

ILANGA LITHI...

Dec. 18-20, 1986

Ukubandlululwa kwabomthetho

IZIMANTSHI nabashushisi abaMnyama KwaZulu bakhala ngokuthi kabagculiswa ngendlela abaphathwa ngayo ngoba ziyabandlululwa futhi zihola amaholo amancane. Izimantshi nabashushisi bakhala nangkuthi izikhulu eziMhlophe ezisebenza nabo kazibacabangeli kodwa zibatshela ukuba bacindezele abantu bakubo. Yihlazo elikhulu uma kusekhona izimantshi ezifundisa eziMnyama nabashushisi ukuba bacindezele isizwe esiMnyama. Izimantshi eziMhlophe ezenza lokhu kufanele ukusebenza ezinkantolo zaKwaZulu.

Ziyezwakala lezizikhalo, futhi uma zinjengoba zibekiwe nje kufanele uHulumeni waKwaZulu azithathele izinyathelo ngokuba enze konke okusemandleni akhe ukugculisa izimantshi nabashushisi ngoba umsebenzi wabo ubaluleke kakhulu emphakathini. Ukuphatha umthetho kuyinto ebaluleke kakhulu, ngakho ke izimantshi nabashushisi akufanele babandlululwe nangayiphi indlela. Asikho isidingo sokuba izimantshi nabashushisi abaMnyama bahole amaholo amancane kunalawo aholwa ngabaMhlophe ngoba bonke benza umsebenzi ofanayo.

Akusiyona neze into enhle ukuzwa ukuthi izimantshi eziMhlophe zona zihola kangcono kunezimantshi eziMnyama. Uma kunjalo kusho ubandlululo olunqunu nokufanele uHulumeni waKwaZulu aluthathele izinyathelo ngokushesha aluqede nya. Kufanele ukuba kuthathwe izinyathelo ngokushesha ezizokwenza kubekhona ukugculiswa ezimantshini nakubashushisi.

Ukwenza umsebenzi kukhona ukungenami nokungagculiswa kuva-mise ukuba nemiphumela emibi, ngakho-ke kubaluleke kakhulu ukuba noma ngumuphi umqashi agculise izisebenzi zakhe. Uma umuntu ewazi ngokwanele umsebenzi wakhe kufanele akhokhelwe ngendlela egculisayo.

Inxusa laKwaZulu liphawula ngokugxekwa kuka "Shaka Zulu"

MDU LEMBEDE

ETHEKWINI. — INxusa elimele uHulumeni waKwaZulu emadolobheni, uMnuz Z.A. Mlotshwa, ngeledule uthe kungumsebenzi womphakathi wonke jikelele kanye nabahleli bamaphephandaba kanye nabacosheli bezindaba, ukuhlaziya nokugxeka amaphutha amaningi asesithombeni sethelevishini esingomlando wenkosi uShaka, esithi "Shaka Zulu".

NGELINYE IHLO

UMnuz. Mlotshwa uqhube wathi: "Uma lokho kungenziwa abangabholi besizwe sikaMalandela njengeSilo samabandla, inkosi Goodwill Zwelithini kanye nomNtwana uChief M.G. Buthelezi, abantu bangakubuka ngelinye ihlo."

INKULUMO

UMnuz. Mlotshwa ukhulume kanje ngolwesiThathu kusihlwa ngesikhathi ethula inkulumo yakhe embizweni yenkulumo mpikiswano (debate) ebingalesisithombe esaqoshwa yiSABC, esisanda kuqeda ukudlalwa kuthelevishini yalelizwe.

Lamagama akhe uMnuz. Mlotshwa uzwakale ewabhekise emibikweni yamaphephandaba ebibuza ukuthi ngabe iSilo kanye nomNtwana wakwaPhindangene kubaphundule kanjani ukuvumelana baze banikeze nesibusiso sabo sokuba kuqhutshekwe nalesisithombe esihlanekela ngalendlela umlando KaZulu wonkana.

IPHUTHA

UMnuz. Mlotshwa ubuye wathi kungali-

phutha elikhulu ukuhlanganisa lababholi nokugxekwa kwalesisithombe ngoba kabazange banikezwe ithuba lokusicwaningisisa bafundisise kahle nendaba yaso isikhathi sisekhona. Uthe ithuba lokwazi kancane ngaso balithola sekwenziwe konke, imibono yabo ingeke isakwazi ukukumisa noma ukuyekisa ukuqoshwa kwaso.

