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ANC, Mr Nelson Mandela, was yesterday :

of complete ignorance of how the political system in South Africa worked or how a democratic election must be fought.

On Wednesday g Mandela said democratic elections - must be held and 2 constituent assembly established this

year. v

Speaking at the 50th anniversary of the African National Congress (ANC) in Bloemfontein, he declared 1992 as the year of democratic elections for a constituent assembly.

Political commentator Professor Willem Kleynhans said Mr Mandela had no idea what he was talking about.

The ANC had not yet even organised itself into a political party with the infrastructure necessary to register voters, educate them on voting Procedures, or even to canvass voters.

Dream

He is living in 2 dream world. The ANC knows nothing of democratic

itics in action. It seems they are not even aware that the system in South Africa requires victory through the ballot box.

The harsh reality that the ANC must now learn to face is the fact that unless they want to lower

democratic standards to that of the Third World, power cannot simply be transferred. Power must be earned at the ballot box and for that the ANC is very far from ready.â\200\235

Prof Kleynhans said it would take a lot of hard

for the ANC to establish itself as a political party in order to get a meaningful vote at the ballot box. ers needed to be educated about democratic processes, fears of intimidation ~ must be eradicated and the party machinery needed to be built up. -

Â«without educating its

ers and establishing an infrastructure, the ANC may find that hundreds of thousands of voters simply do not take part in the process of thousands of ballot papers are spoiled.â\200\235

In his speech in Bloemfontein Mr Mandela also accused the government of having sinister motives for proposing a longer period of interim government.

He accused the government of attempting to

legitimise an undemocratic constitution and mandated a multi-party interim government

negotiation should be negotiated at Codesa.

ing to this state

ment, the head of Constitutional Law. at Unis:

Professor Marinus Wicent

ers, said it was clear that

ANC based its proposal

on what had happened in Namibia.

As in Namibia, th
ANC wanted a constit
ent assembly in Sou
Africa to draft a new con
stitution and then have fi
nal elections for a ne&
government.

THE CITIZEN

COMMENT

Take care

MR NELSON Mandela and the African Nationalist Congress seem to think that everything is going their way.

The government at one time talked of transitional arrangements under which the country would be governed.

This involved placing representatives of other parties in the Cabinet.

Now State President De Klerk has conceded the principle of an interim government. He wants it for ten years or more. The ANC has other ideas.

Addressing the ANC's 80th birthday rally in Bloemfontein, Mr Mandela set out the ANC's demands in the Year of Democratic Elections for a Constituent Assembly, meaning 1992. : ;

The ANC wants, firstly, a multi-party interim government of national unity whose composition would be negotiated in the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa).

The administration would have clear functions including sovereign control over at least all the armed forces and police, State media, electoral processes, budget and finance.

It would also set up forums to take decisions on, and supervise the management of, socio-economic issues during the transition.

You might think that what Mr Mandela is suggesting is that the government abdicate its authority to the interim government and you would be quite right.

You might think that Mr Mandela wants the government to hand over the armed forces so that it will no longer have any physical control over the country and you would not be wrong either. :

Giving the interim government control over electoral processes, the budget and finance would further strip the present government of its powers.

It would mean that an interim government, which is not democratically elected and has no constituency whatsoever, would take over the running of the country.

In other words, the country would no longer be ruled by a government chosen by the electorate albeit White electorate and but a

government that is chosen via Codesa, in which the White Right, representing perhaps half of the White electorate, is not participating.

The government, in effect, would write itself out of office.

It might, as a sop, be said it is sharing power via the interim government, but sharing power under a new constitution is not the same as sharing power under an arrangement devised outside the present constitution.

Mr Mandela wants the interim government to be introduced in the first six months of the year, with elections for a Constituent Assembly by December.

As for Mr De Klerk's idea of a referendum on an interim government and election of a new parliament representing all races, Mr Man-

dela pooh-poohed the idea.

To hold an election for a transitional Parliament and government is to deliberately complicate and delay what should otherwise be a simple and manageable transition, he says.

The regime's proposal for a referendum before an interim government is in place pitiful-

ly begs the question

Since Mr De Klerk is still to outline his ideas of an interim government, we do not know how far they match (or do not match) Mr

Mandela's proposals.

What we do know is that Mr Mandela is determined to have elections for a constituent as-

sembly by December.

He hopes then, as happened in Namibia, that the chief liberation movement in Namibia's case, Swapo, in our case, the ANC will win the election and form the government.

By 1993, according to his schedule, an ANC government will be in power.

