision for Irene and just nine months later her husband went into exile.

Despite the short time Reuben spent with his wife, she this week declared her undying love for him, saying she would wait patiently until he returned.

The ANC repatriation department could not be reached at the time of going to press.

LOST LOVE... Irene Malunga has spent more than a year looking for her husband who went into exile in 1976 and failed to return home.

■ Pic: ANDRIES MCINERKA





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Zambia: Winnie witness is free to go

LUSAKA — The Zambian government said yesterday that jailed South African Kasakatiza Cebekhulu, a potential witness against Winnie Mandela, was free to go to any country that would accept him. *B/Dam 5/1/93*

Cebekhulu was allegedly abducted to Lusaka in May 1991 by the ANC to stop him testifying against Nelson Mandela's wife, Winnie, at her trial for kidnapping and assault.

He has been held since then in a Zambian prison. *(330)*

Asked when Cebekhulu would be freed, Home Affairs Minister Newstead Zimba replied: "It is really up to Cebekhulu himself to make a decision, but we have a lot to clear before he can go out of the country." *(245)*

Zimba gave no more details, but indicated that Cebekhulu, 23, was hesitant to return to SA "for obvious reasons". — Reuter.

13 die in Natal over weekend

DURBAN — Police said yesterday a spate of New Year weekend attacks had left 13 people dead and nine injured, with figures expected to rise. *B/Dam 5/1/93*

Durban police spokesman Capt Hamilton Ngidi said 10 people were killed and eight wounded in separate incidents on Sunday alone. *5/1/93*

On Sunday morning at Harding seven people died and five were injured in a family feud. Police could not say how many families were involved. Pangas, AK-47 rifles, assegais, shotguns and 9mm pistols were used.

In the Midlands town of Imbali, taxi driver Milkman Majosi and one passenger were shot dead and five passengers wounded when unidentified gunmen opened fire indiscriminately on the Sinwazi-Mbelebele road on Sunday afternoon.

In Wembezi near Estcourt, police on Sunday night discovered one person shot dead and two others injured in Section VQ.

On New Year's Day a 68-year-old man was shot dead in the Mahlabathini district in Ulundi. In the same district on Saturday,

another man was shot dead during a faction fight. *(245)*

On Saturday in Umhumbulu, south of Durban, a 53-year-old man was shot dead. Four empty shotgun cartridges were found at the scene.

Security forces on Sunday used teargas to prevent fighting between large groups of ANC and Inkatha supporters at Imbali.

The incident took place during an ANC protest march and apparently arose out of a dispute between the ANC and Inkatha over whether SADF units should be moved out of the township.

From Port Elizabeth it is reported that a Patensie farm store owned by ANC local branch executive member Malcolm Hepburn was destroyed by a bomb just before midnight on Sunday.

Police said commercial explosive had been used, but it was "too early to say" who might be responsible.

No one was injured in the blast, and Hepburn's daughter Rosemarie said "it is clear the motive was not theft, just damage". — Sapa.

Wit Wolwe threaten Apla and MK

BRITS — The Wit Wolwe yesterday threatened to initiate a series of attacks — including sabotage — against Apla and Umkhonto we Sizwe on January 12 unless government took action against the organisations. *B/Dam 5/1/93*

At a news conference in Brits the Wit Wolwe also suspended negotiations with the "illegal" government and said it would soon present a list of demands to which government should respond within 30 days or face action.

The news conference was held by men

wearing balaclavas in an empty reservoir on the plot of Wit Wolwe leader Barend Strydom's parents in-law. *(245)*

Strydom was not present and the demands and threats were made by the Wit Wolwe's "chief of staff" who declined to identify himself, and "Boerstaat" Bosman, regional chairman of Robert van Tonder's Boerestaart Party. *(245)*

The Wit Wolwe threatened to use the same tactics as Apla and MK, including cross-border raids against "soft targets", and said they regarded "every black man as an enemy". — Sapa.

'Show and shock' strategy

STAR 5/1/93

(331)
Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The recent spate of attacks by the Azanian People's Organisation was part of its 'show and shock' tactics, the Goldstone Commission has been told.

Danie Pretorius was making a submission on behalf of the South African Defence Force to the Goldstone committee — chaired by Gert Steyn — which is investigating Apla.

Pretorius said this type of warfare was waged against farmers and residential areas so that there would be reprisal by the authorities. Apla could then retaliate.

He said Apla had committed itself to the continuation of the armed struggle against the white community, police and security forces.

The Apla strategy was guerrilla war which entailed armed propaganda, attacks on military institutions and planning for the creation of liberated zones.

Their strategy, he said, showed a clear Maoist approach as more emphasis was placed on the struggle in the rural areas.

It was part of Apla's strategy that the political and military wings should work together with the strategy for the takeover of government based upon a two-pronged revolutionary model.

Weapons were being brought into the country by Apla members from abroad in an attempt to bolster the internal military structure.

Libya remained the main source of finance and training for the PAC.

STAR 5/1/93

Row over UN plan for exiles

(330) 
By Julianne du Toit

The tiny community of Henley-on-Klip, south of Johannesburg, has voiced strong disapproval after news that Eskom buildings have been sold to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, for training returning exiles.

Willie van der Merwe, Conservative Party MP for the area, has written to the State President warning that his entire constituency would be in uproar if the plan went ahead.

P D Tunstall, chairman of the Henley Security Association, said the premises were "bang in the centre of this small residential village". He expressed concern about a rise in crime.

"We question Eskom's right as a parastatal body to take unilateral decisions which have nothing to do with its supplying electricity, and to take this particular decision in secrecy and without consultation," he said.

Fears of anarchy in Vaal paradise

By Monica Oosterbroek

The close-knit Vaal Triangle community of Henley-on-Klip fear their beautiful and peaceful garden-village existence will become anarchic after reports that Eskom buildings have been sold to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to house and train returning exiles.

But much of the panic has been due to lack of information, according to Eskom.

Eskom property manager Herman van den Heever said the UNHCR was at this stage only considering buying the property, which has been up for sale since 1988.

It is believed the UNHCR will use the property to train refugees in basic commercial and technical skills.

The buildings, once used as a training centre for Eskom, can accommodate several hundred people in the double-storey hostels as well as dozens of teachers in small houses on the property. Teaching, sport and eating facilities also exist.

Eskom officials believe the refugees would remain only

until they moved into the cities to look for jobs and make way for other students.

But residents, who have been kept in the dark as the deal has not been finalised, are worried their peace would be shattered.

One woman, who felt her life would be endangered if her name was revealed, said she was very nervous about living with "terrorists" down the road.

"Nobody knows what is going on. We haven't been told anything and the secrecy is making us very scared," she said.

Many of the residents had moved to this tranquil part of the world to enjoy peaceful and scenic surroundings.

Rural atmosphere

"Look around you and see how special our village is," said William Small, who retired to Henley-on-Klip two years ago. He pointed out the lush vegetation, the vast array of colourful flowers blooming in gardens, the huge trees lining the lanes, and overgrown hedges, vines and creepers. As he talked about the rural atmosphere, a rider trotted down a side lane on her pony while shoppers strolled past and waved.

"It's a special piece of para-

dise hiding here in the Transvaal," he said.

He is "disgusted and appalled" by what he thinks is a massive cover-up by the Government and Eskom.

"Violent crime will soar and there will be anarchy because no one will be able to control them," he said.

Labourers, domestic workers and friends who had gathered under trees near a row of shops also expressed concern about moves to allow refugees into the area.

They fear that the refugees' families would pour into the village and that jobs would become more scarce. Some locals, unemployed and homeless, are upset and envious that refugees would be given training and accommodation.

"Surely charity should start at home? Why do refugees get all the opportunities when there are people right here who need attention and help," one man said.

Eskom has offered to make senior executives available to meet any local residents who wish to discuss the proposed sale.

The UNHCR is arranging for a meeting to take place soon at which details of the running of the centre will be explained.

ANC cadres illegal immigrants - Zambia

Exiles 'afraid to come home'

(330) STAR
11/11/93.

LUSAKA — African National Congress cadres reluctant to return to South Africa have been declared illegal immigrants in Zambia after forfeiting their refugee status.

About 700 South Africans — the majority of them ANC members — have resisted repatriation by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), saying they fear township violence.

Despite a December 31 deadline set by the UNHCR for voluntary repatriation, the 700 South Africans remained in Zambia.

The ANC last night said it would seek urgent talks with the Zambian government to sort out the matter.

Zambian Home Affairs Minister Newstead Zimba said that with the deadline having passed, "there is no reason why South African refugees should be accorded refugee status".

In terms of Zambia's immigration laws, illegal immigrants could be detained and deported to their home country.

Charity

A South African refugee, who asked not to be named, said the Zambian government should re-examine the issue.

"Some of our repatriated colleagues are experiencing some of the worst conditions ever because they cannot trace their families and were depending on charity," the refugee said.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said last night that the organisation "would be following up immediately with the Zambian government" to discuss the matter.

She said a large number of ANC members in exile were reluctant to return home under the UNHCR repatriation programme, "primarily because they are constantly harassed".

Returnees were also finding it difficult to get jobs or housing.

Assistance for returning exiles has largely been shouldered by the UNHCR — the Government's role has been limited to providing facilities like empty buildings — which repatriated about 14 000 exiles last year.

But another 10 000 exiles are still waiting to come to South Africa, according to UNHCR figures.

Umkhonto we Sizwe chief-of-staff Sphiwe Nyanda said in November that many of his men could not find work because their training overseas had mainly been in military warfare. — Sapa and Staff Reporter.

Cadres now aliens ³³⁰

■ Refugees are reluctant to return home:

LUSAKA - ANC cadres reluctant to return to South Africa have been declared illegal immigrants in Zambia after forfeiting their refugee status and now face arrest and deportation. *Sowetan 11/11/93*

About 700 South Africans, the majority of them ANC members, have resisted repatriation by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), saying they feared township violence.

Despite a December 31 deadline set by the UNHCR for voluntary repatriation, the 700 South Africans remained in Zambia. Zambian Home Affairs Minister Newstead Zimba said that with the deadline having passed "there is no reason why South African refugees should be accorded refugee status". - *Sapa*

Talkback topic

The Radio Metro/Sowetan Talkback for today is an open line. Listeners can call in between 7pm-8pm on the number below on any topic they choose.

Dial the hotline (011) 714-8063

Fate of ANC 'illegals' in the balance

ANC official Japhet Ndlovu will meet Zambian authorities to discuss the fate of ANC members who have been declared illegal immigrants there.

In a statement issued yesterday, the ANC said reports in the media indicated that the Zambian government was considering the expulsion of ANC members still in exile.

According to the reports, about 700 South Africans, most of them ANC cadres, were reluctant to return and preferred to remain in Zambia.

They were declared illegal immigrants in Zambia after forfeiting their refugee status.

The ANC statement said approximately 200 ANC members were still resident in Zambia. These included staff members at the offices of the ANC, students still completing their studies and a number who had not yet received indemnity.

The refugees gave fear of township violence as the main reason why they did not want to return to South Africa.

Zambian Home Affairs Minister Newstead Zimba said there was no reason for continued refugee status since the voluntary repatriation deadline expired on December 31.

In terms of Zambia's immigration laws, illegal immigrants can be detained and deported. — Sapa.

Insurers tighten claims control

KATHRYN STRACHAN
With the AIDS pandemic and the recession causing a dramatic increase in ill-health and disability claims, the insurance industry has tightened claims control.

A new organisation, the Association of Insurance Medical Officers of SA (AIMOSA), affiliated to the Medical Association of SA, has been formed to ensure medical evidence required by the insurance industry conforms to stringent standards.

"The need for such a body has become particularly acute in the face of recent developments in the health profile of the country," association chairman Dr Len Myers said.

"Of great concern is the escalating incidence of HIV infections, the increase in TB and a worsening economy, which has driven up claims on ill-health and disability."

"Claims have also been affected by less obvious considerations such as an increase in policy sales among the relatively more affluent, but higher HIV-risk population and the influx of some questionably qualified doctors from eastern Europe and Africa, whose services have been used for medical evidence."

Another spokesman, Dr Jack van Niftrik, said the recession and consequent retrenchments had resulted in a large number of fraudulent disability and even death claims. "It is a lot easier for a company to persuade an employee that he is too disabled to continue working than it is to retrench him," he said.

Black teachers threaten to strike

KATHRYN STRACHAN
BLACK schools, which reopened yesterday, could be in for a repeat of last year's disruptions with teachers affiliated to the SA Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadtu) threatening possible strike action.

Sadtu assistant general secretary Thulas Nxesi said yesterday his union would protest against plans by the Department of Education and Culture to retrench about 3 200 teachers at 40 coloured schools.

But teachers would not strike before consulting all parties concerned, including pupils and parents.

Plans to retrench the teachers were suspended late last year when Sadtu teachers threatened to disrupt exams. But negotiations with the department failed to extract a guarantee that teachers would not be retrenched in the new year.

Black schools were desperately short of teachers, said Nxesi, and rather than retrenching teachers government should transfer them to schools where they were needed.

All the problems which triggered last year's "chalkdowns" still existed, he said. Teachers were still victimised for participating in union activities, despite the union being officially recognised, and the poor conditions at schools continued.

Nxesi said the most important task for the year ahead was to revive a

culture of learning and to develop a code of conduct.

Meanwhile, Judge Richard Goldstone yesterday announced that his commission was considering investigating violence and intimidation in schools, and requested people to submit any relevant information.

"In recent months the commission has received disturbing information concerning a number of incidents of violence and intimidation committed against members of the teaching profession and even in some instances on scholars," he said.

Sapa reports from Pietersburg that Azapo northern Transvaal spokesman Mantle Phasha yesterday called for an end to the disruption of education through teacher chalkdowns and the involvement of pupils in campaigns during school hours.

Department of Education and Training (DET) director-general Bernhard Louw said textbooks and prescribed books valued at more than R80m had been provided to black schools this year.

He said on the first day of the new school year, 2 374 public schools and 5 648 farm schools had registered with the DET, and more than 2,5-million pupils would enroll in public and state-aided schools.



DP leader Zach de Beer signs an autograph for Soweto member Dominic Moyo at yesterday's opening of a new DP office in Kerk Street, Johannesburg. De Beer said the office was an early step on the road to massive voter contact by the DP. Picture: BRIAN HENDER

Govt, ANC wash their hands of exiles

GOVERNMENT and the ANC yesterday denied responsibility for non-ANC exiles in Zambia who had been declared illegal immigrants by the Zambian government.

Both were responding to reports that 700 SA exiles had been declared illegal immigrants after failing to meet a UN High Commissioner for Refugees deadline to leave Zambia.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said there were "at most" between 150 and 200 ANC staff in Zambia, either because they were legitimately winding up ANC business in Lusaka or awaiting clarification of their indemnity status. Others were students.

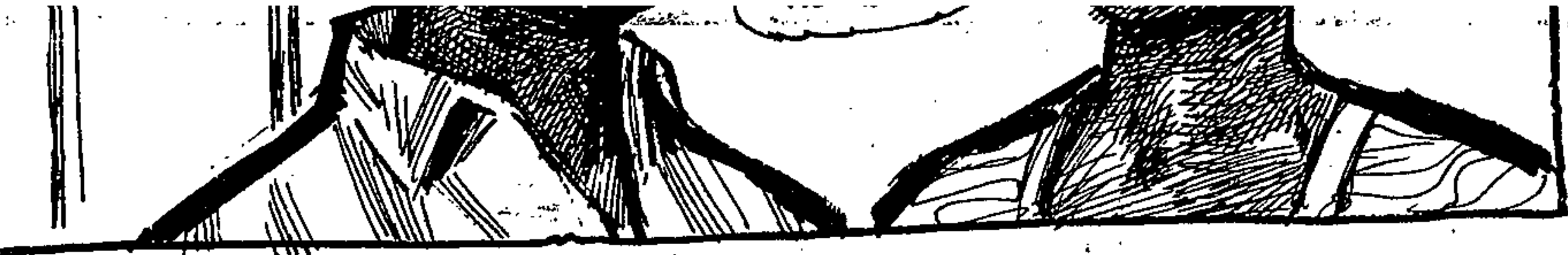
"Our chief representative in Zambia is dealing with the Zambian government and

pending the outcome of that, (the matter) will be taken up by the ANC head office."

Asked about the non-ANC South Africans in Zambia, Niehaus said: "In that instance it is something for the government to deal with."

However, Foreign Affairs spokesman Jacques Malan said his department had not been approached for assistance, and that the matter was between the ANC and the Zambian government.

"How can the state be involved if the people don't want to come back?" he asked. The reluctant exiles said they feared township violence in SA.



focus on business

BIG BUSINESS' APPARENT INDIFFERENCE to the plight of returned exiles is worrying the organisations co-ordinating the reintegration of exiles into society.

As funding runs dry, the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Returned Exiles says corporate South Africa does not seem to be prepared to come to the rescue.

"We are not saying give us money for charity, our argument is that we have a certain skills reservoir which, with proper assistance, can benefit the economy of this country," argues the organisation's developmental unit's head, Mr Archie Abrahams.

He says the organisation is on the brink of exhausting the R3 million development money received from both the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and the European Community last year.

Survival struggle

About half the organisation's staff was retrenched recently as the survival struggle intensified. More than R2 million has been spent on funding 206 returnees' business projects countrywide.

While there are promises from the United Nations to fund NCCR's developmental projects, alternative sources of finance will have to be found soon, says Abrahams.

Available resources do not match the increasing number of applications for loans to start business ventures.

More than 1 000 business plans have been submitted for consideration since August last year. Many of them come from the PWV area.

Viability of a proposed enterprise plays a central role when the screening committee considers business plans. The Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC) sits on the committee.

Abrahams says though the exercise is more humanitarian than anything else, merit considerations cannot be avoided. However, none of the returnees would qualify for a loan if the classic business requirements were applied.

For instance, if the issue of credit worthiness were to come into play almost all of them would be disqualified.

Groups and individuals are given loans of up to R7 000 with which to start business ventures.

Once the loan application has been approved, NCCR notifies the SBDC which in turn pays the suppliers of the goods to the enterprise concerned.

The newly created entrepreneurs would then have to repay the loan over a two-year period, which Abrahams says NCCR envisages extending. Interest on the loans is 18 percent.

"If returnees are to integrate into society they

The funding for returning exiles is running dry and the National Co-ordinating Committee for Repatriation of Exiles are not trying to hide their concern that without money the exiles will be unable to reintegrate into society. **Mzimkulu**

Malunga reports:

(330)

Sowetan 12/1/93



Looking for funding: Archie Abrahams.

have to come to terms with the reality of the situation. They cannot continue living on charity," he argues.

Though there is growing concern in NCCR circles that the operation could soon be a casualty of donor fatigue, the encouraging factor is that 70 percent of the funded enterprises have begun paying back the loans.

Also, success stories are steadily emerging. The most outstanding is a construction company based in Bloemfontein.

The J&M Carpentry and Building Construction Company has clinched a deal with the local authorities to construct 4 000 houses and toilets in Botshabelo near Thaba Nchu. The contract is worth R1,5 million and the company employs 80 builders from the local community.

Another core issue for the success of NCCR's development venture is training, says Abrahams. More than 324 returnees have been trained in various forms of business management in conjunction with training centres around

the country.

On most of the continent, the reintegration process is helped by the fact that returnees are from a peasant background and could be resettled on the land.

"In South Africa returning people are a landless, urbanised community with the Government not prepared to make any contribution," says Abrahams.

The exiles found overcrowded homes, uprooted societies and escalating unemployment. Currently, there are still about 150 returnees who are unable to locate their families.

Complicating the issue is the fact that South Africans have stayed the longest in exile.

The grant of R4 000 given to returnees on their arrival in the country falls short of the skyrocketing cost of living.

As the defiance period gives way to survival struggles, NCCR officials are keeping their fingers crossed that this highly risky development venture will come of age.

Stranded refugees need more help

Sowetan 12/11/93

Sowetan & Radio Metro

Talkback

By Lulama Luti



THE African National Congress has expressed surprise at the Zambian government's decision to label about 700 refugees in that country 'illegal immigrants', as reported in the media earlier this week.

And both the ANC and the National Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles said last night that there has been no official communication from the Zambian government about the plight of the South Africans.

Speaking during the Sowetan/Radio Metro Talkback Show, ANC spokesman Mr Jackie Selebi said as far as he was concerned the figure quoted in media reports was an exaggeration.

In so far as the ANC knows, there

are about 150 students still in Zambia, a few people who are still working for the ANC mission there and about 15 to 20 people whose indemnity has not been cleared by the SA government," he said.

Also in the studio was NCCR official Mr Mohammed Daagor who quoted figures from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as estimating the number of exiles still outside the country to be 5 000.

He said NCCR funds from the UNHCR had dried up and that the organisation had stopped all flights bringing exiles into the country.

Most of the callers were sympathetic to the plight of the exiles in Zambia and urged all political organisations to help those stranded.

"Repatriation is a voluntary exer-

cise. There's no way we can force people to come back to the country against their will," Jackie Selebi.

"All our political organisations, together with the United Nations, should see to it that these people come back home," Paul Matsoso, Sharpeville.

"There has been mismanagement of funds in the NCCR. I was involved in the administration process and I know for a fact that there were people who

got more (money) than the average 'himu'," anonymous Alexandra.

"Our people who are stranded in Zambia need these jobs that are being taken by the Chinese hawkers who have filled the streets of Johannesburg," Derrick Emerdale.

"The ANC alone cannot do it (repatriation). What are the other organisations, who have members in exile, doing about it?" Jerry Vosloonus.

Exiles' assistance (330)

A REPORT in yesterday's Business Day said the ANC had refused to take responsibility for non-ANC exiles who had been declared illegal immigrants in Zambia. ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said yesterday the report misrepresented the organisation's position. He had wanted to make it clear the ANC would "do everything it could to assist the exiles, but that government also carried a share of the responsibility."

B/DAJ
13/1/93

EXITING EXILES

330

Zambia's apartheid threat

There are not many who would blame a country as poverty stricken as Zambia for wanting to reduce its population. Countries as diverse in size and philosophy as Singapore and China have both done so with success. The trouble with Zambia is that spearheading its population policy — if its actions can so be dignified — are 700 unfortunate SA exiles.

Much has happened in Zambia since former president Kenneth Kaunda deigned to become the first of the *Uhuru* dictators to accept electoral defeat. Not only is the country becoming manifestly more democratic, but its decision to implement free-market reforms, and accept the guidance in this respect of the IMF, gives it a fighting chance of avoiding greater poverty.

Its return to Western human rights and capitalist values should enable it eventually to become a more congenial place to live than a violent and economically ailing SA. That is presumed to be the reason for the 700 reluctant South Africans' desire to remain.

Maybe there is some truth in it. But the fact is that most of these 700 are more Zambian than they are South African. Theirs is not a recent flight from the rape and pillage of apartheid. Indeed, few have any experience of apartheid.

These exiles tend to be the offspring of SA refugees and Zambian partners. They believe they are Zambian in all but name and are loath to trade whatever permanence in and affinity they have with Zambia for uncertainty and an unfamiliar environment here.

It is also a vexing moral question of whether, having sustained and tolerated exiles, they can be summarily evicted by a host country once, in its view, conditions in the country from which they have fled have changed.

Simply put, would the US have moral grounds for deporting the descendants of the Quakers now that there is greater religious toleration in Britain? Would we have justification in sending back to France the descendants of the Huguenots for the same reason? Would it be right for Germany summarily to expel those who sought relief from communist persecutions in eastern Europe now that it is facing heavy reunification costs?

Zambia of its own volition decided to assist those South Africans in flight from the depredations of apartheid. The cost may have been heavy and a continuing one. But in the process it created Zambians who think, speak and look like Zambians. That was inevitable and should be accepted as such. To deport them would be an act of great cruelty analogous with the forced removals of the very apartheid regime from which their parents fled and in contradiction to Zambia's own new liberal tendencies.

Besides, despite the reforms, anyone who has been to Zambia will recognise in the desire of the 700 to stay in that country an act of great nobility — certainly one of sacrifice — that a proud country should want to encourage.

To deport the 700 would simply be to visit upon them the sins of both apartheid and *Uhuru*. ■

FM 15/1/93

Co-accused 'abducted by ANC men to protect Winnie Mandela'

By CHRIS CHITANDA: Lusaka

ALTHOUGH free to leave his cell in Lusaka Central prison, a fugitive from South African justice said this week he was too terrified to return home.

Katiza Cebekhulu claims he was abducted and spirited out of SA by the ANC to protect Winnie Mandela during her trial for the kidnapping and assault of a young boy.

Speaking from his cell this week, Mr Cebekhulu said he had already survived an attempt on his life in SA before his kidnapping.

"I am afraid of going to South Africa," he said. "Even if someone came with an air ticket, I would make so much trouble at the airport that the pilot would refuse to take me."

"I am prepared to go anywhere in the world, even the Soviet Union, but the United Nations has said that I am not a refugee."

Mr Cebekhulu, 23, has been in the prison for nearly two years after being picked up in Lusaka as an illegal immigrant.

However, Zambian authorities say he has been free to leave since September last year.

Mr Cebekhulu, one of three of Mrs Mandela's co-accused charged with kidnapping and assaulting teenage activist Stompie Seipei, jumped bail in December 1990.

He recounted the events which led to his imprisonment in Lusaka's inhospitable prison. Two men had approached him one afternoon in January 1991 while he was selling newspapers in Soweto.

"They asked who Katiza was, and I said it was me. They took me to a

house in Orlando, where boiling water was poured over my head," he said.

"Then they put me in the boot of a car, but during the drive — which was supposed to be my last ride — I managed to escape.

"I don't know what happened after that. I woke up in Baragwanath Hospital, covered in bandages."

Mr Cebekhulu said that when he was discharged from hospital, he sought refuge in the home of John Morgan, Mrs Mandela's driver and another co-accused.

Hiding

"I told him to say I was dead, but he went and told Winnie I was hiding in his house."

On February 8 — four days after Mrs Mandela's trial began in the Rand Supreme court — he had been abducted "by two men from the ANC" and driven to the Mozambican border.

"We drove across a fence to get into Mozambique and went to Maputo, where I was put on a plane to Angola," he said. "I travelled without any identity documents, but I stayed for one week in Angola and then flew to Zambia."

He said he was accommodated at the Fairview hotel under a false name — Mr Jones — and at an ANC safe house in Lusaka where he was given "a whole set of rules".

"I was told not to go into town

and not to leave the house. After some time, I ran away, and that's when a policeman picked me up.

"All I wanted was an opportunity to get educated since I only went up to Std 7 in South Africa, but in March 1991, the Zambians locked me up."

Since President Frederick Chiluba's Movement for Multi-Party Democracy took office, Mr Cebekhulu has had an audience with Zambian Foreign Affairs Minister Vernon Mwaanga and Minister of Home Affairs Newstead Zimba.

"Last September, I was called to Newstead Zimba's office, then to Foreign Affairs. Mwaanga was not there, but his deputy said everything was going to be all right."

"Both Zimba and Mwaanga told me they did not want me in Zambia any longer."

"The first time I was taken to Foreign Affairs, I was asked if I wanted to meet (ANC president Nelson) Mandela, who was supposed to come to Lusaka the next week."

"I said I would, but I was never taken (to meet Mr Mandela). Afterwards, I read in the newspapers that Mr Mandela had been to Lusaka and gone back to South Africa."

Mr Cebekhulu said he also met two white South African government officials, who had travelled to Lusaka to expedite his return to SA.

"I saw them at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and they said they would not arrest me when I got back to South Africa."

"I told them I could not go back

to Natal, where I killed a man. I have got a case there. That was during the 1985 fighting between the UDF and Inkatha."

A spokesman for South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed this week that a meeting had taken place between Mr Cebekhulu, the SA representative in Lusaka, Mr Sam Sterban, and his deputy.

He said their talks centred on Mr Cebekhulu's wellbeing and treatment in the prison, as well as the question of extradition.

Wearing a pair of takkies given to him last November by former Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda's son Kambarage, who was in prison on murder charges, Mr Cebekhulu said he was not being treated well behind bars.

Desperate

"I don't get proper meals, I have no other clothes, and there is a lot of disease in this jail," he said.

"I told (High Court) Judge Weston Muzyamba when he came to visit the prison last year that I wanted to get out, and that I would commit suicide if I stayed here any longer."

"I have had no food and I am sick. Plenty of people die every day inside. Only the other day, a prohibited immigrant died right in front of my eyes."

Although he is desperate to get out of jail, he says he has nowhere else to go. "Maybe one day I will just run and the policemen will shoot me. Maybe it is better to be dead than stay here," he said.

Returnees

By FRED KHUMALO

A COMMISSION set up last year to investigate the theft of at least R300 000 from the coffers of the National Co-ordinating Committee for Returnees (NCCR) hardly finished its task before being rocked by yet another spate of thefts.

City Press can now reveal that the latest thefts amount to at least R120 000.

The thieves are allegedly foreigners who go to NCCR offices posing as returnees where they apply for and are given grants of R4 250, to which all returnees are entitled.

NCCR spokesman Mohammed Dangor confirmed this week that at least 30 foreigners posing as returnees applied and were given grants, meaning that at least R120 000 was pilfered in the process.

A source within the NCCR said: "This all points to the slackness of those responsible for giving out funds."

Dangor would not reveal how the thefts took place but said the situation was now under control.

The latest thefts came to light after British magazine *New African* reported in a recent edition that the thefts by foreigners were not confined within the borders of SA.

Quoting former NCCR national co-ordinator Moss Chikane, the magazine revealed that foreigners in other countries had gone to UN Human Rights Council offices where they posed as SA political refugees and were given money.

In the interview with the magazine, Chikane would not give figures, but it is believed the money pilfered by foreigners runs into hundreds of thousands.

It has also been learnt that NCCR funds are running low as a result of mismanagement and slack control.

To date R54-million has been paid out for grants for the 13 000 returnees who have been reintegrated into SA society, Dangor said this week.

Last year, two NCCR staffers were sacked after the NCCR set up a commission to investigate a "network" of thieves which had defrauded the organisation of R300 000. However, R205 000 of the money was later recovered.

A report released at the time by Chikane stated that a national network involving the "underworld" had been implicated in a massive and co-ordinated scheme to defraud the NCCR.

The thefts are hampering NCCR's attempt to help arrange loans for returnees who want to set up income-generating projects. Returnees are eligible for loans up to R6 000 for the purpose.

At least R1.6-million has been spent on 250 projects and the R2-million given to the NCCR by the European Economic Community for this purpose is almost depleted.

At least 1 250 returnees who have applied for loans are still waiting for the money.

Probe
digs up
more
thefts
330
City Press
24/1/93

ripped off

Bleak prospects for returnees

By Jed Battersby

■ NO JOBS Overseas qualifications and

experience 'not enough' in SA:

(330)

DESPITE warnings from comrades in Africa that Cuba was a backward country, Jonathan Manitshana accepted an offer to study there.

Like many other South African youngsters he skipped his country after the 1976 uprisings. He and his colleagues were under the impression that they would undergo military training, return after five years and overthrow the apartheid regime.

He escaped to Tanzania through Swaziland in 1978. After three years of waiting, uncertain about his future, he learnt that he could go to Cuba.

Jonathan enrolled at the Universidad de Oriente in Santiago de Cuba province and chose a journalism course. He found Cuba to be very different from his native South Africa. The official language of Cuba is Spanish, which Jonathan quickly learned from locals who were eager to teach him.

He found that Cubans knew little

about Africa except for countries such as Angola and Ethiopia.

"They knew about Angola because of the presence of Cuban troops there and Ethiopia was famous as a result of the famine playing the country," Jonathan says. "Many people knew about Nelson Mandela although they had never heard of South Africa".

A third-year student asked Jonathan if he had worn clothes when he arrived from Africa.

"The general perception in Cuba is that Africans walk around naked and live in trees," Jonathan explains.

Although the economic blockade imposed on Cuba by the US has had an effect, it is "amazing how successful the island is in the medical and educational spheres".