UMnuz. Mlotshwa naye ngokwakhe ugxeke okuningi athe kuphambene kulesisithombe.

UBUQILI

Aqale ngakho wathi okungubuqili kulesisithombe yindaba yokuthi inkosi uShaka yasayina isivumelwana ipha abelungu umhlaba ngokuyelapha kwabo. UMnuz. Mlotshwa uthe kuwo-

onke amakhosi aKwaZulu ayengapha abelungu umhlaba, inkosi uShaka yayingasoze ikwenze lokho.

Wathi ingukuhlanekela umlando wamaZulu nalento yokuhloba isigodlo senkosi ngamathambo ogebhezi lwamakhanda abantu, wakucho ukuthi yinto engekho nakancane esikweni lamaZulu ukuneka obala izitho zabantu asebafa.

IZINJONGO

Ezinye izinjongo azibalile wathi babenazo abakhi balesisithombe zokuhlanekela umlando wethu zikwezenkolo, imfundo, ipolitiki nokuziphatha kanye nenhlalo yabantu.

Esinye isikhulumi kulembizo esimangaze izethameli, kube uMnuz Geoff Matthews, oyisikhulu semfundo yabelungu eNatal, odalule uku-

thi ekuphenyeni abakwenze ezinganeni zesikole zabelungu ezasibuka kulethelevishini lesisithombe kuvele ukuthi embuzweni othi yini eziyithande kakhulu kuso, eziningi zathi zithanda ukulwa nokuchithaka kwegazi okuyinto eningi kuso.

BAYATHANDA

Abanye bathi bathanda lempilo yabantu okungukulwa, ukudansa nokucula kuphela.

Ezinye izikhulumi ebeziphambili kulembizo nazo ezikhwele zadilika kubakhi balesisithombe kube nguProf. Keyan Tomaselli, uMnuz. John Wright noMnuz. Jerry Marais abangochwepheshe bezifundo zomlando kanye noMnuz. S.S. Borquin (uBhokweni) othathwa njengabanye babantu abazi kangcono ngomlando waKwaZulu.



KULESISITHOMBE omi phambi kombhobho okhulumayo, yindodana kaMnuz. E.A. Ritter owabhala incwadi engomlando wenkosi uShaka, lesisithombe seTV esisuselwe phezu kwayo. Kwabahleli phansi yizikhulumi ebezimenyiwe kwinkulumo mpikiswano engaso lesisithombe ebise-University of Natal ngeedlule. Ophakathi nendawo kwabahleli, nguMnuz. A.Z. Mlotshwa inxusa elimele uhulumeni waKwaZulu emadolobheni, eduze kwakhe nguProf Keyan Tomaselli.

18/12/86

IMIBONO YABAFUNDI. LOBELA: UMHLELI, IL

MHLELI, — Ngiphe-
ndula udaba oluphume
ephepheni ILANGA
ngolwesiNe olwedlule.
Lapho kwakuthi khona
izingane zithwele kanzi-
ma eLindelani.

Lenkulumo yabhalwa
ngumuntu ongazichazi
ukuthi ungubani kepha
ozibiza ngomfundi. Ku-
yo futhi lenkulumo
uxuba izinto eziningi
njengeNkatha neWusa
nokunye.

Ngokuhumusha kwa-
mi uma esho ukuthi
ungumfundi ingane ye-
sikole, ngibona ukuthi
ingqondo yakhe isenca-
ne kakhulu ngendlela
abhale ngayo ephephe-
ni. Ngaphandle kwalo-
kho kusho ukuthi uyi-
ngane engenanhlonipho
engakhishwanga inyoni

*UShabalala uphendula
ngezingane okuthiwa
zithwele kanzima
endaweni yaseLindelani*

isencane.

Uma-ke ethi ungu-
mfundi kanti ungumu-
ntu omdala kusho ukuthi
nguyena-ke lona ohlala
njalo ebhekisa phansi
naphezulu iNkatha ema-
phephandabeni azibize
ngomfundi, anqene uku-

phumela obala ukuthi
uyiyiphi inhlango.

Manje uzama ukuba
siqhatheke eLindelani
sicabange ukuthi lento
ibhalwe ngumuntu wa-
khona.