It might sound over-ambitious, but looking back on the past couple of years, it appears as if the ANC has won most political battles.

It cannot and must not win this final battle, for if it does, it will go on to take over this country and civil war will be a decided possibility.

Our advice to Mr De Klerk is; For heaven's

' sake, Aakg.are nip: od wvad won emin ainof

There were â\200\234glaring mistakesâ\200\235
and â\200\234untruthsâ\200\235 in allegations

1 about the Inkatha Freedom

Party made by former senior
Inkatha official Mbongani Khu-
malo, who allegedly had a crim-
inal record, the IFP has said.
His allegations, in a Weekly

cluded claims that the IFP was
a front for the South African
Defence Force and had colla-
borated in attacks on the ANC.

Mr Khumalo said he had re-
signed as Inkatha Youth Bri-
gade leader and terminated his
membership of the Inkatha cen-
tral committee because he be-
lieved the organisation was a
vehicle for instigating violence
against fellow blacks.

Reacting to these and other
allegations, the IFP denied that
the organisation had ever been
given R11 million by anyone.

|1t also denied that Mr Khu-

Mail interview last week, in-

IFP%!e.Ã@CtS\%(1q@a10â\200\231S |
claims in Weekly

ail
malo had been the former chief
of the Inkatha Youth Brigade,
claiming Musa Zondi had been
leader of the brigade for many
years, including the period in
question.

_ â\200\234Regarding the â\200\230consultancy
servicesâ\200\231 (Adult Education Con- |
sultants and CREED) referred
to by Mr Khumalo, these ser-
vices were offered but the IFP
refused to avail themselves of
these for lack of money.

â\200\234Mr Khumalo was dissatis-
fied with the low salary the IFP
was paying him and applied for
a position in the KwaZulu gov-
ernmentâ\200\231s department of the
chief minister.

â\200\234It was then discovered that

Mr Khumalo had a criminal record, which made it impossible for the KwaZulu government to consider his application,â\200\235 said the IFP.

Mande

TRAFFIC police brought bemused but not visibly upset Bloemfontein-ers to a standstill to watch Nelson Mandela's kilometre-long motorcade pass through the centre of the Afrikaner heartland this week.

The ANC president, escorted by motorcycle outriders, was: on his

way to deliver a speech at the Free State rugby stadium. The stadium 's part of President Swart Park.

forms

If any more evidence was necessary: the%gewls.x i's kilometre-long motorcade pass through the centre of the Afrikaner heartland this week. was pr

us, i would never forget the Free State

Zimbabwe's union's "contributions to the) C's - ANC has been rejuvenated by a

80th birthday celebrations. Then the Bloemfontein Town Council held a reception for Mandela at the city hall after the celebrations. - Mandela acted like a head of state, and was received as one. The mafia: the force that surrounds people who have the potential to be powerful is beginning to attract the most unusual people and groupings. Mandela himself was in good spirits, dancing along with other ANC leaders on the stage while a band

glorified. His mood reflected a note of -

enthusiasm and confidence which currently pervades the organisation. : 's For ANC members the battle

la welc

's provided by an announcer at the stadium who said the ANC

sanees P against apartheid and for democracy, but more particularly for the supremacy of the organisation itself, is all but won.

ANC strategists place a high priority on a concept termed 'the strategic initiative's. They believed they

_had lost it around this time last year,
when government was still being

- showered with international praise

and sanctions were being lifted
against the ANC's express wishes.
Â contributed to the

- This Partly
ANC's ill-fated ultimatum to govern-

ment on violence and the dismissal
of Ministers Magnus Malan and
Adriaan Vlok. But since then the

growing membership, a successful
conference, growing international
influence, and a negotiations process
it believes is progressing according
to its own blueprint. |

The ANC senses government is
now on the defensive following
Inkathagate and shrinking public
support, and it is now government
which has been forced to make con-
cessions to the ANC demand for an
interim government.

As we bring down the curtain on
1991, we can say with confidence that
the general crisis of the apartheid
system has never been deeper. Dur-

ing the past year, the democratic

TIM COHEN

movement consolidated its hold on
the strategic initiative, Mandela

~ told the crowd.

* He also interpreted government's
concession on the need for an interim
government as a sign of its illegit-
imacy, but at the same time warned
that as can be expected from such
an illegitimate and illegal r

where it is forced to retreat, it does

so to new lines of defence.