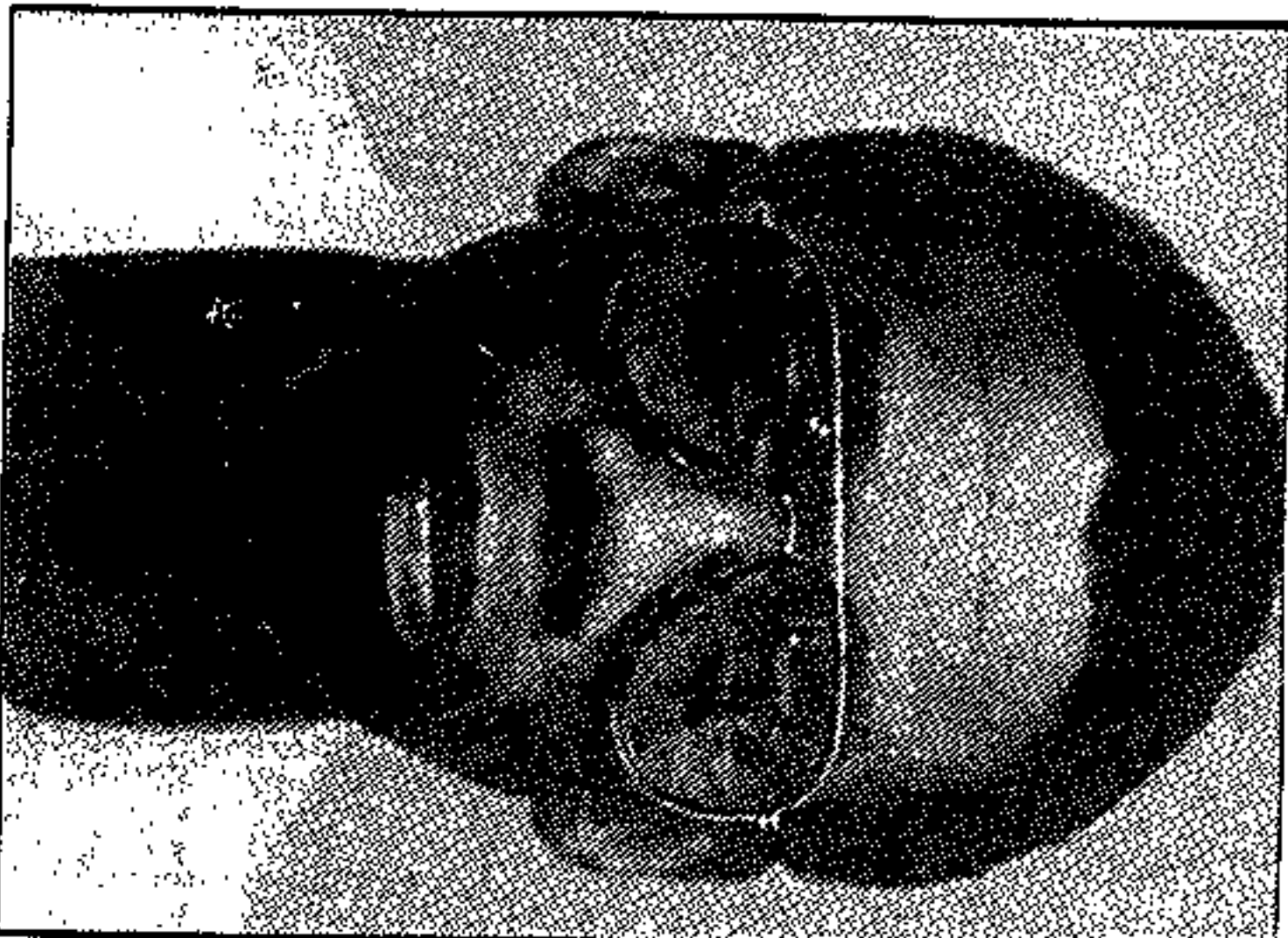
The monthly allowance for students was 60 pesos (R60) paid by the Cuban government.

Students from countries such as An-

gola, Mozambique and Zambia were given as much as R900 a month by their governments, while South African students had to make do with the grant from Cuba.

The Isla de la Juventud (Island of Youth), a settlement on a small island near Havana, is known for taking care of orphans from African countries. "These are the unfortunate ones whose parents died during the liberation wars in their respective countries. Some come here at the tender age of five and remain until they obtain university degrees. They are then told to go and serve their countries."

On completion of his degree in journalism in 1988, Jonathan returned to Africa where he worked for the ANC's department of information for three years. He was attached to the ANC's monthly, *Moyibuye*, during this period. "Life for ANC cadres, especially in Lusaka, was tough. We constantly had



Jonathan Manitshana ... can't get a job.

to be on the look-out for possible attacks by the South African regime."

After the unbanning of liberation movements in South Africa in 1990 many leaders returned to the country, leaving behind exiles who were not allocated funds for accommodation.

They were told that they would soon be returning to South Africa and it wouldn't be necessary to renew the leases on their apartments. Jonathan left Lusaka because of this problem and worked for the department of information of the ANC in Harare.

Back in South Africa Jonathan, along with many other returned exiles who obtained qualifications overseas, is unable to find work. Although he has a degree in journalism and experience with *Moyibuye* he has been turned down by several newspapers and media related organisations.

He was told by one company that experience gained from working for a liberation movement was irrelevant in the South African situation. An independent radio station refused to employ him because of his association with a liberation movement.

The R4 200 grant he received from the ANC has been used up and he is unemployed.

Many returned exiles are in the same predicament. Even highly qualified returnees, such as doctors and scientists, come home to face a future of unemployment.



focus on hunger

OPERATION HUNGER IS BEING BESIEGED BY returned exiles who have been left destitute by the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Refugees (NCCR):

The desperate people involved, most of them members of the ANC, are bitter that their contribution to the struggle for freedom has been forgotten by the leaders of organisations who now live in luxury while the cadres sleep in communes and railway stations.

Since October last year, when the fraud at the NCCR became public knowledge, over 200 people have been referred to Operation Hunger by the NCCR and the ANC.

"Our mandate does not extend to cases of this type. Initially we just helped but there is now a flood of people coming into our offices every day and we can't cope," Operation Hunger's deputy director for relief and development, Mr Mpho Mashinini, said.

Hungry returnees

We spoke to several returnees who told heart-rending tales of the hunger, homelessness, deprivation and loss of dignity that have become their lot.

There was no escaping the feeling of regret that oozed from their attitude, regret at having given their all to a nation that finds it so easy to forget them.

They also told of large scale corruption within the NCCR, of officials who bought houses for cash in upmarket suburbs, coupled with cars to match the standard.

While this happens, desperate returnees have been denied the R4 250 grant meant to help them resettle. There are many who did not receive even a cent of the money, they said.

Mrs Grace Mokgadi (36) said she had seen the corruption while doing part-time work for the NCCR in Pretoria. She had returned to South Africa in August 1991.

Homeless returnee

"My status as a former exile works against me when I look for a job. I have nowhere to stay. I have two children whom I left with my mother when I went into exile.

"I am a woman and it is not right that I should sleep at different places every night. Exile was much better because the ANC did everything for us. Now the ANC says there is nothing they can do for me and I do not know what to do.

"I am not convinced that the ANC can't do more for us," she said as she broke down and cried.

Another ANC member, Mr John Mkhwebane (45), said he left his family in Lesotho and came back to arrange for their eventual return. He was now preparing to go back himself - to stay.

The NCCR has so far refused to give him the

Returned exiles left destitute by alleged corruption in the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Refugees are bitter. They say their contribution to the struggle has been forgotten by their leaders. **Mathatha Tsedu** reports:



Grace Mokgadi ... "has seen the corruption".



John Mkhelane ... did not get the promised loan.



Jabulani Dumane ... ANC doing all in its power

Sowetan 3/2/93

I am a woman and it is not right that I should sleep at different places every night. Exile was much better because the ANC did everything for us

Mrs Grace Mokgadi - returned exile and mother of two children

R6 000 loan promised him before he came back, he said.

Cheque stolen

His R2 000 grant cheque was stolen in the NCCR offices, he was told. It was never replaced and he has now been told that there's no more money left.

Mr Samuel Mngqibisa (42) said he had been trying to get a loan to start a plumbing concern but the NCCR had told him there was no longer any money for loans.

"We are trying to lead a straight life and to avoid resorting to crime. But if people who are

supposed to assist us are misusing the money and leaving people destitute, many are going to turn to crime," he said.

The NCCR was approached for comment on the allegations and we were referred to either South African Council of Churches secretary general, the Reverend Frank Chikane, or Mr Mohammed Dangor. Both men were approached but calls were never returned.

Charges of fraud

But a check through files reveals that several officials in Johannesburg have been arrested and charged with fraud following the disappearance of over R300 000. ANC regional co-ordinator for repatriation, Mr Jabulani Dumane (42), said the ANC was doing everything in its power to assist its returnees. He blamed the plight of the returnees on the economic slump, general unemployment and employer bias against former exiles.

Dumane, a returnee who also serves on the NCCR committee that screens loan applications, said loan money was still available and disputed the assertion by the returnees we spoke to that they were informed that the money had run out.

He said he had never heard anyone criticising ANC leaders for living in luxurious houses while their cadres lived in squalor.

As the haggling goes on, Operation Hunger struggles to feed the victims of drought and the returnees who came back to the system they had run away from, following the reform rhetoric.

Rights bill rescinds past NP stand

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

LONG-STANDING Nationalist positions on civil liberties have been dramatically scrapped by its draft Charter of Fundamental Rights, released yesterday.

For years, the National

Party detained and banned people without trial, it deported them, deprived them of their citizenship, refused to allow them to return to the country of their birth and denied them passports.

All this has been overthrown in the draft charter and without any reference to the

NP's dubious record. Every citizen, the charter says, "shall have the right not to be deprived of his or her citizenship, exiled or expelled from the Republic; prohibited from returning to the Republic; prevented from leaving the Republic, which temporarily or permanently

or denied a passport or deprived thereof."

"While the issue of a passport was previously an indulgence on the part of the authorities, it now becomes a right upon which the citizen may insist."

Although the NP banned

political movements, it now says every citizen should have the right to form a political party or join a political party. The draft charter also says: "Every person shall have the right to assemble and demonstrate with others peacefully and unarmed, and to draw up and present petitions."

Star 5/2/93

ANC criticises visa refusal

The ANC yesterday criticised the Government for refusing visas to a delegation from Dutch police unions who wanted to visit South Africa to examine patterns of township violence. The ANC said the refusal was a measure of how inward-looking the Government and the South African Police were, and how unwilling they were to open their minds to enlightened policing. (330)

Survival a new struggle for thousands of returned exiles

8/10/93 7/2/93 330
RETURNED exile and philosopher Bernard Molewa, 71, thinks he should be enjoying retirement in post-apartheid SA.

Instead, when he isn't trying to help fellow exiles adjust to life, he works part-time as a door-to-door salesman to make ends meet.

"Life is very hard for returning exiles. No jobs, no accommodation, not a lot of hope," said the teacher who during his years of exile organised and helped set up underground cells for banned trade unions.

Thousands of exiles, many of them guerrilla veterans, have returned to SA but many, having spent their adult lives in exile, are considered too old by potential employers. Those with skills have to overcome white prejudices, built up over four decades, against anyone associated with the liberation struggle.

Molewa fled SA in 1963 after a spell under house arrest for political activism and running "illegal" schools.

"I went to Botswana and then to Cuba, Zambia and East Germany. Eventually I became the ANC representative to Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. I came back after the collapse of the Berlin Wall," he said.

Molewa is general-secretary of the SA Association of Veterans, an organisation

set up with the help of the Matla Trust to help former exiles, ex-political prisoners and those who fought apartheid from inside the country. The Matla Trust was formed to help disadvantaged South Africans across the political spectrum.

Molewa said he applied for a pension after his return but was told his application could not be considered until he had an identity number. He applied for one but more than a year later there is no sign of it.

"They (the authorities) are doing all they can to frustrate us returned exiles, to make us feel out of place, not to feel at home," he said. "We (the ANC) hope there will be an election soon but I can't even vote until I get an ID card."

"Some employers here are still part of the system. My education, which was mostly in socialist countries, counts for nothing."

"Veterans are people who gave most of their adult lives to the struggle against apartheid and in the process lost the chance to pursue careers," said Matla's communication officer Barry Gilder, himself a returned exile.

"The moral question facing any future government here is how to help these people who have given their lives to the struggle. They deserve some kind of social welfare." — Sapa-Reuter.

Police probe rebel 'army'

8/00/93 16/2/93
PRETORIA — A police investigation to establish whether the so-called SA Republican Army (Sara) existed was continuing, SAP spokesman Capt Nina Barkhuizen said yesterday. *(330) (251)*

She was reacting to claims by Sara — purportedly made up of returned exiles opposed to the ANC — that it was holding an Apla operative who was involved in attacks around the country.

Sara spokesman Douglas Ndlovu reportedly said his organisation's "high command" would decide on February 27 if the Apla operative, codenamed Painter, should be handed over to government. This was, however, subject to demands, including that the ANC surrender all its arms caches to government. *(274)*

Police last week cautiously noted Sara claims of responsibility for assassinations of ANC supporters, including that of ANC Natal Midlands deputy chairman Reggie Hadebe.

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Capt Craig Kotze said that until Sara's existence was confirmed, it had to be borne in mind that some organisations claimed responsibility for massacres for propaganda purposes.

He warned against propaganda ploys, citing Apla claims of responsibility for incidents in which it had not been involved. — Sapa.

Timeshare prices down nearly R2 000 a week

8/00/93 16/2/93
DURBAN — The prices of timeshare weeks dropped from an average of more than R10 000 in 1991 to R8 250 last year, RCI Southern Africa MD Steve Griessel told the 1993 Timeshare Institute of SA convention at the Wild Coast yesterday.

But the sale of new weeks was down by a mere 1,1% at 23 000.

"Although 21 400 new owners bought timeshare in 1992 (23 000 new weeks), the average price showed a decline of 17,5% on 1991, which resulted in a 19% drop in the rand turnover for the year (total sales R190m)," Griessel said.

He forecast that timeshare prices could show another drop this year, but believed that, given the right political, economic and international circumstances, there could be a boom in two years' time.

He stressed that the southern African market had not reached saturation point. There was room for expansion in Cape Town, where sales had improved, and inland.

The industry had shown great growth in the second half of last year, partly because of the price discounting and because of the Timeshare 2000 launch in October. This had seen the start of a cooling off period, where buyers were given time to change their minds on a purchase.

Griessel also pointed out that in spite of the fact that 30 organisations had gone into liquidation over the

years, only about 1 000 people had lost their rights.

In the past three years the number of sales staff involved in timeshare had dropped from 1 400 in 1990, to 800 in 1991 and 400 in 1992.

Southern Sun Group MD Ron Stringfellow told the convention that SA's hotel industry was in for another two tough years and the slogan now was "Stay alive till '95".

He blamed local and international recessions, political uncertainty and violence for much of the problem.

Internationally, the airline and hotel industries had been hit by the recession. The public believed that travel was non-essential — business could be done by fax and phone; and hotels were capital intensive — it cost R750 000 a room to build a five-star hotel.

On tourism, Stringfellow said SA had only 200 000 genuine tourist visitors a year, if one discounted business travellers and those visiting friends and relatives. This represented 0,07% of the world tourist market.

Satour had a limited budget — Australia's allocation to tourism was 15 times SA's.

Nonetheless, Stringfellow believed that SA's tourism industry had the potential to outstrip gold and become the driving force in turning the country's economy around.

Own Correspondent

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February 22 1993

Returned exiles cannot find jobs

BIDM 22/2/93 (330)
KATHRYN STRACHAN

ONLY about 6% of exiles who had returned to SA since the beginning of the repatriation programme had found jobs, the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles (NCCR) claimed on Friday.

NCCR deputy chairman Brother Jude Pieterse said that many of the returnees were destitute and their prospects of finding jobs or housing were bleak.

The problem was compounded by the fact that the NCCR had run out of funds in August last year, and thousands of exiles who were promised six-month grants amounting to R4 200 each discovered on their return there would be no assistance.

The NCCR is battling to raise at least another R37m needed to bring back almost 5 000 people still in exile and to pay out those who did not receive their grants last year.

Pieterse admitted the operation had been "far more complex than I ever imagined it could be".

What the NCCR could provide, together with the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), fell "far short" of what was needed, and there were many people left in dire need, Pieterse said.

With all grants stopped in August, the NCCR had been forced to suspend its operation of bringing back exiles from December, and its administration had been scaled down.

Pieterse said funds had run out because of a discrepancy in the original predictions of the number of exiles to be repatriated. The UNHCR estimated the number to be about 12 600 — and had budgeted R56m on the basis of that figure — but up to

December last year, 16 000 had already returned.

The NCCR needs R12m for grants still outstanding from last year, and another R25m to bring back almost 5 000 more exiles.

Pieterse said appeals had been made to the UN, but before the funds could be granted, the organisation had to go through the process of calculating the exact figures involved.

Part of the difficulty of determining the number still to be repatriated, said Pieterse, was that those still in exile had heard of the township violence, high crime rates, joblessness and homelessness in SA — and many who had initially applied were now electing not to come back.

Pieterse said there was the added trauma of finding themselves back in a country which had become almost unrecognisable.

"It just simply isn't the same place as the one they left all those years ago," he said. Not only had they returned during a recession, but they found that what used to be tight-knit communities had been transformed into alienating sprawling townships.

In many cases, such as that of District Six, their communities had disappeared altogether, he said.

There had been a number of people who had returned to SA but found the situation too untenable and had already gone back.

Tensions and bitterness experienced by the returnees were also not helped by an incident of fraud in the Johannesburg office in which R300 000 was stolen, he said.

20 000 Natal exiles need jobs

AT 22/4/93 Own Correspondent (338)

DURBAN. — There are more than 20 000 ex-political prisoners, returned exiles and their family members in Natal who desperately need jobs, houses and other help, the Association of Ex-Political Prisoners (AEPP) said at the weekend.

AEPP Natal chairman Mr Jabulani Ngcobo demanded compensation from the government. "The government admitted apartheid was a mistake and must therefore compensate those who were imprisoned and forced into exile by apartheid," he said.

Exiles' committee 330

THE National Co-ordinating Committee for the Return of Exiles might wind up its operations, executive committee member Mohammed Dangor said this week. He said the committee had exceeded its 18-month lifespan by a year and its budget, intended for 12 000 exiles, had been strained by the 14 000 who had returned.

BIDAM 5/3/93.

Star 5/3/93
**De Jonge
in SA for
(330)
conference**

Former arms smuggler and ANC sympathiser Klaas de Jonge was in South Africa last month to attend the ANC's international solidarity conference, ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus confirmed this morning.

Niehaus said De Jonge, who fled from police detention to take refuge in the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria in 1985, had told him that he had been given a 10-day visa.

The Weekly Mail said today De Jonge had been to the Dutch embassy yesterday. — Political Reporter.

were other cross-border raids on Maputo, Gaborone and Lusaka.

Those were the days when South Africa demanded its pound of flesh from its neighbours. Political refugees were often forced out of their havens, either through threat of raids, sanctions or, in the case of Mozambique, the Nkomati Accord.

While Leabua Jonathan was seen as a puppet of the South African Government, he tried to prove otherwise — and paid heavily.

In 1985 he called for elections: his party "won" all 60 seats, but there was an increase in Lesotho Liberation Army activity. Jonathan accused the opposition Basotho Congress Party's military wing of operating out of South Africa, where BCP leader Ntsu Mokhehle was hiding.

When Jonathan failed to live up to expectations, South Africa blockaded Lesotho. Within 15 days, the kingdom was at a standstill. This precipitated General Metsing Lekhanya's coup, and within a week, the Military Council ordered ANC refugees out of Lesotho — much to Pretoria's delight.

Wealthy

These days, relations between the two countries are cordial.

South African ambassador to Lesotho, T G Visser, says the Lesotho Highlands Water Project binds the two countries inextricably. When the scheme comes on stream, the Basotho "will be relatively wealthy" from the income it generates.

Last year, when Foreign Affairs Deputy Minister Renier Schoeman visited Lesotho, he said South Africa had a vital interest in stability in surrounding countries "because unsettled conditions elsewhere in the region deter foreign investment in South Africa. Promoting political and social stability in in-

Martyrs forgotten as SA, Lesotho

bury the hatchet

MASERU Access to the old cemetery is difficult at the best of times. On rainy days it is impossible to reach by car.

The pot-holed, winding road was once tarred: that was when ANC president Nelson Mandela scheduled a visit to Lesotho to pay tribute to the members of his organisation who died on its soil and to thank the Basotho for sheltering ANC exiles at the height of the struggle against apartheid. The trip was cancelled, and the road left to deteriorate.

Some of the Basotho who walk past the cemetery now might wonder why one part is neatly fenced off. But an examination of the grave-stones tells a story:

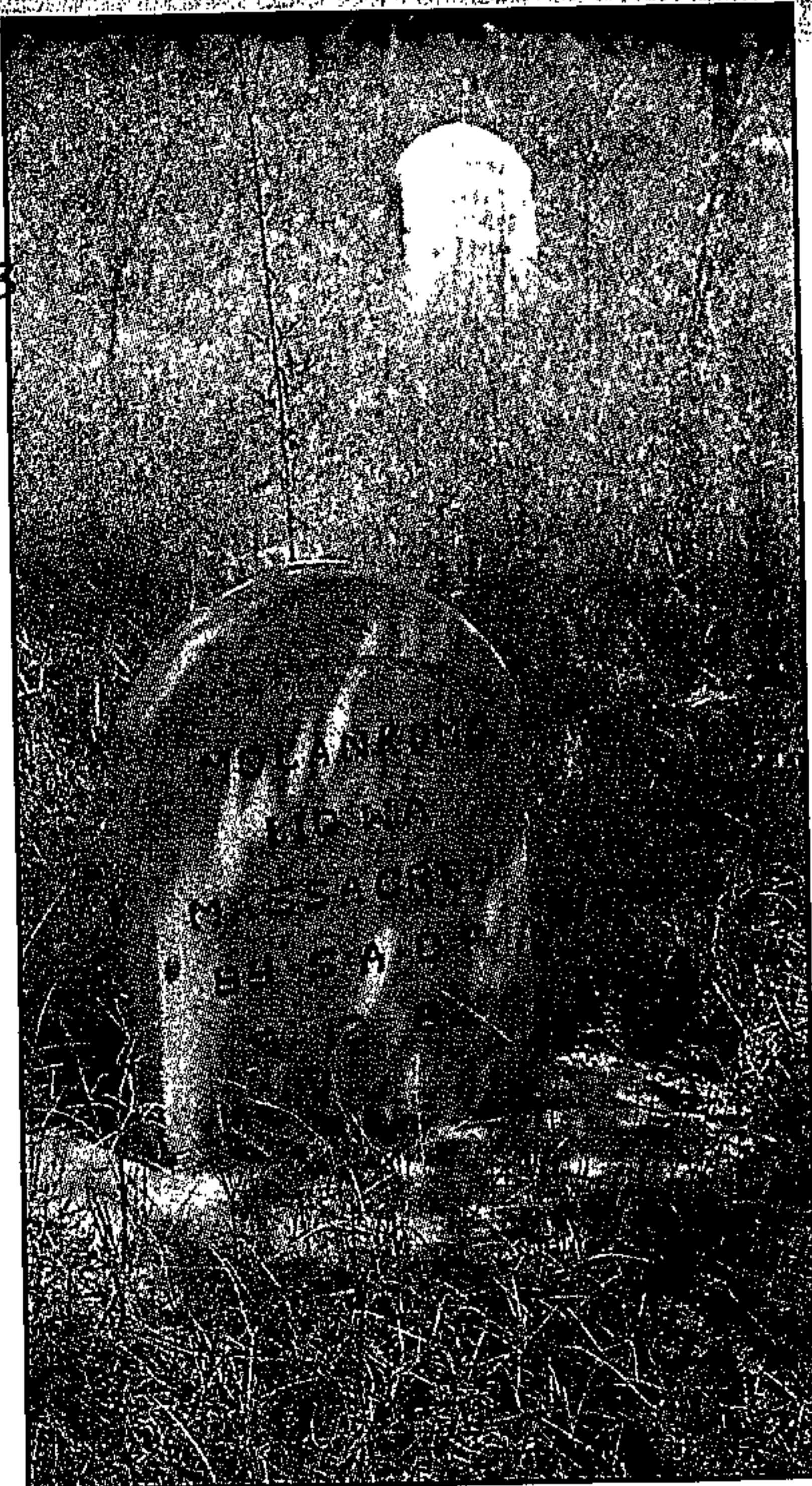
- "Mzukisi Marangana, massacred by SADF, 9.12.82."
- "Mdlankomo Liqwa, massacred by SADF, 9.12.82."
- "Dr Nqipe Bantwini, massacred by SADF, 9.12.82."

And so it goes on. Twenty-seven times the story is repeated. Or could it be more? Some of the graves are overgrown, their occupants forgotten heroes of the struggle.

Raids

They are not the only ones. The December 9 SADF raid on Maseru was part of the Government's total onslaught against the ANC and other anti-apartheid forces.

In this raid at least 42 people were killed, 12 of



FORGOTTEN: The grave of an ANC member killed in Maseru is a grim reminder of an angry past.

THE graves of ANC martyrs serve as reminders of an angry past, writes Africa News Service assistant editor JOE LATAKGOMO.

dividual countries is a key component of our policy of co-operation in the region."

Basotho National Party secretary-general Lekhooana Jonathan said: "We are pleased with the political developments in South Africa. We are surrounded by (it) ... and our economic structures are intertwined with those of the Republic in trade and monetary regions." This, he said, compelled Lesotho to co-exist with South Africa in peace.

"The bigger South Africa grows, the thirstier it will become," said Jonathan, indicating

that any government in Lesotho would do well to cement the terms of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project.

No fear

For the residents of Maseru, improved relations between the territories signal there will no longer be the fear of raids, of living next to Moscow House (where Chris Hani lived) or even of accommodating refugees.

And those who lie buried in foreign soil ... perhaps they will be better remembered once a democratic government is in power.

Thuso's excitement turns into horror

NO WORK

Schools chaos

robs MK returnees

of a job:

Sowetan

By Isaac Moledi

WHEN Thuso Kebinelang studied for a junior diploma in adult education in Tanzania, little did he know that problems afflicting education in this country could frustrate his chances of getting a job.

Like many returned Umkhonto we Sizwe cadres, Kebinelang (32) has no job and no hope of getting one.

Like his colleagues, he was under the impression that by studying outside the country job opportunities would open up for him.

The excitement of arriving home in April last year with the hope of securing employment immediately turned into a nightmare.

"If I knew life was to be like this, maybe I would have had other thoughts," he lamented.

Kebinelang said that on arrival in the country after spending 13 lonely years in exile he came face to face with the harsh realities of unemployment.

"I had to join the thousands of unemployed people who were not even sure they would get jobs," he said.

He said before giving up he tried all the possible things a sensible human being would do to acquire employment — but all in vain.

The opportunities he thought would open when he arrived were no longer there.

But Kebinelang said of the other unfortunate who did not go abroad: "The unemployed who are here have unemployment insurance fund benefits. I don't get that and this makes life more miserable."

He has already spent a year and chances of getting a job have become remote.

When he studied education at the Institute of Adult Education in Dar es Salaam he was hoping to contribute positively to the future of the children in this country.

But he says the education crisis crippling the country, coupled with the "misbehaviour" of some school children and teachers, gradually reduced his interest in teaching.

"The education crisis that is taking place will not stop now. Violence is also another contributory factor to denying us employment," Kebinelang said.

He said he believed that the future of teaching as a profession was no longer guaranteed. That is why he had second thoughts about teaching. He said he needed another profession that would enable him to get work.

Kebinelang also said he blamed the political violence for his inability to get a job. The uncertainty about the future also made it difficult to get work in areas



An unemployed Thuso Kebinelang relaxes in his backyard room in Meadowlands, Soweto. PIC: SELLO MOTSEPE

other than education.

"I think if I had a profession other than education, I would stand a chance of getting employment."

He said he had applied for a scholarship to study computers in order to avoid idling.

Kebinelang said he thanked the ANC for giving him a chance to educate him-

self while in Tanzania. However, he felt unconvinced that the organisation could not do anything to help him get employment.

"We are not so many that the ANC can say it can't do anything for us. It could provide us with accommodation and employment outside. Why not here?" he said.

your st

ARIES March 21 — April 21

Your effort to boost your status and your stocks must be and intensity. Absolute secrecy is recommended; an element of surprise ought to be an exceedingly good p

TAURUS Apr 21 — May 21

Someone's unexpected absence or negligence could should give you an opportunity to demonstrate your capa the prized moment. That is how fortunate breaks turn

GEMINI May 21 — June 22

There are rules and principles for all situations. It is abe or right precepts in dealing with your current batch of acti actions will get satisfactory results.

CANCER June 22 — July 23

Your esteem will quickly expand if you project grac concerned people and sensitive subjects. By showing for others, you will ensure their partiality when you nee

LEO July 23 — Aug 24

Be quick to make the best of a largely favourable phr backing for your ideas and plans, assuming they are putting them across to people who can boost your ste

VIRGO Aug 24 — Sep 23

An encouraging climate should fit in nicely with your hc certain to be rewarded. If things have recently hovered welcome getting back into fate's good books.

LIBRA Sep 23 — Oct 23

A time to be on the ball, so to speak. A time to thin outsmart your rivals. You will likely find that a new vers in the past produces splendid results yet again.

SCORPIO Oct 23 — Nov 23

Friendliness is your key to progress. By showing kind re to attract favouritism and patronage. There are good c on tap. Make your contribution and all should be well

SAGITTARIUS Nov 23 — Dec 22

Advantageous circumstances are foreseen so if you h to wrap up, this ought to be the ideal round in which affecting changes in your personal life and your habitu

CAPRICORN Dec 22 — Jan 21

You need to organise a good schedule if you intend to re personal and worldly activities. The all-important thing right times in order to grasp your chances.

AQUARIUS Jan 21 — Feb 20

It would be a pity if you have the knowledge and ph incentive to improve your status. This could be an op Visualise your success and then try to make it a fact.

PISCES Feb 20 — Mar 21

Around about now, you should find that your wisdom circumstances and opportunities and thereby enable efforts. You will achieve at least one notable ambitio

Today's birthday

You may anticipate a fairly fortunate year in which circ in a favourable manner. Your intuition ought to guide setting yourself increasingly progressive targets.

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STOP SUFFERING

My name is Jane from Natalspruit. For eight years I had painful arthritis, stomach pains and a swollen face full of black patches. I was depressed and angry and was left all alone to care for my children. I had had surgery, went to witch-doctors and prophets and still my pains and problems continued. I would cry many nights because after washing clothes my arthritis would be unbearable. After I came to the Universal Church and received prayer, I saw a great change. My arthritis is gone, the patches and swelling have gone, and my stomach pain is gone too! I can move easily, wash my clothes, care for the house. My children are so surprised and happy to see my new health — thank you Lord Jesus for changing my life!

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Sowetan

VAT payable in interim will need legal definition

BIDAY 18/3/93
LINDA ENSOR

CAPE TOWN — The increase in VAT to 14% from April 7 would require legislation defining the circumstances in which either the existing 10% rate or the new rate would be applicable to transactions concluded in the period between yesterday, when the new rate was announced, and April 6.

This was announced yesterday by Inland Revenue Commissioner Hannes Hattingh.

In terms of existing VAT legislation VAT became payable on the date of supply, which is the date the invoice was issued or payment made, whichever was earlier.

Hattingh said the legislation would be designed to ensure a supply of goods or services was taxed at the existing rate where they were provided before April 7.

This would be the case even though the time of supply might technically fall on or after April 7, for example, because an invoice was issued on or after that date.

He noted, however, that this clause would not apply to the sale of fixed property, where the rate of tax would be determined under existing time-of-supply rules.

Regarding the delivery of goods, they would be regarded as having

**BUDGET
B1993**

been provided on the date on which delivery took place, or, if supplied under a rental agreement, when possession or occupation was taken.

Where a supply of goods consisting of fixed property was made by way of a sale, the date of registration of transfer of such property would be treated as the date of delivery.

The legislation would also make provision for periodic supplies of goods, such as water and electricity charged by meters. The 10% rate would apply when payment would be determined before April 7 even though supply took place on or after that date.

Where the period began before or ended after April 7, the value of the supplied goods would be apportioned so that the 10% would be applied to the period ending before April 7 and 14% to the rest.

The existing VAT rate would apply to residential property transactions where a written agreement of sale

was signed before April 7, as long as the agreement noted the sale price.

□ Sapa reports Keys said in his Budget Review that the considerable overestimation of VAT collections in the 1992/93 Budget was due to initial high collections and low refunds to business.

He said the estimated revenue from VAT had been based on the "net VAT collections for the first three months since the introduction of VAT, whereas early in the 1992/93 financial year it became clear that those collections had been abnormally high".

This was a result of refunds to business, due to the input VAT exceeding the output VAT, being on average at the time of last year's Budget only R300m a month compared with about R700m during the rest of 1992.