Uzama futhi ukwehli-
sa isithunzi seNkatha
neWusa, ngendlela abe-
ka ngayo. Lokhu kuya-
zisho enkulumweni ya-
khe ngoba uzama uku-
chaza izinto angazazi
okungabe uzibuza kithi
simchazele ukuthi ze-
nzeka kanjani.

Thina eLindelani
intsha yethu iyo-
hlala njalo isithatha nje-
ngabazali bayo ilawu-
lwa yithina kungabi yiyo
elawulela thina. Ngeke

ihambe ishisa abantu
nezikole.

Wena mfundi ndini
usuhlulekile ukuthenga
intsha yethu eLindelani
yingakho nje usuhamba
ubhala lokhu okubhale
ephepheni okungama-
nga aluhlaza.

Bheka-ke uze uchaze
nokuthi intsha yethu ayi-
yona iNkatha, asazi
ukuthi ufisa ibe yini.

Xolisa inhliziyo mfo-
wethu iLindelani iyo-
hlala njalo iyiNkatha
ibumbene. Siyonqoba si-
munye! Nawe siyakudi-
nga siqobe nawe buya
ehlathini. Yeka ukugxe-
ka abanye abantu.

**Mandla Shabalala
LINDELANI**

ILANGA, DECEMBER 18-20, 1986

IMIBONO YABAFUNDI. LOBELA: UMHLELI, ILANGA, 128 UMNENI ROAD, DURBAN, 4001.

Nansi incazelo ngesimo saseMagabheni Mncwabe

MHLELI,— Phela ngithi mina kuyaye kubekuhle uma umholi engasabonisisi kahle abuze ukuze thina esaziyo simyalele indlela. Ngiyamangala ukufunda lapha ephepheni ILANGA lomhlaka 24-26 November 1986, ukuthi sikhona lapha kanye naye. UMNuz. Mncwabe kaNkushubana akasibuzi ngani simnikeze ukheshe kulokhu angakwaziyo.

Awukho umphakathi owehlukeneyo lapha eMagabheni, yiculo nje leli elimfikeleyo uBaba uKhansela, kanti nezinhlangano lezi akhuluma ngazo akazazi ngalezizizathu:-

Okokuqala akayihambi imihlangano yomphakathi noma ibizwe ngumkhandlu wamakhansela.

Okwesibili ngingomunye wabeMagabheni Youth Club Organisation eyazethulayo kumakhansela nakuMenenja yaseMagabheni.

Ngohlelo lweNkatha kanti futhi lekilabhu isemi njalo lapho layayimi khona. Njengokulandisa kwezincwadi eyazethula ngazo eMkhandlwini. Into nje

isimo sisasididile ukuba sisebenze lokho esathi sizakukwenzela umphakathi njengokuwulethela iPosi emakhasini.

Thina-ke Youth Club Organisation sihambisana nohlelo oludala lweNkatha exoxisanayo nabantu.

Manje njengomusha walapha eMagabheni ngabe ngiwethamele nalo omunye umhlangano wenhlangano entsha yentsha nayo ethi iyi-Magabheni Youth Organisation engasibonanga isidingo sokuyozethula kuMenenja kanye namakhansela.

Ngawuhambela kusekela ku-20 kuyaku 23 Meyi, 1986, ntambama esikoleni eMagabheni

njengoba wawuzogcotshwa ngomhlaka 24 May 1986. Kimi kanye nabanye saxakwa yizifundiswa esingazazanga ezazishumayela lokhukugcotshwa, zidamane zikwitiza njalo, sabona thina ukuthi ziyeqa kakhulu ngakithi njengabantu abasephansi emfundweni, sanuka santungwana.

Ngakho mina weMagabheni Youth Club Organisation ngicela

ungasihlanganisi kanye sengathithi kawunahlwazi.

Buza kubhuti Siphso Dlamini owabekuphathela iWard 1 Youth Club. Washo ehholo ngomhlaka 25.10.86 ukuthi uhlala nayo lenhlangano eyagcotshwa ngomhlaka 24.5.86 eyethu ayisibonanga isidingo sokugcotshwa.