The ANC anniversary statement is
traditionally the occasion for the or-
ganisation to set out its plans and ob-
jectives for the year. Last year, for
example, the ANC proposed an all-
party conference, which was sub-
stantially borne out in Codesa. This

year, Mandela's speech went little further than restating existing ANC positions, although he displayed a

. new sense of urgency about getting

them implemented.

his is possibly because, other than setting out broad objectives, the ANC does not want to tie itself to positions before negotiations begin in earnest. J

Nevertheless, Mandela declared 1992 the year of democratic elections for a constituent assembly and

omed in Afrikaner heartland ,
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position the ANC is adopting, Mandela hailed the Middle East peace

talks and developments towards a

2027
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Part of the celebrations involving a white ash tree outside

ome of former ANC speaker Thom-

- as Mapikela. Bloemfontein was

O MANDELA

restated the ANC belief that the interim government should have sovereign control over at least all the armed forces and police, state media, electoral affairs, the Budget and financial affairs. In addition, it should produce forums to supervise the management of socio-economic issues during the transition.

ting place of the origin:

centrality.

- These members, described by relatives as moderate men who be-

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negotiated settlement in El Salvador. He even sent a letter to the people of East Timor. 4 in the Z the

bers of the ANC who regularly held their congresses there because of its

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lieved in the power of delegations

and lobbying, were overtaken by
Mandela and his supporters during
the Defiance Campaign of the 1950s

when the organisation's centre of
power shifted to the Reef. ;

Is it likely that the wheel has
turned full circle? Does the current
leadership face the possibility of be-
ing swept aside by the proponents of
the tactics that Mandela introduced
to revitalise the organisation? For
the first 80 years the ANC has had to
deal with the problems of being out
of power. Now, it will have to start
dealing with the problems of being in
power. In its 81st year, the threat is
not from without, but from within. *

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- aily News Reporter

New Year has seen an onslaught off violence against the Inkatha Freedom Party and its members in various parts of Natal, the party claims, resulting in a number of people being killed and injured and property being destroyed.

In a press statement yesterday Mr Kim Hodgson, spokesman on violence for the Inkatha Institute, said that during the last two weeks, 12 IFP members had been killed and more than 30 wounded in attacks, At least 14 houses had been destroyed.

Mr Hodgson said there was growing belief among IFP leaders that the African National Congress was intensifying an alleged campaign to assassinate IFP leaders and members this year.

he said, showed clearly why this belief was being reinforced. In all incidents, it was alleged that ANC supporters were responsible. Some of the incidents were:

B The first victim this year was IFP member Mr Sonias Mthembu, who was stabbed and hacked to death at Empangeni on January 1.

He enclosed a list of incidents which,

|| Inkatha claims 12 members |
have died since start of year

B On January 2, IFP youth leader Mr Mlozane Mhlongo's mutilated body was found on the bank of a river.

B On the same day, an IFP community was attacked near Tongaat on the Natal North Coast. Five people were hospitalised after being stabbed while nine homes were razed to the ground.

B Four IFP members were allegedly abducted by ANC members. No word has been received about the people abducted, now presumed to have been killed, according to the press statement. Community members had fled the area and were reportedly taking refuge with nearby IFP supporters.

B January 4 saw violence flare in Hopewell near Ixopo, Empangeni and just outside Pietermaritzburg,

B Also on January 4, it was reported

that a group of ANC supporters, accompanied by well-known activists, had attacked shack-dwellers near Um.

lazi and set alight three houses after |

accusing the residents of not attending ANC meetings in the area. Two IFP members were injured in the attack.

B On January 5, the son of an IFP leader in Mpande near Pietermaritzburg was shot dead, allegedly by supporters of the ANC. o

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?â\200\231rflight wing a

SANDY COOK

A BOMB threat held up an African National Congress meeting at the Pinetown Town Hall last night for half an hour and led to a thorough search of the municipal headquarters. :

The meeting later carried on to the sound of chanting hecklers outside.

| Mr Mosiuoa Lekota, an ANC national executive
â\200\230| member, addressed about 200 ANC supporters at the meeting, which formed part of the organisationâ\200\231s 80th birthday celebrations. !

When he was able to get on with his speech after the bomb threat hold-up, he said the most serious threat to the negotiation process was the far-right wing of the white political spectrum whose ability to disrupt the process should not be underestimated.

Mr Lekotaâ\200\231s speech was delayed after an anonymous caller told a member of Pinetown Protection Services that a bomb would be placed in the hall. The premises were searched by members of the South

found.

During the meeting hecklers chanted Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging slogans from outside the hall.