It had been estimated that VAT collections would amount to R20,225bn while only R16,586bn had been collected.

Total ordinary revenue turned out to have been overestimated by R9,6bn as revenue from individual income tax and non-mining companies' income tax had also been overstated.

Keys said total ordinary revenue for the 1992/93 fiscal year was therefore R75,169bn, compared to the budgeted R84,749bn.

Star 14/3/98

Probe into reports of fraud

Allegations of fraud and the misuse of funds earmarked to help exiles return to South Africa are to be probed by two legal experts appointed by the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles (NCCR). The NCCR represents the ANC, the PAC, Azapo, the South African Council of Churches, the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference and the World Conference on Religion and Peace. (330) ✓

NCCR fraud claims inquiry

ET 1913193
JOHANNESBURG — A commission will inquire into claims of fraud and abuse of funds by an umbrella exile repatriation body. (330)

The National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles (NCCR) said here yesterday two advocates had been appointed to hear the matter. — Sapa

Change aliens act — ANC

CT 20/3/93
JOHANNESBURG. —
The ANC called yesterday for the Aliens Control Act to be revised immediately, following a wave of arrests.

"The ANC is deeply concerned at reports that thousands of people are being arrested on suspicion of being illegal aliens," it said. —
Sapa (330)

Star 20/3/93
**'Aliens Act'
must be
scrapped**

THE ANC yesterday called for immediate revision of the Aliens Control Act.

In a statement it expressed concern over thousands of arrests made in the name of the Act. Home Affairs Department figures showed that 4747 people had been rounded up as illegal immigrants in the PWV region during the past two months.

The ANC wanted the law revised to offer safeguards to people who had worked in South Africa for years but did not yet have ID. — Sapa.

Black teachers 'have no option' but to go on strike

BIDM 22/3/93

KATHRYN STRACHAN

BLACK teachers have hit back at criticism that their chalkdowns are jeopardising the future prospects of their pupils, saying that with many of them earning as little as R500 a month they have little option but to strike to press their case.

SA Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadt) spokesman Albert Chanee said teachers were preparing to strike in protest against the 5% salary increase by government.

About 70% of black teachers earned less than R1 000 a month, he said, and many earned as little as R450 a month.

Underqualified teachers in primary and rural schools were most open to exploitation, he said.

National Education Co-ordinating Committee (NECC) president James Maseko said teachers were committed to "restoring a culture of learning

and teaching", but he added it was difficult to understand the depth of the teachers' frustrations.

Effective teaching was impossible with such a demoralised teaching corps.

He added pupils were afraid of becoming failure statistics and had decided drastic steps were needed to reverse the downward spiral in education.

The teachers' anger was only intensified by President F W de Klerk's statement that the issue of salary increases was not negotiable.

Schooling across the country could be thrown into chaos this week when the outcome of the Sadt national strike ballot becomes known.

There will certainly be disruptions at schools on the national day of action planned by the Congress of SA Students for Thursday.

Teachers have pledged themselves to consult pupil organisations before they go ahead with a chalkdown.

Although Cosas is supportive of the move, a canvass of Soweto schools has indicated that pupils are against the strike.

Another dispute between government and Sadt arose on Friday after the Department of Education and Training warned that, in terms of its agreement with the union, the principle of "no work, no pay" would be applied to teachers who had gone on strike last week.

Sadt responded that during the recognition agreement it had declared a dispute on that principle because of the absence of a dispute resolving mechanism.

"The problem is further compounded by the non-adherence to collective bargaining rights with regard to the negotiation of salary increases for educators."

Games Africa continues to plan national lottery

BIDM 22/3/93

GAVIN DU VENAGE

GAMES Africa is going ahead with its preparations for a national lottery, despite having to cancel a launch planned for this month after the Howard commission of inquiry into gambling asked government to prevent the introduction of various lotteries.

The commission, yet to make its full report, advised that a single national lottery under state control would be preferable.

Ithuba joint chairmen Gibson Thula and Bill Yeowart said at the weekend the charity had already invested R5m in research, expertise and equipment for a lottery.

An estimated R90m would be needed to install a nationwide lottery network, they said. All of this money would come from shareholders if the company went ahead with its plans.

The way was now clear, they said, to set up electronic terminals countrywide to record lottery ticket numbers and enter them into a national network for a draw.

However, Games Africa would wait until the Howard commission released its findings.

The company said a lottery run by the private sector under state control would raise substantial sums for charity.

Inquiry into exiles' funds

LLOYD COUTTS

A COMMISSION of inquiry has been appointed to investigate allegations of misappropriation of funds and maladministration within the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of SA Exiles (NCCR). (330)

The NCCR said on Friday it had appointed Prof Edwin Cameron of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at Witwatersrand University and Advocate Kgomo Moroka of the Johannesburg Bar to hear the allegations. BIDM

"Rumours of misappropriation and maladministration have been heard for some time. The commission will seek to clear the air and discover the culprits, if any." 22/3/93

The commission would investigate the activities of the NCCR, its staff and committee members.

It would also look into the disbursement of funds contrary to the rules of the organisation, alleged discrepancies in the NCCR's accounts, and the possibility of fraud and other illegal activities.

Last year R300 000 was stolen from the NCCR. More than R200 000 was recovered by November last year, and two NCCR employees were arrested.



Racy Group Holdings Limited

(Registration number 87/00974/06)
("Racy" or "the company")

Adjournment of general meeting

The general meeting of shareholders of the company convened on Friday, 19 March 1993, to ratify and approve the reduction of share capital of Racy was adjourned until 10:00 on Friday, 26 March 1993, to be held at the registered office of the company, in order to provide the company reasonable time to respond to an application made to the Minister in terms of Section 257 of the Companies Act, 1973 (Act 61 of 1973) which was mentioned in the circular to shareholders dated 25 February 1993.

22 March 1993

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Focus on Africa

ARTIST GERARD SEKOTO died of a suspected heart attack early on Saturday morning in Nogent-Sur-Marne, near Paris, France.

He was born on December 9 1913 near Middelburg, Transvaal.

Gerard left South Africa in 1947 and lived in France in voluntary exile for 46 years. He was steadfast in his refusal to return to his country of birth, despite the recognition he later received.

His life in exile was one of struggle and deprivation but he never allowed this suffering to blur his single-mindedness of intention, his clear-cut principles and his philosophies of the brotherhood of man.

Gerard was a man of great sensitivity and empathy. He was extraordinarily intelligent, had a marked sense of humour and was greatly loved by those who knew him well.

He was wily and quick to recognise those who befriended him for ulterior motives. He was deeply suspicious of many who surrounded him but crafty and clever enough not to offend.

He was a deeply private man and resented intrusion beyond that which he was prepared to give. He had known much suffering and loneliness, which enhanced both his desire for privacy and his understanding of the foibles of human nature.

Exile offered its fair share of misunderstanding and loneliness. His strength of character lay in his keen understanding of honesty and integrity.

Gerard was educated at the Botshabelo Training College and later at the Diocesan Training College near Pietersburg. In 1934 he was employed to teach in the Khaiso Primary School, Pietersburg.

Serious intent

He started to paint with serious intent and was encouraged by the sculptor Ernest Mancoba, Louis Makenna and Nimrod Ndebele.

In 1939 he moved to Sophiatown and was introduced to Brother Roger at the St Peter's Secondary School, where he received his first formal art classes. Roger introduced him to the Gainsborough Galleries, where Gerard held several successful exhibitions.

Judith Gluckman taught him how to use oil colours. In 1942 Gerard moved to Cape Town's District Six. He returned to the Transvaal in 1946 to live with his mother and stepfather in Eastwood, Pretoria. During this period he prepared for his departure by holding exhibitions in Pretoria and Johannesburg.

Life in Paris was a struggle. He battled with language, finances, places to live and working conditions. He began to drink heavily and was to have problems with alcoholism for the rest of his life.

In 1949 he spent three months in St Anne, a

Gerard Sekoto's works have a universal appeal which is subtly intimate and inherently beautiful. **Barbara Lindop** pays tribute to this great South African artist, who died in exile in France over the weekend: *Sowetan 22/3/93.*



Gerard Sekoto. Photo by Peter Johnson taken from Lindop's book *Gerard Sekoto*.

mental hospital. He drew pictures of his fellow patients, which form an important part of a collection of drawings owned by *Sowetan*.

Gerard attended drawing classes during the day and played the piano in jazz bars at night.

He was included in many exhibitions and group shows in Paris, South Africa, Venice, Denmark and Stockholm.

In 1946 he travelled to Senegal to participate in the first festival of negro artists. He made many sketches and held two exhibitions in Senegal. He returned to Paris because his companion of 20 years, Marthe Hennebert, had taken ill.

Involved in accident

In 1983 Sekoto was involved in an accident and was admitted to the Dupuytren Hospital in Draveil, where he remained until 1987 when he was moved to the old age home for artists in Nogent-Sur-Marne.

During his life Gerard received many awards. Some of these are:

- 1924 - Awarded a Bible and five shillings for his design of a school badge at the Botshabelo Training College.

- 1937 - Awarded the second prize of five pounds in the May Esther Bedford Art Competition.

- 1959 - His poster chosen for the second Congress of Negro Writers and Artists in Rome.



- 1964 - Prize at exhibition of African art, Nemours, France.

- 1968 - Awarded the Xix Grand Prix International de Peinture de Deauville.

- 1989 - Honorary doctorate of letters, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. Retrospective art exhibition, Johannesburg Art Gallery.

- 1990 - Merit Award, AA-Vita Competition. Chevalier des Arts et des Lettres, from the French government.

All deaths are untimely and Gerard's is no exception. On July 1 the *Sowetan* collection of Sekoto drawings will open at the National Arts Festival in Grahamstown.

Black art

Gerard has been described as the father figure of black South African art. His painting *Sixpence a Door* was recently sold at an auction for a record sum of R186 000. As an artist Gerard had no ambition for fame or fortune.

"I had never dreamed of gold, except of spiritual gold, at all costs."

His paintings embody an empathetic understanding of human nature. His eye is sympathetic to the condition of humanity as he sees it.

His brush embraces the innermost dignity of his subject matter, no matter how humble, wretched and poverty-stricken that person might be.

His paintings are historical records of South Africa in the 1930s and 1940s.

Gerard's keen eye, his interest in idiosyncratic detail, sense of humour and intense personal involvement with his subject matter transform his paintings from impersonal recordings into a world of belonging.

He uses colour and lively brushwork to create original compositional formats from which this intimate and personal world emerges.

Many of his paintings have a beauty and majesty that lifts them from the mundane to wonderful creations in their own right.

The subtle commentary on the social, political and economic circumstances of black South Africans living under apartheid is there for all to see, but the invitation to intimacy and the inherent beauty of the paintings gives them a universal appeal.

Father figure of black SA art

STAFF 23/3/93

Gerard Sekoto's works have a universal appeal which is subtly intimate and inherently beautiful. BARBARA LINDOP pays tribute to this great South African artist, who died in exile in France at the weekend.

ARTIST Gerard Sekoto died of a suspected heart attack early on Saturday morning in Nogent-sur-Marne, near Paris.

He was born on December 9 1913, near Middelburg.

Gerard left South Africa in 1947 and lived in France in voluntary exile for 46 years. He was steadfast in his refusal to return to his country of birth, despite the recognition he later received.

His life in exile was one of struggle and deprivation, but he never allowed this suffering to blur his single-mindedness, his clear-cut principles, and his philosophies of the brotherhood of man.

Gerard was a man of great sensitivity and empathy. He was extraordinarily intelligent, had a marked sense of humour and was greatly loved by those who knew him well.

He was quick to recognise those who befriended him for ulterior motives. He was deeply suspicious of many who surrounded him, but clever enough not to offend them.

He was a deeply private man and resented intrusion. He had known much suffering and loneliness. His strength of character



At work . . . Gerard Sekoto at the age of 76, painting in his studio in Paris.

lay in his keen understanding of honesty and integrity.

Gerard was educated at the Botshabelo Training College and later at the Diocesan Training College near Pietersburg. In 1934 he was employed to teach in the Khaiso Primary School, Pietersburg.

He started to paint with serious intent and was encouraged by the sculptor Ernest Manco-ba, as well as by Louis Makena and Nimrod Ndebele.

In 1939 he moved to Sophiatown and was introduced to Brother Roger at St Peter's Secondary School, where he received his first formal art classes. Brother Roger intro-

duced him to the Gainsborough Galleries, where Gerard held several successful exhibitions.

In 1942 Gerard moved to Cape Town's District Six. He returned to the Transvaal in 1946 to live with his mother and stepfather in Eastwood, Pretoria. During this period he prepared for his departure by holding exhibitions in Pretoria and Johannesburg.

Life in Paris was a struggle. He battled with language, finances, places to live, and working conditions. He began to drink heavily and was to struggle with alcoholism for the rest of his life. In 1949 he spent three

months in St Anne's, a mental hospital. He drew pictures of fellow patients, which form an important part of a collection of drawings owned by the Sowetan newspaper.

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Gerard has been described as the father figure of black South African art. His painting, "Sixpence a Door", was recently sold at an auction for a record sum of R186 000. But as an artist Gerard had no ambition for fame or fortune. "I had never dreamed of gold, except of spiritual gold, at all costs."

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On July 1 the Sowetan collection of Sekoto drawings will open at the National Arts Festival in Grahamstown. □

Gerard Sekoto died in exile in Paris last week. HEATHER ROBERTSON reports on the South African artist they called the 'Black Picasso'

The cruel price paid by 'Sixpence' Sekoto

St Times 28/3/93

ASK any art buff which 20th century South African artist — alive or dead — received the highest payment for an art work and the response will probably be Pierneef or Irma Stern.

Few will mention Gerard Sekoto, the aptly named father of black art who scraped a living by busking Metro tickets and playing negro spirituals in Paris night clubs during four decades of self-imposed exile.

Sekoto, dubbed the Black Picasso, is one of a generation of neglected black artists who rarely receive a mention in art history books and seldom feature in national galleries.

But late in life Sekoto received recognition as an important South African artist and a work titled *Sixpence a Door* was sold for a record R180 000.

Edward Bernardi, director of Volks auctioneers in Pretoria, which sold the work, said: "It is ironic that Sekoto is only now being given the merit due, because his work is a vibrant and compassionate account of life in places like Sophiatown and District Six which now no longer exist."

Sekoto's life was an odyssey in search of artistic freedom which started in the rural village of Botshabelo and ended at the home for retired artists in Paris where he died this week.

Born on December 9 1913, at the Lutheran mission station of Botshabelo, near Middelburg, Transvaal, Sekoto was encouraged by sculptor Ernest Mancoba, Louis Makena and playwright Nimrod Ndebele to start painting.

Mancoba warned Sekoto of the tribulations an artist had to endure, often citing Van Gogh's tragic life as an example. But Sekoto replied that he was not chasing after gold. All he wanted to do was to develop his painting.

In 1939 Sekoto moved to Sophiatown where he was introduced to Brother Roger

at the St Peters' school and received his first formal art classes. Roger introduced him to the Gainsborough Gallery where he held several exhibitions. It was there that Sekoto met Judith Gluckman who taught him to use oil colours.

Sophiatown provided the stimulus for some of Sekoto's best work which critic Michael Coulson has compared with Van Gogh's early work in the Belgian coal fields.

Pursuing his desire to soak up as much of the country as possible, Sekoto moved to District Six in 1942.

After this sojourn, he returned to the Transvaal to live with his mother and stepfather in Eastwood, Pretoria. Close to the township was the playing ground where on Sundays Zulu dancers would put up a tent so the public could pay sixpence to see the spectacle. This was the inspiration for *Sixpence a Door*.

In 1946 he left Cape Town on board the Carnarvon Castle for London and then Paris. It was the last time he set foot on South African soil.

In Paris Sekoto worked at a bar restaurant playing jazz, South African melodies and negro spirituals.

LIVING in Paris was an ordeal as Sekoto was armed with only one word of French — "ou?" (where?). He found it difficult to sustain an individual identity in what he called the "enormous jungle of various characters". He began drinking heavily and suffered from alcoholism for the rest of his life.

In 1949, after a fight with a French friend, he was admitted to St Anne's, a mental hospital, where he drew pictures of his fellow inmates. These pictures form part of a collection of drawings owned by the Sowetan.

In her acclaimed retrospective of his life and work, Barbara Lindop said of the

collection: "Sekoto depicts with utmost poignancy the suffering of such conditions as loneliness, confusion, despair and helplessness."

Sekoto avoided what he saw as the trappings of marriage and family all his life because he felt it would dampen his need for adventure and artistic freedom.

In Paris, however, he developed a sustained relationship with a French woman, Marthe Hennebert. Sekoto moved in with Hennebert soon after she had driven out the now famous black American author James Baldwin because he could not pay the rent.

While in Paris Sekoto painted nostalgic pictures of home — but he was too far removed from his subject to ever sustain the poignancy of his earlier work.

Back in South Africa he had become mythologised by young black artists who saw him as a role model who had made it overseas.

Cape Town writer Richard Rive observed, however, the tragic reality of the exiled legend in his book *Writing Black*. Rive wrote: "He painted Africa from memory, but it was a romanticised coffee-table memory. He had been far away for too long... He could never as an artist recall what South Africa was like when he left, as it would hurt too much. So he painted jungle scenes and dancing savages. This was the cruel

price he was forced to pay for the gradual drying up of his creativity."

Writer Ezekiel Mphahlele, who spent time with Sekoto in Paris, was also acutely aware of the alienation that the artist felt.

In his autobiography *Africa My Music* Mphahlele reflects on the time spent with Sekoto after gazing at a painting he purchased from the artist: "But something in those soft eyes told me you

were afraid. The galleries you said belonged to a select group. What was a black painter worth in a European city glutted with artists?"

Artist David Koloane sees Sekoto as the first victim of the black artists exiled from their community both in South Africa and abroad.

He said the fact that townships did not have museums or galleries, that it was white people who could afford to buy art, meant that black art-

ists didn't have their own perturbed... they were at home in household suburbs.

This, a... of apar... one of the... Sekoto in F...

In 1987... volved in a... admitted to Hospital in





LEFT: Gerard Sekoto outside a bar in Rue St Jacques, near the Paris America academy

Picture: TREVOR MATTERSON

there, surrounded by dying patients, that he was discovered by art promoter Br. a Lomba.

She recalls that he was busking metro tickets for a living.

Together with Sekoto's friend, Moroccan journalist and anti-apartheid activist Abdou Berrada, Lomba arranged for the French government to subsidise Sekoto's stay at the artists' old-age home in Nogent-Sur-Marne.

It was during his stay in hospital that Sekoto met the younger black artists, poet Wally Serote and David Koloane.

Although Serote admits that he differed with Sekoto, he believes that the father of black art played an important role in connecting South African art with Europe. He tried in vain to persuade Sekoto to return to South Africa.

DESPITE this reluctance, which stemmed in part from Sekoto's fear of being personally threatened by violence in South Africa, the artist kept abreast of developments in his country of birth.

After his name was catapulted out of obscurity following publication of Lindop's book and the retrospective exhibition at the Johannesburg Art Gallery in 1988, Sekoto was keen to assist in promoting art back home. He donated the AA Vita Merit Award he received in 1990 to the Johannesburg Art Gallery's Gerard Sekoto Children's Open Day.

He was thrilled that the first event was attended by more than 3 000 children and praised the gallery for opening its doors for "children who would otherwise have not seen further than their usual homes".

Before he died of a heart attack in his studio, Sekoto spent the night at a party with friends. To the end he never stopped drawing at Nogent-Sur-Marne which was for him a comfort zone like Botshabelo where he started his journey.

price he was forced to pay for the gradual drying up of his creativity."

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He said the fact that townships did not have museums or galleries, that it was white people who could afford to buy art, meant that black art-

ists didn't have a market in their own community. It perturbed most artists that they were seen as layabouts at home while they were household names in the white suburbs.

This, along with his hatred of apartheid, was probably one of the factors that kept Sekoto in France.

In 1987 Sekoto was involved in a car accident and admitted to the Dupuytren Hospital in Dreveil. It was

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to of far to of

NCCR to shut today

Swefer 11/4/93

■ **BAD LEGACY** Groups meet to discuss R7 million in funds:

330

Sowetan Reporter

THE NATIONAL CO-ORDINATING Committee for Repatriation is to be closed down today - leaving behind a legacy of corruption of more than R2 million.

NCCR sources yesterday disclosed that a meeting to be held at Khotso House this morning - including the African National Congress, Azanian Peoples' Organisation, Pan Africanist Congress, South African Council of Churches and the World Religion Conference for Peace - is to be dominated by what to do with the R7

million in the development fund.

The fund was set up to finance projects for returning exiles.

NCCR chairman the Reverend Frank Chikane last night confirmed that the fate of the development fund would be discussed.

He said he could not discuss the issue further.

The sources said there were attempts by elements within the NCCR to involve "big business in the operation of the fund".

This was opposed by others who felt that a new body should be formed to handle the money and assist returned exiles.

Sugar 1980

also

Star 214193 (330)

Exiles' body gives up in failure

By Peter Wellman

The National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles (NCCR) closed yesterday, admitting it had not been able to do its job properly, had been hit by corruption, and had no idea of how many people still needed help to return home.

Formed in 1990, it helped bring 16 000 exiles home in conjunction with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, said the Rev Frank Chikane, leader of the SA Council of Churches, on behalf of the NCCR at a press conference in Johannesburg.

He said the lack of a reliable "master list" of who qualified for assistance had been a major

problem.

Unable to resolve this, the NCCR had decided to ask the UNHCR to "take over responsibility for the reception of returnees", he said.

The UNHCR would also set up an independent trust to take care of the longer-term needs of returning exiles.

A panel would be set up to solve the issue of outstanding grants, and the operation of reception centres for exiles. The NCCR would form a committee to discharge its outstanding legal obligations and responsibilities, he said.

Chikane said two employees had been charged with corruption involving more than R300 000, and R200 000 had so far been recovered.

He said there might be other instances of corruption, which would be pursued.

NCCR sources said more than R52 million in UNHCR and other funds had been used so far, and most of this had gone on bringing exiles and their families home, and helping them when they arrived.

The UNHCR had budgeted for 12 800 exiles, but this figure had already been exceeded, and it was possible that up to 10 000 more exiles still had to be brought home to South Africa.

The ANC had supplied a list of about 15 000, which had been found to be reasonably accurate. But other liberation movements had not supplied detailed lists and this had created confusion.

UN body to take over exile return after fraud allegations

AKR 24/93 330

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Allegations of fraud and corruption have forced the dissolution of the South African Council of Churches-initiated multi-million-rand programme to resettle returning exiles.

Responsibility for the return of exiles has now been handed over to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

The SACC said today that the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles is to dissolve and that an independent commission of inquiry had been set up to investigate the allegations of fraud and corruption.

Several cases of fraud had already been handed over to the police, an SACC spokesman said.

Issues relating to the continued operation of the NCCR, including fraud and corruption, had been discussed yesterday at a special meeting in Johannesburg, the SACC spokesman said.

The NCCR said that while it had played a major role in assisting the return of more than 16,000 exiles, "it acknowledged that it had not been able to carry out its mandate fully".

The NCCR decided:

- To request the UNHCR to take over responsibility for the reception of returnees;

- To set up an independent development trust to take care of the longer-term integration and development needs of exiles; and

- To set up a panel, in conjunction with the UNHCR, to resolve the issue of outstanding grant payments and the operation of the reception centres.

It also resolved to pursue the investigation and prosecution of all cases of fraud and corruption.

A committee will be appointed to discharge the committee's outstanding legal obligations and responsibilities.

Fraud closes ³³⁰

body for exiles

JOHANNESBURG —
Fraud and corruption
involving thousands of
rand has led to the disso-
lution of the National
Co-ordinating Commit-
tee for the Repatriation
of South African Exiles
(NCCR).

Announcing the clo-
sure of the organisation,
South African Council of
Churches secretary-
general Dr Frank Chi-
kane said the United
Nations High Commis-
sion for Refugees
(UNHCR) would take
over the reception of ex-
iles in South Africa.

Dr Chikane said that
criminal investigations
and a commission of in-
quiry had been institut-
ed. — Sapa

Returnees hit out at 'bias'

POLITICAL returnees who have been housed at Moira Henderson House in Woodstock this week claimed they and several others have been "evicted" from the reception centre and treated unfairly because they are not members of the ANC.

Their complaints come in the wake of the collapse of the UN-funded National Co-ordinat-

By AYESHA ISMAIL

ing Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles (NCCR) amid allegations that millions of rands of funds earmarked for returnees has disappeared.

The NCCR confirmed yesterday they had "handed over several cases of fraud" to the SAP and an internal in-

quiry into the handling of the funds had been launched. (320)

This week both present and former residents of the centre told the Sunday Times that promises made to them while they were in exile, had not been kept.

"While in Zambia, we were handed pamphlets which stated that we would be given houses, jobs, loans to start busi-

nesses and further education once we returned to South Africa.

"Many returnees have been here for more than a year, and are still without jobs and houses," resident Mr David Banda said. He said that children had been placed at schools.

"We also did not receive any food at the centre as the food parcels donated by the Red Cross were handed out selectively, mainly to ANC people first," he claimed.

In reply to allegations made against the ANC, Western Cape secretary Mr Willie Hofmeyr said the ANC had originally paid every settlement sum to its returning members. This however stopped when the UNHCR took over the repatriation programme.

"The administration of this programme was even-handed and all returnees received the same assistance."

In the meantime, the ANC as it is obliged to do, has continued assisting its own members.

"We have also assisted members of other organisations," he said.

PAC secretary for relief and aid Ms Patricia De Lille said the NCCR was unable to account for more than R2m.

By Quentin Wilson

WHEN Arthur Moosi returned home after 11 years in exile, he was told by South African technicians that his Tanzanian education would be regarded as "useless" by potential employers.

Furthermore, the 'O' levels he had attained for his General Certificate of Education would not be recognised by tertiary institutions if he wanted to continue studying.

For 20-year-old Moosi, his dream of becoming a mechanical engineer looked bleak. But it was not the first time that his education had been disrupted.

Returnee gains 'Access' to Pentech

South Africa
10/4 - 14/4/93

In 1980, nine-year-old Moosi was taken out of school because his politically active parents were on the run from security police.

In Angola, Moosi settled down to his studies once more. But five years later an SADF cross-border raid forced him and his family to seek shelter elsewhere.

They chose Tanzania where Moosi attended the ANC's Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College.

After returning in August 1991, his hopes of further education

seemed dashed — until a Peninsula Technikon bridging programme put him back on track.

Started last year, the programme aims to address the education needs of those in Moosi's position.

The Centre for Continuing Education pioneered the "Access Course" which groom students for formal tertiary training.

Catering mainly for returned exiles and freed political prisoners, the first batch of 112 students completed their six-month tuition by the

330
end of last year.

Moosi was in that group, and this year started his formal tertiary education at the technikon.

"I undoubtedly benefited from the programme and I am studying mechanical engineering," he said.

Course co-ordinator Ms Cheryl Pearce says the programme, largely funded by the Danish government, has yielded exciting results.

"It is not only what we teach, but the way we teach. Our main task is to create a culture of learning."

Pearce and her colleagues ensure that student needs outside the classroom are also met.

"We ensure they have a place to stay and food to eat. We lay a basis for students to concentrate on their work, instead of being distracted by domestic problems," she said.

Last year, students were housed in residences belonging to the University of the Western Cape, but this year a hostel in Guguletu was made available for their use.

The hostel is appropriately named Solomon Mahlangu Freedom Hostel (Somafo) after the Tanzanian college many of the students attended.

1992 a busy year for Home Affairs

ST Times [C] Metro
9/5/93
Political Reporter

SINCE President F W De Klerk announced the unbanning of all political organisations in his landmark February 2, 1990 speech, 16 000 exiles have returned home.

These are among the interesting statistics contained in the annual report of the Department of Home Affairs for last year tabled in Parliament recently.

According to the report, since November 1990, 10 040 extraordinary travel certificates had been issued to exiles who had applied to enter the country. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees took over the task of repatriation from the Department in 1992 during which time 5 947 exiles returned.

The report reveals that a total of 5 737 790

voters' names appeared on the voter's roll by December 31 last year.

Of the total, 3 345 186 had been registered under the House of Assembly, 1 788 440 under the House of Representatives and 604 164 under the House of Delegates.

ID documents

The report also revealed a total of 1 841 614 identity documents had been issued during 1992.

These included first applications and re-issues.

The report said that between February 25 and March 12 last year, in the run-up to the March 20 whites-only referendum, 154 280 identity documents had been issued of which

56 629 belonged to whites.

An average of 10 285 documents had been issued a day in 15 working days which represented an increase of 47 per cent.

The implementation of legislation making it obligatory for drivers on a public road to carry their driver's licences also led to a considerable increase in applications for the re-issue of ID documents.

During 1992, 850 718 birth certificates, 61 846 marriage certificates, and 65 571 death certificates had been issued.

Altogether 220 932 deaths had been registered.

Furthermore, 434 646 SA passports were issued compared with 436 181 in the previous year.

Veteran liberal dies

By MICHAEL HARTNACK: Harare

VETERAN liberal politician Dr Ahrn Palley died in Harare this week, aged 79.

Dr Palley was a prominent medical practitioner in Cape Town before transferring to the legal bar and emigrating to Rhodesia in the 50s. *ST Times 9/5/93*

He was MP for the suburban

Harare constituencies of Greendale and later Highfield until his retirement from parliament in 1970.

His abhorrence of capital and corporal punishment — and other forms of cruelty or authoritarian heartlessness — precluded acceptance of a seat on the judicial bench from successive Rhodesian and Zimbabwean governments.

NEWS No charges put to Walus and Derby-Lewis pair as case is postponed

Hani trio get May 21 remand

■ Protesters shout 'shoot the Boer, shoot the farmer':

By Mzimasi Ngudle

ABOUT 100 protesters shouted "shoot the Boer, shoot the farmer" outside the Boksburg Magistrate's Court yesterday when three people appeared in connection with the murder of SA Communist Party leader Chris Hani.

In a five-minute session, Conservative Party President's Councillor Mr Clive Derby-Lewis, his wife Gaye and Polish immigrant Mr Janus Walus were not formally charged and were not asked to plead.

All three were remanded to May 21.

Prosecutor Mr Jan Ferreira asked that the trial be postponed for further police investigations as well as the hearing of a bail application by Mrs Derby-Lewis.

Supporters packed into the small court and stood up when the suspects entered the room, calling "we love you".

Hani was killed outside his East Rand home on April 10. Police arrested Walus a short distance from the home and later said they had found a "hit-list" in his house. Following the arrests of the Derby-Lewis, the police said they believed that Hani's killing was part of a right-wing conspiracy.



STAY OUT ... There were more policemen than demonstrators outside the Boksburg Magistrate's Court when three suspects appeared in connection with SACP general secretary Chris Hani's assassination.

REPORT NSB AND SAB ARE
AT EACH OTHER'S

5 Miners missing after rockfall

Workers trapped underground:

A MAJOR rescue operation was still under way yesterday at Gengold's Buffelsfontein gold mine in the Western Transvaal for five missing miners following a rockfall earlier in the day. *Sowetan* 21/5/93

Sixteen miners were trapped after the tremor at the Strathmore Shaft at about 6.40am but it were later found. One miner died on the way to hospital.

Rescue teams were unable to locate the other five men by sunset. — *Sapa*.

1992/3 BOOKINGS NOW OPEN

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No paper trail for exile

By Mathatha Tsedu
Investigations Editor

SURPRISE REPORT Government

says it has no record of ex-detainee:

THE GOVERNMENT has allegedly told an exiled former executive member of the Azanian People's Organisation that it has no record of his South African citizenship.

Mr. Duke More (42), formerly of KwaThema, Springs, told *Sowetan* from Los Angeles in the United States yesterday that he had approached the South African Consulate in the city last December for a travel document to do research for his master's degree.

"They asked me for all sorts of documents but later told me the Department of Home Affairs in Pretoria does not have any record of my ever having been in South Africa."

"I find this very funny because I have my

reference book with me here which I showed them. I left South Africa in 1986 after several spells of detention and it is unbelievable that the regime can now say they have no record of my existence," Mr. More said.

