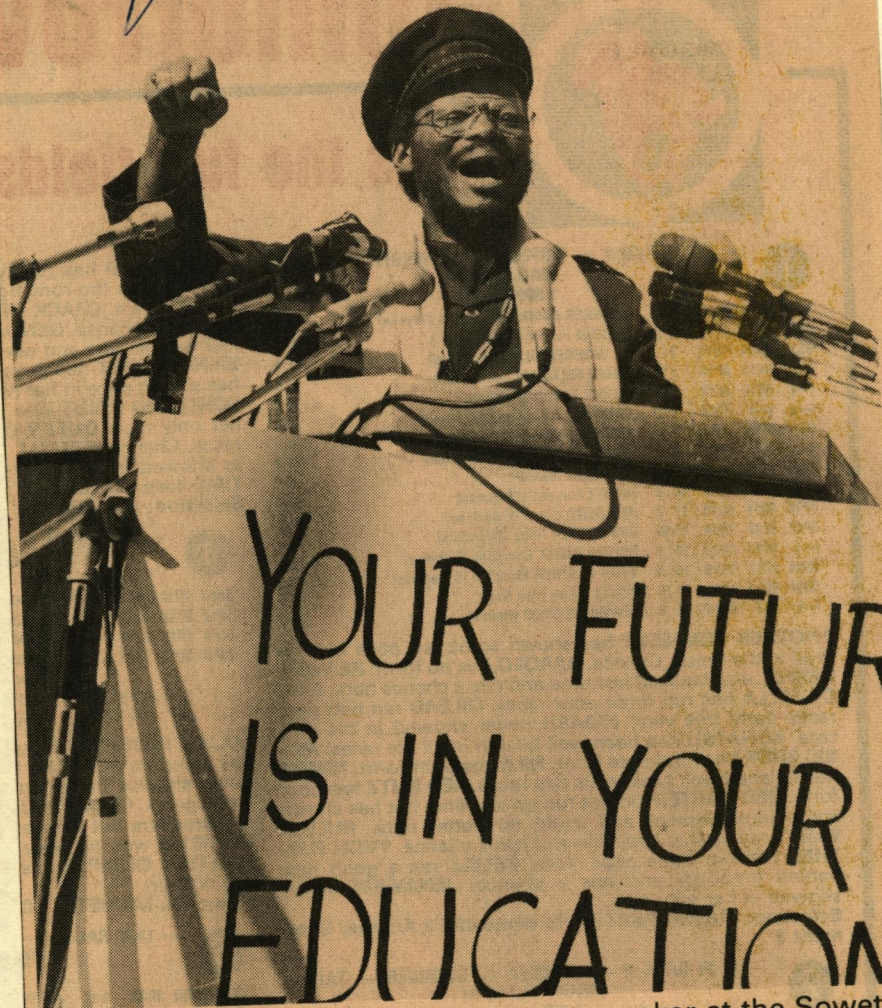


AP1986-1-6-17

The Natal Mercury, Tuesday, June 17, 1986

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Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi was guest speaker at the Soweto Day rally.

Buthlezi warning on education

African Affairs Correspondent

NO BLACK pupil could dare lose one year of education in the struggle for liberation, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha said in Durban yesterday.

Addressing about 6 000 enthusiastic supporters at a rally at Currie's Fountain organised by the Inkatha Youth Brigade, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said the loss of a year accumulated over hundreds of thousands of pupils would set the nation back beyond recovery.

Chief Buthelezi said black parents had struggled 'beyond human description' to educate their children through the decades.

The yearning for education by black South Africa was a truly deep yearning and it was the depth of this which had generated such intensity about the question of the kind of second-grade education which blacks had always received.

He said blacks demanded equality in education and they would get it.

Chief Buthelezi said it was, however, a 'lot of balderdash' that a great Utopian state awaited blacks in South Africa after liberation.

It was not true that political victories would cause 'manna to fall down from the heavens' with which political parties could feed the hungry masses.