Sibangani Norman Mkhize,

UMKHOMAZI

Kugcotshwe abefundisi abangu 17 eSheshi

Zonke izithombe ngu-E.T. "More & More" Zondi



UCHIEF L.G. Dlamini phambili uNgqongqoshe wezoLimo KwaZulu, ubengesinye sezethameli eziphambili kulomkhosi wokugcotshwa kwabaPristi obusesontweni laseSheshi oLundi ngeSonto. UChief M.G. Buthelezi, uNdunankulu waKwaZulu, futhi oyiDikoni elikhulu lalelibandla nguye obehola abapristi ngesikhathi sebeyogcotshwa.

Isuka eKhasini 1

omdala uDr A.H. Zulu, onguSomlomo wesiShayamthetho saKwaZulu. Eshumayela ebhekise kulabo abebezogco-

tshwa uMbhisobhi Zulu uthe: "Nina enizobusiswa namhlanje, yazini ukuthi ningena emsebenzini ohloniphekayo ka-Nkulunkulu." Uthe abagcotshwayo uma beqikelela ukukhuleka nokufunda iBhayibheli bayophumelela njalo empilweni yabo.

UDr Zulu ebayala abagcotshiwe uthe: "Uma ningena emizini yabantu nishumayela, ngenani noJesu, kodwa uma ningena nodwa engekho Yena, ziyokanakala izinto. Sonke sibizwa nguJesu ukuba simlandele," kusho uDr Zulu.

AmaDikoni agcotshiwe kube yilawa: Wally Cele, Africa Khanyile, John Johannes, Wilmot Mncube, Amon Nkosi, Luke Mdletshe, Christian Mthethwa no-Mineas Zungu.

AbaPristi kube yilaba: Isaiah Manqele, Sizwe Mnguni, Amon Mthethwa, Bongani Monareng, Anthony Mtshali, Thembinkosi Luthuli, Andreas Mngomezulu, Msawenkosi Majola no-Godfrey Ngcobo.



ESITHOMBENI ngenhla: Bekudike nesinedolo emkhosini omkhulu ngokubabazekayo nongejwayelekile obusesontweni laseSheshi oLundi ngeSonto lapho bekugcotshwa khona amapristi bakulelibandla. Ezinye izikhulu ebezikhona kulomkhosi kusukela ngakwesokudla ngoChief L.G. Dlamini, uNgqongqoshe wezoLimo namaHlathi KwaZulu, uNdunankulu waKwaZulu, noyiDikoni elikhulu lalelibandla, uChief M.G. Buthelezi kanye noBishop Alpheus Zulu. **NGEZANSI:** UBishop L. Zulu, uMbhisobhi omkhulu waKwaZulu, nguyena obegcoba abaPristi emkhosini wokugcotshwa kwa-bo oLundi. Lapha ugco-ba uMfu. Wally Cele waseNquthu.



BEKUWUSUKU olukhulu nolungalibaleki esontweni laseSheshi oLundi ngeSonto ngesikhathi abapristi abangu-9 balelibandla begcotshwa. Kusukela ngakwesokunxele bekunguGodfrey Ngcobo, Musawenkosi Majola, Andreas Mngomezulu, Thembinkosi Luthuli, Anthony Mtshali, Bongani Monareng, Amon Mthethwa, Sizwe Mnguni, Isaiah Manqele.



NGENHLA: Lesi ngesinye sezigaba okudlulwa kuzo emcimbini wokugcotshwa kwamadikoni nabapristi. NasoLundi lapho bebegcotshwa khona ngeSonto badlule kuso lesisigaba bethandazelwa belele phansi ngezisu becelelwa amandla eNkosini, bekhombisa ukuzithoba ngaphambi kokuba bagcotshwe. **NGEZANSI:** Zigcwalisekile izifiso zikaMfu. Sizwe Mnguni waseMahlabathini oseShowe ngokomsebenzi, ngesikhathi egcotshelwa ubuPristi emkhosini wokugcotshwa kwabo. UMfu. Mnguni othole isipho seBhayibheli alinikezwe nguBishop L. Zulu ongumBhishobhi waKwaZulu.



2 killed in 41 Durban attacks

Court Reporter

HERE had been 41 terror-
attacks in the greater
urban area between Sep-
tember, 1985, and Septem-
ber this year, a Durban
regional magistrate was
told yesterday.

