EDWIN MADUNAGU

VOLUME THIRTEEN WEEK ENDING 11/6/89

ANC NEWSBRIEFING

The Star
South Africa's largest daily newspaper
Established 1887
LATE EDITION

Nats unable to rule by civilised methods – DP

Govt under fire for renewed emergency



CONGRESS OF SOUTH AFRICAN WRITERS (COSAW) CALLS FOR "AN END TO THE STATE OF EMERGENCY"

THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE 1989 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, HELD RECENTLY, OF THE CONGRESS OF SOUTH AFRICAN WRITERS, ONCE AGAIN REFLECTS COSAW's SUPPORT FOR THE MASS DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT AND ITS STRUGGLE FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY FREE FROM ALL FORMS OF OPPRESSION AND EXPLOITATION. IN PARTICULAR COSAW CALLS FOR THE UNCONDITIONAL LIFTING OF THE STATE OF EMERGENCY WHICH HAVE LEFT THE MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA WITHOUT RECOURSE TO ANY FORM OF JUSTICE AS THE AUTHORITIES CONTINUE TO RESTRICT THE ACTIVITIES OF ORGANISATIONS, DETAIN INDIVIDUALS AND INTIMIDATE COMMUNITIES AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS WITH THE PRESENCE OF MILITARY AND OTHER FORCES.

AL-JIHAA

The Al-Jihaad Organisation of Soutl

We demand
the lifting of the State of
Emergency and

The paper for a changing South Africa

THE WEEKLY MAIL

Volume 5, Number 22. Friday June 9 to Wednesday June 14, 1989



or EMERGENCY IV

nounces a new set of curbs

See Page 6

CBS/3/868

THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA RESIST
THE FOURTH SUCCESSIVE YEAR OF MARSHALL LAW

We call upon all peace- and freedom-loving people to campaign for:

- The unconditional lifting of the state of emergency.
- The unbanning of all the people's organisations.
- The unconditional release of all detainees and political prisoners.
- The withdrawal of troops and police from the townships and schools.
- An end to all media restrictions
- Let the people speak!

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FREE MANDELA UNCONDITIONALLY!

The steady stream of visitors to Nelson Mandela's Paarl prison 'home' is linked to a government offer to release him. The surprise visit by Govan Mbeki to the Victor Verster Prison this week is believed to be part of an elaborate consultation process requested by Mandela. The government in recent months has been involved in intense negotiations with Mandela on his possible release, according to reliable sources.

It is insisting, however, that he agrees to a set of conditions which includes a guarantee that his release will not lead to unrest and that it will not be exploited by anti-apartheid forces to whip up support.

Mandela has reportedly refused to budge from his position of an unconditional release for him and fellow Rivonia trialists still imprisoned. He has, however, requested, and the government has seemingly agreed, an opportunity to consult a broad range of people and groups in the democratic movement internally as well as the ANC in exile.

These consultations are well under way, the latest being that with Mbeki, who had been refused permission to visit Mandela on two previous occasions. The last meeting between the two was in November 1987 when Mbeki was released from imprisonment on Robben Island on humanitarian grounds and taken to Pollsmoor for discussions with Mandela. Sources said this week's meeting between Mbeki and Mandela was of 'great significance' as the government had used the enthusiastic reception accorded Mbeki on his release as an excuse not to release the other Rivonia trialists ...

Other developments in the consultative process requested by Mandela are:

- The visit last week by ANC veteran Harry Gwala — the second time in a month;
- Visits to Victor Verster by Walter Sisulu and other Rivonia trialists held at Pollsmoor;
- The detour visit to Victor Verster by the jailed ANC veteran Wilton Mkwayi while being transferred from Robben Island to Pollsmoor;
- Visits by legal representatives including his personal lawyer, Ismail Ayob;
- A visit by family confidante Fatima Meer three weeks ago;
- Visits this week by Mandela's close friends, Yusuf and Amina Cachalia.

ANC sources in Lusaka, while not confirming that the movement had been directly consulted, responded firmly against a conditional release. 'The South African regime will clearly attempt to exploit the inhuman incarceration and suffering of Mandela and other imprisoned comrades. The regime, however, is under intense pressure to release Mandela and will have to do so soon. An acceptance at this stage of a conditional release by our imprisoned comrades will be a major setback to the democratic movement and our advice is against it.' Sources in the democratic movement internally expressed concern that the government was able to manipulate particularly Mandela's isolated position. 'Except for his guards, he is virtually in solitary confinement at Victor Verster. The authorities are able to control who he sees and what he reads. They peruse the letters he writes and receives.'