'If we took all the money out of white pockets and out of white bank balances, and distributed that money equally among the millions

of black South Africans, that money would be eaten in a matter of weeks or months,' the Inkatha president said.

Unless black South Africans educated themselves, unless they learned, unless they acquired skills, unless they trained themselves to do skilled work, and unless they gained university education, there would be no upward progress in black society.

He said the very leaders who were urging African children to burn their schools and abandon their education because 'it was inferior had not followed these practices themselves but had obtained a good education in each case.

Funds

The Inkatha Youth Brigade approved a resolution that the slogan 'Liberation now — education later' was an incomprehensible position.

The motion said knowledge was, by its very nature, a *sine qua non* of liberation, as history had demonstrated.

Another resolution reaffirmed Inkatha's demand for one educational system for all races in South Africa and called on all democratic forces and Western governments to channel funds for supporting education in South Africa through a trust fund under the auspices of Chief Buthelezi.

King's call to Zulu nation

African Affairs
Correspondent

THE King of the Zulus, King Goodwill Zwelithini, told Zulus yesterday to root out those among them who were undermining their national unity.

In an address to the Zulu nation, King Goodwill reminded his people that they were the largest population group in South Africa and said they had a voice which had to be heard.

However, there appeared to be a campaign against Zulus 'as Zulus', he said.

King Goodwill said he did not usually enter into political wrangles, but when 'new-fangled' political organisations emerged and propagated values which were total anathema to Zulu pride and culture, he had to speak out.

He said his family had had ties with the old African National Congress for decades, there were members of his family in the ANC mission in exile and for years he had said nothing about those who had fled the country to do what their conscience told them to.

Had the United Democratic Front, Cosatu and the ANC mission in exile worked for black unity and propagated their views openly, he would not have condemned them.

King Goodwill said that, when they 'crept across the borders' to turn Zulus against each other, the whole Zulu nation cried out at the 'hideous things' being done.

NATAL WITNESS

17 JUNE 1986

Kaunda warns of imminent SA raid

CHONGWE (Zambia) — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has ordered a countrywide military alert, after announcing at the weekend that sabotage plans which were part of an intended massive South African attack had been uncovered.

Dr Kaunda said a South African engineer had admitted planning to blow up bridges to assist the assault.

Two other South Africans working in Zambian mines had been caught preparing to take back to South Africa secret information about the vital copper industry, he added.

"The plan of the South African (Government) is to attack Zambia massively," Dr Kaunda told reporters.

The South Africans, President Kaunda said, "wanted to destroy many bridges and cut off a lot of provinces . . . They wanted to attack many of these provinces and use that as their base for advancing on Lusaka".

Altogether, nine whites from South Africa have been detained, he said. Six, however, were still being questioned and may turn out to be innocent tourists.

On May 19, the South African Air Force bombed what Pretoria said was an ANC guerrilla base in a refugee camp near Lusaka, killing two people. South African commandos raided Zimbabwe and Botswana the same day.

Dr Kaunda called for extreme vigilance, and said he had ordered a "partial military mobilisation of the nation". He gave few details but large numbers of troops were visible in residential areas of Lusaka and on the road to Chongwe, 50 km east of the capital.

The President told reporters the arrested South Africans included two mining officials who had fed classified information on the copper industry into their computer and were planning to take the data back to South Africa. — Sapa-Reuter.

Explosives find: woman arrested

PRETORIA — Police arrested a young woman on Friday at Golela, on the border of Natal and Swaziland, following the discovery of explosives in her car, the Bureau for Information announced at the weekend.

Police found an RPG-7 rocket launcher, AK47 rifles and ammunition, limpet mines, explosives and ANC literature.

A man was subsequently arrested. — Sapa.

Govt to assist farmers' safety

PIETERSBURG — The Government yesterday promised to help supply mine-resistant vehicles to border farmers.

Agriculture Minister Mr Sarel Hayward said farmers in the "most sensitive areas" would be eligible for a subsidy of 80% of the cost of the special vehicles and the remainder at a low interest loan. — Sapa-Reuter.