Not available for comment

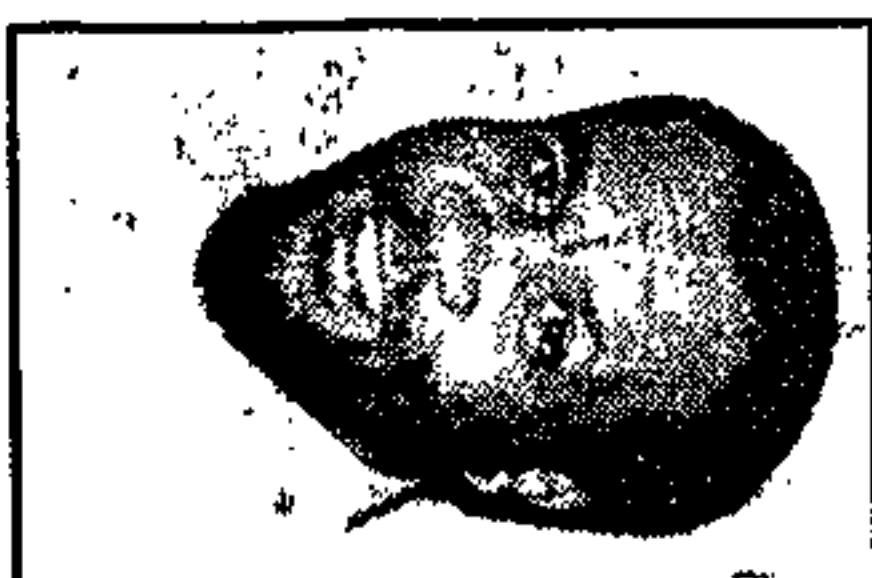
Spokesmen for the SA Consulate in Los Angeles and Department of Home Affairs in Pretoria were not available for comment yesterday because of the Ascension Day public holiday.

A father of two, More entered the US with a Botswana passport which expired in 1988. Since then he has had no documents. He said he

had recently approached lawyers who applied for a temporary residence permit for him.

The application will be heard on Tuesday.

More served as head of Azapo's national health secretariat and also held positions as regional organiser for the East Rand as well as chairman of the Springs branch. He completed his master's degree in urban planning this month.



Duke More

Slovo, Jordan

legal for one

Star 22/5/95
more year

330
NORMAN CHANDLER
Pretoria Bureau

TOP ANC official Dr Pallo Jordan and SA Communist Party chairman Joe Slovo, can legally remain in South Africa for another year without fear of prosecution.

President F W de Klerk has signed an extension to the Notice of Temporary Immunity under the Indemnity Act of 1990, extending the indemnity of 76 people.

Among them, according to a notice in yesterday's Government Gazette, are Brian and Sonia Bunting, Jacob Zuma, Ronnie Kasrils, Gill Marcus, Thabo Mbeki, Joe Modise and Max Sisulu.

Repatriating refugees

31077 24/5/73

THERE has been no breakthrough on the issue of UN involvement in the repatriation of more than 300 000 Mozambican refugees in spite of negotiations between Government and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

UNHCR office chief Kallu Kallumiya said it was hoped that a framework for their voluntary repatriation would be set up soon. He appealed to government to halt forced repatriation.

330

PAC exile (75) hopes to return

By Joe Khamise
Star Africa Service

NAIROBI — One of the founder members of the Pan Africanist Congress, Peter Nkutsou Raboroko, who has been living in a remote village in Western Kenya, is still dreaming of returning home to the country he fled 33 years ago.

The 75-year-old teacher and journalist has spent the last few months writing the manuscript of a book he hopes to publish. "Many people probably thought I was dead," he said. "But more than anything, I want to return to my motherland."

Raboroko was born in the Free State where his father was a farm labourer. He was at the centre of South African politics from the mid-

1930s, and was in the group of young lions who revitalised the ANC through the Youth League-initiated programme of action.

He left South Africa soon after the Sharpeville massacre, and took refuge in Ghana where he was the PAC's representative. He later travelled to Tanzania where he taught at the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union High School, and was in the PAC's first delegation to visit China.

His son, Pedro Nehru, is branch chairman of the PAC in Mamelodi. "I want to leave soon and return home with my family to continue the struggle back home," he says. But for the moment, his focus is his manuscript with a working title of "The South Africa We Need".

R33-m fine for lies over emissions

WASHINGTON — A wood products company has been fined \$11.1 million (R33 million) for lying about its environmental practices, authorities said yesterday.

Louisiana-Pacific Corporation, based in Oregon, was fined for excessive emissions and giving false information to federal officials, the Environmental Protection Agency said.

Louisiana-Pacific's violations occurred at 14 facilities in 11 states. The company has agreed to the court's order that it instal \$70 million (R210 million) worth of anti-pollution devices over the next two years.

In 1987, Texas Eastern Natural Gas Pipeline paid a \$15 million (about R45 million) fine for violation of pollution laws.

— Sapa-AFP.

Writer longs for home

■ PAC member fled
33 years ago:

By Joe Khamise
Argus Africa News
Service

NAIROBI — One of the founder members of the Pan Africanist Congress, Peter Nkutsu Raboroko, is still dreaming of returning home to the country he fled 33 years ago.

The 75-year-old teacher and journalist, who has been living quietly in a remote village in Western Kenya, has spent the last few months writing a book he hopes to publish.

"Many people probably thought I am no longer alive," he said. "But more than anything, I want to return home to my motherland."

Raboroko was born in the Free State where his father was a farm labourer. He was at the centre of South African politics from the mid-1930s and was part of the group of young lions who revitalised the ANC through the Youth League-initiated Programme of Action.

He left South Africa soon after the Sharpeville massacre and took refuge in Ghana, where he was the PAC's representative.

He later travelled to Tanzania, where he taught at the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union High School, and was in the PAC's first delegation to visit China.

His son Pedro Nehru is branch chairman of the PAC in Mamelodi.

"I want to leave soon and return with my family to continue the struggle back home," he says.

But for the moment, his focus is his book, with the working title *The South Africa We Need*.

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TRACKSUITS
7-12 YEARS

299
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EP's
PRICES!

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299

news in brief

Nurses march to Pretoria

Sowetan 28/5/93

ABOUT 1 200 trainee sisters from five nursing colleges marched on the Union Buildings in Pretoria yesterday to demand the disbandment of the SA Nursing Association and better salaries.

The nurses from Baragwanath, Garankuwa, Bonalesedi, Tshepong and Lebone colleges also rejected the "unilateral rationalisation" of health services by the Transvaal Provincial Administration.

They also demanded that nurses' student representative councils be recognised and the TPA came under fire for increased board and lodging fees.

Students want more funds

Sowetan 28/5/93

ABOUT 50 South African students studying in Nigeria under the Luthuli Memorial Trust are reportedly staging a sit-in at the trust's offices in Lagos to demand an increase in their allowances.

The students have claimed their supervisor has "shunned" them and have criticised the ANC's chief representative in Nigeria for ignoring their plight. A students' representative said the economic situation in Nigeria had "crumbled" with resultant rocketing prices and "we can't cope on our present allowances".

Returnees picket UNHCR

Sowetan 28/5/93

ABOUT 150 returned exiles yesterday besieged the Johannesburg offices of the UN High Commission for Refugees demanding that the organisation pay them their grants. (330)

The returnees, who complained that their families were starving because they had not been given grants amounting to more than R4 000 since their return, vowed they would not leave the offices until their demands were met.

By late yesterday they were still staging a sit-in at the UNHCR offices at the Carlton Centre and vowed not to leave.

Returned exile finds little to shout about in new SA

By Abdul Milazi

Themba Mthembu (37) returned to South Africa last year after 16 years in exile to find that the only evidence of his family's existence were two tombstones at the Avalon cemetery in Soweto.

Both his parents had died while he was in exile in Zimbabwe. A qualified electrician, Mthembu was homeless and without a job.

Since his return, he has been begging for food and sleeping in railway stations and parks.

His only hope for survival is a monthly R800 grant from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

But that did not materialise either.

Mthembu is one of about 150 returned exiles who began a sit-in at the UNHCR offices in Johannesburg on Thursday to demand their monthly grants.

The returnees claimed that their families were starving because the UNHCR had failed to

give them the grants, and vowed not to leave the UNHCR office until they were paid.

Three other protesters, — Lloyd Chivura (24), Farah Bundu Marti (28) and Vusi Nkosi (21) — told The Star they were trained in various skills but could not get jobs in South Africa.

UNHCR chief of mission Kallu Kalumiya said yesterday the returnees abandoned their sit-in on Friday afternoon after a three-hour meeting with him. They had given him a "check-list" of their grievances.

He said the UNHCR appreciated that a number of returnees had not received their grants, which was the result of the disbandment of the National Co-ordinating Committee for Repatriation (NCCR), through which the UNHCR had channelled its grants.

The disbanded NCCR is currently under investigation for alleged maladministration and fraud.

330

JOHANNESBURG. —

Lawyers confirmed yesterday that they had been notified judgment would be handed down this morning.

Mrs Mandela was sentenced to an effective six years' imprisonment by Mr Justice M Stegmann, sitting in the Rand Supreme Court, in May 1991 for her involvement in the kidnapping of teenage activist Stompie Seipei and three other young men from the Methodist manse in Soweto during December 1988.

[illegible]

No jail for Winnie

(330)
CT 3/6/93



JUBILATION ... Winnie Mandela (left) hugs her daughter Zinzi after learning she will not have to go to jail, though the Appeal Court upheld her kidnapping conviction.

Picture: AP

JOHANNESBURG. — Winnie Mandela was fortunate to have escaped imprisonment when the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein yesterday found her guilty of kidnapping, but replaced her five-year prison term with a fine and suspended imprisonment, Lawyers for Human Rights said.

Although the question of the appropriate sentence was problematic, the judgment was nevertheless well reasoned and motivated, IHR national projects director Ms Jody Kollapen said.

She said the findings of the Appeal Court, which differed from the trial court, were notable factors in determining the sentence.

In a 192-page judgment, Mr Justice M Corbett, with four other judges concurring, ruled that Mandela and two other accused, Xoliswa Falali and John Morgan, had kidnapped the three complainants and teenage activist Stompie Seipel on December 29, 1988.

Stompie was found dead in an open field on January 6, 1989. Jerry Richardson, a former Mandela Football Club coach, is serving a life term for Seipel's murder after his death sentence was commuted on appeal.

The original trial judge, Mr Justice M S Stegmann, convicted Mandela, Falali and Morgan on May 14, 1991.

The Appeal Court also quashed Mandela's conviction as an accessory to assault after the fact.

The court instead sentenced Mandela to a fine of R15 000 or one year, plus two years, which was suspended for five years. In addition, she was ordered to pay compensation of R5 000 to each of the three surviving complainants, Kenneth Kgase, Bar-end Thabiso Mono and Gabriel Pelo Mekgwe.

Mandela celebrated the ruling with champagne at her Braamfontein office, joined by her daughter Zinzi and friends, as she received congratulatory calls from supporters, but refused to comment.

ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela said yesterday he was happy that his estranged wife was not going to prison. — Sapa

ANC, govt hopeful on poll dates

(331)
CT 3/6/93

Political Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The ANC and the government were still bullish last night that a date for South Africa's first non-racial election could be announced today.

ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela said after his second meeting with President F W de Klerk yesterday that the two parties were "very close" to agreeing on a date for a poll.

A three-day election, possibly on April 18, 19 and 20 next year, is on the cards after yesterday's discussions between the two leaders.

Mr De Klerk, however, declined to make any commitment.

Agreement rests with the 26-member negotiating council, which meets today at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park.

The ANC's optimism was echoed by a government spokesman who said last night: "We hope a date can be set and we are working, as are other parties, to achieve this."

The government and the ANC's determination to set a poll date is not shared by all the other parties at negotiations.

Political Correspondent

'Great progress'

Inkatha Freedom Party chief negotiator Mr Joe Mathews said yesterday that it would be premature to force such a controversial issue at this stage of the process. He favoured fixing a date when the negotiating forum met on June 25.

Mr Mandela said after emerging from in-depth constitutional talks with Mr De Klerk yesterday that "a great deal of progress" had been made.

ANC spokesman Mr Carl Niehaus said the ANC would be "pushing very hard" for a date today but added that this might well have to be announced with a number of qualifications.

A senior government source said he believed sufficient progress might have been made by tonight "to allow us to get a date" and added pointedly: "We are far better off in the entire negotiations process than a week ago."

One man who is adamant that a date be set is SA Communist Party national chairman Mr Joe Slovo, who has warned that there will be "an explosion" if this does not happen.

By SEKOLA SELLO

PAC national organiser Maxwell Nemadzivhanani is as South African as *vhuswa na muroho* (pap and wild spinach).

This in spite of the fact that his Australian citizenship caused a row between Canberra and Pretoria a few days ago following his detention during a clampdown on the PAC.

Nemadzivhanani was not in the least fazed by the little diplomatic tiff between the two countries.

The PAC leader maintains that although he holds an Australian citizenship, he is as South African as those participating at the negotiating forum. As an Africanist, he might have added,

PAC man not ruffled by row

City Press 6/6/93
330

perhaps even more Azanian than those who detained him.

According to the PAC leader, the Australian government was "fully aware" that he was South African when they granted him citizenship rights. "My being a South African was never a problem to the Australian government when

they granted me citizenship rights.

"I don't think there is any conflict in holding both citizenships. If the South African regime has a problem about this, then that's their problem not mine or Australia's," he said.

Australia this week protested to the SA ambassador Gert Steyn about the detention of Nemadzivhanani who has since been released.

SA does not normally allow people to hold dual citizenships except under "special circumstances". City Press was unable to confirm with Home Affairs whether Nemadzivhanani will be asked to renounce either his Australian or SA citizenship.



CRYING FOUL... "All I want is another chance to tell the truth... I'm innocent," said Xoliswa Falati this week. ■ **PICT ANDRIES MCINEKA**

Confession not true — returnee

By ZANELE VUTELA

THE ANC produced a video at the Motsuenyane Commission this week in which a former exile confesses to have been part of the 1982 SADF Maseru raid on ANC targets.

Forty-two ANC members were killed in the raid that unleashed an international outcry.

Patrick Hlongwane, chairman of the Returned Exiles' Committee, alleged he was ill-treated by the ANC while in exile. He was suspected of being an SAP spy sent to infiltrate the movement.

He said he spent eight years in ANC detention camps in Africa and claimed he was tortured and severely beaten by the ANC.

The ANC submitted the video as evidence to prove that Hlongwane had been a police spy and would therefore deliberately mislead the commis-

sion.

Hlongwane said he made up the whole confession on the ANC video to save his life because "if you tell a communist a nice story your punishment will be right... and the blood-thirsty ANC vampires would have killed me".

In his affidavit Hlongwane claimed that on his arrival in Lusaka in 1986, he had been asked by the ANC's Jackie Mabuza to write his autobiography. After he had finished Mabuza told him that it was a lot of nonsense.

"He slapped me in the face... and alleged that I was a police spy."

Hlongwane said he was tortured for about two months.

"The torture consisted of assaults with sticks and with sjamboks. I was also stabbed with a bayonet stuck at the end of an AK-

■ **To Page 4**

'Video story on raid untrue

■ **From Page 1**

47. As a result I made the confession under duress. I believe that if I had not made this confession I would have died," he said.

The ANC denied his claims and produced the video and a confession in Hlongwane's own handwriting.

In the tape Hlongwane said he was arrested with other students in 1977 during a school boycott. While in custody he told the police who the ring leaders of the boycott were and they were subsequently arrested and jailed.

He said that in 1980, after he had joined the Port Elizabeth Civic Organisation, he was arrested again with two others, Mzwabantu and Mzamo, for possession of an explosive device.

His evidence resulted in Mzwabantu being sentenced to 15 years and Mzamo to 11 years.

According to Hlongwane, in 1980 he became a policeman, "not just an informer".

He also said on the video that in an attack on an ANC house in Maseru in September 1982: "I was given an R1 rifle and told to shoot the people inside. I shot them and one comrade fought back and I had to shoot him nine times".

After that he and the other attackers went to Chris Hani's house where they used a loudhailer to call him to come out.

They then started shooting and throwing grenades.

Exiles: Missing R10m probed

JOHANNESBURG. —
Dockets concerning the
disappearance of
R10 million of the R55m
donated by the UN for
the reintegration of re-
turned South African ex-
iles have been submit-
ted to the Witwatersrand
office of the attorney-
general. 230

Mr P Stander of the at-
torney-general's office
yesterday confirmed
that "quite a few names"
— linked to alleged
fraud at the now defunct
National Co-ordinating
Committee for Refugees
(NCCR) — had been sub-
mitted for investigation.
— Sapa CT 8/6/93

Big exiles' fund scam

Sowetan 8/6/93

DOCKETS DEALING WITH THE disappearance of a large portion of the R55 million from the United Nations for the reintegration of returned exiles have been submitted to the Attorney-General.

Mr P Stander, of the Attorney-General's office, yesterday confirmed alleged fraud at the now defunct National Coordinating Committee for Refugees.

(330)
A total of R55 million was channelled through the NCCR by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees between 1991 and 1992, 80 percent of which was to be granted to returnees, said UNHCR mission head in South Africa Mr Kallu Kalumiya.

The NCCR was established under the auspices of the liberation movements and religious bodies

to administer the reintegration of former exiles.

The UNHCR terminated its agreement with the NCCR at the end of 1992.

An internal investigation into the NCCR found about R10 million of UN money unaccounted for, with alleged fraud by temporary NCCR staff and people posing as returnees involving about R500 000, said attorney Ms Yasmin Sooka, a representative of a committee which formally dissolved the NCCR on April 1.

Meanwhile, the UNHCR will this week begin one-off payments to former exiles who returned to South Africa in 1993 and 1992 and who have not yet received their allowances, said Kalumiya.

This followed a three day sit-in at UNHCR Johannesburg offices late last month, where disgruntled returnees demanded to be paid their long overdue grants. — Sapa.

R10-million of UN cash 'unaccounted for'

□ 'Alleged fraud linked to exiles reintegration fund'

ARG 8/6/93 (330) (330)

JOHANNESBURG. — Dockets concerning the disappearance of a large portion of the R55-million donated by the United Nations for the reintegration of returned South African exiles have been submitted to the Attorney-General of the Witwatersrand.

Mr. P. Stander of the A-G's office confirmed that "quite a few names" linked to alleged fraud at the now defunct National Co-ordinating Committee for Refugees (NCCR) had been submitted for investigation.

A total of R55 million was channelled through the NCCR by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) between 1991 and 1992, 80 percent of which was to be granted to returnees, said UNHCR mission head in South Africa Kallu Kalumiya.

The NCCR was established under the auspices of black liberation movements and religious bodies to administer the reintegration of former exiles.

The UNHCR terminated its agreement with the NCCR at the end of 1992.

An internal investigation into the NCCR found about R10 million of UN money unaccounted for, with alleged fraud by temporary NCCR staff and people posing as returnees involving about R500 000, said attorney Yasmin Sooka, a representative of a committee which formally dissolved the NCCR on April 1.

She said fraud dockets were opened in August last year after it was discovered that some employees had deposited money into their own bank accounts. A network of purported returnees who claimed grants on the basis of falsified United Nations voluntary repatriation forms was also uncovered.

Ms Sooka said the names of about 10 people had been submitted to the attorney-general's office for possible prosecution. This could not be confirmed by Mr Stander, as the prosecutor in charge of the investigation was out of town.

Ms Sooka said audits into NCCR books and an independent inquiry by two jurors were continuing. The probe by advocates Edwin Cameron of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at Witwatersrand University and Kgomo Moroka of the Black Lawyers Association was drawing to a close, she said.

Meanwhile, the UNHCR will this week begin processing one-off payments to former exiles who returned to South Africa in 1992 and who have not yet received their allowances, said Mr Kalumiya.

Qualifying returnees would receive R2 500 per adult and R250 per minor.

— Sapa

Probe launched into missing millions donated to former exiles

Buss Day 8/16/93

DOCKETS concerning the disappearance of a large portion of the R55m donated by the UN for the reintegration of SA exiles have been submitted to the office of the Witwatersrand attorney-general.

Advocate P Stander of the office confirmed yesterday that "quite a few names" linked to alleged fraud at the now defunct National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles (NCCR) had been submitted for investigation.

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A total of R55m was channelled through the NCCR by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees between 1991 and 1992 and 80% of this was to be granted to returnees, UNHCR mission head Kallu Kalumiyia said. The UNHCR terminated its agreement with the NCCR at the end of 1992.

Attorney Yasmin Sooka, a representative of the committee that formally dissolved the NCCR on April 1, said an internal investigation into the NCCR found about R10m of UN money unaccounted for, with alleged fraud by temporary NCCR

staff and people posing as returnees involving about R500 000.

She said fraud dockets were opened last August after it was found that some employees had deposited money into their own bank accounts.

A network of purported returnees who claimed grants on the basis of falsified UN voluntary repatriation forms was also uncovered.

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ecutor in charge of the investigation was out of town. Sooka said audits into NCCR books and an independent inquiry by two jurors were continuing.

Meanwhile, Kalumiyia said the UNHCR would this week begin processing one-off payments to exiles who returned in 1992 and had not yet received their allowances.

This followed a two-day sit-in at UNHCR Johannesburg offices last month, when disgruntled returnees demanded to be paid their long overdue grants.

He said qualifying returnees would receive R2 500 an adult and R250 a minor. So

far 259 exiles who returned in 1992 had qualified for the grants.

Initially returnees were to have been given R4 200 under NCCR administration. Those who had received only part of the original allowance but less than R2 500 would be paid the difference.

"The UNHCR doesn't really owe any of these returnees money which was supposed to have been paid to them by the NCCR but was not," Kalumiyia said. The new allowances were being paid to mitigate what the UNHCR perceived as the injustice suffered by the exiles. — Sapa.

A-G to probe exiles' missing cash

Dockets concerning the disappearance of a large portion of the R55 million donated by the United Nations for the reintegration of returned South African exiles have been submitted to the office of the Attorney-General of the Witwatersrand.

Advocate P Stander of the A-G's office yesterday confirmed that "quite a few names" linked to alleged fraud at the now defunct National Co-ordinating Committee for Refugees (NCCR) had been submitted for investigation.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees channelled R55 million through the NCCR between 1991 and 1992. Of this, 80 per cent was to be granted to returnees, said UNHCR mission head in South Africa, Kalu Kalumya.

The NCCR was established under the auspices of liberation movements and religious bodies to administer the reintegration of former exiles.

An internal investigation found about R10 million of UN money unaccounted for,

with alleged fraud by temporary NCCR staff and people posing as returnees involving about R500 000, said attorney Yamin Sooka, a representative of a committee which formally dissolved the NCCR on April 1.

She said fraud dockets were opened in August after it was discovered that some employees had deposited money into their own bank accounts.

A network of purported returnees who claimed grants using falsified UN voluntary repatriation forms was also

uncovered.

Sooka said the names of about 10 people had been submitted to the A-G's office for possible prosecution.

Meanwhile, the UNHCR will this week begin processing one-off payments to former exiles who had returned to South Africa last year but had not yet received their allowances, Kalumya said.

This followed a two-day sit-in at UNHCR Johannesburg offices last month, where disgruntled returnees demanded to be paid their overdue grants — Sapa.

Bloemfontein murders: man arrested

Accused

Crime Reporter

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Returned exiles in fraud probe

ET 9/6/93

(330)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — More than 800 people masquerading as returning exiles and issued with official United Nations documentation had tried to defraud the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles (NCCR), a NCCR official said yesterday.

It was reported yesterday that dockets concerning the abuse of a large portion of the R55 million donated by the UN for the return of South African exiles had been handed to the attorney-general.

The official, who did not want to be named, said it was suspected that UN officials in neighbouring countries had been bribed to give out false documentation to people wishing to move to South Africa and claim the resettlement money.

The NCCR official said this and other abuses had led to at least R7m of UN money donated to the NCCR being unaccounted for. Another official put the figure at R10m.

Former NCCR co-ordinator Mr Moss Chikane confirmed that serious abuses by people falsely claiming to be South African exiles had taken place.

The official said the abuses had involved refugees from Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In one case an entire planeload of returning refugees was found to be in possession of forged documentation, he said.

Head of the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in South Africa, Mr Kallu Kalumiya, dismissed the suggestion that UN officials had taken bribes. He said he was aware of allegations regarding a UN office in a frontline state, but added an investigation had disclosed nothing.

It was possible that people falsely claiming to be returning exiles may have collected their initial instalment of UNHCR money and returned, undetected, to their countries of origin, but none of those who had collected their full payouts were found to be foreign citizens, Mr Kalumiya said.

Mr Chikane confirmed that three staff members at the NCCR's headquarters, who were hired through an employment agency, had defrauded the organisation of R300 000. This had been reported to police, leading to the conviction and jailing of some of the wrongdoers, he said.

"We all hope that this can be a lesson to other non-government organisations," he said.

Family ties in scam

Sowetan 9/6/93

330

By Mathatha Tsedu
Investigations Editor

S EVEN OF THE 10 PEOPLE UNDER investigations for the disappearance of about R10 million in funds for exiles are relatives who were employed by the National Coordinating Committee for Refugees.

Sowetan has their names but is withholding publication for legal reasons. Our investigations have shown that six of them are women, with two of the women a mother and daughter.

Of the other four women, three are sisters, one of whom is the daughter-in-law of the fourth woman. The only known man in the group is the son-in-law of one of the women. They were all employed in the Johannesburg offices of the NCCR.

Sources close to the NCCR said yesterday that only two of the group had been initially employed. However, after exiles flooded back to South Africa, more people were needed to help in the offices.

"It seems an agency that was approached sent these relatives, who then teamed up to siphon off the money. Cheques were issued and deposited into the bank accounts of some of the people," one source said. The NCCR said last year that it had

recovered R205 000 which had been deposited in some of the accounts.

The organisation was dissolved early this year following large-scale dissatisfaction among returned exiles, some of whom had not received their grants as funds had dried up.

Police investigations into the missing funds have been completed and the dockets are with the Attorney-General, who will decide on the charges.

A spokesman for the A-G's office said yesterday finality on charges could be reached within the next two months.

Houses and expensive cars

Some of the former exiles who did not receive their grants staged a sit-in at the Johannesburg offices of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees last month, demanding that the UNHCR give them the promised money.

The organisation announced on Monday that it would give grants of R2 500 and not the original R4 200 to each adult returned exile and R250 each to children.

NCCR sources said the corruption stemmed from inadequate control over funds and the UNHCR was still awaiting the compilation of a master file of all recipients. Officials of the NCCR are alleged to have opened businesses, bought houses and expensive cars with the money.

UN dismisses claims of bribes

'False papers used to divert exiles' cash'

Buss. Day 9/6/93

(330)

RAY HARTLEY

MORE than 800 people masquerading as returning exiles and issued with UN documentation had tried to defraud the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles, an NCCR official said yesterday.

It was reported yesterday that dockets concerning the abuse of a large portion of the R55m donated by the UN for the return of SA exiles had been handed to the attorney-general.

The official, who declined to be named, said it was suspected that UN officials in neighbouring countries had been bribed to provide false documentation to people wishing to move to SA and claim a portion of the resettlement money.

The NCCR official said this and other abuses had led to at least R7m of UN money donated to the NCCR being unaccounted for. An official involved in dissolving the NCCR has put the figure at R10m.

Former NCCR co-ordinator Moss Chikane confirmed that serious abuses by people falsely claiming to be SA exiles had taken place, but added it was impossible to prove that UN officials were involved.

The official said the abuses had involved refugees from Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In one case an entire planeload of returning refugees were found to be in possession of forged documentation.

UNHCR SA head Kallu Kalumiya dismissed the suggestion that UN officials had taken bribes. He said he was aware of

allegations regarding a UN office in a Frontline state, but added that an investigation into the alleged bribery had disclosed nothing. Flights from the country had been suspended following the allegation, he said.

It was possible that people falsely claiming to be returning exiles may have collected their initial instalment of UNHCR money and returned undetected to their countries of origin, but none of those who had collected the full six months of payouts had been found to be foreign citizens.

The allegation might have been made to "shift the blame" for abuses from the NCCR to the UNHCR, Kalumiya added.

Chikane confirmed that three staff members at the NCCR's headquarters, who had been hired through an employment agency, had defrauded the organisation of R300 000.

This and several other cases of abuse had been reported to the police, leading to the conviction and jailing of some of the wrongdoers, he said.

The official said at least one senior office bearer in the NCCR, who was himself a returned exile, had been found to have fraudulently claimed repatriation allowances.

In another case 15 people claiming repatriation allowances were found to have

□ To Page 2

Exiles

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(330)

□ From Page 1

given the same false address.

He said NCCR records were so poor that internal investigators had struggled for months to trace some of the unaccounted money. The origin of money in NCCR accounts had been impossible to establish because it had "zigzagged" from one account to another without proper records.

Chikane said staff had disclosed their entire banking history to the investigators during a probe into the fraud.

"We all hope that this can be a lesson to other non-government organisations, that such cases can be dealt with as firmly as possible," he said.

● Comment: Page 8

rightful claim to its own tertiary educational institution.

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, what the hon member for Brits said, is true. However, it is also true that in the end an institution must also be economically viable in order to be retained. This department takes the view that everything in its power should be done to see to it that Afrikaans speaking students who wish to qualify as teachers will be able to receive their training there. That will only be possible if the college is made viable.

†I refer to the steps that have actually been taken to make the college more viable. I just want to elaborate on that. First of all, as the hon member knows, the college has been opened to all races. It has been converted into a bilingual institution, and the admission requirements have fortunately also been changed. I am proud to announce that the standards have remained intact.

It is no longer necessary to take Afrikaans as a subject, and it is also no longer necessary to have passed Afrikaans in the matriculation examinations. Despite this, however, there were 1 200 applications during the past year, primarily from the KwaZulu area. Only 120 were accepted, and of those only seven turned up at the end of the day. The reason for this is that apparently there are insufficient study loans available. I want to request the KwaZulu government to make these loans available in order to make the college more viable.

*Mr J A JORDAAN: Mr Chairman, earlier this evening we heard the NP and the ANC refer to their Rolls Royce here. That, of course, is the Roelf and the Ramaphosa show. When it comes to education in this country, I want to say to the hon member for Brits that as far as education in this country is concerned, we call the hon member for Pinetown the Rolls Royce of politicians.

At the same time I, as an Afrikaans-speaking person, want to say to him that if ever there was a person who was prepared to do his share in respect of Afrikaans medium set-ups, it is the hon member for Pinetown. He can go to any person in education circles, the Federal Teachers' Council, the Hennie Marees, and ask them with whom they consult about the future of Afrikaans medium education in this country. He

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

will discover that it is the hon member for Pinetown to whom they talk rather than to him.

I want to refer to the college of education in Durban. That college has had problems with insufficient student numbers for a long time, and that is the crux of the matter. Since the college is transforming itself, etc, it is essential that it should become a dual medium college.

If hon members look at the students from Natal, where Afrikaans is not used as a medium at university level, they will see that there are students studying at the RAU and at the University of the Orange Free State that are committed Natalians. They return to Natal in great numbers because they are involved in Natal and are embedded in the set-up there.

The argument advanced by those hon members that we want to insult the Afrikaner and his institutions in Natal, is totally nonsensical.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Chairman, I must say I rather think of myself as a Volkswagen than a Rolls Royce. [Interjections.]

I must state categorically that I have no problem with the Durban College of Education remaining an entirely Afrikaans-medium institution. However, I want to point out to the hon member for Brits that the reality is that if one wants that, one has to fire 24 lecturers to achieve the same lecturer-student ratio that one has at Bloemfontein. That hon member does not want to fire 24 lecturers. Therefore, the only way to keep them in their posts is by bringing more students to that college. But there are no more Afrikaans-medium students in Natal. So what is one going to do? That hon member should give us the answer.

As far as the University of Natal is concerned, much more than this hon member for Brits, have always stood for the medical school of the University of Natal being open to all races. I have said it on the council and I have said it publicly. The medical school and the council are examining the issue.

The fact is that there is still a Government restriction on admission, which is still racially based. That is the answer. [Time expired.]

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, in conclusion I would like to thank the DP for stressing the point that they also want this college to be kept

open at all times. We would like to thank them for their support. One can achieve that.

*I referred to the fact that this year as many as 3 000 applications from other groups may be received for consideration.

†I must also point out that to a certain extent—perhaps the hon member for Pinetown will differ with me on this point—one must also guard against the overtrading of teachers. I know we are going to become one department.