His evidence was given
by Capt Hendrik Botha of
the Security Branch at the
Durban Magistrate's Court
before Mr H S van der
Merwe at which Vincent
Archill James, 18, of
Wentworth, and a 17-year-
old youth pleaded guilty to
throwing two handgrenades
at the home of a headmas-
ter in Wentworth on April 8
this year.

The two teenagers ad-
mitted throwing the hand-
grenades at the home of Mr
K E Leaf, principal of the
Mereland Primary School.

Damage was caused to his
property when they explo-
ded.

The youths said in a
statement read by their
counsel, Mr H E Mall SC,
that the explosions were di-
rected at Mr Leaf, but they
had no intention of injuring
anybody.

Giving evidence on sen-
tence, Capt Botha said that
in the terrorist attacks 12
people had been killed and
more than 200 injured.

Capt Botha said that in
previous years terrorists
had been between 16 and
25 years of age.

In the past year terrorists
were between 16 and 20
years old.

Most of the terrorists
were trained in South
Africa or had undergone
courses in neighbouring
states.

Sentence will be passed
today.

Mr A de Witt appeared
for the State.

The clampdown on the media has brought into sharp focus the relationship between terrorism, legitimate opposition to the State and television.

SABC-TV obviously began to soften up the viewing public for the ban when it broadcast the "Network" interview with a so-called international expert on terrorism and the media, a certain Dr Jan du Plessis. He made some very dicey (although menacing) assertions about the way that the media foster terrorism.

I wonder if the State has ever pondered on how it itself fosters the aims of what it calls terrorists? For instance, last weekend the main news item, repeated three times, was the landmine explosion in the Eastern Transvaal and the death of an ANC member in the Northern Cape.

As news it was dead after the first broadcast, but as ANC publicity it was alive and well after three whole days, thanks to SABC-TV.

Last Friday we were confronted by the spectacle (or rather the unspectacle) of the State President explaining haltingly why it had been necessary to impose the media ban. The connection between Du Plessis and Botha was plain.

By a simple sleight of hand, terrorism—and—the media and opposition-to-the-State had become equated. However, they are not the same thing, and the government is using one to justify the squashing of the other.

At the same time the government is using television to do the job of the ANC so efficiently that the first thing Adriaan Vlok should do is put Adriaan Eksteen behind bars. Or else both should think a little about the relationship between terrorism and television.

Political, or crusading, terrorists use violent activity to generate fear in the community for political purposes. They try to change society but they do not have the power to do so. They have no armies and so do not try to gain territory or defeat the armed forces of the enemy.

Three days of publicity for the ANC

ON THE BOX by JOHN VAN ZYL

Terrorism is a form of theatre. The damage it wreaks is relatively minimal, but the publicity it reaps is disproportionately great. Think of the hi-jacking of the Achille Lauro or the TWA airliner.

The greatest danger a terrorist runs is being ignored. The greatest danger a State runs is becoming a dictatorship in trying to suppress knowledge of terrorist acts.

The media in a relatively free society are caught in the complex problem of treating a terrorist act as NEWS, which it undoubtedly is, while playing it down as PUBLICITY.

Acts of terror are usually well timed, have "entertainment" value and affect the lives of viewers. Inevitably news values and ethical or political values are going to clash.

But there is another complicating factor. Terrorism can be a self-defeating activity because a particularly savage action can be seen as an impotent display by frustrated extremists and evidence of their inability to acquire power.

So, often terrorist acts are a means of self-assurance that they still have some power. Temporary victories like the release of a few prisoners are merely symbolic acts that remain a promise of power to come.

One must bear in mind that there can also be State terrorism that fulfils all the cri-

teria applying to the groups that it regards as being deviant.

What terrorism most hopes to create is a reactive atmosphere of fear and repression in an open society, and through this to alienate the masses that previously had been uninvolved.

The repressive actions of a regime can

affect its allies, since censorship and other totalitarian steps can lose friends in those societies that value free speech. The State can do three things to combat terrorism: it can ban any mention of terrorist activity in the media, it can root out potential terrorists before the act, and it can refuse to negotiate with any form of terrorism.

All three deny physical victory to terrorism, but ensure moral victory.

The media can play their role by contextualising acts of terror by showing how small or irrational they are. Spectacular reporting can be restrained.

But both the State and the media must agree on what is an act

of terror and what is legitimate protest. Trade union activity and boycotts are not acts of terror. Knowledge of the names of detainees are not terrorist acts.