NATAL WITNESS

17 JUNE 1986

Don't sacrifice your education — Buthelezi

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi promised young blacks in Durban yesterday that their total equality and freedom was now in sight.

He ordered Inkatha members at a youth rally at Curries Fountain to defend their right to educate themselves for their proper place in a new South Africa.

It was only those who wanted to use young people as cannon fodder, "as stormtroopers in battles, they cannot don education while struggling for their rights, he said.

He told young blacks they faced a

future in which no jobs would be barred to them, in which there would be no suburbs they could not live in if they had the means, and one in which their progress would be unlimited.

But he warned their opportunities would be severely impaired if the country's educational institutions and its economy were laid waste in a violent struggle against the Government's armed forces. No black pupil dared lose one year of education in the course of a year, accumulated over hundreds of thousands of pupils, would set the country back beyond recovery. — Sapa.

BIG STAY AWAYS BUT LITTLE VIOLENCE

GOVERNMENT

NATAL WITNESS

17 JUNE 1986

THE 10th anniversary of the Soweto riots was marked by large stayaways but, according to the Bureau for Information, very little violence.

The "planned" mass violence which had been feared did not materialise, a bureau spokesman, Mr Leon Mellet, said.

There was a workers' stayaway of between 30% and 90% throughout South Africa, he said.

The areas most affected were the Witwatersrand, East Rand and Pretoria, he added.

Eight people died in incidents of violence in the 24 hours before lunchtime yesterday, the bureau said at its daily news conference in Pretoria yesterday. The bureau added that there would be no further reports until today, and no news of this period was therefore available.

Of the eight who were killed three died in security force actions.

The latest deaths brought the official toll since the state of emergency was called last Thursday to 31. Of these, seven died in security force action and three were killed by the car-

bomb blast in Durban on Saturday.

The bureau still would not say how many people had been detained under the emergency regulations, nor would it release their names.

Mr Mellet said, however, that all detainees were "in safe health".

The Transvaal experienced the highest response to a work stayaway call to commemorate June 16 yesterday, according to the Association of Chambers of Commerce.

Assocom said the Eastern Cape, Border and Pietermaritzburg areas also experienced high stayaways but the Orange Free State, Zululand and Natal South Coast showed virtually full attendance.

Slightly below average attendances were experienced in the Cape Peninsula and Durban.

The Labour Monitoring Group (LMG) in Johannesburg said indications were that the stayaway was as big as the May Day stayaway.

In the PWV area, with the exception of the mining and public service sectors, 90% of African workers did not report for work.

There were, however, differences from May Day according to a regional and industrial sector breakdown, an LMG spokesman said.

In the PWV area less than 10% of African workers in the mining sector and only 37% in the public service sector stayed away — a marked change from May Day.

In the Western Cape early figures showed a much larger stayaway than in May. While a general percentage for the area is not available, in the manufacturing sector 82% of African workers and 24% of coloured workers stayed away.

Durban's white shopping area was very quiet yesterday and although most stores opened, there were few customers.

In the "black" shopping area of the city centre, all the stores were closed and there was virtually no one in the streets.

There were many security force members in the city centre but their activities may not be reported.

Attendance at white and Indian schools in Pietermaritzburg dropped yesterday and no incidents were reported at Natal schools which all enforced tight security.

Schools reported stayaway figures as high as 55% while the overall average was around 33%.



Still shocked and stunned by their narrow escape in the bomb blast which rocked the Durban beach front on Saturday night are (from left) Miss Michelle Ward, Mr Laurie Johnson, Mr Marcel Plaatjies, Mr Conrad Cooper and Mrs Brigitte Cooper. Picture by Elaine Anderson

Heart attack hoax about Pacsa man

Witness Reporter

THE family of Mr Peter Kerchhoff, chairman of the Pietermaritzburg Agency for Christian Social Awareness, received a hoax call yesterday claiming he had been admitted to hospital after suffering a heart attack.

Family friend Professor Colin Gardner said a man phoned him at about 12.20 pm yesterday to say Mr Kerchhoff had had a serious heart attack a few minutes earlier and had been taken to Grey's Hospital. The caller said he was unable to contact Mr

Kerchhoff's wife, Joan.