'We have no doubt, however, that Mandela, because of his leadership qualities, discipline and commitment to the struggle, will not do anything contrary to the wishes of the democratic movement.' *South 8.6.89*

The government has accepted that Nelson Mandela must be released unconditionally in order to start talks with real black leaders and it is ready to do so. This has emerged from talks between NP leader Mr FW de Klerk and Chief MInister Mangosuthu Buthelezi. In the hush-hush meeting, called at Mr de Klerk's request, the man who will be next State President repaired strained relations and agreed on guidelines for further talks.

These major developments have been discussed at both NP caucus and Cabinet level and provide aces which Mr de Klerk could play before the September 6 elections. A senior NP source said the Cabinet would weigh various factors, ranging from the state of unrest to election campaign developments, in setting a release date.

It is expected that Mr de Klerk will make a general and qualified statement of intent and that the party will use this as the main thrust of the campaign to show the government really can and will deliver on reform. Mandela is likely to be released just after the election. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is expected to be told the full game plan when she meets Mr de Klerk in London later this month. The same message will be conveyed to President George Bush if the NP leader can secure a meeting with him ...

Sunday Star 4.6.89

FRANK CHIKANE POISONED

Frank Chikane, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, has narrowly escaped death after being mysteriously poisoned. Chikane has collapsed four times in recent weeks while travelling to Namibia and the US, and has been admitted to hospital each time. On one occasion, he stopped breathing and had to be put on a respirator. His most recent collapse forced him to miss a meeting two weeks ago with US President George Bush.

A medical investigation at the University of Wisconsin Medical School has pointed to a commonly-available insecticide, which has a similar effect on the human body to nerve gas. It is believed Chikane absorbed this poison through his skin from the clothes in his baggage. He said in a statement last night that he did not know if the poison had been deliberately applied to his clothes.

Angeles'. However, the sit-in — scheduled to last for five days — was disrupted by federal agents who arrested all the students during their second day, citing obstruction of normal business ...

To give the protest a typical SA political atmosphere, a monstrous truck, converted into a replica of the infamous Casspir, rumbled past the consulate building every 10 minutes. The 'Casspir' was part of a nationwide 'Africa Peace Tour' headed by Thandi Gcabashe, the exiled daughter of former Nobel Peace Prize laureate and ANC president, Chief Albert Luthuli ...

These teenagers were arrested by federal agents the following day, but were soon released into the custody of their parents. However, they held a huge anti-apartheid rally in front of the consulate three days later, to mark what would have been the end of their sit-in. *City Press 26.5.89*

SOUTHERN AFRICAN ISSUES

Zambia

The President of Zambia and Chairman of the Frontline States, Dr Kaunda, believes the time is near for a major regional dialogue between SA and her neighbouring countries to bring a peaceful end to apartheid. Dr Kaunda made remarks to this effect to the Canadian media after meeting the PM of Canada, Mr Brian Mulroney ... He told Canadian journalists before his departure for Washington that the SA government was behaving reasonably well over arrangements to give independence to Namibia. If the Namibian elections in November went well, it might be possible to begin negotiations with SA soon afterwards. He pointed out that the six Frontline States and SA were working together for the first time in order to implement the UN plan for Namibia.

Dr Kaunda said there were conditions to be met before such talks started:

- Nelson Mandela must be released from prison.
- The ANC must be unbanned.
- ANC President Oliver Tambo must be allowed to return to SA.
- The state of emergency must be lifted.
- Press freedom must be established in SA.

Dr Kaunda said that during the testing period, economic sanctions must be maintained against SA, 'but we should leave it at that until the success of the withdrawal of SA from Namibia is measured'. *Star 7.6.89*

Zaire

More regular contact — aimed at promoting a negotiated internal solution to SA's problems — can be expected between Zaire and SA. This was spelt out yesterday at a press conference at Jan Smuts Airport by Mr Karl Bond Nguza, the Zairean Foreign Minister, at the end of a lightning visit to SA to convey 'very important messages' from Zaire's President, Mobutu Sese Seko, to PW Botha. Mr Nguza repeatedly stressed that it was Zaire's policy to maintain contact with SA aimed at promoting an internal settlement between blacks and whites in SA ...