*One should proceed cautiously. I think that with the support of all the parties in this House it will be possible to keep this college open and to enable Afrikaans-speaking students to receive their training as future teachers there by taking the steps that we announced here this afternoon. Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

Henneman: Illegal march/evacuation of primary school

1. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

(1) Whether pupils of a certain primary school, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, had to vacate their school as a result of an illegal march by Blacks through Henneman on or about 7 May 1993; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, for how long were they prevented from returning to the school to receive tuition;

(2) whether the Free State Education Department addressed a letter to this school beforehand in which it was requested *inter alia* that parents should not enter the school grounds while carrying weapons; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether parents are entitled to claim back any compulsory school fees in respect of the period during which their

children were prevented from receiving tuition as a result of the above-mentioned events; if not, why not; if so, what amount may they claim back;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B910E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) Yes, from 9:35–13:15;

(2) no;

(3) no, school fees paid by parents are intended primarily for the running costs of the school. The cost of the tuition itself is borne mainly by the state in the form of the salaries of the teachers;

(4) no.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Indemnity granted to exiles/prisoners

220. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) What, as at the latest specified date for which information is available, was the total number of (a) exiles and (b) prisoners who had been granted indemnity in terms of the Indemnity Act, 1990 (Act No 35 of 1990);

(2) whether any applications for indemnity by (a) exiles and (b) prisoners have been unsuccessful to date; if so, (i) how many and (ii) for what reasons;

(3) whether there have been any disputes between the Government and any other bodies in respect of the granting of such indemnity; if so, what are the (a) names of the bodies concerned and (b) relevant particulars in regard to these disputes;

(4) whether any of these disputes have been resolved; if not, why not; if so, what is the total number of exiles and/or prisoners involved;

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

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WEDNESDAY, 9 JUNE 1993

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The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

At the outset it is important to take cognizance of the fact that a clear distinction has to be drawn between those instances where indemnity has been granted in terms of the provisions of the Indemnity Act, 1990 (Act 35 of 1990), and the indemnity provided for in the Further Indemnity Act, 1992 (Act 151 of 1992). The following answer consequently only relates to indemnity in terms of the 1990 Act. Regarding the position in terms of the 1992 Act refer to the answer to question No 92 of 18 March 1993 (col 678).

Most applicants who apply for indemnity furnish an address inside the Republic as their residential address. It is therefore impossible to ascertain whether an applicant is an exile when an application for indemnity is received. The Government and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, however, agreed in the Memorandum of Understanding dated 4 September 1991 to a separate process to assist in the repatriation of exiles to South Africa. This is a separate exercise where each returnee submits a Voluntary Repatriation Application Form in order to be cleared in terms of the Memorandum of Understanding before returning to South Africa. The UNHCR acts as facilitator in this process.

(1) (a) As no indication is given on the application form whether or not the applicant is an exile, it is not possible to determine how many exiles have applied for indemnity.

5 220 People have, however, been granted indemnity for illegally leaving the country in terms of the Indemnity Act, 1990 (Act No 35 of 1990). It can be assumed that these people were exiles.

6 963 People have been cleared under the voluntary repatriation process to date.

(b) None. The release of prisoners is a separate exercise and does not fall under the Indemnity Act 1990.

(2) (a) (i) Yes. 88 Persons who submitted Voluntary Repatriation Application Forms, have not been cleared.

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WEDNESDAY, 9 JUNE 1993

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With regard to applications in terms of the Indemnity Act, 1990, no figure regarding exiles is available as no indication is given on the application form whether or not the applicant is in exile. 370 Applications for indemnity have, up to 24 March 1993, been refused.

(ii) Exiles who made use of the voluntary repatriation process of the UNHCR were not cleared because it was established that they had outstanding criminal offences for which they could be prosecuted should they return.

Persons who were refused indemnity under the Indemnity Act, 1990, amongst whom some exiles could be included, were refused because the acts for which indemnity was sought, could not be regarded as events qualifying for indemnity as visualised by this Act.

(b) (i) Prisoners are not indemnified, they are given a remission of sentence. Consequently they do not apply for indemnity but for release. 4 368 Prisoners were unsuccessful in their applications for release. These were all instances which by no stretch of the imagination could be regarded as political.

(ii) Those prisoners whose offences were not regarded as political offences, were not released.

(3) (a) Yes. Various political organisations, acting on behalf of their members, as well as groups such as Lawyers for Human Rights and the Human Rights Commission, from time to time disagreed with decisions not to indemnify certain applicants.

(b) The disputes were all about the question whether a specific offence should be regarded as a political offence.

(4) No statistics are kept regarding these

disputes. Where a dispute developed regarding the result of a specific application, the matter was referred to an Indemnity Committee for a recommendation and then again submitted to the State President for consideration. Interested parties could appear before the Indemnity Committee and submit argument at that forum. In order to obtain figures it will be necessary to examine each file in the Office for Indemnity, Immunity and Release which is not feasible.

(5) A statement is not necessary.

Goldstone Commission:
members/advisers/officials

342. Adv T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Justice:—

(1) Whether he will furnish the names of the (a) (i) members, (ii) advisers and (iii) officials of, and (b) other persons involved in, the Goldstone Commission; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether this commission makes use of subcommittees to carry out some of its functions; if so,

(3) whether any (a) members of such a subcommittee and/or (b) persons referred to in paragraph (1) took part in a raid on premises of the Directorate of Covert Information of the South African Defence Force; if so, (i) what are the names of these members and/or persons and (ii) in respect of each of the persons referred to in paragraph (3) (b), (aa) what is his or her nationality, (bb) in what capacity was he or she acting and (cc) who is his or her employer? B799E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) (a) (i) The members of the Goldstone Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Commission) are:

1. The Honourable Judge of Appeal Mr R J Goldstone (Chairman)
2. Adv D J Rossouw (Vice Chairman)
3. Adv M N S Sihole
4. Miss L G Baqwa
5. Mr G Steyn

(ii) I am informed by the Goldstone Commission that the Commission does not have any advisers as such at its disposal. Members of the legal profession are appointed from time to time to serve on committees of the Commission and experts are utilized to, for instance, serve on the panel on mass action. The Commission may also, in terms of section 5 of the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation Act, 1991 (Act 139 of 1991), with the concurrence of the State President, appoint as many institutes as it may deem necessary to assist it in the exercise and performance of its powers, duties and functions.

(iii) The officials who serve on the permanent personnel of the Commission are as follows:

1. Adv J J du Toit (Deputy Attorney General, Witwatersrand)—advocate for the Commission.
2. Adv J P Pretorius (Senior State Advocate of the office of the Attorney General, Transvaal)—advocate for the Commission.
3. Adv Glenn Cuthbertson (A Legal Administration Officer) — secretary.
4. Lieutenant-Colonel H Heslinga (from the Soweto Murder and Robbery Unit).

(b) The administrative personnel who have been transferred from the Department of Justice, are:

Mrs L de Beer—secretary
Mrs E Pelton—secretary.

The Commission also has investigating units which are deployed in the regions where the most problems are encountered. The following persons are members of the investigating units:

- Witwatersrand Investigating Unit
1. Col A Eagar
 2. D/Sgt P M van der Merwe
 3. D/Sgt M J Moremi
 4. Adv H Fabricius (Advocate of the Pretoria Bar)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Claims of fund fraud 'inflated'

By STEPHEN LAUFER and
MONDLI MAKHANYA
ALLEGATIONS of fraud by
employees of the National Co-ordi-
nating Committee for the Repatria-
tion of Exiles have been grossly
exaggerated, according to repre-
sentatives of the organisation.

Dockets relating to the misappropriation of funds intended for the assistance of returning exiles have been sent to the Attorney General of the Witwatersrand.

But "there is definitely no question of R10-million having gone missing", says Brother Jude Pieterse, who represents the Catholic Bishops' Conference on the NCCR.

Major financial discrepancies are related to accounting and organisational difficulties, rather than intentional fraud, he said.

"It has proven extremely difficult to reconcile the lists of returnees compiled by the NCCR on the one hand and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees on the other," explained Pieterse.

The fact that the UNHCR lists which were key to the recognition of refugees' entitlement to benefits — made accurate accounting almost impossible. Each returning adult was entitled to a total of R4 250, with only name the heads of families —

"Without knowing exactly how many adults came back and claimed from the NCCR, it is very difficult to say how much was actually paid out," said Pieterse. "So our real problem is less one of fraud than of reconciling the different lists with the books."

"The damage to the NCCR by fraud appears to have amounted to less than R150 000."

An internal commission of inquiry set up last August after the discovery of fraudulent payments by NCCR staff members has established that R144 000 was siphoned off to private accounts. A further R206 000 was recovered after a court order freezing private accounts belonging to staff members at Nedbank had been granted.

The fraud initially came to light when Nedbank alerted the NCCR to unusually high payments being made to private accounts from the organisation's official funds. The NCCR was funded by a number of overseas sources.

"There may have been other minor sums paid out incorrectly, perhaps on the basis of forged documents," said Pieterse. "But the real issue was not so much fraud as major difficulties in the organisation's accounting procedures."

Exiles fiasco harms UN role in SA

By SHARON CHETTY

SUSPECTED fraud by the now-defunct exiles' repatriation committee has hampered developmental work by the United Nations in South Africa.

A senior UN official said plans for a training centre, various projects run by the UN Children's Fund and further donations to exiles had been jeopardised by the disbandment of the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles (NCCR).

The committee was disbanded late last year in the wake of fraud investigations against staff and claims by donors that funds had been abused. (330)

The organisation — set up in May 1990 by religious, liberation and professional groups — was a conduit for funds from sources including the UN, European Community, foreign governments and international non-governmental organisations. (336)

The UN donated R55-million to the NCCR, to be distributed through eight regional offices.

With the collapse of the NCCR, developmental organisations had no way of maintaining contact with exiles to help reintegrate them into their communities, said the official.

The official said there was great disappointment over the NCCR disbanding without fulfilling its role.

Fraud dockets involving at least 10 people were submitted to the attorney-general's office this week.

BUSINESS DAY, Tuesday, June 15 1993

Govt still proposes some minority veto

CAPE TOWN — Government has proposed the constitution should provide for a democratic Parliament, a co-operative executive and a minority veto on aspects of the security forces.

This version of the constitutional proposals for an interim government, submitted to the multiparty negotiations technical committee, was officially released yesterday. The 44-page proposal, which was the subject of Press reports suggesting government aimed at permanently trenching its power, is incomplete on crucial aspects such as the functioning of the government of national unity.

But the proposals underline government's often-stated commitment to a broadly democratic system, proposing that ordinary legislation be passed by a simple majority in a 400-seat Parliament elected in a proportional representation system.

The proposal would effectively abolish the present executive presidency and reintroduce a ceremonial head of state. All the State President's major powers would be exercised "on the advice" of members of the government of national unity.

The security forces are placed in a different category. Provision is made for an SA Defence Force advisory council made up of one member from each political party in the Assembly.

The rotating chairman would advise the President, as the supreme authority, on any matter affecting the SADF. The President would be excluded from making any

TIM COHEN

decision except in accordance with the council's advice on:

- The promotion or appointment of anyone as SADF chief or as head of the army, navy or air force, or to the rank of brigadier or higher; and
- The institution or financing from State funds of a military unit or force outside the Defence Force.

The proposal suggests a bicameral legislature, consisting of the National Assembly and a Senate.

Constitutional legislation would be passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of the Assembly.

If a "final" constitution was not adopted within two years, the President would refer the draft constitution which had majority support — but not the two-thirds required — to a national referendum.

For acceptance, 60% approval in a referendum would be required, failing which new elections would be held.

The raising of loans for current account expenditure would be banned.

The NP's constitutional proposals include providing for two national anthems, new design and colours for a national flag and coat of arms, and the retention of English and Afrikaans as official languages, our political staff reports.

The proposals suggest Die Stem and Nkosi Sikelel 'iAfrika should be the dual anthems.

ANC refugees' spurn offer to return to SA

LUSAKA — About 700 ANC members living as refugees in Zambia have refused to return to SA in spite of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR's) efforts to accommodate their homecoming.

"Despite giving the ANC cadres the facility to leave Zambia, only one person so far has registered," the UNHCR representative in Zambia Abou Moussa said in Lusaka yesterday.

But a reliable source at the ANC office

in Lusaka said the alleged ANC members were criminals. "Most of those refusing to go are criminals who ran away from SA and are posing as former freedom fighters so that they are allowed to stay in Zambia as refugees," he said.

Zambian Home Affairs Minister Newstead Zimba warned last month that people living illegally in the country, on the pretext of being refugees, would be punished. — Sapa.

Exiles' body *Star 17/6/93* 'missing less (320) than R1-m'

By Michael Sparks

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said that up to R1 million may be missing from the organisation that helped to repatriate South African exiles.

UNHCR head Kallu Kalumiya denied press reports that up to R10 million was missing from the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles (NCCR).

He said that the UNHCR had ordered an audit of the books in October last year when it became apparent that some funds were missing.

Report

He said this week that he would soon receive a preliminary report from the auditors. Indications from the audit were that between R200 000 and R300 000 was unaccounted for, Kalumiya said.

He added that the figure would "almost certainly be less than R1 million", which included R300 000 missing from the NCCR in the middle of last year, of which R200 000 had been recovered.

The audit had so far shown that 87 percent of the R55 million budget the UN had given to the NCCR had gone to returnees in the form of grants, Kalumiya said, with the

rest being used for administration.

The Special Fraud Unit head in the Witwatersrand Attorney-General's office, Flip Stander, confirmed that the attorney-general was investigating an amount "less than R300 000".

The investigation was continuing and the figure could increase.

About 10 people were under investigation, Stander said.

Kalumiya denied allegations that up to 800 people who were not South Africans had been brought back to this country and given the financial grants due to all returning exiles.

"That would have cost the organisation more than R3 million in repatriation grants alone, as well as the distrust that would have come from the Government if the UN had been involved in such activities," Kalumiya said.

He estimated that no more than 20 people had been repatriated who were not entitled to grants. That included two people from Sierra Leone and four from Zimbabwe, all of whom had subsequently been sent back to these countries.

Home Affairs spokesman Michael Tilsley said: "The UNHCR is very strict and really clear the people properly. They have been involved in repatriating exiles for a long time and somebody would have to be very clever to pull the wool over their eyes."

Exiles' body 'missing less than R1-m'

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President's Council bites dust today

By Chris Whitfield
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The sun dips a little further over apartheid today when the President's Council closes its doors — forever — after nine years.

The council, a cornerstone of former president P W Botha's now crumbling tricameral system, will be officially closed in a special sitting today. President's Councillors will, however, officially take leave of their jobs at the end of June.

Rubber stamp

The council was used as a deadlock-breaking mechanism when one of the three Houses of Parliament blocked legislation. With its NP majority it inevitably rubber-stamped such legislation.

Councillor James Selfe, speaking during a motion on the dissolution of the council yesterday, said the council sealed the fate of residential segregation by not recommending the passage of the Group Areas Amendment Bill in 1989.

He added: "Like all the structures created in terms of this constitution, the President's Council was fatally flawed because, while it was accepted that whites, coloureds and Indians shared a common future, it was assumed that blacks did not."

The Constitutional Amendment Bill, making provision for the scrapping of the council, was passed by a joint sitting of all three Houses of Parliament with only the Conservative Party voting against it.

Famous SA doctor visits from exile

By GUY OLIVER

BANNED under the Suppression of Communism Act and later knighted by Queen Elizabeth II for his services to medicine, Sir Raymond Hoffenberg, and his wife Margaret, returned to South Africa yesterday on a visit after 25 years in exile.

His illustrious career, which included the presidency of the Royal College of Physicians, will be capped

on Friday when he receives an honorary doctorate from his alma mater, the University of Cape Town.

In the 1960s, while his colleague Dr Chris Barnard "was putting two heads on a dog, both of which panted", Sir Raymond's work as a doctor became increasingly focused on some of his patients who were tortured and placed in solitary confinement by apartheid's rulers.

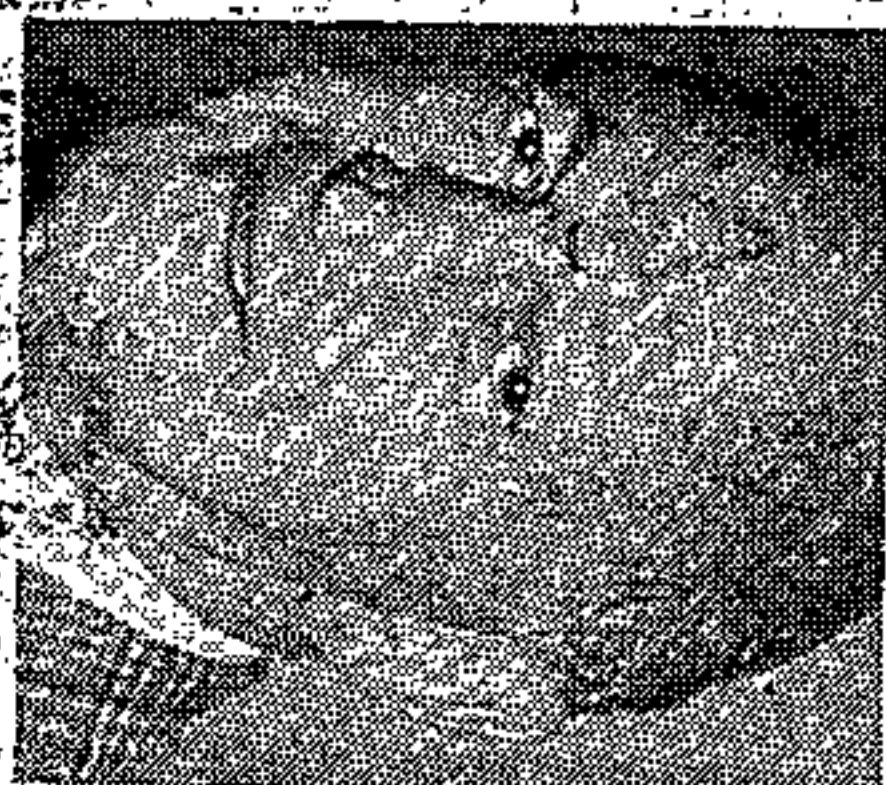
No official reason was given by the then Minister of Justice Mr John Vorster for his 1967 banning. Sir Raymond, then chairman of the Defence and Aid Fund — which provided anti-apartheid activists with a court defence — believed the fund's 80% success rate was enough.

UCT's chancellor Mr Harry Oppenheimer and others failed in their petition to the government to have the

banning lifted and, unable to work, Sir Raymond left in 1968.

Never a communist, Sir Raymond said "medicine is a caring and compassionate profession and includes broader community issues. I don't accept that by virtue of your position you can opt out of responsibility."

Sir Raymond will give a public lecture at the UCT Medical School on doctors' responsibility to society tomorrow at 7.30pm.



HOME ... Sir Raymond

(336)CT21/6/93

UN rejects fraud claims over exiles

Own Correspondent

330

2/6/93

JOHANNESBURG. — Claims by officials of the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles (NCCR) that up to R10 million of a R55m grant from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) was unaccounted for, were incorrect and unsubstantiated, UNHCR South Africa head Mr Kallu Kalumiya said yesterday.

It had been firmly established that fraud involving R300 000 had taken place in the NCCR office. Action had been taken and R200 000 had been recovered, he said.

The possibility of further fraud involving about 10 officials, which was unlikely to exceed R500 000, was being investigated. The UNHCR was thoroughly checking NCCR and bank records to establish whether or not there had been other abuses, he said.

Church bodies back NCCR after claims *Sowetan 21/6/93*

By Lulama Luti

(320)

THE three church bodies that were part of the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles have come out in full support of the NCCR.

The church organisations — the South African Council of Churches, the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference and the World Conference for Religion and Peace — said they were satisfied that the grants to the NCCR could be accounted for.

"We are satisfied that this money can be properly accounted for save for the R400 000 which was discovered to be missing of which R200 000 was recovered," said Mrs Sheena Duncan, spokesman for the church organisations. In a statement during a Press briefing on Friday, the church organisations said: "We wish to state that our auditors are of the opinion that no more than R400 000 of which a little more than

half has been recovered, is still unaccounted for." The church bodies also said as soon as the theft was discovered, police were informed and evidence of the theft was given to them.

They added that the NCCR, of which they were part, also instituted a commission of inquiry which was open to the public and the press.

"This was done because we wanted to be open with the public - we insisted on the commission of inquiry even when the NCCR ceased operating," said Dr Franz Auebach.

Responding to an article in the *Sowetan* last week, in which former NCCR director Mr Mos Chikane was said to be a relative of the SACC's Dr Frank Chikane, Duncan said the two were only distant relatives. "Moss Chikane was employed according to normal employment procedures. Any suggestion otherwise is devoid of all truth," said Duncan. She added that the SACC was taking legal advice on the *Sowetan* article published last Monday "because of the gross inaccuracies contained in the article".

next Talkback topic

THE *Sowetan*/Radio Metro Talkback Show tonight will be an open line. You are invited to phone between 7pm and 8pm to share your views on any topic with host Tim Modise.

Dial the hotline (011) 714-8063

Involve *Sowetan 21/6/93* masses in talks forum, says Winnie

NEWLY elected South African National Civic Organisation chairman Mrs Winnie Mandela has criticised the multiparty negotiations forum, saying it lacked democratic participation as practised by trade unions and civic organisations.

Mandela, estranged wife of ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela, was addressing a National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (Numsa) regional congress in Germiston at the weekend.

"Negotiations will always be discredited and viewed with suspicion until the people on the ground are involved. I am not opposed to negotiations in principle, but I am opposed to the selling (out) of my people in the name of negotiations." Grassroot mandate Mandela said political organisations must consult and obtain grassroots mandates before changing strategies.

"If the mood of the people is 'Kill the Boer ... kill the farmer', it does not help for their leaders to try and say 'Sorry baas ... what they really mean is kiss the Boer ... kiss the farmer'."

"If the leaders do this they are not representing their followers, but their own selfish hunger for power," she said, adding that there would be no lasting solution to the country's conflict until poverty, economic deprivations, violence and crime had been resolved.

● The ANC recently withdrew the controversial chant after whites complained it was inciting racial murder. — *Sapa*.

Education crisis body to be set up

THEO RAWANA

FORMATION of an education crisis committee, including government representatives, would be one of the first tasks of the National Education and Training Forum, to be launched next month, the National Education Co-ordinating Committee said at the weekend.

Government agreed to the forum's launch last month after ANC president Nelson Mandela met President F W de Klerk amid protests by students and teachers.

NECC southern Transvaal general secretary Amon Msane said the crisis committee marked the first time government and black educational organisations would sit on a committee as equals.

Msane said the ANC-led alliance, SA Democratic Teachers Union (Sadtu), student organisations and the SA National Civics Organisation had set out to bring normality to schools, and sought to work with other organisations such as the PAC and Azapo.

The drive to get students, who had lost a lot of learning time, ready for examinations by the end of the year would be the prime objective of all parties.

Teaching would continue through the school holidays. Committees would be set up to monitor strategies agreed upon.

Claims of R10m exiles fraud denied

RAY HARTLEY

CLAIMS attributed to certain officials of the former National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles that up to R10m of a R55m grant from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees was unaccounted for, were incorrect and unsubstantiated, UNHCR SA head Kallu Kalumiya said yesterday.

It had been established that fraud involving R300 000 had taken place in the NCCR office.

Action had been taken and R200 000 had been recovered, Kalumiya said.

The possibility of further fraud involving about 10 officials, which was unlikely to exceed R500 000, was being investigated. The UNHCR was checking NCCR and bank records to establish whether or not there had been other abuses by NCCR administrators or exiles, he said.

Kalumiya said the UNHCR hoped to have established the exact extent of abuses by mid-August.

He said grants for the "overwhelming majority" of the 13 000 exiles who were repatriated, according to UNHCR records, had been properly processed.

NCCR records showed that about 15 000 exiles had been repatriated, 2 000 more than the UNHCR's figure, he said. The discrepancy was being investigated.

About R48m of the R55m, which had been paid to the NCCR in four instalments, had been spent on grants and services to returnees, including education, food and transport allowances.

The remaining R7m had been spent on NCCR administration.

A claim by an NCCR official that more than 800 foreign nationals had falsely claimed to be SA citizens and had been repatriated was "totally incorrect", he said. A total of 25 such cases had been

investigated and five people had since been sent back to their countries of origin, Kalumiya said.

It was simply not possible that a plane-load of people carrying false UN documents had been allowed into the country as claimed by the official.

Such gross abuse would have been detected by customs and immigration officials at the airport, he said.

Sapa reports that on Friday three religious bodies involved in the formation of the NCCR reacted with concern at speculation surrounding the misappropriation of NCCR funds.

The three bodies — the World Conference for Religion and Peace, the SA Catholic Bishops Conference and the SA Council of Churches — held a joint Press conference in Johannesburg.

The church bodies said they wished to state that "our auditors are of the opinion that no more than R400 000, of which a little more than half has been recovered (R206 000), is still unaccounted for".

They said: "Any indication of millions of rands being involved in fraud is incorrect."

The bodies said they themselves had initiated a commission of inquiry to investigate the alleged fraud.

They added: "We will make audited statements available for public scrutiny, possibly at the end of June."

SACC secretary-general Frank Chikane said there was no need to pre-empt the findings of the commission of inquiry, but added that the misappropriation of the funds seemed to be "a professional job, sophisticated methods were used".

The Witwatersrand attorney-general's office confirmed last week that dockets concerning the disappearance of the money had been submitted for investigation.

NEWS FEATURE *Economic woes will be main challenge of a continent plagued by tensions*

By Joe Latakomo
Sowetan Africa News Service

OAU's farewell to apartheid issue

■ UNIFYING FACTOR *Biggest single issue*

for organisation for last 30 years:

TWO ISSUES will top the agenda of the Organisation of African Unity's conference in Cairo this week and the heads-of-state summit next week.

White minority rule in South Africa, which has been the single biggest issue for 30 years, and Africa's economic woes, will again be put in the spotlight.

This could be the last time the apartheid issue is a major concern, however. If the negotiations in South Africa remain on track it is likely that some form of democratic representation will be in place by next year's OAU summit and apartheid will cease to be the clarion call it has for so long been for African states.

Indeed, the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation Movements of Africa, which is a specialised OAU agency set up to provide financial and military aid to nationalist movements in dependent countries, may have exhausted its mandate.

The disappearance of apartheid as an issue will also mean its disappearance as the major (some say the only) unifying factor in the OAU. For this year, however, it will still be there, albeit in a fast-fading form.

Last month the OAU celebrated its 30th anniversary and African leaders are united in the view that there is little to show for those years of endeavour. The continent is still plagued by wars, political and religious tensions and even the virtual political disintegration of some African states such as Zaire and Angola.

Outgoing OAU chairman Abdou Diouf of Senegal said recently that Africa had "an urgent need to have the means to overcome not only the disputes between states but also internal conflicts".

The OAU has largely been seen as a toothless watchdog. But it was the cau-

tion in its founding principles that has made the organisation so toothless, particularly Article 111 of the OAU charter, which obliges member states to respect the sovereignty of member states and not to interfere in their internal affairs.

This principle has seen the OAU turning a blind eye to blatant human rights abuses, flourishing dictatorships, military coups which have put illegitimate governments in place and the subversion of democracy.

In partial response to this, secretary-general Salim Ahmed Salim has drawn up a plan to deal with conflicts. The plan was due to be tabled at Monday's first Council of Ministers meeting and had gained much support.

Salim has said that Africa does not have the resources to establish a mechanism for resolving conflicts such as those in Liberia, Somalia, Angola and Zaire, which has virtually ceased to exist as a formal country, with the whole political and security infrastructure having collapsed.

Salim's plan also refers to the rise of Islamic fundamentalism. Last Friday, seven people were killed and 20 injured when a bomb exploded in a Cairo slum.

The OAU has been consistently successful, however, in maintaining the principle of recognising

colonial borders. If this were not so, there would have been far more border disputes than there have been. One dispute, the issue of Western Sahara, almost led to the break-up of the OAU.

In 1982, the 19th heads of state summit, which was to have been held in Tripoli, Libya, failed to materialise because 19 states boycotted the proceedings over the admission to membership of the SADR, the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (Western Sahara). Morocco terminated its membership of the OAU in protest and the issue has still not been resolved.

Newest member

So far, the SADR has refrained, at the request of certain African states, from taking its seat in the OAU. It will be interesting to see whether the SADR will now demand to take its seat following the acceptance last month of Eritrea as the newest member of the OAU after successfully seceding from Ethiopia.

South Africa has been pressing for some form of recognition by the OAU. Just before last year's summit in Dakar, Senegal, Foreign Minister Pik Botha appeared on the scene to lobby for re-acceptance of South Africa into the community of African nations. His efforts were thwarted and the OAU called

for continued sanctions against South Africa. This year, Botha appeared in Cairo and once more seemed to be lobbying for some reward for its efforts at democratisation.

But most African countries, despite recognition of the progress made — and in some cases normalising relations — do not believe the time has come for such a reward. In fact, both the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress have opposed any moves towards recognition of the Pretoria government.

Looking beyond the liberation struggle it has supported for so long, the Liberation Committee has recommended that the ANC and PAC be given funds for voter education projects.

ANC representative Stanley Mabizela said at the weekend: "We asked the OAU to come out and assist us just as they assisted Zimbabwe and Namibia when it came to voting because our people don't know how to vote and need education."

The committee also recommended an



Pik Botha ... lobbied for South Africa.

extension of the mandate of the OAU observer mission in South Africa until elections are held. Both the PAC and ANC are represented at the OAU and it is expected that the presidents of the two organisations, Clarence Makwetu and Nelson Mandela, will attend the summit next week.

It is the economic decline in Africa, however, that will take up most of the deliberations. The conference is expected to renew the call African countries have been making since 1985 for a special conference of creditors and bor-

rowers to seek a solution to the problem of the continent's heavy debt.

According to the African Development Bank, OAU members now have foreign debts of 250-billion US dollars and interest and repayments use up more than 30 percent of export earnings. Interventions by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have done little to ease the difficulty and some states have found their prescriptions politically unacceptable.

At a recent conference of African Economic Ministers on ways to stem the growing poverty and economic decline, the executive secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa said that the commission's report had painted a picture of "unmitigated grimness" and added that the World Bank and IMF programmes were taking too long to reverse the decline.

The marginalisation of Africa in world economic terms has meant that it will have to look inward, and develop markets and economic co-operation policies that will transcend existing barriers. African countries are now finding that even the metropolises to which they directed their exports are now closing up — particularly as Europe goes forward towards implementation of the Maastricht Treaty.

The democratisation that has swept Africa in recent years may give African leaders the legitimacy to deal constructively and effectively with the problems that beset Africa. With some form of accountability, these leaders know that unless they deliver, voters will judge them harshly. Given this, and also a recognition by the IMF and World Bank that there may be some truth in the criticisms of their prescriptions, the long-sought conference of creditors and African debtors may yet materialise.

A place for survivors

Section 2616-3016193

By Edwina Booysen

COWLEY House, formerly a home-from-home for newly-released political prisoners, has found a new role. The premises in Woodstock will now house a health care organisation devoted to assisting victims of violence and torture.

The Trauma Centre for Victims of Violence and Torture, a joint project of the South African Health and Social Services Organisation (Sahsso) and the Church of the Province of South Africa (CPSA), will offer rehabilitative services.

"We cater for people who have been traumatised by experiences of detention, imprisonment, torture, combat, exile, civil unrest or other forms of political violence," said Mr Tom Winslow, the Centre's interim co-ordinator.

The Centre offers a wide range of services including various types of counselling, medical referrals, social assistance and support.

Winslow explained how Cowley House has changed its function according to the needs of the time.

"There was a need for a place where relatives visiting prisoners on Robben Island could stay when they arrived in Cape Town," he said. "They would often sleep on

benches at the railway station. From 1978, for the next 13 years, Cowley House served as a rest house."

The focus of the facility changed in 1990 with the release of the first political prisoners.

A reintegration programme was started at Cowley House. Released prisoners arrived there and were given a basic medical examination.

"About one in five of the ex-prisoners had serious undiagnosed medical problems," Winslow said.

It was noticed that many of them needed not only material assistance but emotional assistance as well.

With the help of volunteers, including doctors, psychologists, nurses and social workers, the Centre was able to provide this service.

A non-governmental organisation, the Centre relies on local, foreign and individual contributions for funding.

"We receive about 80 percent of our funds from a foreign government whose name will only be made known with the official launch of the Centre on July 2," Winslow said.

The Trauma Centre opened its doors in January this year and although it has not advertised its services, it has been extremely busy. "We did not have a full-time



COWLEY HOUSE: Formerly a halfway home for newly-released political prisoners, the Woodstock premises will now house a health care organisation to assist victims of violence and torture

staff, but relied on the services of the volunteers," Winslow said.

Winslow said the Centre is designed to deal with four specific types of survivors: survivors of captivity and torture, returned exiles, urban violence, and rural and farm violence.