Professor Gardner said the caller sounded authentic and he had no reason to doubt him. He informed Mrs Kerchhoff and went to Grey's to learn that Mr Kerchhoff had not been admitted. Another family friend phoned later to confirm the call as a hoax.

Mrs Kerchhoff said she dashed directly to Grey's ICU and "thought the worst had happened" when hospital staff were unable to confirm her husband's admission.

It was "a tremendous relief" to learn it was a hoax, she said.

Bogus pay pamphlet

Witness Reporter

A BOGUS pamphlet offering payment by the United Democratic Front and the Congress of South African Trade Unions to everyone who stayed away from work yesterday has been distributed in the city.

Professor Colin Gardner said that he found the pamphlet at the front gate of his home in Prestbury shortly before 3 pm yesterday.

He said the pamphlet claimed that the UDF and Cosatu would pay

between R10 and R40 to anyone who stayed away from work, "depending on your job and wage".

According to Professor Gardner, the pamphlet said anyone wishing to claim the money should contact him or four other people, whose addresses were listed.

He said the pamphlet was "obviously bogus" and he had been telephoned by other residents in the area who wanted to know why he was distributing the money.

Bomb: city 8 in close shave

by Lesley van Duffelen

EIGHT Pietermaritzburg residents missed death by seconds in the bomb blast which rocked Durban's beachfront on Saturday night.

Three Woodlands men were in Durban on a Father's Day visit and were about 30 metres from the bomb when it exploded.

Mr Laurie Johnson, whose car was burnt out in the incident, said the bomb had pushed them off the road. His passengers, Mr Marcel Plaatjies and Mr "Twin" Nobin, were injured but managed to escape.

Mr Johnson said: "I had to pull the seat belt away from its mounting before I could get out of my car, which was already burning."

Mr Plaatjies, who had to have glass and shrapnel removed from his eyes, said he ran across the road shouting: "Laurie, I can't see."

"The heat from the blast was so intense it felt like I was burning," he said.

Three other city residents were among the first on the scene after the blast.

Miss Michelle Ward said: "We found a little boy about 10 years old who had been selling flowers lying in the road among scattered flowers saying his stomach was sore."

Mr Conrad Cooper said they ran to the hotel where they found two women who had been killed and a third to whom his wife, Mrs Brigitte Cooper, and a nurse gave mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. The woman later died.

EC
can't
agree
on SA
embargo

LUXEMBOURG — European Community (EC) Foreign Ministers were unable to agree yesterday on immediate measures against South Africa.

Dutch Foreign Minister Mr Hans van den Broek, the EC chairman, said officials had been asked to prepare a report on what options were available to the EC before a summit of EC heads of state and government in 9 days' time.

He said that although nothing specific was decided, the Ministers had "discussed the serious developments over the past days, weeks and months".

The EC believed no improvement in South Africa was likely unless the Government was prepared to give serious consideration to opening a national dialogue with the black majority and release detained ANC leader Nelson Mandela, he added.

The EC Ministers met amid mounting pressure for mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa to back up a series of symbolic measures the EC had agreed on last September.

Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, the chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, said yesterday that full-scale, mandatory economic sanctions were the only way to bring South African authorities to reason and prevent further bloodshed.

Mr Diouf also called for international pressure on the Pretoria Government to bring about conditions for dialogue.

He was speaking at the opening session of a five-day UN Conference on Sanctions Against South Africa that was opened by the UN Secretary General Mr Javier Peres de Cuellar.

The conference, attended by representatives of more than 100 countries, was timed to coincide with the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising.

The Archbishop of Canterbury launched a day of fasting and prayer yesterday to mark June 16 and backed the Eminent Persons Group's call for "stronger measures" against South Africa.

Archbishop Robert Runcie said: "I think there will have to be more targeted sanctions" against South Africa.

The Bank of America, the second-largest bank in the United States, has formally banned any new loans to South African borrowers because of apartheid.