The State and especially SABC-TV must do a lot more thinking about the damage it is doing to the image of South Africa. They might even ask whether these Draconian laws are not inflicting greater harm on the country than what they see as its enemies.

16/1/11

Thatcherism likely to hold sway in election

Mercury

Dec 18, 1986

THERE CAN BE little doubt now that Mrs Thatcher will call a general election in Britain next year, probably in the second half.

She wants a third five-year term of office and has hinted that if she is given it she will get, half-way through the term, to the house she and her husband Denis have bought in Dulwich, south London. Her legacy of Thatcherism, she believes, will then be reasonably securely entrenched, at least in the immediate future.

South Africa will be affected directly by the outcome of the election. We all know that international opinion counts for little in Pretoria these days, but a hostile British government would be something to worry about. Neil Kinnock has

Stanley Uys LONDON

committed Labour to implementing full-scale sanctions against South Africa and, whatever the consequences, he would be held to this commitment.

The loss of British trade would be a severe blow to South Africa, and equally important would be the example Britain would set to other countries that have been resisting sanctions so far. The British Government, under Mrs Thatcher, is the main bulwark against sanctions, and if it yields

the others would have little choice but to do the same.

So what are Labour's chances of winning the general election? Not very good, according to most of the pundits here. The general view is that Mrs Thatcher's huge majority in Parliament will be slashed, but that the Conservatives will emerge nevertheless as the majority party once again, as they did in 1979 and 1983.

The only question appears to be whether the Conservatives will have a working majority, or whether the Liberal-SDP Alliance will hold the balance of power and form a partnership with the Conservatives. The Alliance would insist on tougher sanctions against South Africa, but not as tough as the sanctions a Labour government would apply.

trators in the Labour Party and has largely repelled them, told the trade-union bosses that if Labour wins it will not accept dictation from them, warned socialists that Labour will not attempt too much during its first few years in office and

then risk being forced to abandon its efforts (as the French socialists were forced to abandon theirs), and repackaged nationalisation as 'social ownership' and put it on the back shelf. Living with Thatcherism has been a sobering experience for Kinnock. Voters may not like Mrs Thatcher personally, but there is a grudging respect for her toughness and they like some of her policies, like her union-bashing.

Labour, for example, was forced to backtrack on its opposition to the sale of council houses to tenants — and forced to concede that there was merit in Mrs Thatcher's

Labour has ingenious plans to bring these enterprises back into State ownership without upsetting the new class of share-buyers, but it remains to be seen not only how popular but also how possible renationalisation will be. Certainly, that huge engine of finance, the City, for long the target of socialist planners and controllers, is now

irreversibly privatised, with (as one commentator puts it) 'all but unres trainable power,' although it is tarnishing its reputation rapidly with scandals like the one on insider-dealing.

Never in British history has property-ownership been more widely diffused, and since 1979 Mrs Thatcher systematically has been constructing the kind of society in which Labour will find it difficult, if not impossible, to bring back some of its most treasured socialist ideas.

Another commentator, the former Labour MP Brian Walden, goes so far as to say that Thatcherism 'is going to be the dominant ide-

ology for the next 25 years' in Britain.

Many Britons have never had it so good. The country's 7 000 millionaires have seen their ranks swollen by more than 40% in the last five years. Pay is easily outstripping the rise in prices and real disposable incomes have nearly doubled since 1957.

To give just one example: in 1950 only 5% of homes had refrigerators; now 95% have them. In 1957, when Macmillan made his famous 'You've Never had it so

The Trotskyist challenge

So the best-case scenario for Pretoria would be a Thatcher government and a worst-case scenario a Labour government, with a Conservative-Alliance government somewhere in the middle.

Since Kinnock took over Labour's leadership from Michael Foot (a civilised man but a disaster as a politician) Labour slowly has been getting its act together. There is still a widely held view that Kinnock is a lightweight, but at least he is being accepted now as a credible candidate for government.

On the credit side so far Mr Kinnock has taken up the challenge from the Militant (Trotskyist) infil-

claim that whereas the great reform of the last century was to turn Britons into voters the great reform of this century has been to turn them into

property-owners. More than 50% of Britons today own their dwellings.