"There is also a need for counselling of returned exiles," Winslow said.

"The National Coordination Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles (NCCR), which has now collapsed, only provided for the material needs of returnees. There was no exploration of emotional issues.

"The problems of families separated during exile who are now forced to live as a unit again; people who married non-South Africans

while in exile and whose spouses now need to adjust to life in the country; children born elsewhere, who have to adjust to a new way of life and education system, all need to be addressed," Winslow said.

In Crossroads alone, the Centre has already identified 433 people directly affected by political violence, which includes murder, attempted murder and arson,

Winslow said. "Crossroads is a Bosnia in our own backyard, yet the police are mainly focussing on the stonings on the N2," he said.

"The Centre is trying to respond to things as they happen, whether it is a massacre in the community, the assassination of a civic leader, or a petrol bombing. "We have held health clinics since

April, where we remove survivors from the area of conflict by bringing them to the Centre for counselling or assistance. In all we have managed to see about 15 percent of the total number affected."

The Centre's chaplain, Father Michael Lapsley, was "offered to the Centre" by the CPSA.

"One of the Centre's underlying principles is that survivors can help others. As a returned exile and a survivor of a letter bomb in 1990, I speak from personal experience when helping others," Lapsley said.

He believes he shares a "common relationship" with other survivors in having worked through his ordeal and also the fact that

he is a priest. "Sometimes people who have been traumatised need expert intervention, but more often they also need someone who will just listen. They need to know that there is someone they can trust," he said.

Winslow said the Centre will also soon begin offering skills-training courses around issues of violence and psychological trauma.

"We will also start special programmes for children using expressive therapy such as music, games, art and drama," he said.

"This will be to assess how children are coping in the aftermath of violence.

"We are involved in a particularly interesting time in history. Now is the time to heal wounds which have been open for so long."

Sir Raymond not bitter over ban 25 years ago

UCT honours Dr 'Bill' back from exile

330
MAY 26/6/93

JOHN VILJOEN
Weekend Argus Reporter

DISTINGUISHED doctor and academic Sir Raymond Hoffenberg, banned by the state 25 years ago, says he is optimistic about South Africa's future.

Sir Raymond, 70, who left South Africa on an exit permit after being banned on July 28 1967, was speaking after accepting an honorary doctorate in medicine from the University of Cape Town.

After the ceremony yesterday he said he had never been bitter about the state's action against him, just angry.

He described the award as "an emotional moment". He said: "Cape Town is still my university and I feel proud to be one of its graduates."

Although he had "slipped into the country" a few years ago for a family event, this was his first "public" visit.

It was important to him that change in South Africa had reached the stage when he felt comfortable returning.

Born in Port Elizabeth, he was a senior member of the Liberal Party in the 1950s and 60s. At the time of his banning under the Suppression of Communism Act he was a popular senior lecturer at UCT medical school.

No reason was given for the five-year banning — yesterday Sir Raymond said he still did not know — but it was thought to have been because of his work for the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) and the Defence and Aid Fund. The fund assisted people accused of political offences.

The order prevented "Bill" Hoffenberg from teaching, prohibited him from meeting more than one person at a time and confined him to the Cape Town area.

When he flew from Cape Town in 1968 with his wife Margaret and two sons, about 1 000 students and friends singing *We Shall Overcome* gave

him an emotional send-off at D F Malan Airport, watched by security detectives.

A large section of the UCT staff offered to resign in protest, but were dissuaded.

Sir Raymond, an endocrinologist, pursued an illustrious career as an exile in Britain and in March 1983 was elected president of the Royal College of Physicians.

He was knighted in 1984 for his "considerable contribution to medicine and to the Royal College of Physicians".

Paying tribute to him yesterday, university orator Professor Maurice Kibel wondered at the added lustre Sir Raymond would have brought to UCT if

it had not been for the state's insensitive and shortsighted action.

UCT vice-chancellor Dr Stuart Saunders, who studied pathology under Sir Raymond, said the banning was "an outrageous action by the South African government — a blot on our reputation for all time".

Addressing the ceremony, Sir Raymond spoke of his optimism for South Africa's future. "Don't underestimate the giant steps taken here. Viewed from overseas, they are tremendous."

Despite the tragedy of "45 wasted years" he sensed a mood to put the past aside and a resolve to build "a new land".

Dr Miriam's haunting graduation song

Weekend Argus Reporter

THUNDEROUS applause, cheering and whistling marked the graduation ceremony at the University of Cape Town when "Mama Afrika" Miriam Makeba sang after accepting an honorary doctorate in music.

Miriam delighted a packed Jameson Hall yesterday when she sang, unaccompanied, a haunting, emotional tune dedicated to the memory of her late mother — "and mothers everywhere".

He described how Miriam survived the miserable conditions which marked her childhood — her early days were spent in jail with her mother. This unusual change in graduation ceremony procedure came moments after a warm tribute from university orator Professor Maurice Kibel.

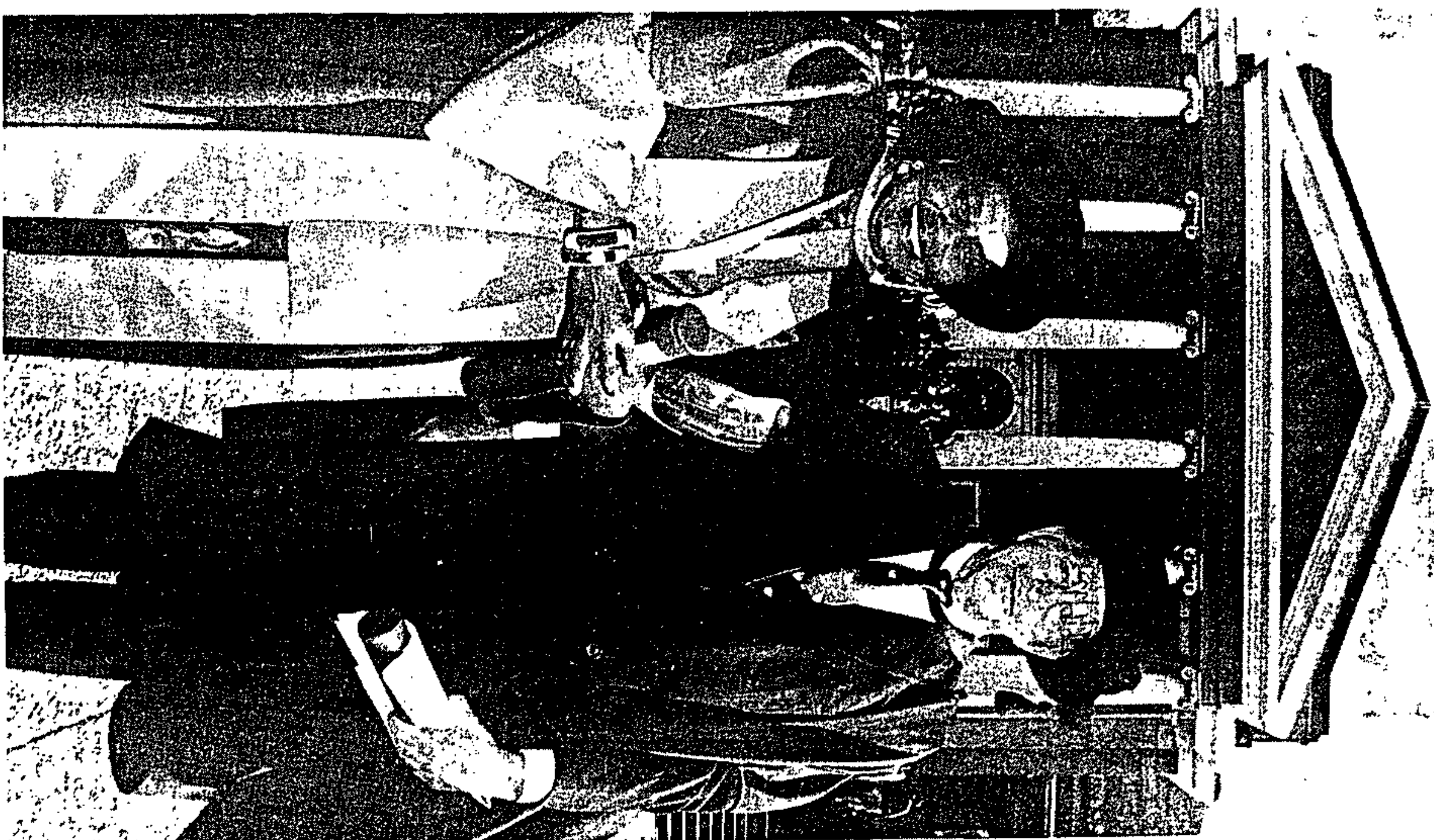
er who was imprisoned for illegally brewing beer.

She rose to fame as a star in the jazz musical *King Kong* which took South Africa by storm in the 1950s.

Her talent took her overseas, but Miriam discovered that her international reputation "intimidated Pretoria", Professor Kibel said.

She could not return and all her records were banned. She spent 31 years as an exile, speaking against apartheid many times, including at the United Nations.

Asked later what the honour meant to her, Miriam said: "I feel wonderful. I have been honoured in other places around the world, but to be recognised by one's own people is the most wonderful thing."



EXILES HONOURED: World-famous singer Miriam Makeba and renowned doctor and academic Sir Raymond Hoffenberg with their honorary doctorates.

Fine: Winnie ⁽³³⁰⁾ wants more time _{27/93}

JOHANNESBURG. — Winnie Mandela's lawyer is to apply for more time to pay the R15 000 fine imposed on her by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein on June 2, Rand Supreme Court chief registrar Mr Matthys Lourens said yesterday.

It is believed the state will oppose the application which the defence will make "as soon as possible".

The latest move follows the issuing of a warrant for her arrest as she has not yet paid the fine.

Mandela's conviction for kidnapping was upheld by the Appeal Court. She faces a year's imprisonment for defaulting on payment.

She was also ordered to pay R5 000 compensation to each of the three surviving kidnap victims.

The charges arose from the kidnapping of 14-year-old activist Stompie Seipei, Kenneth Kgase (then 29), Barend Thabiso Mono (then 19), and Gabriel Pelo Mekgwe (then 19), from the Methodist manse in Orlando West, Soweto, on January 6, 1989. Stompie was murdered shortly afterwards. — Sapa

Winnie's lawyer wants more time to pay fine

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Winnie Mandela's lawyer is to apply for more time to pay the R15 000 fine imposed on her by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein on June 2, Rand Supreme Court chief registrar Matthys Lourens has said.

It is believed the State will oppose the application, which the defence intends making "as soon as possible".

In the application the defence could also ask that Mandela pay the R15 000 in instalments.

The latest move follows the issuing of a warrant for Mandela's detention this week, after her failure to pay the fine.

But Mr Lourens said yesterday that as far as he could ascertain Mandela had not yet been taken into custody.

Kidnapper Winnie pays fine 330

JOHANNESBURG. — Winnie Mandela has paid the R15 000 fine imposed on her by the Appeal Court after it confirmed her conviction on four counts of kidnapping.

Further arrangements are to be made for her to pay the R15 000 compensation to the surviving victims — Kenneth Kgase, Barend Thabiso Mono and Gabriel Pelo Mekgwe.

This was confirmed yesterday by the registrar of the Transvaal Supreme Court, Mr M J Lourens.

The case arose from the abduction of 14-year-old Stompie Seipei and three other young men from the Orlando West Methodist manse on December 29 1988.

The four were taken to rooms behind Mandela's house in Soweto where they were assaulted.

Stompie was removed from the premises between January 1 and 2 1989 by Jerry Richardson. The boy's body was recovered on January 6 1989 in a field.

Richardson was sentenced to death for the murder, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by the Appeal Court on September 8 1992.

Mandela was convicted by Mr Justice M S Stegmann in the Witwatersrand Supreme Court on May 13 1991.

She was imprisoned for five years for kidnapping the young men and for one year as an accessory after the fact of their assault.

She successfully appealed in the Appeal Court against her conviction and sentence on the assault charges but lost her appeal on the kidnapping charges. — Sapa.

STOP WINDOW DISPLAYS

Winnie pays

R15 000 fine

CT 31/93
JOHANNESBURG. —

Winnie Mandela paid the R15 000 fine yesterday afternoon that was imposed on her by the Appeal Court after it confirmed her conviction on four counts of kidnapping. (330)

Further arrangements would be made for her to pay the R15 000 compensation for the three surviving victims.

This was confirmed by the registrar of the Transvaal Supreme Court, Mr M Lourens.

A warrant for her arrest was issued earlier this week when the fine was not paid. — Sapa

NEWS Blueprint of future regions • Desperation pushes former exiles to commit suicide

SA set to get a new look

Sowetan 7/7/93

transitional executive council, and have a say in the new constitution," Regional and Land Affairs Minister Mr Andre Fourie said in Pretoria yesterday.

THE Government and the ANC yesterday presented their views on how South Africa should look like in the future.

The Government's blueprint calls for either seven or nine regions and that of the ANC for eight.

The familiar provinces — Cape, Natal, Free State and Transvaal — as well as the TBVC states and the independent national states will disappear.

Both the Government and ANC agree to a large extent on regions for parts of the Eastern Cape, Natal, Eastern Transvaal, the PWV region and Northern Transvaal while areas of the Western Cape, Free State, Border and Northern Cape are points of contention.

"We believe it is desirable and in their own interests for the TBVC states to be incorporated now, to be partners in the

Calling for a clear statement of basic economic rights of individuals, including corporates, Sacob said it would be a grave oversight to allow such fundamentals as individual property rights to go by default.

It also called for minimising the burden on taxpayers by having the minimum number of regions.

It said regions should be viable economic units.

The South African Association of Consulting Engineers, in its submission, said regional borders should follow watershed dividing lines to facilitate water resource management.

It also submitted that borders should be selected to locate all communities with common interests in "interdependent housing areas, work opportunities, recreational facilities and places of worship" within one region.

Sad plight of ex-exiles

HUNDREDS of jobless returnees are flooding into offices of the South African Council of Churches countrywide looking for food and assistance, the SACC's national conference heard yesterday.

Delegates were told of unacceptable conditions at exile reception centres, of foreign women who returned with their South African husbands only to be abandoned, and of suicides among those who returned and could not make ends meet.

Other delegates told of exiles who could not trace relatives or find jobs and who were streaming to SACC offices for food. A warning was sounded of the possible political ramifications of the problem and the need for urgent and dramatic intervention.

"This is tragic. People who fought for liberation should be enjoying what they fought for. Their situation is an indictment on us," commented SACC president Dr Khoza Mgojo.

Facing high unemployment at home, the returnees' plight was aggravated when many did not receive all or part of promised grants due to fraud and irregularities in the now defunct National Coordinating Committee for Refugees.

About R55 million intended for the reintegration of exiles was channelled through the NCCR by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees between 1991 and late 1992.

Fraud involving about R400 000 committed through a sophisticated network of computer and bank specialists was detected, while a network of purported returnees who claimed grants on the basis of false UN identification documents was discovered.

About R206 000 of the stolen money was recovered, and charges were brought against those involved, the conference was told. — *Sapa*.

Arrested CEO a former apartheid exile 330

SUSPENDED Boumat chief executive Adam Klein, 42, arrested on fraud and theft charges this week, was hailed as a returning apartheid exile when he arrived back in South Africa in 1992. *W/M and 9/7-15/7/93*

One of a group of liberal (rather than "radical") university students in the early Seventies who opposed apartheid, Klein became president of the Students' Representative Council while doing a BA at Wits University.

Graduating in 1972, he became general secretary of the Garment Workers' Union in 1973.

After going into self-imposed exile, Klein attained a doctorate in business administration from Harvard, where he became a lecturer. He was also a business consultant.

Returning to South Africa in July 1992, Klein was appointed chief executive of building materials company Boumat, whose assets are worth more than R450-million.

Klein has reportedly rejected the charges of fraud, theft, or forgery against him and said he will defend himself fully in court.

He was arrested on Tuesday in connection with the charges, which involve \$180 000 (R594 000). He is out on bail of R30 000.

Boumat has suspended him pending an inquiry and disciplinary hearing.

Sowetan 9/7/83
Money for returnees

THE United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has appealed to the returnees whose voluntary repatriation application form numbers are listed below to report to the following places to collect their cheques:

Nedbank, Smal Street Mall, Johannesburg, anytime after midday today: (330)

062328, 066432, 068923, 096367, 124256, 069486, 069489, 069795, 090107, 090720, 091103, 120289, 120354.

Khotso House, 6th Floor, Johannesburg, on July 13 and July 14 between 10am and noon:

040115, 050033, 050064, 161091, 061446, 062573, 067594, 068906, 069346, 069478, 080544, 090393, 090743, 091074, 100775, 121377, 040303, 050041, 016002, 061274, 061461, 063377, 067657, 069257, 069396, 069599, 081009, 090423, 090764, 100192, 101761, 121720, 040376, 050051, 061015, 061303, 061486, 064743, 067766, 069304, 069412, 069739, 081010, 090533, 090882, 100501, 120193, 050023, 050057, 061042, 061323, 062333, 166489, 068583, 069323, 069456, 080513, 090332, 090672, 090963, 100550, 121334.

SACC to set up task force to deal with crisis among former exiles

JOHANNESBURG. — The South African Council of Churches is to establish a national task force to solve the crisis facing the repatriation of former political exiles. (330)

A resolution calling for the task force to implement a programme addressing the social problems facing the former refugees was passed at the SACC's 25th national conference at Midrand near here.

The conference also passed a resolution expressing concern with the plight of the returnees, many of whom had been left hungry and jobless since their return. ARG 10/7/93

The returnees were affected when funds promised to them on their return could not be paid due to alleged fraud and irregularities in the now-disbanded National Co-ordinating Committee for Refugees, of which the SACC had been a founder member.

The conference also endorsed a call for economic and financial sanctions to remain until there was joint control of the security forces under a Transitional Executive Council.

Other resolutions included the drafting and promotion of a code of conduct for reinvestment in South Africa, and that the arms embargo be maintained. The conference also endorsed its executive's protest over the sale of Swiss Pilatus aircraft to South Africa.

The SACC welcomed progress made in the formation of youth peace corps in townships, and urged the involvement of member churches in youth development projects.

The conference also recommended that two SACC representatives be appointed to the National Education Forum.

It urged the council to undertake a feasibility study into ways of increasing church influence in government schools.

The SACC's general secretary, the Rev Frank Chikane, was given a mandate to urge the United Nations Security Council to assume sole responsibility for the accreditation of international and local monitors of South Africa's first non-racial election in April next year. — Sapa

Probe into local govt ethics almost done

PRETORIA — The Krugel commission into local government ethics is to hold a further session before submitting its report to Transvaal Administrator Danie Hough. Commission chairman Willem Krugel said the final session, scheduled for Monday July 19 in Johannesburg, was to allow mainly for the comments and written testimonies of non-governmental organisations and members of the public. The commission's central brief is to in-

vestigate whether it is proper or not for a serving town councillor to be involved in property developments within his own council's area of jurisdiction. It had been alleged that a conflict of interests could make councillors vulnerable to corruption.

The Krugel report is expected to have important ramifications concerning local government.

ADRIAN HADLAND

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Churches' task force to help returned exiles

JONATHAN DAVIS

THE SA Council of Churches (SACC) is to create a special task force to address the plight of returning exiles, abandoned after the collapse of the National Co-ordination Committee for the Repatriation of SA Exiles (NCCR) in April.

The SACC national conference in Midrand decided on Friday to mandate a national task force, to be convened under the council's justice and social ministries department, to draw together "all stakeholders" to solve the crisis faced by returned exiles.

The NCCR was dissolved on April 1 after several cases of fraud were uncovered within the organisation's administration.

SACC general secretary Frank Chikane said the task force would consist of clergy who, with other interested groups, would develop a programme of assistance for returned exiles.

These groups would include the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), which had been co-operating with the NCCR to assist in the repatriation of refugees. The UNHCR and the SACC had undertaken emergency operations to assist returnees since April.

Chikane said the task force would continue with many of the emergency operations, including the running of reception centres for returned exiles, and the provision of a legal protection programme.

He said the task force would also continue to make the SACC's national network of fieldworkers available to the UNHCR to help trace returnees who had not received their grants.

UNHCR representatives were not available for comment at the weekend.

The conference heard that many returned exiles around the country were unemployed and living in poverty. Some were in reception centres without any form of assistance. Delegates were concerned they might be lured into crime, or into committing acts of violence on behalf of political parties.

Winnie fails to pay second fine on time

JOHANNESBURG. — Winnie Mandela has again failed to pay a fine on time.

According to an Appeal Court decision last month, Mandela was to have paid compensation of R5 000 to each of her surviving kidnap victims by yesterday.

A Rand Supreme Court registrar confirmed Mandela had not paid by 4pm yesterday, but said no warrant had been issued because her lawyers had said the money would be available on Monday.

A warrant was issued for Mandela's arrest earlier this month when she failed to pay on time a fine of R15 000 for kidnapping teenage activist Stompie Seipei. — Sapa

Millions raised for refugees

LUSAKA. — The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has raised \$26 million (about R86m) to repatriate Mozambican refugees in Southern Africa.

The repatriation programme will cost an estimated \$203m (about R670m).

Mr Abou Moussa of the UN confirmed that \$26m had already been raised from "various sources".

At a tripartite meeting with Zambian, Mozambican and UNHCR officials on Wednesday, Mr Moussa said Zimbabwe and Botswana had already begun the exercise, which would be spread over three years.

The three parties signed an agreement yesterday after spelling out their plan to repatriate more than 25 000 refugees. — Sapa

NEWS Alexander backs ANC's motion at talks ● Application against NCCCR dismissed

PAC, ANC find each other

Sowetan 29/7/93

By Ismail Lagardien
Political Correspondent

THE African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress yesterday joined forces in the Negotiating Council to support a clause which provides for an unlettered constitution-making body after next year's election.

ANC general secretary Mr Cyril Ramaphosa said a democratically elected constitution-making body had to write a new constitution for South Africa and not simply amend the interim document.

Ramaphosa's counterpart in the PAC, Mr Benny Alexander, seconded the motion "because the ANC can not second itself".

Both spoke in defence of a clause in the draft interim constitution that was

tabled in the Negotiating Council on Tuesday. The draft interim constitution provides for the "total revision" of the transitional document.

The debate on the draft interim constitution was resumed with vigour and candour yesterday despite the absence of the Inkatha Freedom Party and Conservative Party.

The CP and IFP had until noon yesterday to return to the Negotiating Council after they were given four days to study the interim constitution. Both parties rejected the document.

The role of traditional leaders — a recurrent and contentious issue in the negotiation process — was also raised yesterday, especially in the constitution-making body.

Traditional leaders from the various provinces raised the matter and the PAC

and ANC supported their inclusion in the constitution-making process.

Ramaphosa said it was unacceptable that the draft interim constitution failed to deal with the role of traditional leaders in the country's first Parliament.

"It is inconceivable that we proceed on these matters without giving attention to traditional leaders," Ramaphosa said.

Dr Kaliphele Sizane of the PAC said: "It is strange that traditional leaders were not considered."

Sizane also raised the issue of two voting lists — regional and national — saying that the high level of illiteracy would complicate the voting procedure for ordinary rural folk who will be expected to vote twice.

He said it was difficult enough to vote once — for the first time.

Pair lose bid to take over NCCCR assets

Sowetan 29/7/93

Sowetan Correspondent

TWO members of the National Returnees Forum yesterday lost a bid to the Rand Supreme Court to take over the finances of the now disbanded National Co-ordinating Committee for the Reparation of South African Exiles.

Mr Justice WP Schultz ruled that returned exiles Mr Manase Sefatlhe and Mr Jan Mahuleka did not have the *locus standi* to bring the urgent application as they were not members of the NCCCR.

The pair said allegations of fraud had been levelled at the NCCCR. They asked the court to declare the NRF the owner of the NCCCR's assets and funds and to interdict the NCCCR from disposing of its assets and funds.

The judge said there had been no obligation on the NCCCR to provide funds to returning exiles. The most the returnees could hope for was to have benefited from the NCCCR's largesse.

The returnees had embarked on their own course of action without going through the NCCCR's member organisations. These were the South African Council of Churches, Catholic Bishops Conference, World Conference on Religion and Peace, ANC, PAC and Azapo. SACC general secretary the Reverend Frank Chikane, who is also a member of the NCCCR's dissolution committee, said the funds outstanding after an audit had been done would be returned to the donors. The application was dismissed with costs.

YOU CAN'T STOP YOUR DAUGHTER SEEING HER BOYFRIENDS INDEFINITELY... RATHER DOBEARE USE FOR LIFE

330

Returnees' bid to take assets fails

Star 29/7/93
By Susan Smuts

Two members of the National Returnees Forum (NRF) lost a bid in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday to take over the finances of the now disbanded National Coordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles (NCCR). (330)

Mr Justice W P Schutz dismissed the application with costs. He said that returned exiles Manase Neo Sefatlhe and Jan Maluleka were not members of the NCCR.

The pair, who brought the application on behalf of thousands of returned exiles who have joined forces in the NRF, said there had been allegations of fraud levelled at the NCCR.

They asked the court to declare the NRF the owner of the NCCR's assets and funds and to interdict the NCCR from disposing of its assets and funds.

However, the judge said there had been no obligation on the NCCR to provide funds to returning exiles.

The returnees had embarked on their own course of action without going through the NCCR's member organisations, namely the South African Council of Churches, Catholic Bishops' Conference, World Conference on Religion and Peace, the ANC, PAC and Azapo.

SACC secretary-general Dr. Frank Chikane said the funds outstanding after an audit had been done would be returned to the donors.

Visa ruling important signal

Welcome, SA tells the world

BY PETER FABRICIUS
STAR BUREAU

Washington — South Africa has dropped visa requirements for passport holders from the United States, the European Community and several other countries.

The unilateral move, which has immediate effect, is seen as an important signal to the world that the country is open for contact and trade.

But it was also motivated by a more practical need to cut red tape and save unnecessary consular labour as few if any visa applications were being turned down anyway.

As one official said: "If you can let in Angela Davis, who do you refuse?" He was referring to the recent visit by the

**VISITING SA will
now be a lot easier
for the Americans,
the Europeans and
other nationals.**

black American activist.

SA's ambassador to the US, Harry Schwarz, announced the visa concession as it applies to the US and said it also applied to the 12 countries of the European Community and Canada.

SA's ambassador to Canada Andre Kilian simultaneously announced the same decision in Ottawa, saying he hoped Canadians "will grasp this opportunity to join hands with South Africans in the

fields of trade, tourism, and, above all, friendship."

The liberalisation of travel regulations applies for business, holiday or even transit purposes.

The other countries where visas are no longer required include Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Namibia, Austria, Brazil, Chile, Botswana, Austria, Ireland, Singapore and Switzerland.

For passport holders of certain other countries, visas will not be needed for travel to SA for 30 days or less.

Schwarz said the decision would relieve consular offices of a lot of work and travellers to SA of unnecessary bother.

He did not expect the US to reciprocate the move immediately.

SA visa concession⁽³⁰⁾ for several countries APL 19/8/93

PETER FABRICIUS, The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — South Africa has thrown open its doors to the outside world more widely, dropping visa requirements for passport-holders from the United States, the European Community and a wide range of other countries.

The unilateral move, which took effect immediately yesterday, is being seen as an important signal to the world that South Africa is open for contact and trade.

But it was also motivated by a more practical need to cut red tape and save unnecessary consular labour as few if any visa applications were being turned down anyway.

South African ambassador to the United States Harry Schwarz announced the visa concession as it applies to the United States and said it also applied to the 12 countries of the European Community and Canada.

The other countries where visas are no longer required include Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Namibia, Austria, Brazil, Chile, Botswana, Austria, Ireland, Singapore and Switzerland.

For passport-holders of certain other countries visas will not be needed for travel to South Africa for 30 days or less.

Mr Schwarz said there had been a policy of not turning down applications for some time.

Cape Times, Friday, August 20 1993 3

Visitors from US, EC no longer need visas

Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The government had removed "an important psychological barrier" by dropping visa requirements for businessmen and tourists from the United States, Canada and the European Community, Mr Michael Christie, Washington director of the SA Foundation, said yesterday.

The move is unilateral, and the US, in particular, is not expected to reciprocate.

CT 20/8/93

(330)

Change to visa requirements

SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON — SA had removed "an important psychological barrier" by dropping visa requirements for businessmen and tourists from the US, Canada and the EC, SA Foundation Washington director Michael Christie said.

It was a sign that government saw the US as an essential partner, he said.

Other countries covered by the visa exemption include Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Singapore, Brazil, Austria, Botswana and Namibia.

The move was unilateral, and the US was not expected to reciprocate.

ADRIAN HADLAND reports that Home Affairs spokesman Charles Theron said an easing of visa requirements for residents of certain other countries was likely. An announcement was expected soon.

McBride's dad hits out at ANC

By SIPHO KHUMALO

Ci Press 22/8/93

FATHER of popular Umkhonto weSizwe cadre Robert McBride, who himself served four-and-a-half years for MK activities, has bitterly attacked the ANC for failing to help ex-prisoners and returned exiles to integrate back into the community.

Sixty-one-year-old Derrick McBride said there was widespread dissatisfaction among ex-prisoners and returned exiles over the lack of assistance from the ANC.

Derrick was imprisoned in 1986 for springing ANC cadre Gordon Webster from Edendale Hospital near Maritzburg, where he was recuperating under police guard.

He served four-and-a-half years for this while his son Robert survived the gallows by the skin of his teeth after being sentenced to death for the Magoo's Bar bombing on the Durban beachfront.

In an interview with City Press at his home in Wentworth, near Durban, Derrick said he was penniless and had just had his electricity cut off

because he could not afford to pay the bills.

"The ANC is not helping me, but NP members are willing to help. One of them came to my house with some vegetables, but I refused to take them. How can I take them when we were bombing these people?"

Derrick said there was widespread dissatisfaction among the ex-prisoners, but they were afraid to speak out.

He now lives alone because he could not afford to support his wheelchair-bound wife, Doris, who now stays with their daughter in Johannesburg.

Derrick said he could not find employment with the ANC-aligned organisations because he was considered too "outspoken".

Derrick said ex-prisoners were not looking for handouts from the ANC, but they wanted the movement to facilitate things for them.

"Among the political prisoners there are some very skilled people, but the problem is that no-one wants to employ them because they are ex-political prisoners," he commented.

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Schwarz denies he made a 'blapsie'

Cabinet made visas decision

Star 24/8/93

■ BY PETER FABRICIUS
STAR BUREAU

Washington — US ambassador Harry Schwarz has rejected press criticism that he erred by announcing last week that South Africa was dropping visa requirements for US passport-holders visiting South Africa.

He said he had been criticised in Beeld and other Nasionale Pers newspapers for announcing the decision and thereby losing SA's leverage in trying to get the US to do the same for SA passport-holders.

Schwarz pointed out that the decision had been made by the Cabinet in the knowledge it was a unilateral action and he was merely carrying out orders.

His instructions from the Department of Foreign Affairs were to give immediate effect to the decision and he had decided to communicate it to the US media

**SOUTH Africa's US
ambassador was
'obeying orders' when
he announced that SA
would welcome US
tourists without visas**

and travel agents. (330)

The South African media in Washington had been informed too, as a courtesy and because they had complained in the past about not getting statements issued to the US media.

"We assumed there would be a release in South Africa..." Schwarz said. (There was not.)

"The embassy did not anticipate anyone nor was its action one-sided as alleged... It is ridiculous to single out the Washington SA embassy as other missions acted in a way similar to ourselves."

Schwarz disputed the Beeld allegation that an anonymous person in Foreign Affairs had referred to the decision as a "blapsie" by "Harry".

It is understood there may have been a mistake in the issuing of the visa order in that the Department of Foreign Affairs did not inform the Department of Home Affairs beforehand to give it time to prepare for the changes. However, sources said if there was an error it had been committed by Foreign Affairs in issuing the visa order and not by the embassies who merely carried it out.

Schwarz pointed out the decision applied to many countries, not just the US, and that some of these — like Germany and France — also still required South Africans to obtain visas.

"There was no question of us holding back in the hope of a reciprocal decision."

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"There was no question of us holding back in the hope of a reciprocal decision."

DP Youth vows to hit back

Star 24/8/93

■ BY KAIZER NYATSUMBA
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

ANC Youth League be warned: We will not be intimidated. That is the message the Democratic Party Youth (DPY) gave the ANCYL yesterday.

In a national campaign called "Operation Hitback", the DPY vowed to campaign relentlessly against Peter Mokaba's organisation.