In his address Mr Lekota said the danger for the Congress 3 Democratic South Africa and for the far-right of the white communist quarters of the left.

i ey : carefully, these elements will
| make the peace process more tumultuous than it
(| would otherwise be,â\200\235 he said. â\200\234The ANC has no illu-

sions about plans being hatched by right wingers as being a serious danger, particularly to a government run by the ANC. .o

e

.major threat, says executive at Pinetown Town Hall
.bï¬\202fly /\lsws IDTAN.Iâ\200\234Q:&

meeting
up by bomb threat

held

African Police dog unit, but nothing suspicious was:

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il

__â\200\234The right wing is amassing large numbers of ve

en who are incapable of coming to terms with

democratic one.â\200\235 v
Mr Lekota said the right wing would be a problem

United Statesâ\200\231 civil war came the Ku Klux Klan, a
phenomenon that is still with America today.

â\200\234We cannot ignore the fact that the flag of the
Third Reich continues to feature even in amended
form. This tells us that the thinking of Hitler still
_remains,â\200\235 he said.

.+ However, Mr Lekota went on to say that even
though numbers were growing on the extreme right,
the democratic process could not be stopped â\200\234because
it has the support of the majority of South Africans
and the whole of the international community.â\200\235

Mr Lekota emphasised the need to prepare the
| masses for the democratic process, warning against
intimidation. Education was needed to enlighten the
people on the secret. ballot process so that voters
~would not be led into believing they would be fired or
harmd if they did not vote for a certain party,
he said.

. He urged communities to encourage their children
| to go back to school so that they could participate in
a future government on merit, Â¢

9 _l(;n mer;n ag}xil women with some of the best mili--
ry minds in the country, some of whom have had
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the fact that the country has no future other than a |
for South Africa for a very long time: â\200\234Out of the .

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Both parties agreed that they would on specific areas

While negotiations should show as development as

encouraged in the interim well as some areas of ma

but these should not undermine the national constitution" Mofokeng
made the statement.

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Out on

HE; PAC and its military wing,

Apla, are out on a limb follow-

ing the decision by left-wing

organisations, including the Civies Association of Southern Transvaal (Cast) and the PWV region of the SA Communist Party, to come out publicly against the killing of policemen Farlier in the week the ANC had also spoken against the killings.

This is an encouraging development at the start of a year which is bound to bring profound political change. The joint Cast-SACP appeal to the PAC and Apla to stop attacks on policemen indicates welcome realisation in the approach of a group widely representative of the local black community. The time for even half-hearted attempts to justify police killings in anti-apartheid

YOS I FAP

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a limb

terms is over; Cast general secretary Dan Mofokeng says these attacks contradict the feelings of the people.

Similarly, the PAC and Azapo are out on a limb in their opposition to the Paul Simon concert tour. The ANC could, hypothetically, have found itself in an unusual situation this weekend alongside the police in the security squads at Ellis Park.

When the ANC and the SACP start becoming 'establishment' groups, accepting that confrontation and violence belong in the past, it marks a new stage in the struggle towards democracy. Mass action and vigorous politicking are more likely to be relatively peaceful when radicals increasingly find

themselves isolated in their own
communities.

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VYOS 1. PP

BUSINESS DAY, Frlday, Jdanuary 10 1992

Police death suspects arresteci

TWO more men, believed to be PAC members, have been arrested in connection with police murders, bringing to six the number of suspected PAC killers held, police disclosed yesterday.

SAP spokesman Capt Engene Opperman said the two men â\200\224 suspected of being members of the PACs armed faction, the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army (Apla) â\200\224 appeared in the Springs Magistrateâ\200\231s Court on Tuesday this week

Paulus Thembi, 22, and Solomon Ma-

baso, 33, were charged with murder. The

case was postponed until January 2L

Opperman said police suspected the accused were Apla-aligned, although they had not admitted any political affiliation.

They are accused of ambushing and seizing the weapons of Sgt J B Mlokothe and an unnamed constable in Thokozela on New Year's Day. They allegedly drove them to Katlehong, shot them and burnt their vehicle

Law and Order Minister Hennrich Kriel said police were holding a three-man Apla

[ANDREW KRUMM]"___

it started in connection with hand grenade attacks on the Batho police station and on municipal policemen - at Mangaungâ\200\224 Bloemfontein, -â\200\230m October.

The PAC have confirmed the arrests and said a fourth PAC member was also being held. Police have yet to confirm this.

Meanwhile the PAC youth wing, Azanian National Youth Unity (Azanyu), has accused the ANC of siding with police.