Latterly Mrs Thatcher has been taking this 'democratisation' even further — trying to turn Britain from a property-owning democracy into a share-owning one, as witness the sell-off of big State enterprises like British Telecom and now British Gas, which has created a new class of share-buyers — popular capitalism, it is being called.



Thatcher ... polls favourite

BRITAIN TODAY

Good' speech, 25% of households lacked baths; now 98% have them.

The fact is Labour's social base has started to shrink. The 'oppressed masses' are diminishing, not increasing. The hard Left of the Labour Party have been caught in a time warp in which both their policies and their rhetoric betray them as being yesterday's men.

Unemployment is Mrs Thatcher's biggest worry. It is now the highest in absolute terms since records began — 3.3 million, or one in seven of the working population. The unemployed are staying on the dole, too, longer than ever before. Around half have been out of work for more than one year. There is also an astonishing amount of poverty in Britain and real hardship.

But it has still to be shown that employed Britons will vote against Mrs Thatcher out of fellow-feeling for the unemployed. The haves will not necessarily swim or sink with the have-nots. In any case, a recent opinion poll suggested that only 27% of Labour supporters believe a Labour government can keep its promise to provide one million jobs.

Britain's youth — Thatcher's children, the 6.2 million aged 18 to 25 — have been hardest hit by unemployment, but another poll shows that only 34% of them intend to vote in the next election anyway, and that 79% of them do not blame the Conservative government for the unemployment.

There is a tendency in Britain, except of course among the politicians and trade-unionists, to regard unemployment as a natural disaster, like drought or AIDS.

Labour has another problem. Although Kinnock has been curbing the 'wild men' in his party many voters still doubt whether he has them completely under control or whether they are simply lying low until after the election. The behaviour of some of the hard-Left-controlled local authorities has alarmed many people, who are not reassured that Labour's substitution of the emblem of a red rose for the singing of the 'Red Flag' at its conferences signifies a genuine change of heart.

The decision by Labour's last conference to go for a nuclear-free Britain has fortified these doubts, and

it looks as if Mrs Thatcher now wants to make defence the central election issue. She is convinced, apparently, that the majority of Britons will not support unilateral nuclear disarmament, and the polls tend to confirm this view.

A poll last week indicated that defence will be a big vote-winner for Mrs Thatcher, and independent commentators are inclined to support this view. One of them wrote on the eve of publication of Labour's defence policy: 'The



Kinnock ... a political disaster

defence policy which Mr Kinnock plans to publish this week under the imprint of the rose is unsaleable, unjustifiable, unworkable and probably makes Labour unelectable.'

The warning by US Secretary of State George Shultz that a Labour government would be 'catastrophic' for Nato's future has further fuelled the concern over Labour's defence policy, in spite of Mr Kinnock's assurance that Labour would devote 95% of its defence budget to Nato's conventional forces and maintain the 135 American bases, facilities and communications centres in a non-nuclear Britain.

Interestingly, the poll referred to above indicated that Mrs Thatcher's gains on the defence issue will be more at the expense of the Alliance than of Labour. At its last conference the Alliance's Liberal partner voted (narrowly) for anti-nuclearism, and it looks as if the row that followed that vote dealt the Alliance a body blow from which it may not recover before the next election. The chagrin of the SDP leader, Dr David Owen, was unconcealed.

After seven years in of-

fice the Conservatives theoretically should be faring much worse.

There is the further intriguing factor that Mrs Thatcher, in spite of her abrasiveness, consistently tops the polls personally.

Accidents can still happen, of course, but as things stand now Mrs Thatcher has a good chance of seeing her party emerge as the majority party in next year's election, although whether she will have an adequate working majority is still in the realm of the unknown.

For the moment, then, the chances are that Pretoria will not suddenly be confronted with a Labour government next year, and this must be the best news President Botha has heard in 1986 — although, as I have noted, accidents can still happen.

Pretoria Says It Seized Smuggled Ammunition

By ALAN COWELL

Special to The New York Times

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 17 — The South African authorities, who assert they are the target of a revolutionary onslaught, said today that they had intercepted three men trying to smuggle thousands of rounds of Soviet-made ammunition into the country from neighboring Swaziland. The men, all black, were arrested at a border-crossing on Monday, a police statement said. It added that the shipment of ammunition seemed to originate from Mozambique, a black-ruled neighbor whose relationship with South Africa is strained.

