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The Stone
By Lorna Hahn
WASHINGTON â\200\224 Despite its policy
of grooming its 10 black homelands
for \hat{a}200\230\hat{a}200\234independence, \hat{a}200\235 and its assur-
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++ whom live outside the homeland, and
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+ the entire Kangwene (Swazi) home-
ances that blacks have genuine self-
determination in these areas, South
Africa recently announced that it
ring Swaziland
land, plus the Ingwuvuma district of
KwaZulu. The decision, if carried out,
would enable South Africa to rid itself
juridically of 870,000 Swazis, half of
80,000 Zulus. Meanwhile, it has not
only caused a bitter confrontation
with the country\hat{a}200\231s leading black politi-
cian, Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi
of KwaZulu, it has also united opposi-
tion South Africans of all races and
political persuasions, as well as the
people in the regions directly con-
cerned, while unprece-
dented support for Chief Buthelezi
throughout Africa.
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As leader of the countryâ\200\231s largest .ethnic group, the six million Zulus, and of its largest liberation movement, Inkatha, Chief Buthelezi g represented perhaps the best £ 3 a peaceful solution of South caâ\200\231s strike a deal with Chief Buthelezi. But problems. Believing that liberation is the Government chose instead to try a slow process rather than a sudden to discredit him by killing two birds event, Inkatha has eschewed violence $\tilde{\ }$ with one stone: unloading unwanted

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in favor of strikes and boycotts. Rather than contending that South Africa should belong to blacks alone, it has proposed that all races design a new constitution based on majority rule that would be fair to all. Seeing

blacks on a foreign country and showing that Chief Buthelezi was powerless to stop it. The move, however, is backfiring.

In the Supreme Court, the KwaZulu government has appealed to stop the

similarities between black and Afri- cessation based on two points: first, kaner nationalism, %i¬\202m has hadâ\200\231 dtl;tt_â\200\230the Gwmmilli s&&'i¬\201'&â\200\234"â\200\234f} cordial exchanges prominent ve a on cans Afrikaners. \hat{a} \200\231; _ their citizenship

The conservative rulers, however, 'come citizens of another country and, have long wanted to punish Chief Bu-second, that the Government acted thelezi for thwarting the grand design illegally when it deprived KwaZulu of of separate development. Heaccepted the right to administer Ingwavuma by the leadership of KwaZulu, then Zulu-proclamation because such an action land, in 1970 to prevent South Africa can be done legally only by an act of from installing a puppet who would Parliament. On Tuesday, the Su-accept â\200\234independence.â\200\235 After found-preme Court ordered the Government

- ing Inkatha YeNkululeko YeSizwe - to return Ingwavuma to KwaZulu con-

ment in 1977 by opening the movement In the streets, through petitions and tonon-Zullnu:ia'l; lhenextyur, with col- demonstrations, South of all ored and groups and Kangwene colors and beliefs are declaring that groups, he founded the South African they cannot accept the cession. Con-Black Alliance to widen the organized servative Afrikaners are joining Zulus opposition to separate development. and Swazis in protesting the dissolu. With roughly 350,000 dues-paying tion of the Kangwene Legislative As-â\200\230members, nearly 15 percent of whom sembly and the vuma governare non-Zulu, Inkatha has become so ing body, and the imposition of admin-strong that even military leaders have istra from the Ministry of Cooperationand Development. Perhaps most

(National Cultural Liberation Move- trol until the appeals court in Bloemment) in 1975, he defied the Govern- ${\bf k}$

. been flirting with the idea of trying to

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and force them to be-- -

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Frances Jetter

 $a\200\230$ important in the long run, blacks who

had criticized Chief Buthelezi for being too moderate, notably those in the externally based African National Congress and the internally based black consciousness groups, have ral-

lied around him.

As the proposed cession also violates a sacred principle of the Organi-

.zation of African Unity, namely that

African colonial boundaries should be maintained, Africans are also rallying to the cause. Moves are afoot to have Chief Buthelezi present his case against South Africa to a meeting of 0.A.U. heads of state, and Dr. Oscar

Dhlomo, secretary general of Inkatha, is arriving in New York on Sun-

~day to arrange a United Nations ap- $a\200\230$ pearance. He also plans to visit Wash-

ington to enlist American support. '
The United States should /do wha
ever it can to end what is becoming an
explosive situation in South Africa.
Morality aside, the sheer illegality of
South Africaâ\200\231s actions should be offensive to an Administration committed
to law and order. And if, in stopping
South Africa, it should make a better
start in the rest of Africa, so much the

Lorna Hahn, executive director of the Association on Third World Affairs, is information representative of Inkatha

_inthe United States.

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