"We believe that prosperity and stability cannot return to South Africa while the apartheid system remains," the bank's management said. — Sapa-Reuter-AP.

Blacks' phones out of order

CAPE TOWN — Several black townships throughout the country were without telephone services yesterday and post office spokesmen attributed the cut-off to "technical problems and unrest".

Areas affected included the Reef and Pretoria, Port Elizabeth, Durban and the Peninsula.

In the greater Guguletu area phones went dead as early as 7 pm on Sunday and together with Langa and parts of Bonteheuwel, the township was still without a phone service yesterday afternoon.

In Johannesburg, reporters calling the Soweto Post Office were greeted with a tape recorded message which said, "security alarm 1115, security alarm 1115 ..."

Telephones in Durban townships were also out of order for most of the day.

No telephone services to Pietermaritzburg townships were disrupted, as far as could be ascertained. — Sapa-WR.

Buthlezi backs Thatcher

By Sheila Gunn
Political Staff

Strong backing for Mrs Margaret Thatcher's stand against full sanctions came from Chief Buthlezi, leader of 1.3 million South African blacks, when he pleaded with the West to do nothing rather than give in to pressure for more action against Pretoria.

In a message to the all-party Commons foreign affairs committee yesterday, he said if sanctions worked the South African regime would retaliate with scorched-earth policies which would make any further negotiations impossible.

"It is now being said that nothing more can be done by way of diplomatic pressure outside sanctions to bring the South African Government to its senses. I ask Great Britain to adopt the point of view that if nothing more can be done, then so be it.

"If that is a dead end approach, then do what can be done and start thinking about doing something entirely different. The West must get out of the frame of mind in which it continually seeks punitive action against Pretoria."

Chief Buthlezi's evidence was in startling contrast to that given by other representatives of black South Africans who have appealed to the committee to use its influence on the Government to impose stringent sanctions.

Much of his 12-page message was devoted to belittling the importance of the African National Congress in the eyes of the West. He accused the ANC of wanting a one-party state without free enterprise.

He added: "Black South Africans deeply appreciate Mrs Margaret Thatcher's commitment to non-violence and her support for the politics of negotiation in South Africa. They appreciate her assessment that the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions would be destructive of the prospects of peaceful solutions."

His representatives giving evidence yesterday derided statements made by Mr Denis Healey, the Shadow Foreign Secretary, on his return from southern Africa. They accused his hosts, the South African Council of Churches, of bias against the Zulus.

Chief Buthlezi urged the release of Mr Nelson Mandela, the jailed ANC leader. But this should not be linked automatically with the legalizing of the ANC.

Chief ^{Guardian} backs PM on sanctions

By Alan Travis

CHIEF Buthlezi, the president of Inkatha, the South African Zulu movement, yesterday praised Mrs Thatcher's stand against comprehensive mandatory sanctions.

In a 20-page telegram to the Commons Foreign Affairs Committee he said black South Africans deeply appreciated the Prime Minister's commitment to non-violence and her support for the politics of negotiation in South Africa.

The bulk of the telegram was devoted to a denunciation of the African National Congress, which had earlier given evidence to the Foreign Affairs Committee, in its investigation into effective measures that should be taken against South Africa.

Inkatha representatives who spoke to the committee yesterday questioned Mr Denis Healey's credibility in his recent visit to South Africa. They said the South African Council of Churches, the Shadow Foreign Secretary's hosts, had ensured that he did not meet anybody opposed to the United Democratic Front.

Chief Buthlezi said: "We really do appreciate the massive upsurge of Western indignation about apartheid and the resolve of the West now finally to do something. Do not add to our despair by doing the wrong thing.

"It is now being said that nothing more can be done by way of diplomatic pressure outside sanctions to bring the South African government to its senses. I ask Great Britain to adopt the point of view that if nothing more can be done then so be it. If that is a dead-end approach, then do what can be done and start thinking about doing something entirely different.

"The West must get out of the frame of mind in which it continually seeks punitive action against Pretoria. Black South Africa cries out for positive action in South Africa in favour of democracy."