However, the DPY would avoid violence at all costs and subject the ANCYL to "pressure of every peaceful kind we can imagine".

"There is sufficient evidence of an ANCYL campaign to silence the DPY, and we challenge the ANCYL to debate against us on TV and radio," said the DPY in a statement. (330)

The Operation Hitback campaign comes in the wake of the continued disruption of DP meetings in the townships.

DPY national chairman Colin Douglas told a press conference in Johannesburg that his party — consisting of 70 percent black members — was now the only viable alternative to the ANCYL.

He said the campaign's objectives included spreading the party's "liberal message", stepping up the DPY's recruitment programme and drawing attention to the disruptive actions of the SA Students' Congress at various tertiary institutions.

DPY spokesman Riaan Coetsee said his party would compile a list of people involved in the intimidation of DPY members and present it to the ANC.

At the time of going to press, the ANCYL could not be reached for comment.

Few exiles have CT 26/8/93 returned to SA

PRETORIA. — Just over 11 000 exiles have returned to South Africa since 1990, far below the expected 70 000, Home Affairs Minister Mr Danie Schutte has revealed. **630**

"So far a total of 11 226 exiles have returned and indications are that the process of returning is petering out," he told RSA Policy Review.

Mr Schutte said only 4 000 exiles returned via the ANC, the rest coming through the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. — Sapa

SA relaxes restrictions on visas (330)

PRETORIA — Travellers from more than 50 countries will no longer require visas to enter South Africa for bona fide holiday and business visits and in transit, a Department of Home Affairs statement has said.

Schedule A passport holders will have no limitation on the duration of their visits "but in practice a temporary residence permit for a maximum period of 90 days is issued on arrival, the validity of which may be extended," the statement said.

Schedule A includes Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay and the United States of America.

Schedule B passport holders "do not require visas for visits to South Africa which do not exceed 30 days", the statement said.

Schedule B includes Belize,

Benin, Burundi, Comoros, Czech Republic, El Salvador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jordan, Kuwait, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Republic of China, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovak Republic, Surinam, Tunisia, Venezuela and the United Arab Emirates.

The statement said "the exemption only applies in respect of visits for the purpose and for the period indicated."

SA, UN sign formal refugee agreement

JOHANNESBURG. — In a significant breakthrough, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and South Africa have signed a formal recognition agreement, ending a 30-year hiatus in full-blown relations.

The agreement, signed by UNHCR chief representative in South Africa Mr Kallu Kalumiya and Department of Foreign Affairs deputy director-general Mr Jeremy Schearer, means that the UN agency can now operate indefinitely in South Africa and deal with all refugees, particularly those from Mozambique.

"This agreement is historic and important as it normalises our presence in this country. Since 1991, we have been restricted to the repatriation of South African refugees to their country," Mr Kalumiya said. — Sapa

CT 8/9/93

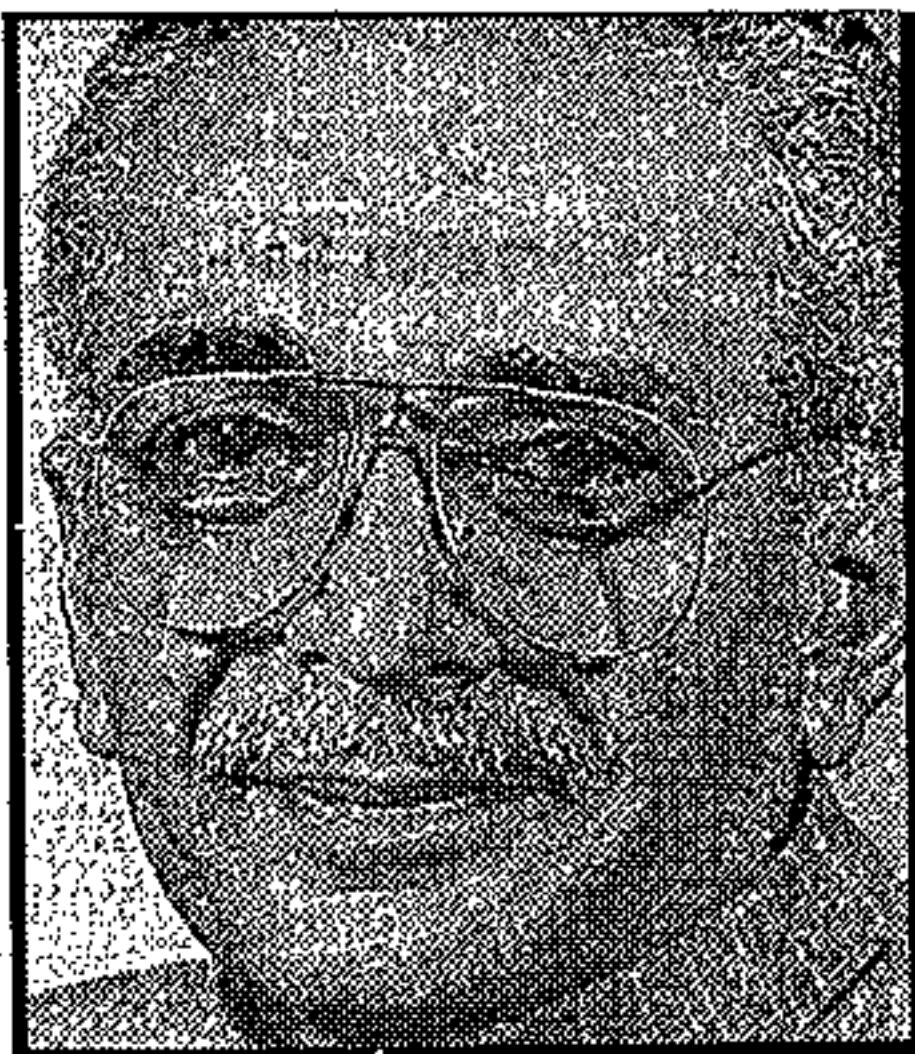
Call for exiles to join alliance

CT 29/10/93
JOHANNESBURG. — Chairman of the Returned Exiles Committee (REC) Mr Pat Hlongwane urged his supporters yesterday to join the Freedom Alliance. (330)

He said the alliance shared the same ideology, aims and objectives as the REC (2-41)

The decision was triggered by the recent offer by Transkei military ruler Major-General Bantu Holomisa to so-called liberation armies to train in the Transkei.

A spokesman for the alliance could not be reached for comment.



Barney Desai

Desai now a ware SA citizen

330 177
AUG 28/10/93

MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Leading PAC negotiator and Cape Town lawyer Barney Desai has finally "become" a South African ... a "ware South African" as he puts it jubilantly.

A frustrating bureaucratic saga of more than three years ended this week when the urbane and popular London-trained barrister finally received the South African passport he regards as his birthright.

Mr Desai, who went into exile in 1963, was among the first to return home within days of President De Klerk's speech on February 2 1990.

But the battle for his birthright had only just begun.

During the first seven years of exile he travelled on a variety of documents, but it was on a British passport taken out in 1970 that he returned in the heady days of the early 1990s.

"Our lawyers told the government a few days after F.W.'s speech that I was coming back and the only condition they set was that I should report to the police on arrival," he said.

Over the next year he left the country briefly three times and when he returned after the last one an airport official stamped his passport with a three-month visitor's visa.

Mr Desai raised his predicament in a recent negotiating council debate on voting qualifications, waving his ID book angrily at government delegates.

"I think they must have been rather keen to sort out the problem ahead of the final debate here because a rather breathless official rushed in this week and delivered a small package which contained my passport," he said.



UN High Commissioner for Refugees Sadako Ogata with PAC vice-president Johnson Mlambo at the Carlton Hotel in Johannesburg yesterday.

Picture: GARTH LUMLEY

Training for former exiles

THE UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) yesterday unveiled a \$1,2m programme to train returned political exiles.

The announcement of the Japanese-funded project came after talks between ANC leader Nelson Mandela and high commissioner Sadako Ogata at the ANC's head office in Johannesburg.

Ogata said the project would initially run for two years and be funded by the Japanese Committee for Refugee Relief and the Japanese government.

The trainees would undergo a wide range of vocational courses including bricklaying, carpentry, welding, plumbing and computer training.

Between 500 and 600 returnees would be selected for the course for 1994 and a similar number would be trained next year.

At least 1 300 former political exiles have so far returned to SA under UNHCR auspices.

Mandela said: "The democratic process cannot be launched unless we have men and women who are skilled and who will be able to serve society." — Sapa.

'I want to run in the mists of bullets' says AWB supporter

DURBAN. — Chairman of the Returned Exiles Committee Pat Hlongwane pops up in the most unexpected places.

Early last year, he arrived at the Natal Newspapers building with AWB leader Eugene 'Terre' Blanche.

Calling the burly boer "My leader, my leader", Hlongwane launched into some of his now familiar dialogue on atrocities he alleges were committed while he was imprisoned by the ANC in several African countries.

When the National Party's election campaign began, he popped up at FW de Klerk's meeting in the Natal Technikon's sports hall. Once again, it was "My leader, my leader".

His most recent appearance was during last weekend's AWB cavalcade through Richards Bay when rightwingers

demanding the port be included in a volkstaat.

When Hlongwane took the microphone he received the loudest and most enthusiastic applause. Whether this was intended by the camouflage and khaki-clad convention to bring some light moments is debatable.

Speaking to Hlongwane in Inkatha Freedom Party local leader Thomas Shabalala's stronghold of Lindelani, one thing shines through his rhetoric: Hatred of the ANC and South African Communist Party.

This, he alleges, was born of his being tortured in Zambia, Angola and Uganda and held prisoner for five years. He also claims his mother was necklaced in Port Elizabeth.

The ANC maintains Hlong-

wane was working for the government when he travelled to Lusaka to see the movement's then-president Oliver Tambo and was imprisoned. On the killing of Hlongwane's mother, ANC spokesman Dumisani Makhaye said this was never confirmed.

Hlongwane said he and Terre Blanche shared the same anti-communist ideology.

"I have realised the AWB is not a racist organisation. They treat me as a human being," he said. "Whenever the AWB has a rally or demonstration my conscience tells me to join them."

Hlongwane said that when he formed the Returned Exiles Committee more than two years ago, its members needed protection and the group aligned itself to the AWB "to have arms".

He claimed the committee

had 1 500 members and all were well-trained and part of the South African Republican Army, which he said was the "armed wing" of the Returned Exiles Committee.

"It is rare to find a black person addressing boers because they are portrayed as racist. At Richards Bay, they were happy when I told them about FW being a political prostitute."

Hlongwane leaves for Johannesburg in the next couple of weeks because, he said, he wanted to be in the thick of violence.

"I want to go to Bekkersdal and Boipatong because I like violence. I want to run in the mists of bullets," he said with a grin.

"It reminds me of Angola."

(News by G Knowler, 18 Osborne Street, Durban).

(330) ARG 5/8 5/3/94

Ex-exiles could be threat to peace, stability - report

'Address needs of returnees'

■ BY NORMAN CHANDLER
PRETORIA BUREAU

Thousands of ANC and PAC members who went into exile to fight against apartheid before returning home could be a threat to peace and stability if their needs were not addressed, says a top-level report on returnees.

It says their hopes and expectations have been shattered by what they have found on their return over the past four years.

The returnees expected their years in exile to be rewarded or at least acknowledged, but this had not been the case, said a report published in Pretoria yesterday by the Human Sci-

ences Research Council and the Pretoria Returnees Project Committee.

They were finding it difficult to get jobs and assimilate into their former communities, and many suffered from health problems — particularly post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

The report found that problems had to be addressed as these related to the need to maintain peace and stability. Experience overseas had shown that former combatants could pose a major threat if grievances were not investigated.

It added that returnees "have suffered from an incomplete or inadequate repatriation experience and many face short-term

survival problems. These are compounded by the deprivation and development challenges facing the communities to which they have returned."

Long periods of absence had also alienated them from local community life, and reintegration had failed because they had found themselves increasingly marginalised and isolated.

Although the returnees had a relatively high level of education compared to township residents in general, 70 percent in the Pretoria area, for instance, were unemployed and discriminated against in the job market.

A majority were living in shacks or with relatives and could not afford medical care,

and many were suffering from PTSD brought about by uncertainty and lack of orientation.

Symptoms of PTSD include severe guilt and self-punishment, severe rage and violent impulses, alienation from feelings and pessimism about life.

"They have been stigmatised by some sections of society as 'terrorists' and the perception is that they are not to be trusted. Their high expectations were quickly dashed and this led to disillusionment, frustration and anger," the report said, adding that the role played by exiles in the liberation struggle and the "various sacrifices they were called upon to make" needed to be acknowledged.

(320)

Star 24/3/94

Nihilism spreads among jobless returned exiles

PRETORIA — Thousands of exiles who had returned to SA since the unbanning of liberation organisations in 1990 were dissatisfied, disillusioned and could pose a serious threat to social stability, a report has found.

A survey of 450 returnees currently living in the Pretoria area found 76% were unemployed, 43% lived in informal or shack settlements and most suffered from depression and a loss of personal power and status.

Undertaken by the HSRC and the Pretoria Returnees Project Committee, the report said for the overwhelming majority of returnees, hopes and expectations had been "cruelly shattered".

"Instead of being assisted to reintegrate into the society from which they had been removed, most of the returnees found themselves without work or livelihood."

This was despite high levels of education and qualifications. More than half the returnees had matric or higher qualifications while 21% had some

ADRIAN HADLAND
form of post-school education. Dependency on families, loss of authority and lack of privacy or income exacerbated conditions for the returnees, 45% of whom had up to five dependents.

The most powerful reason for addressing the problems of returnees was related to the need to maintain peace and stability, the report said.

Experiences in other countries had shown that returning exiles, and especially ex-combatants, could pose a major threat to stability if their grievances were not addressed.

"A serious danger is that groups of guerillas or ex-soldiers will feel let down by the lack of employment opportunities and that they will use their military training and guns to go their own way."

The study said that although ample evidence was found of the resilience of returnees in the Pretoria area to

maintain a commitment to their basic values in the face of bitter disappointment, there was also "strong evidence of a pervasive sense of disillusionment".

In some cases this disillusionment had resulted in a rejection of the organisations for which returnees originally went into exile.

The report suggested many of the returnees could be suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder, which induced feelings of severe guilt, self-punishment, violent rage and indiscriminate impulses as well as pessimism about life and love. The disorder led to wife battering and other forms of domestic violence.

The report suggested a number of short, medium and long term programmes that could help to ease the plight of the returnees.

These included counselling, the establishment of building co-operatives to make use of returnees' skills, lobbying for the recognition of returnees' certificates and qualifications, training and housing assistance, advice and support.

The unbearable longing of exile

WM 31/3-7/4/94

(339)

Political beliefs forced thousands of South Africans into exile. But being away from home caused some unhealable rifts, writes
Hilda Bernstein

FOUR out of the first eight names on the ANC election list for the National Assembly are those of former exiles. Out of the first 40 names on the list, 21 are those of returned exiles. Their position at the head of the list ensures their election and makes it likely that they will hold high places in the first democratically elected government of South Africa.

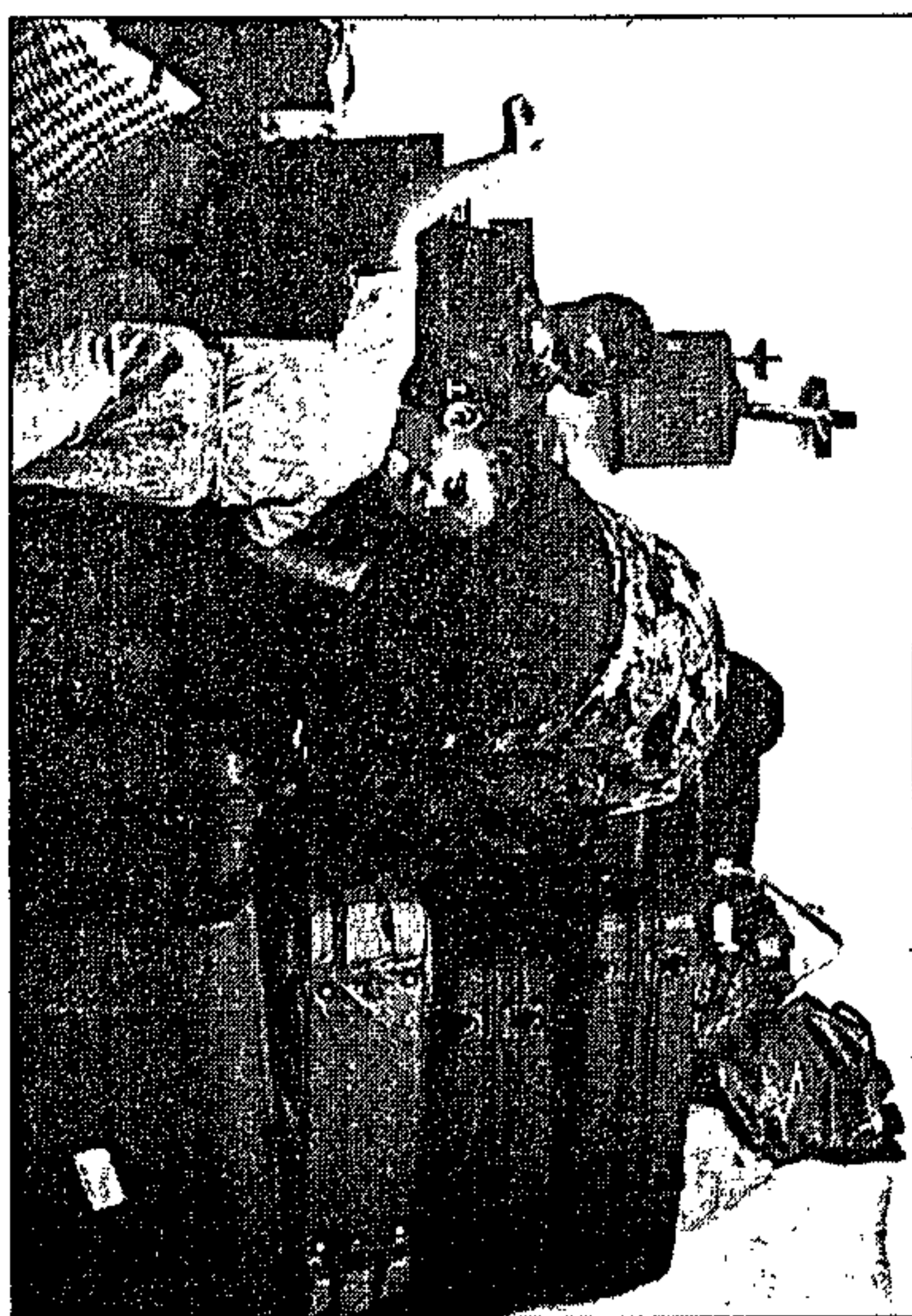
Yet these are people who spent up to 30 years away from their country, physically distant from the passionate and changing nature of the internal struggle.

Tens of thousands of South Africans went into exile over a period of more than three decades. They left at different times, for different reasons, and lived in a great variety of countries around the world.

Thousands lived at basic level for years in camps in Angola, or at the ANC school complex in Tanzania. Clusters of exiles set up communities in Lusaka, Harare, Maputo, Dar es Salaam. Many lived — dangerously — in the frontline states. Others went for study or for training to Europe, to north America, the Soviet Union or China. Many lived in Britain, a large community in London, separated by the size of the city and the cost of travel, but held together by common commitment, meeting regularly in small groups and at larger gatherings to commemorate important occasions.

Work, study, political involvement or even chance took many exiles to remote places, often the only South Africans living there. Babu taught on a remote Indian reservation in Canada. Cross Lake. Ossie Dennis lived for 13 years in a small town in Germany. Joe Kotane worked in Hungary for seven years; the Carim family lived in war-torn Beirut. How can one generalise from such a wide variety of experiences?

Tom Lodge has written that the environment of exile politics is usually viewed as hazardous, sterile, corrosive and demoralising; that political groups forced out of their domestic



Back in the country... But the trauma of years of exile will have left their mark

PHOTO: STEVE HILTON-BARBER

terrain are especially vulnerable. Exile is perceived to be an experience which is inherently detrimental and problematic. Unusually, the South African exiles did not succumb to this corrosion. They not only survived with a remarkable degree of unity, but built organisations in exile that fundamentally influenced international affairs.

The exodus began in the late 1950s. Anticipating illegality, the ANC had already decided to send Oliver Tambo to establish a base outside the country. It was from this fragile base that the ANC rebuilt itself, and that the anti-apartheid movement was formed.

We tend to forget — or not to have known — what it was like 20 or 30 years ago. The world then knew nothing about apartheid, and among those who did were many defenders of the system. When a motion was tabled at the United Nations condemning the massacre at Sharpeville, Britain abstained, and Prime Minister Harold Macmillan told his colleagues to avoid lending support to the view that the "recent disturbances" were the inevitable result of racial policies.

For years the politically committed exiles were unknown, unacknowledged, their message ignored. Many of those early exiles were casualties of their unrelenting life of travel, and the strains and tensions of exile politics.

Heart attacks, strokes, crippled and shortened too many lives, and alcoholism was also a disease of exile.

Writers and artists too often could not overcome the severance from the basis of their creative source, the immediacy of their surroundings. Nakasa, Modisane, Matshikiza, Dunile, Hutchinson, la Guma... the list is very long of the most gifted who died far from home, scattered across the continents. Has South Africa ever evaluated the loss?

While a steady stream reinforced the exile community over the years, it was the student uprising of 1976 that turned the stream into a flood. By the end of 1977, when the uprising was finally quelled, thousands of young activists were in prison, and 14 000 had fled, spilling over the frontiers. All they wanted to do was to get a gun, learn how to use it, and come back to free their country. Many of the students were in their early teens and had never before been separated from their families. They were too young to be independent in countries too poor to care for them.

The ANC mission gave them the choice of two roads: the army, or education. Those who joined Umkhonto weSizwe were sent for training in Africa or Europe; then they returned to the camps in Angola.

These exiles, who came from urban

environments, were to spend years in remote bush country, where they endured physical hardships, shortage of food and tropical diseases from which many died. Some could not endure the life.

Yet the cohesion and dedication of the ANC in exile provided the training and logistics that enabled many to infiltrate back into South Africa and rebuild resistance from within. The generosity of Tanzania and many other countries made it possible to build the school complex Sonafco at Mazimbu, to which went many of the young people who left from 1976 onwards. Life in Mazimbu was not easy.

Many of the young exiles had endured traumatic experiences — detention, torture, living on the run. Mazimbu had to cope with breakdowns, with teenage pregnancies, with very young children separated from their parents.

As an organisation formed to fight for national liberation it was not equipped to deal with so many social and psychological problems. What is remarkable is that so many survived. They returned with military and civilian skills from which South Africa will benefit.

The small group of students who laid the basis for the anti-apartheid movement set in motion a "uniquely powerful solidarity movement in the

cause of South African freedom... that has had tremendous influence over the policies of governments and ultimately over international policy. That is one of the basic pillars that help to explain the transformation of South Africa towards the liberation of the African people." (Nella Pillay.)

As exiles continued to arrive over the years they found well-established organisations: the ANC's external mission, the Anti-Apartheid Movement, International Defence and Aid, the 'South African' Non-Racial Olympic Committee organising sports boycotts. There is no doubt that it was this symbiotic relationship between internal and exile activity that has brought us to the verge of democracy in South Africa. Without the exile movement, without international solidarity, the sports, cultural and economic boycotts, eventually South Africans would have freed themselves, but how long, and at what terrible additional cost?

That we have arrived at the transfer of power in this unique, unprecedented way is due to the courage and sacrifice of both those within the country during the long years of oppression, to the remarkable calibre of our leaders, and to the worldwide political, economic and social pressures that were built up by the exiles.

Edward Said writes that "exile is compelling to think about but terrible to experience. It is the unhealable rift forced between a human being and a native place, between the self and its true home; its essential sadness can never be surmounted."

Exiles are always strangers, however well-received, however hospitable the host country. Underlying the exile experience is this split between self and home, that over the years extends to divisions between parents and children who grow and become part of a different country.

The rift grows over the years between those who stayed and those who left. And for exiles, no return is solely a return. As I, and R Grinberg have written, it is a new migration. "Those who return are not the same people they were when they left, and the place they return to is not the same place."

Hilda Bernstein is a South African writer and artist who has lived in exile for 28 years. Her latest book is *The Rift — The Exile Experience of South Africans*, published by Jonathan Cape

Zim ready to scrap visa regulations

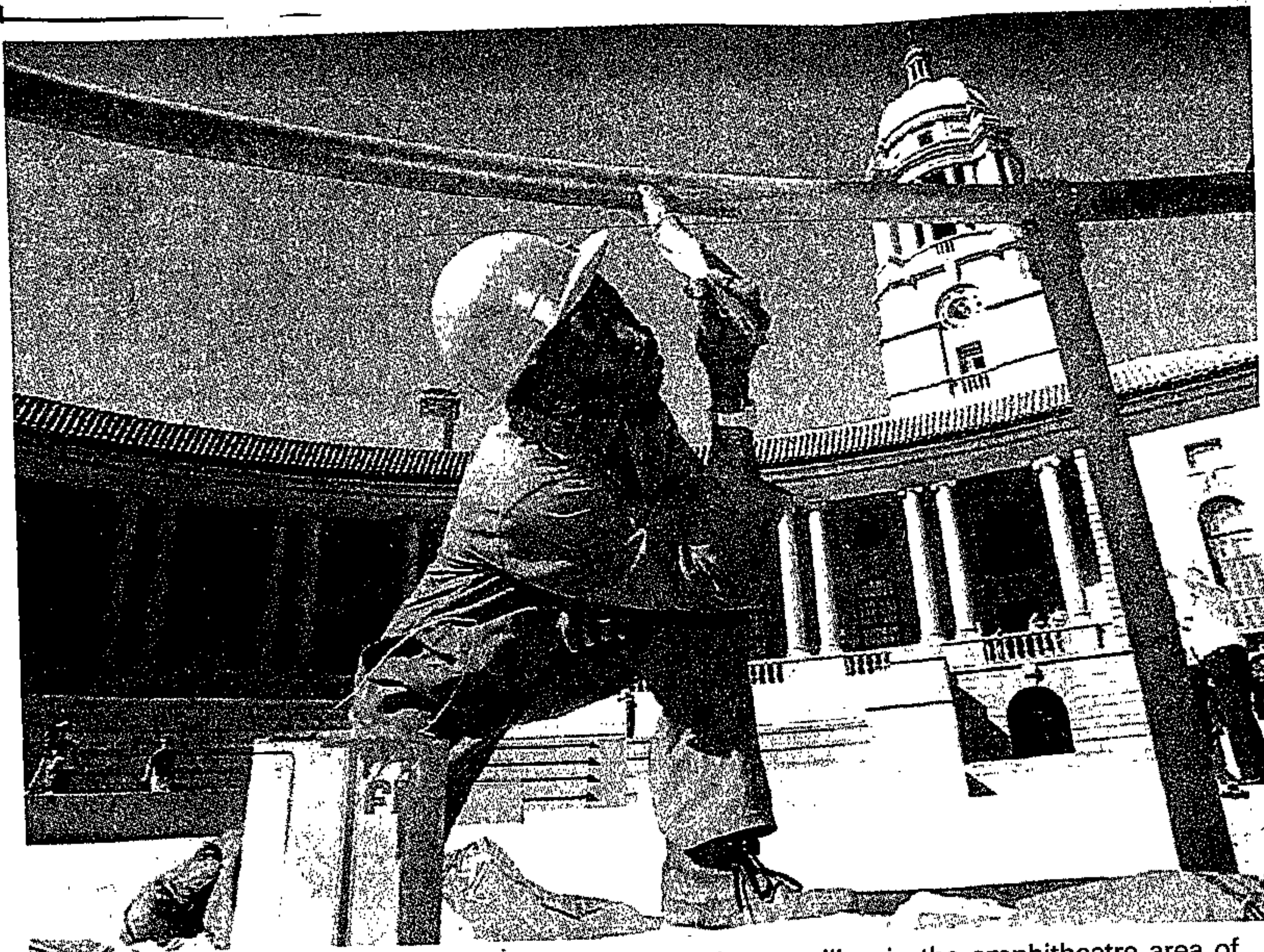
HARARE. — Zimbabwe, warming up to a new multiracial democratic political system in South Africa, said it was ready to scrap visa requirements for visiting South Africans. (330)

Home Affairs Minister Mr Dumiso Dabengwa said yesterday that visas would be abolished as soon as an agreement is reached with South Africa, and he hoped the arrangement would be reciprocal. CT 4/5/94

"We are extremely happy with the results of the first all-race elections in South Africa of which the ANC is in the lead," he added.

Thousands of Zimbabweans travel to South Africa every month on shopping sprees while Zimbabwe hosts more than 100 000 South African tourists annually.

Diplomatic ties between the two countries were established last Friday. — Sapa



FINISHING TOUCHES . . . A construction worker paints a railing in the amphitheatre area of Pretoria's Union Building in anticipation of Mr Nelson Mandela's inauguration as president next Tuesday.

Picture: AP

Return of exiled group

JOHANNESBURG. — The exiled Black Consciousness Movement of Azanian will return to South Africa to merge with its internal but separate counterpart, the Azanian People's Organisation.

Publicity and information secretary Mr Vuyisa Qunta said in a telephone interview from the BCMA's headquarters in Harare on Friday his organisation would return at the earliest possible date.

ET 16/5/94
The future of the BCMA's armed wing, the Azanian National Liberation Army, would be addressed after returning to South Africa.

"We are coming back home to strengthen Azapo in its fight against deprivation of the black people, to strengthen it in its fight against the landlessness of the black people, their non-participation in the economic life of the country and their generally

poor social conditions."

Azapo boycotted the April election, saying it would only justify the inequalities created by apartheid.

330
Asked to comment on the 20% showing by the National Party in the elections, Mr Qunta said it showed the critical role that needed to be played by Azapo in urging blacks to be self-reliant and not regard the white man as the "baas" of the old days.

Draft law gives SA citizens the right to have a passport

27 APR 1995 16/94 (252) (330)
DRAFT legislation which for the first time lays down explicitly that all South Africans have a right to a passport has been published.

The Bill also will fill a legal vacuum. According to a memorandum, there have been no legal or executive powers for issuing or controlling passports and other travel documents since April 27.

The power of issuing passports was vested in the President by virtue of a prerogative under the 1983 constitution.

This prerogative lapsed when the 1993 constitution came into force on April 27, since it did not provide for any others to be carried over from the old dispensation.

"There have been no legal or executive powers for the issue of and control over South African passports and other travel documents since 27 April 1994," said the memorandum.

The South African Passports and Travel Documents Bill would give these powers to the government retrospective to April 27.

The Bill also proposed that any South African citizen be entitled to a South African passport.

Under the previous dispensation it was the State President's prerogative to issue passports and to refuse them.

Then, a passport was a privilege and not a right. — Sapa.

debacle

Exiles' body chaotic

Sowetan 26/9/94

By Musa Zondi

A COMMISSION of inquiry into an organisation set up to assist exiles has painted a picture of the organisation that at best was chaotic and at worst so weak it could easily be exploited by crooks and profiteers.

The National Co-ordinating Committee for the Return of Exiles was formed soon after the unbanning of the liberation movements in 1990 to help returnees and make representations on their behalf for amnesty.

But the organisation folded three years later because of various factors including massive fraudulent activities and inaction by the national executive committee, which has been squarely blamed for the debacle.

The inquiry was chaired by Edwin Cameron and Kgomotso Moroka of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at Wits University.

Among others in the NEC, were people such as the Rev Frank Chikane of the SACC, who was chairman, Brother Jude Pieterse, the first vice-chairman, and Mr Mohammed Dangor, who was second vice-chairman.

"The members of those committees (despite trying hard to solve the problem) must be held responsible," says the report.

The failure of the organisation lay in mismanagement. It was riven by destructive and diverting conflict, its books were unauditable, profiteers and crooks exploited its weakness and, most importantly, the constituency it was designed to serve — the returning exiles and their families — had no faith or belief that a satisfactory attempt had been made to meet their call, it said.

The commission could not determine the extent of fraud because there were no final audits for NCCR's books because this was impossible, according to auditors. (330)

The commission was sure only of R300 000 stolen by some temporary staff in collusion with permanent members. Two thirds of the amount was recovered.

Losses very rife

Two high-ranking officials however downplayed the extent of fraud and said it could not be above R500 000, said the report. But the highest financial officer in the organisation confessed that although he was unable to measure the extent of the losses, he stated that he had a "feeling it was very much rife".