Mr Nguza did say that part of his discussions in SA, which included a talk with Pik Botha, concerned recent developments on a possible settlement in Angola. These developments included the April meeting between President Mobutu and Angola's President Dos Santos, and the Luanda meeting between eight African states last month...

Citizen 6.6.89

THE SANCTIONS QUESTION

AAM: Vote for Apartheid-Free Europe

This month millions of citizens in the 12 member states of the EEC will be voting to elect a new European parliament. The anti-apartheid movements in the countries of the community have come together to make a joint appeal to the European electorate: make sure you use your vote against apartheid!

Europe's links with apartheid SA outstrip those of any other country or group of countries. Investment from the EC countries accounts for over 50% of all foreign investment in the SA economy, and trade with the EC represents 53% of all SA foreign trade. Yet the EC has done less than any other grouping of states when it comes to action against apartheid. It is time this was changed ...

The anti-apartheid movements of the EC, as an expression of support for the liberation struggle, are seeking the election of candidates supporting the following basic polices and urge all voters to approach candidates to support these policies.

- The creation of a unitary non-racial and democratic SA, based on a system of universal adult suffrage and opposition to any form of recognition of the bantustans and other apartheid structures.
- The independence for Namibia through the strict implementation of the UN plan. All EC institutions should oppose any attempts by apartheid SA and its administrator general in Namibia to undermine and manipulate the independence process; they should contribute to effective monitoring to ensure the conduct of free and fair elections and the securing of genuine independence.
- Effective aid to the Frontline States to enable these countries to defend their independence from SA aggression and destabilisation, including military aid when requested.
- The adoption by the UN Security Council of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against SA.
- Pending the adoption of such sanctions by the UN Security Council, the EC should:

— Introduce community-wide controls to enforce existing measures, in particular the arms embargo, the oil embargo, and the ban on new investment. Such controls should include effective penalties for those breaching the measures.

— Strengthen the EC ban on collaboration in the nuclear field to cover all forms of nuclear collaboration.

— Extending existing EC measures to include a mandatory ban on all SA coal imports into the EC; a mandatory ban on all SA agricultural imports to the EC; a compulsory ban on all loans and credit facilities, including trade credits and trade guarantees; a ban on all air links between the EC and SA; and the termination of the accreditation of the SA mission to the EC.

It is recognised that the system of apartheid is a threat to international peace and security, and therefore members of the European parliament have a duty to act individually and collectively to challenge any activities which can enhance SA's military capability.

The anti-apartheid movements of the EC appeal to all candidates in particular to:

- Oppose any rescheduling of SA's debt which will enable the apartheid regime to fund the further expansion of its rearmament programme.
- Campaign against the presence of nationals of the EC in the SA military, police and security forces.
- Protest against the activities of any EC-based company supplying the SA military, police and security forces.

Morning Star (UK) 7.6.89

Sanctions Begin to Bite

... Dr Andre du Pisani, director of research at the SA Institute of International Affairs at Witwatersrand University, who is visiting Zimbabwe, said that there is evidence of sanctions biting deep into the SA economy. 'For the first time we see a convergence in the crisis, and the country is in a deep economic mess. At the moment, SA's foreign reserves are lower than those of Botswana', and next year there will be major debt re-negotiations. He said the resurgence of civic organisations and the considerable power of the labour movement, coupled with a simmering education crisis, were the political issues which would shape SA politics. 'The international legitimacy of the ANC and the failure of the government to co-opt blacks into the system are giant steps towards the eradication of apartheid', he said. 'Sanctions are hurting the SA economy in terms of loss of capital investment, no foreign fixed investment coming into the country, no jo[illegible] facturing sector is [illegible] competitive,' he sa[illegible]



Beyers Naude on

Anti-apartheid forc[illegible] tions as a means [illegible] change were aware of the economic hardships caused by such measures, but opted for that strategy because all other channels of legitimate, non-violent protest against apartheid had been blocked, Dr Beyers Naude said. Although economic suffering as a result of sanctions and disinvestment 'was a bitter reality', unemployment and poverty among blacks had prevailed long before the word sanctions was ever mentioned in this country, he said *Star 29.5.89*

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