The authorities, some commentators said, have advertised word of the interception so as to reinforce their argument that the country is confronted with a threatened upsurge of what the Government calls terrorism.

In Cape Town, meanwhile, nine activists from the largely white End Conscription Campaign, a group opposed to the compulsory draft of all white males, went on trial charged with making subversive statements.

No Details on Statements

The case was believed to be the first prosecution under emergency regulations. There were no immediate details

of the purportedly subversive statements. Emergency regulations label as subversive any undermining of the draft, and the End Conscription Campaign has been one of the principle white targets of emergency detentions.

Over the last six months, an estimated 22,000 people, most of them black, have been detained without charge or trial under the emergency decree. Detainees are not routinely brought to trial, and formal prosecutions generally ensue only after the authorities redefine the terms of detention under the nation's already pervasive security laws.

Word of the ammunition seizure

emerged six days after the South African authorities, citing insurgent plans for a purported terror campaign at Christmas, tightened the censorship laws and stiffened emergency powers in force since June 12 to stifle virtually all forms of black dissent.

South African intelligence operatives assert that despite nonaggression pacts with both Mozambique and Swaziland, the two countries provide a conduit for the infiltration of personnel and equipment for the African National Congress. The congress, whose exiled headquarters are in Lusaka, Zambia, is the most prominent of outlawed insurgent movements seeking the violent overthrow of apartheid rule.

Peaceful Protest Was Planned

The authorities, seeking to justify the new emergency regulations, say the

congress plans a Christmas upsurge in violence. But black activists in the country say the measures were directed at a 10-day period of peaceful protest, set to begin Tuesday and called Christmas Against the Emergency.

Last week, South African agents raided Swaziland and abducted two

South African press restrictions now prohibit journalists from transmitting dispatches on any security actions, protests, detentions or "subversive statements" without clearance by Government censors.

Swiss nationals, accusing them of working for the congress. The two were later repatriated.

Military headquarters in Pretoria declined comment today on a report

from Swaziland that a second raid took place on Monday. The reports said an opponent of the South African Government had been seized.

In their account of the seizure of smuggled ammunition, the police said two men were held after trying to bring the equipment through a border crossing. A third was detained later.

Despite the latest tightening of emergency rule, the authorities reported continued unrest today, including a rare reported attack in a segregated white suburb.

The Government's Bureau for Information said three firebombs were thrown at the home of a security force member in East London's Parmer suburb. There were no reports of damage or injuries.

REMEMBER THE NEEDIEST

The Natal Mercury

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1986

SO WHO'S BOSS?

JUST what could entitle 800 or so of the 'faithful' gathered at a Day of the Vow service at Blood River, to information denied the rest of the country by minions of Dr Neil Barnard, head of the National Intelligence Service? We ask because a reporter of this newspaper was warned that to report what Dr Barnard told the gathering about the 'ANC onslaught' and other matters would 'bring trouble'.

And if some other official of the NIS now says the media should have been allowed access because it was a public event — implying that whoever obstructed the reporter was simply ignorant — that may be, but it does not reduce our concern.

We say so because the reporter was first told outside the hall by a member of the NIS that if she quoted Dr Barnard she would be 'in trouble'. Had it been just that one, the latest response would have been plausible. But again — inside the hall — she was prevented from approaching Dr Barnard by three other members of the NIS, one of whom refused to allow the reporter to confirm the 'ban' with Dr Barnard personally, which is how the matter could have been immediately resolved.

Then again a later inquiry from NIS offices drew the response: 'The policy of the NIS is

to make no comment on the service itself or on the activities of its members.'

Yesterday some other NIS official is reported to have said those at Blood River had been 'out of line'.

In these times of totalitarian powers of censorship, however, where so little information is available to the public from any source, this is not simply a 'minor misunderstanding'.

Since they deal with intelligence, would it be wrong to expect NIS members to themselves demonstrate some intelligence?

As far as we are concerned, the obstruction suggests an arrogance and contempt for the public's right to information usually only encountered in authoritarian states, the less intimidating among them being banana republics.

It is an attitude which, coupled with the fact that the so-called Inter-departmental Press Liaison Centre has approved only 15 of the 134 inquiries put to it so far, is cause for concern.

Security there must be — that is, the variety common in civilised communities. But we hope such heady brew as the latest emergency regulations does not see more officials becoming intoxicated with power.