Inkatha now claims 1.3 million members. MPs on the Commons Foreign Affairs Committee strongly questioned Inkatha's claim to be independent of the government. Its representatives strongly denied that the police had protected its rally in Soweto, the only demonstration to be allowed in the black township since the imposition of the state of emergency.

Chief Buthlezi also said it was time to separate the release of Nelson Mandela from the issue of the unbanning of the ANC. "There are at least some prospects of Mandela's release but the point has already been reached where the unbanning of the ANC mission in exile, together with the release of Dr Mandela and other political prisoners, cannot be hoped for."

She Turi 12/6/86

'Defend right to education'

DURBAN. — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi promised young Blacks here yesterday that their total equality and freedom was now in sight.

He ordered Inkatha members at a youth rally at Curries Fountain to defend their right to educate themselves.

It was only those who wanted to use young people as cannon fodder, "as stormtroopers in battles they cannot win," who demanded that they abandon education while struggling for their rights.

The very leaders who were urging them to burn their schools and abandon their education because it was inferior had not done what they were asking youth to do.

"They are concerned about their own political glory and they expect you to pay a terrible price not only now but for the rest of your lives because your education has been impaired," the KwaZulu

Buthelezi slams 'glory- seekers'

Chief Minister and Inkatha president said.

He told young Blacks that they faced a future in which no jobs would be barred to them, in which there would be no suburbs where they could not live if they had the means and one in which their progress would be unlimited.

But he warned that their opportunities would be severely impaired if the country's educational institutions and its economy generally were laid waste in a violent struggle against the Government's

armed forces.

No Black pupil dared lose one year of education in the course of the struggle. The loss of a year, accumulated over hundreds of thousands of pupils, would set the country back beyond recovery.

"Nothing for us is more certain than equality between all the people of this country after liberation," he said. The question was how best to bring this about as soon as possible.

He hit out against "imposter Black leaders" who lied to the people

and sent them on the rampage as though the country could be turned upside down overnight.

It was a delusion that the Government could be overthrown by force and the economy destroyed overnight and that 'Utopia' would automatically arise afterwards.

The big changes that had already taken place had not come about through the efforts of these imposter leaders who claimed everything done in the democratic struggle for liberation had been a waste of time.

Pass laws had, for instance, been abolished because Blacks in their daily lives had made them unworkable. The State President, Mr P W Botha, had simply had the wisdom to recognise that.

He paid tributes to "those countless hundreds of thousands of Blacks" who, over the decades, had been thrown into jail.

The same Black courage had led to the granting of trade union rights.

Chief Buthelezi said Inkatha was struggling not only against apartheid and injustice but against Black political opponents whose "brutal intimidation" was far worse than anything ever meted out to Blacks by security forces.

These were the people who "necklaced" others, petrol-bombed houses, hacked people to death, made women drink detergents they had bought from certain shops and generally set Blacks against their brethren. — Sapa.

6.12 pm

Sir Patrick Wall (Beverley): When I hear the phrase, "social justice and freedom in Africa" I begin to wonder what kind of world the person speaking lives in because I cannot think of many, if any, countries in that continent which enjoy social justice and freedom.

We are discussing apartheid, which is the denial of rights to the majority race. The issue becomes especially emotional because the minority are white. I am often worried at how little emotion is displayed when black oppresses black as in Uganda or Ethiopia.

We all know that the National party of South Africa set up apartheid by gerrymandering the constitution about 40 years ago. I believe that it is now in the process of dismantling apartheid. I admit that it is going far too slowly, but it has started. My right hon. and learned Friend the Foreign Secretary gave examples of that, such as influx control, property rights, which are now available, and the restoration of citizenship and so on.

As politicians, we must consider what happens to politicians in other countries. The result of the reforms that I have described is a move to the extreme Right. That move is enhanced by external pressure and the traditional laager mentality of the Afrikaners.

The object of the debate is to decide how best to get rid of apartheid. The Government, pushed by the Commonwealth, advocate "effective measures . . . based on negotiation and a suspension of violence".