Azanyu executive committee spokes:
man Bassie Ngeukana said in 2 statement
yesterday Azanyu was surprised that the
ANC now favoured the police after ANC
president Nelson Mandela had repeatedly
blamed security forces for internecine violence
in the past.

ANC spokesman Saki Macozoma said
the PAC should clarify the slogan 'open
settler, one bullet' and emphasise whether
black policemen were settlers.

@ Comment: Page 6 3-

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The decision to object

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Paul Simon

THE Azanian Youth -

Organisation {(Azayo)
tried to strike a deal
yesterday with the Paul
Simon management
for - two Azayo-ap-
proved concerts.

However, when the
management realised that
Azayo was not. in fact.
pressing for the cultural
boventt 10 be observed.
the talks faled.

Paul Smmon clatimed at
4 Press confercnce afrer-
wards that Azayo had
promised pot to commil
violence.

Although Azayo de
nied gving this under
taking. it said ir was not
gomg to be mnyolved m
violence - at the Simon
comcerts.

A similar apooounce-
ment was made by the
Pan Africanist Congress.
to which Azayo is affili
ated

The African National
Congress yesterday de-
nicd anâ\200\230earlier media re-

ferred to provide security
for the Paul Simon tour.

=There is adequate pro-
vision for security made
by the organisers of the
tour. .

~In any case. the threat
to the tour is not as great
as the media makes it out
to be when the capacity of
those who are issuing the
threats is taken into ac-
count.

â\200\234The question whether
or not the ANC would
consider providing security,
if requested, was asked
and responded to in
the affirmative.

â\200\234That notwithstanding.
it is the view of the ANC
that security at the con-
cert would best be pro-

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ment,â\200\235

The PAC, while strong-

ly opposed to Paul Sim- -

on's Sauth Aftican tour.
would not be invalved ~jn
any acts of vialence
against the ~oppressed
Alfrican peopleâ\204ç. aceord.

. Ing 10 secretary-genergl.

Mr Benny Alexander.

Simon said he had heen
unaware of opposition to
the tour uatil two days bes
fore he left New York for
South Africa. He arrived
at Jan Sewuts Airport on
Tuesday.

Simon told about 150
journalists at the confer-
ence yesterday: â\200\234Azapo
does not want lo provoke
violence.â\204ç

The threat of violenec
at the concerts, the first of
which is tomorrow. Iad
been deait with and there
was very liftle theeqr. re-
porters were rold.

Sunon refused lo be
drawn into any political
questions abour the sitny
tron in South Africa â\200\224buy
did say the objections to
his nationwide tour ws
what happened when
â\200\234cultire gets mixed in
with politicsâ\204ç,

I know conditions are
lot perfect. There is still
struggle to come. There iy
still hadship

Looking haggard and
dressed in black jacket
and pants with a white
sweatshirt. Simon said he
had been made aware
that all groups were in

Q

favour of lifting the cul-
tural boycott,

â\200\234There is no unanimity
â\200\234on the lifting of the cul-
â\200\234tural boycott. Substantive
groups like the United
Nations and the ANC be-
lieve that the cultural
boycott (can) be lifted
2nd there are groups like
Azapo who feel it should
not be lifted

He said he had been as-
sured that Azapo would
not encourage violence of
the concerts.

He hoped that agree-
ment would be reached
and people could have
an evening where political
differences would be
dropped and everyone
can have a peaceful even-
ing and enjoy them-
selvesâ\204s.

He said he had no in-
tention of coming to
South Africa to polarise
the people. but rather to
repay the debt he owed
South African musicians
who he has been playing
with for the past five
years and to let their own
people see them perform-

ing,

"I am looking forward
to having these musicians
recognised and appre-
ciated in their own coun-
try, visibly emotional.
He said he wanted to pay
his respects to slain Black
Mambasa bus singer
Headman Shabalala, who
was shot dead last month
near Durban,

â\200\234He wants to pay my re-
spects to him and visit his
grave and his family -

â Simon was described
last night as â\200\234a true freedom

of the New South Africaâ\204¢
by US Ambassador Wil
liam Swing,

Hosting 3 cocktai party
for more than 300 people
for the visiting singer, Mr
Swing said Simons visit
-â\200\224aloag with that of 3 US
congressional delegation
= was the best and mog
cloquent testimony that
Sourh Africa was chang-
ing

Replying to the ambas-
sador. Simon joked and
said he hoped he hadnâ\200\231t
brought uny bombs with
him â\200\224 in obvious refer
ence to threats against his
[tve-concert tour. ~Sapa.