One of the commission's terms of reference was to establish who was *prima facie* responsible for any discrepancies.

To this end, the commission noted that witnesses had particular criticism for the way in which Mr Moss Chikane handled the organisation. Brother Jude explained to the commission that appointing Chikane had been a "wrong decision". He was simply not up to the job.

This was corroborated by other witnesses. There were also reports of personality conflict between Chikane and people he was supposed to work closely with such as Rev Wolfgang Lauer, who was a consultant to the organisation.

Mr Lauer complained to the NEC about the problems he had with Mr Chikane, who at times is alleged to have not replied to memos sent to him or disregarded the content.

The commission claimed the authentication of exiles was flawed and the validation process for returnee documentation was also defective.

WM 30/9/94 - 8 named in exiles fraud (330)

Wiseman Khuzwayo

THE dissolution committee of the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Return of Exiles (NCCR) is pressing the attorney general to prosecute the eight people implicated in defrauding the organisation of possibly millions of rands.

This follows the disclosure in the WM&G last week of a report by a two-member commission of inquiry into the circumstances which led to the NCCR's dire financial state and which discovered wholesale financial corruption.

On Wednesday attorney Jasmina Sooka, who assisted the commission, said only two NCCR staff members had been prosecuted and convicted of stealing R300 000. They were sentenced to do community service.

Sooka said that since the submission of the report, eight names had been sent to the attorney general by the dissolution committee on the basis that they were conclusively implicated in fraudulent activities in the commission's report. Sooka also disclosed the committee was considering taking legal action against the NCCR bankers, Standard Bank, for negligence.

The report singled out four prominent NCCR executive members as bearing responsibility for the fiasco, if largely by omission: chairman Frank Chikane, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Brother Jude Pieterse, of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, vice-chairman Mohammed Dangor, now an ANC member of the PWV legislature, and finance committee chairman Victor Gillings, of the World Conference on Religion and Peace.

Auditors said the books were "unauditable, and serious structural problems in the NCCR" meant trying to maintain order "was like chasing an avalanche".

Focus on AEPP

AFTER RELEASE from prison, ex-political prisoners were confronted with various challenges concerning survival and as a result they decided to form an organisation to look after their social and economic plight.

These multiple and diverse challenges, often created by their imprisonment, led to the formation of the Association of Ex-political Prisoners.

Many ex-political prisoners found it difficult to adjust to the outside world after their release from prison.

The AEPP was formed in 1990 and its main purpose was to minimise the social and economic hardships faced by ex-prisoners throughout South Africa.

Its main objectives were to develop facilities to place newly released prisoners in employment and provide material assistance to the needy families of prisoners.

The AEPP has been funded by overseas donors since its inception and sources close to the association recently claimed about R138 million was apparently donated by French, Austrian and German sources.

The stunning revelations that AEPP was unable to account for about R138 million was uncovered at the reunion conference of former political prisoners held in the Cape about two weeks ago.

Earmarked for schemes

A closed session was told by a former employee of the AEPP that about R5 million originally earmarked for AEPP projects had apparently not been used for these schemes.

Several former political prisoners have told *Sowetan* that they knew nothing about the existence of the AEPP.

Five former political prisoners admitted to receiving assistance from the AEPP, but said they were disappointed at the amount.

The organisation was also rocked by claims that staff members had borrowed large amounts of money without repaying them.

A former employee of the AEPP told *Sowetan* in Cape Town that some AEPP officials had used the money to finance their own businesses.

He also told *Sowetan* in an interview that there were allegations that some funds had been used to buy homes and cars for certain officials and employees of the organisation.

An investigation by *Sowetan* into the alleged scam found that prominent members of Parliament are involved in the embezzlement of R138 million.

According to a reliable source, part of the R138 million may have been used by Government MPs to purchase business properties both inside and outside the country.

Part of the missing R138 million given to the Association of Ex-Political Prisoners was used by MPs to purchase homes and business interests, reports **Sibusiso Mabaso:**



Ahmed Kathrada looking into the financial activities of the AEPP

The source told *Sowetan* that one of these government officials has four chicken outlets in Gauteng.

Another has two chain stores, including a bakery in the Cape.

According to a source, the private businesses bought with AEPP funds included liquor stores, houses and luxury cars.

Assassinated

Recently it was claimed that a former Umkhonto we Sizwe cadre and official of the AEPP, Willie Sekete, was assassinated a few days after he had apparently threatened to expose the alleged embezzlement of funds within the organisation.

AEPP secretary-general Mr Naledi has dis-

missed reports that officials of the organisation had embezzled AEPP funds as unfounded.

ANC MP Mr Ahmed Kathrada, who is the coordinator of newly appointed committee formed to investigate the plight of ex-political prisoners and the financial activities of the AEPP, told *Sowetan* that no one was certain what happened to the AEPP.

Disbanded

Kathrada said he was informed by a colleague that the AEPP and an organisation of former MK combatants were disbanded about three years ago and had their assets absorbed by an organisation that failed to take off the ground, namely the Centre for Community Development.

(330) (254) Sowetan 28/2/95



'I did not know I was CP 16/7/95 a propaganda tool'

(330)
By SIPHO
KHUMALO

PAT Hlongwane, controversial chairman of the Returned Exiles Committee, says he wants the African National Congress to forgive him for having co-operated with the shadowy International Freedom Foundation in its investigation into the ANC's Quatro camp in Angola, because he

'DUPED' ... Pat Hlongwane says he is sorry for being used.

had not known it was a Military Intelligence project.

This follows revelations this week by the former South African security branch operative, Paul Erasmus, that the International Freedom Foundation (IFF) - which investigated alleged atrocities against ANC dissidents in Angola - was set up by Military Intelligence.

After its investigation the IFF produced a scathing report - blaming among others key ANC leaders for the alleged atrocities.

The IFF named former MK chief commander Joe Modise, the ANC's former intelligence chief, Jacob Zuma, and the late SACP secretary-general, Joe Slovo, as having been responsible for crimes committed by the ANC security arm, Mbokodo.

In an interview with City Press in Durban this

week, Hlongwane admitted that the Returned Exiles Committee had co-operated with advocate Robert Douglas, chairman of the Douglas Commission which had investigated ANC detention camps.

"I was, however, not aware the IFF was being used by Military Intelligence to discredit the ANC. I believed I was being honest in telling the world what happened to us.

"I did not know I was being used as a tool."

Hlongwane said he had helped the Commission to collect 40 affidavits from REC members through Douglas, who was their representative in South Africa.

Hlongwane said he had wanted compensation from the ANC for pains suffered while detained in the camps and had wanted the ANC leaders responsible to be tried in court.

He said he was still willing to testify to the Truth Commission once it begins to do its work.

"I still want to tell the Commission about what happened to me in the camps. I have a lot to tell about what happened in the country before I went into exile and the atrocities committed by both sides - the ANC and the state," he said.

■ Last week Erasmus revealed the REC had been set up and funded on the instruction of Strategic Communication (Stratcom) in order to smear the ANC. Stratcom was a shadowy security unit which undertook wide-ranging projects against the enemies of the then apartheid government.

This week Hlongwane denied having any links with Stratcom or Erasmus. He said his organisation, the REC, had only been formed in 1991 in Ulundi and it had never received any funds from Stratcom.

He said the REC had received funds from the International Society for Human Rights based in Germany and from the KwaZulu/Natal community.

ET(PR) 7/9/95
EU refugee fund
'must benefit SA'

(330)

Brussels — The European parliament wants South Africa to benefit from a R60 million EU fund designed to help the resettlement of refugees in southern Africa.

A proposal had already been put forward but parliament agreed yesterday that the plan needed amending. It insisted that the fund must apply not just to every other SADC state, but to South Africa as well.

"There is a feeling that the regulation in its current form ignores the fact that South Africa is now a member of SADC," said a European parliament official. — John Fraser

New Act causes dual citizenship shock

MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

SOUTH Africans who have dual nationality could lose their South African citizenship if they travel — or vote — abroad on a foreign passport.

It is by no means automatic, but, while the South African Citizenship Act — which became law three months ago — does not go as far as prohibiting dual citizenship, South Africans using a second passport would be advised to take care.

Travel agents report that they have had scores of inquiries about the new legislation.

Dual citizenship became a popular —

and informally sanctioned — expedient during the 1980s when South Africans' options for travel were severely curtailed.

In many cases, allowing dual citizenship gave sanctions-busters a way of circumventing diplomatic restrictions and undermining the international community.

The South African Citizenship Act seeks to tidy up these murky arrangements, but there is no clear prohibition, and nor would anyone be summarily deprived of his or her citizenship.

The Act says the Minister of Home Affairs "may by order" deprive a South African citizen of his or her citizenship if

(330) ARC 2/1/96
they have dual nationality "and has at any time made use of the franchise or the passport facilities of that country or performed such other voluntary act which, to the satisfaction of the minister, indicates that the citizen has made use of the citizenship or nationality of that other country".

However, the deprivation order is reversible, and there is provision for an application to the minister to retain dual citizenship.

Furthermore, the Supreme Court has the power to review any ministerial decision, call on the minister to give reasons for his or her decision and confirm, vary or set aside any decision.

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330
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Furthermore, the Supreme Court has the power to review any ministerial decision, call on the minister to give reasons for his or her decision and confirm, vary or set aside any decision.

Second passport activities can now affect SA status

Star 3/1/96

(330)

New legislation gives minister power

to take away SA citizenship in some cases

By **MICHAEL MORRIS**
Political Correspondent

South Africans who have dual nationality could lose their South African citizenship if they travel or vote abroad on a foreign passport.

It is by no means automatic, but, while the South African Citizenship Act, which became law three months ago, does not go as far as prohibiting dual citizenship, South Africans using a second passport would be advised to take care.

Travel agents report that they have had scores of inquiries about the new legislation.

Thousands of South Africans have dual citizenship.

It became a popular and informally sanctioned expedient during the sanctions era of the 1980s when South Africans' options for travel were curtailed.

In many cases, allowing dual citizenship gave sanctions-busters a way of circumventing diplomatic restrictions and undermining the international community's attempts to put the squeeze on the apartheid administration.

The South African Citizenship Act seeks to tidy up these murky arrangements, but there is no clear prohibition, nor would anyone be summarily de-

prived of his or her citizenship.

The act says the Minister of Home Affairs "may by order" deprive a South African citizen of his or her citizenship if he or she has dual nationality "and has at any time made use of the franchise or the passport facilities of that country or performed such other voluntary act which, to the satisfaction of the minister, indicates that such citizen has made use of the citizenship or nationality of that other country".

However, the deprivation order is reversible, and there is provision for an application to the minister to retain dual citizenship.

Furthermore, any provincial or local division of the Supreme Court has the power to review any ministerial decision, call on the minister to give reasons for his or her decision and confirm, vary or set aside any decision.

Effectively, the act makes it inadvisable for South Africans to use foreign passports.

Home Affairs spokesman Mqoke Nkwana said "a person cannot be summarily deprived of his or her citizenship", adding: "The choice is an individual one, but, as a general reference, it must be stated that South African citizens are expected to use their South African passports."

SA travellers face red tape minefield

Star 10/11/96 (330)

BY NICK WHITFIELD

It should all be straightforward. You save like mad, decide where you want to go, buy your ticket and hop on a plane bound for your dream destination.

But not so if you're South African. As far as travelling abroad is concerned, things have become a lot worse for South Africans since the 1994 elections.

This has come as a nasty shock to travellers who had hoped to be free of the restrictions that hindered them in apartheid times.

Why should we have to sweat and pay for visas to visit countries that don't need them to enter our land, ask travellers and travel agents alike.

The recently signed Shengen Agreement - named after the Luxembourg town where it was formed - has been entered by such popular European destinations as Portugal, Spain, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg and has resulted in tough visa conditions.

The upside of the agreement is that only one visa is needed for entry into all seven countries, making things quicker and cheaper, but there is a flip side.

Roger Mackie, president of the Association of South African Travel Agents (Asata) and owner of the Milpark Travel Agency, listed some of the stringent conditions stipulated by the agreement be-

fore a visa is even considered:

- An actual air ticket has to be produced, not just proof of purchase.

- Proof of hotel reservations must be provided, which often means accommodation must be paid for, either partially or in full.

- Medical insurance has to be taken out.

- If travelling abroad for business, letters have to be obtained from the people you will be seeing on the other side, as well as

'Government poo-pooing the visa problems'

documentation from your own business stating the reason for your visit.

- Whether travelling for business or pleasure, itineraries for the trip must be provided.

"And what happens if your visa is turned down at the end of this? You stand to lose thousands of rands in pre-paid accommodation and air tickets. And often you have to wait six weeks for a visa to be granted, which doesn't take into account local requirements," Mackie said.

"In South Africa, you can't take out foreign exchange until three weeks before departure.

This is a big problem considering you have to have your visa before you organise forex," he said.

On top of visa fees (about R80) people have to pay travel agents a service fee (about R50) if they wish to make use of their services.

While visas are not required for entry into the UK, many South Africans, particularly young people, are given a hard grilling by British authorities.

Entry into the US is becoming increasingly difficult, too, because South Africa is considered a Third World country and a major conduit for drug traffickers.

Mackie hit out at the Government for "poo-pooing the whole problem".

"It doesn't really affect them - they are the lords and masters who don't need visas to go anywhere."

Exacerbating the problem is the appalling crime rate in SA. Three weeks ago, a visa courier service employee was held up at gunpoint and robbed of all money, tickets and passports.

A dual passport might indeed seem like more of an option for South Africans than in the pariah days - until you consider the restrictions passed on dual-passport holders by the Department of Home Affairs.

If you are not careful you could end up losing your South African citizenship while travelling abroad.

Plans for revamped ID books to cut back on costs

(330)

Cape Town - The Government will call for tenders to manufacture a new identity card this year.

Problems with the old cards and those from the former homeland administrations cost taxpayers more than R1-billion a year, Minister of Home Affairs Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

The new identity cards would be paid for from the Reconstruction and Development Programme fund.

Buthelezi added that arrangements for a system of new, machine-readable passports were well in hand, and it was expected the new system would go into operation in May.

The new system was vital because of the number of forged passports in circulation. Children's passports, to be valid for five years, would also be introduced.

A computerised visa system had been implemented as part of the campaign against illegal immigration. - Political Staff.

Star 16/12/96

DENEL'S UNDERCOVER AGENTS

PM 11/3/96

254 (330)

The Department of Home Affairs faces accusations of conspiring with Denel, the public corporation arms manufacturer, in a dirty tricks campaign to win a crucial contract to print SA's new passports.

Following an evaluation of available systems, Germany's Maurer Electronics, a world leader in the field of security printing, was the only firm invited to tender. Its M550 laser engraver guarantees a forge-proof passport.

Deputy President Thabo Mbeki asked Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi to investigate the award of the contract to Britain's De La Rue and the role of Home Affairs and Denel officials in vetting bids. And now the full story is being studied by the Office for Serious Economic Offences.

In October 1994, John Bond, who chairs Laser Optronic Technologies, SA's leading industrial laser, electro-optic and measurement company, was called to advise on laser perforation of the passport pages. Bond enthused about Maurer technology.

Laser Optec and another local company, International Business Solutions (IBS), joined Thomas Maurer with the aim of selling the Maurer M550 to engrave the new passports — and move on to use the same set of printers to clinch Home Affairs' forthcoming R300m-R500m project to print 30m new ID cards.

On April 18 last year, the State Tender Board issued tender number RTS 950. The "S" signifies a secret tender, not published in the board's weekly *State Tender Bulletin*. Only one went out — to IBS owner Louis van der Merwe.

Among the requirements, the tender document detailed safety features "to obviate any possible fraud." And "due to the security requirements of the passport, printers that are available off the shelf will not be accepted."

During discussions with Home Affairs, IBS dealt with Stephen Fourie, who had the title of project manager. Fourie had an office at Home Affairs in Pretoria and nothing was ever said to indicate that he was anything other than a department employee. It later transpired, however, that he was on the payroll of Denel, which is in direct competition with Maurer Electronics.

IBS's first price, which included four Maurer M550 printers, was R18,2m. This was finally reduced to R8,7m, after Home Affairs deputy DG Ivan Lambinon stipulated that several hundred old camcorders, used to process photographs for temporary identity cards in the 1994 general election, be used to scan images for the new passports. Denel originally supplied the equipment for R10m.

first emerged. Van der Merwe discovered that the man introduced to them as Home Affairs' in-house image processing expert, Pieter Viljoen, was in fact an employee of Denel's subsidiary Image Database Technologies.

The following month, IBS asked project manager Stephen Fourie to identify two men scheduled for the German visit: Gerhard Barnard and Pieter Fourie. He admitted they worked for Denel.

The "Home Affairs" delegation arrived in Munich seven days later, on August 7.

As the party arrived in the foyer of Munich's Rafael Hotel, Van der Merwe told Lambinon that they needed a meeting to "discuss the Denel people" before they visited Maurer Electronics. It was at this point, says Van der Merwe, that Stephen Fourie made the shock announcement:

"I'm also from Denel."

Barnard, who holds a management position at Denel's Infomatics, was asked to sign a nondisclosure agreement. He refused.

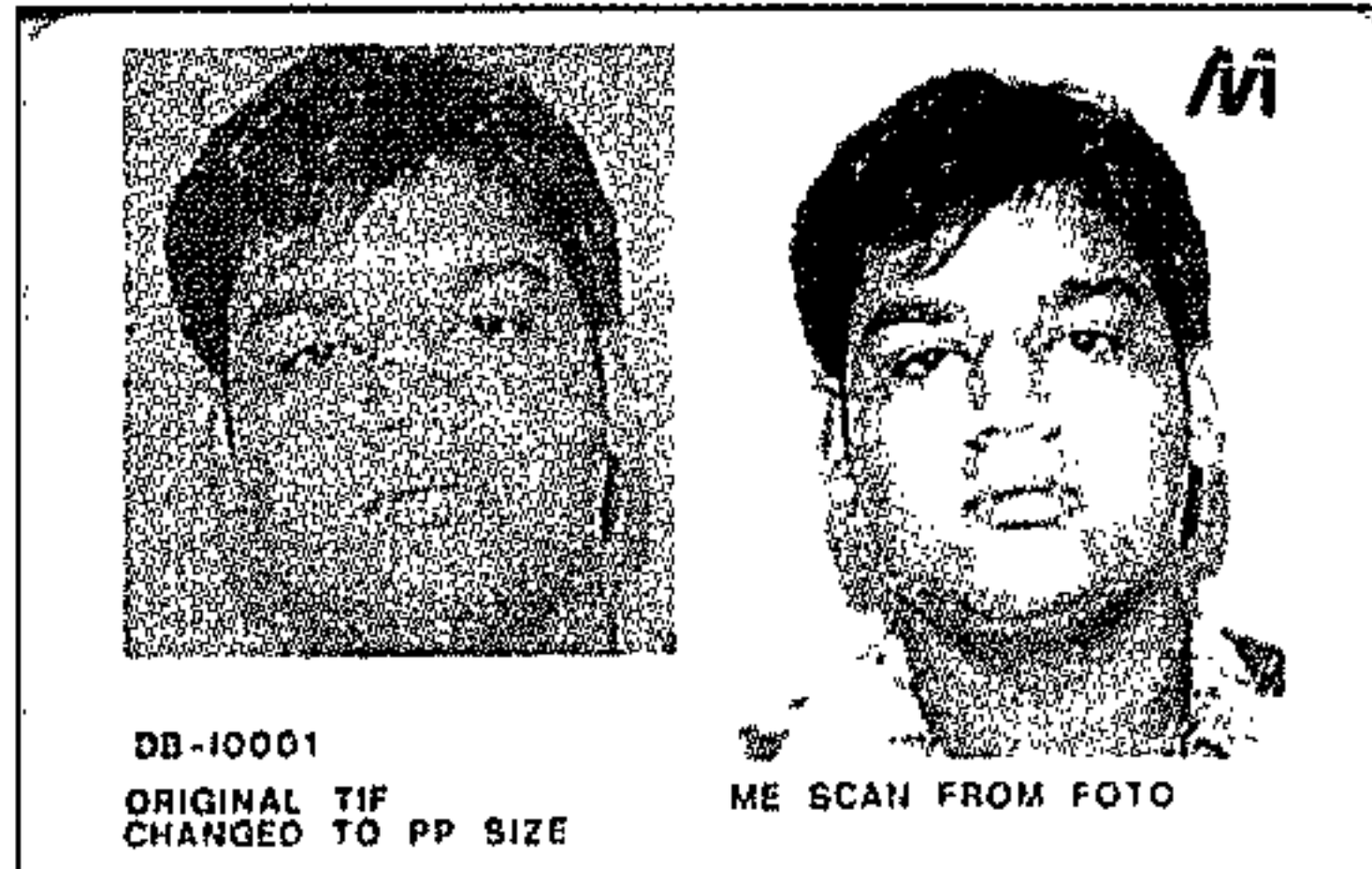
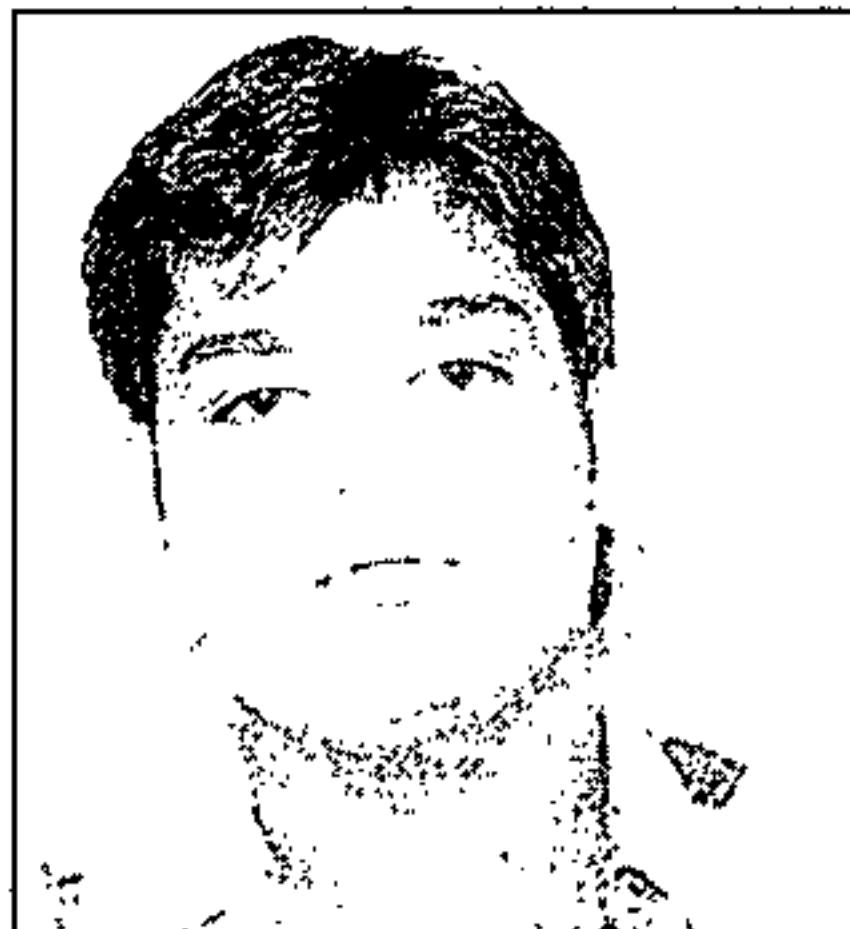
To save a contract he was led to believe was his, Maurer let the Denel men in.

On the second day, returning to Munich after a visit to the Baasel Lasertech factory at Starnberg, Maurer says the deputy DG made an astounding proposal:

that Maurer should give the technical support of his systems in SA to Denel, which would mean abandoning IBS and Laser Optec.

Only three people were present. Maurer was driving his Jaguar V12; Lambinon sat next to him and in the back was the deputy DG's colleague, U Martincich.

Says Maurer: "I replied that it was a bit unethical to change all relationships at this stage." He adds: "The maintenance and technical support was their main target. That would have given them knowledge of the image enhancing software; you cannot do maintenance without know-how transfer."



Superior technology . . . Left: the original passport photograph. Centre: Home Affairs' electronic image using Denel-supplied camcorders. Right: Maurer Electronics' result using its secret enhancement software

Maurer, who visited Pretoria last June, was shocked. "The resulting quality is pathetic," he says.

At this stage the project had been taken over by Lambinon. Maurer, who met Lambinon on June 29, offered a solution. His top secret image enhancement software, developed to improve bad images taken live or from photographs, might recover at least part of the image quality lost in the camcorders.

It was agreed that a Home Affairs delegation would visit Maurer Electronics in Munich for a live demonstration.

It was only days after Maurer's return to Germany that Denel's involvement

New IDs will cost millions

Sowetan Correspondent

THE Department of Home Affairs is ready to undertake the mammoth project, expected to cost between R300 million and R500 million, of reissuing identity cards.

The new system will incorporate a fingerprint database of more than 30 million people and establish an ID card production facility.

The Cabinet approved a R407 million scheme last week to replace the identity books with cards featuring fingerprints after the Government called for tenders last month. The money will come from the Reconstruction and Development Programme fund.

Home Affairs spokesman Mr Mark Mkwana said the system of fingerprinting people for identity documents "opens up nothing and merely continues an existent practice", in terms of the Population Register.

"The use of fingerprints has been in exis-

tence since 1952 and after the implementation of the common identity document for all South African citizens on July 1 1986, the use thereof was continued.

"The department is responsible for the compilation and maintenance of a population register and is not involved in a process of conscription or any other scheme of population control," said Mkwana.

Planning stages

He said people could not refuse to be fingerprinted as legislation provides for this. The new system was presently in its planning stages. "Existing documents will remain valid and people will not be forced to get the new identity cards or be fingerprinted," he added.

On passports, Mkwana said, these were issued separately and had nothing in common with the issuing of identity documents.

Another department spokesman, Mr Hen-

(330) Sowetan 1/4/96
rie Meyer, said the old identity books would be gradually phased out over the next eight years. The classification code allocated to each full set of fingerprints would be carried on a computer database and would form part of the unique record of each individual for identification purposes.

Home Affairs Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said he would like to successfully introduce the new identification systems in the form of a new identity card, a new passport - with a separate one for children - and an Automated Fingerprinting Identification System.

The new systems would also be instrumental in combating the influx of illegal immigrants through the application of strict control measures and intensified law enforcement.

"The system will be used for pensions, making it much easier to keep proper records and thus doing away with the massive losses being suffered there," added Meyer.

Dual citizens 'face difficult choice'

THE mere application by dual citizens for foreign passports would deprive them of SA citizenship unless they had received prior consent to retain it, legal firm Cliffe Dekker & Todd said yesterday.

The firm was commenting on the SA Citizens Act which came into effect in October last year, and what it termed the "uncomfortable choice" the Act presented for South Africans with dual citizenship.

The firm said the Act repealed its 1949 predecessor in its entirety and specifically provided for cases in which

people with SA citizenship voted in or used the passport of another country.

Professional assistant John McPherson said the use of a foreign passport by an SA citizen would not deprive the user of SA citizenship but would constitute grounds on which Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi could withdraw citizenship.

"Since October 6 last year, the mere application for a foreign passport will deprive them (South Africans) of SA citizenship unless they have acquired the prior consent of the minister to retain it."

Section 9 of the Act states:

"The minister may by order deprive an SA citizen of his or her SA citizenship if he or she also has the citizenship or nationality of another country and has at any time made use of the franchise or passport facilities of that country, or performed such other voluntary act which, to the satisfaction of the minister, indicates that such citizen has made use of the citizenship or nationality of that other country."

McPherson said people deprived of their citizenship would be deemed to be citizens

of the country of their second passport and the Aliens Control Act would require them to apply for residence and work permits.

"By means of the new legislation, it is clear that the legislature is calling upon those South Africans holding dual citizenship to make a choice.

"They must either renounce their foreign allegiance and forego any advantages that travelling on such a passport may incorporate, or renounce their SA citizenship and be subjected to the rules pertaining to aliens for as long as they reside in SA."—Sapa.

Use of foreign passport now carries a risk

(330) Star 17/4/96

SA citizenship could be lost if Home Affairs so decides

STAFF REPORTER

The use of a foreign passport by a South African will not automatically deprive him or her of SA citizenship, but will constitute grounds on which the Minister of Home Affairs may withdraw citizenship, a professional assistant on the issue has said.

Commenting on the new SA Citizens Act which came into effect in October last year, legal firm Cliffe, Dekker and Todd's John McPherson said the law presents those who hold dual citizenship with an uncomfortable choice.

"By means of the new legislation, it is clear that the legislature is calling upon those South Africans with dual citizenship to make a choice.

"They must either renounce their foreign allegiance and forgo any advantages that travelling on such a passport may incorporate, or renounce their SA citizenship and be subjected to the rules pertaining to aliens for as long as they reside in this country," he said.

The new act repeals its 1949 predecessor in its entirety and specifically provides for the case where a person with SA citizenship votes in or uses the passport of another country.

"The position of SA citizens now wishing to apply for a foreign passport is somewhat different. Since October 6 last year, the mere application for a foreign passport will deprive them of SA citizenship unless they have acquired the prior consent of the minister to retain it," McPherson said.

He said the law also made it possible for the Home Affairs Minister to deprive a citizen of his citizenship if he also has the citizenship or nationality of another country and has at any time made use of the franchise or passport facilities of that country, or performed any voluntary act which indicates that the person has made use of the citizenship of that country.

He said in the past it had been the common practice among well-heeled white South Africans of European descent to hold a passport of convenience from the mother country of their colonial ancestors.

McPherson submitted that people deprived of their citizenship in terms of the new law would be deemed to be citizens of their second passport.

The Aliens Control Act would then require them to apply for residence and work permits.

New identification card set to replace old book

(330)

System, to be introduced over the next eight years, will be more user-friendly and a step up in technology

Star 30/7/96

The Department of Home Affairs is busy launching a new identification system involving an identity card to replace identity books, it announced yesterday.

The launch will coincide with the implementation of an automated fingerprint identification system.

The new identity card will ensure that a person qualifies for only one identity number and will become the key to any service required by an individual.

This system will allow various institutions, all government de-

partments and the private sector to easily verify a person's identity.

The Department of Welfare will, for example, be able to verify identities to ensure that only South African citizens obtained the benefits of social pensions.

The department said the new card was more user-friendly and durable than the old book and would also be easier to carry around.

Several security features such as embedded information, which will be machine-readable, and the storing of a fingerprint will be built into the card.

The new system will be implemented over the next eight years and members of the public will not be expected to replace their existing identity documents when the system comes into operation.

The department will also initially concentrate on the issuing of the new identity cards to pensioners, with the view to assisting the Department of Welfare to combat fraud.

Although no firm date had been set, the intention was to publish the tender before the end of 1996, the department said. - Sapa.

Cape chamber claims move afoot to ban dual passports

(330) ARG 25/1/97
JILYAN PITMAN
STAFF REPORTER

The Cape Chamber of Commerce and Industry wants the Government to work towards eliminating the need for visas for foreign countries – and is also fighting moves to stop the use of dual passports.

The chamber says it has information that the Government plans to make the use of a foreign passport by a South African citizen illegal, and says it will oppose the move. The chamber wants relationships with other countries to improve so that visas will not be necessary for South African travellers.

Senior deputy director Albert Schuitmaker said the chamber had warned its members in the latest bulletin that the Government planned to make the use of foreign passports by South African citizens illegal.

"While government will condone dual nationality it seeks to prohibit the use of a foreign travel document," Mr Schuitmaker said.

He added: "The business community is badly affected by high visa prices. In excess of R500 of visas were required by each member of the recent Chamber trade mission.

"The Government now says none of us need two

passports. Why should businessmen and travellers be made to pay high prices for a visa if it can be avoided?"

A government spokesman said he was not aware of any intention by the Government to rule out the use of foreign passports by South African citizens.

The spokesman said that in terms of the South African Citizens Act of 1955 nothing had changed, and citizens could apply for permission to use a foreign passport without jeopardising their South African citizenship.

"This procedure is still in operation and the department is not aware of any intention of the Government to outrule the use of foreign passports by South African citizens completely," said the spokesman.

Mr Schuitmaker said the whole matter needed to be looked at afresh.

"Normalise relations with other countries so visas will be eliminated," he said.

"Until then, there is no need to obstruct South African citizens with a second passport in conducting their lawful business by making them criminals when they use their foreign passport overseas."

The chamber would raise the issue with the Department of Home Affairs and would press for a solution acceptable to the business community.