That is a limited objective, as are the measures. The Opposition advocate

"effective economic measures against the Government of South Africa."

If English means what it seems to, the Opposition want to overthrow the Government of South Africa and presumably replace it with an ANC Government, which will obviously veer in the Marxist direction. I believe that one man, one vote is unacceptable in South Africa as it would mean chaos and civil war, although I know that that is what some hon. Members want.

What would be the result of economic sanctions? In Africa, the South Africans would return about 1 million blacks to Lesotho, Zambia and Zimbabwe, among others, which would immediately destroy their economies. For the rest of the world, some countries would gain. Those that sell gold and coal would gain by having no competition from South Africa. The USSR would gain a great deal because she would then have a monopoly of supply of chrome, manganese and various other strategic minerals. For the United Kingdom, the effect of sanctions have already been outlined. They would involve 120,000 jobs, £12 billion worth of investment, £1 million worth of exports would be at risk and, perhaps most important as the Opposition always seem to want to increase coloured immigration to Britain, 800,000 poverty stricken whites might come to Britain. I wonder how the Opposition Front Bench would react to that.

More sanctions mean less freedom of action for the South African Government. They would mean a continuing move to the extreme Right. They would mean the laager and civil war. I do not believe that, in the short term at least, the blacks would win that civil war.

I entirely disagree with my hon. Friend the Member for Macclesfield (Mr. Winterton) about the Commonwealth. I believe that it is important. I also believe, however, that the Eminent Persons Group has made a rather one-sided report. It has not dwelt enough on ANC violence. I think back to how the Monckton Commission report started the destruction of the Central African Federation and wonder whether this will be a similar story.

I do not know whether hon. Members listened to the BBC at lunchtime, but if they did, they will have heard Colin Eglin, who is the Leader of the Opposition in the South African Parliament, coming out strongly against economic sanctions and what he calls coercive action from outside. He rightly said that the problems must be solved in South Africa.

In Britain, the far Left seems always to side with the extremists, in this case with the ANC. I agree that there must be talks with the ANC, but I wonder whether it can now control the wild young men of the townships. Perhaps that time has passed. I am all for the release of Nelson Mandela, who has now said that he will agree to end violence. According to the Eminent Persons Group, the ANC has agreed to eschew violence. I wonder, however, whether the time has gone when even the ANC can lead the black people of South Africa.

Mr. Allan Rogers (Rhondda): What is the answer then?

Sir Patrick Wall: I am just coming to that. We should give much more credence to Chief Buthelezi. I believe that his scheme of amalgamating Kwa Zulu and Natal should be a good pattern for the future of South Africa. What is more, I believe that it is possible, as Natal is mainly English speaking. We should also remember that the Zulus

are the most powerful tribe in South Africa, especially if it comes to a fight, as many past generations in Britain discovered.

My right hon. Friend the Prime Minister is entirely right when she says that if pressure is to be exerted—and there may be a case for pressure, not for economic sanctions—it should be positive and have limited objectives. It took us 15 years to get off the hook of Rhodesian sanctions. We do not want the same pattern to apply to South Africa. Effective economic sanctions, which is what the Opposition want, would mean revolution. That is what some people on the Left—not necessarily in this House but in the country—would like to see. We, on the other hand, want evolution, although not necessarily through a European-styled democracy, which has not worked in Africa. That is why I referred to one man, one vote. The House knows the phrase so well, but throughout Africa there has been one man, one vote only once.

The answer probably, lies in President Botha's original concept of a kaleidoscope of states. Unfortunately, he seems to have moved away from that concept, presumably because he has been pushed by his Right wing. I visualise the future of southern Africa as a confederation of small states: some white-led, some coloured-led, some black-led. Some of them will perhaps be led by people of mixed race, and others may be multiracial. A kaleidoscope of small states in a confederation could overcome the difficulties that face southern Africa today. I do not believe that the whites will transfer power to the blacks without the bloodshed that has been mentioned already in this House. It is only right for us to do all that we can to try to encourage, by all possible means, a peaceful solution to this racial problem, which is probably the most difficult problem that our world has ever faced.