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Swaziland goes *The Natal Mercury* to the polls

Nov. 6 1987

Special Correspondent MBABANE

THE PEOPLE of the Kingdom of Swaziland, one of the smallest political entities in southern Africa, went to the polls yesterday, 23 years after the first Swazi Legislative Council was elected.

Swaziland's first constitution was introduced in 1963, and elections to choose members for the first Legislative Council were held the following year. These resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Imbokodvo National Movement, which supports the traditional Swazi way of life allied to progressive evolution.

Protected

Internal self-government was granted in 1967 and Swaziland became a protected state, with Sobhuza recognised as King and Head of State.

The Imbokodvo National Movement won all seats in the new National Assembly in the 1967 general elections and its leader, Prince Makhosini Dlamini, was appointed Prime Minister. The following year the country became independent within the Commonwealth.

Swaziland, the last directly administered British colony in Africa, was ruled, until his death in 1982, by the longest reigning monarch in Africa, King Sobhuza II, who was born in 1899.

The country won its independence in a unique fashion in that although independent, it had a king as head of state and effective ruler, a position similarly held by presidents in other countries, and this has been reflected in the constitutional and political changes which have since taken place.



King Mswati III of Swaziland in traditional dress during his coronation

bances over pay structures in 1977.

After the death of Prince Makhosini Dhlamini in March 1976, Maj-Gen Maphevu Dhlamini became the Prime Minister but he died in 1979 and was succeeded the same year by Prince Mabandha Dhlamini.

It is estimated that the family name Dhlamini is held by 20% of people who live in Swaziland.

Inquiry

During 1980 the new Prime Minister, Prince Mabandha Dhlamini, released a number of detained political opponents, and a commission of inquiry was formed to investigate allegations of government corruption, but its work was terminated following King Sobhuza's intervention.

On the death of King Sobhuza, the powers of head of state were transferred to Queen Mother Dzeliwe, who acted as regent until the successor, Prince Makhosetive came to power on attaining the age of 21.

This new king continues the line of royal dynasty which began during

the 15th and 16th centuries, when the Nguni people moved south from east and central Africa. Led by Dlamini I, they travelled down to the Komati River and settled in the area now known as Maputo.

Here they lived for about 200 years under a succession of kings before King Ngwane III guided them away from the coast across the Lomombo Mountains towards a village, now called Hluti. They continued to conquer the country and named it Kangwane. In 1815 Sobhuza I became king, to be followed by King Mswati I in 1840. This 16-year-old king is still described as the greatest of the Swazi fighting kings.

Wise

King Sobhuza II came to the throne in 1921 at the age of 21. Although a traditionalist, he was wise and foresighted enough to realise that change was inevitable within the continent of Africa after independence was received in 1968.

When he died in 1982,

leaving the country in deep mourning as he was much loved in his country, King Sobhuza II left his senior widow, Queen Dzeliwe, as queen regent to preside. She was, however, swiftly toppled in a bloodless palace coup the same year and the crown prince's mother, Queen Ntombi, was installed in her place. The selection of Prince Makhosetive, who now rules as King Mswati, came within a few weeks.

Standards

Swaziland is the smallest country on the mainland of southern Africa but it has a buoyant economy and enjoys one of the highest living standards in sub-Saharan Africa.

Sugar cane is the principal agricultural item. Citrus fruits, cotton, rice and maize are important agricultural products. Cattle form the main wealth of the Swazi people.

With an area of only 17 363 km² Swaziland has a population estimated in August 1982 at 634 600, of whom approximately 20 000 are migrant labourers in South Africa.—(Sapa)

At independence, King Sobhuza ensured that the transfer of power would be to his own hands by using a very firmly entrenched tribal structure to create mass backing for an apparently modern nationalist party which, however, he used as his own instrument for wielding the real power in the kingdom.

This situation has not changed much up to this day.

Despite Sobhuza's position, however, opposition political parties and pressure groups sprang up, but the two major organisations, the Ngwane National Liberatory Congress and the Swaziland National Teacher's Organisation were banned following distur-

ANC LEADER RELEASED AFTER 23 YEARS ON ROBBER ISLAND

Mbeki freed

Natal Witness 6/1/87.

PORT ELIZABETH — Mr Govan Mbeki (77), an ANC leader who has spent 23 years on Robben Island since being jailed for life with Nelson Mandela in the 1964 Rivonia trial, was released yesterday.

SECRET PLAN TO FREE OTHERS — MP

by STRINI MOODLEY

THE South African Government will release all political prisoners by Christmas in exchange for a guarantee from black leaders for the establishment of a federal government consisting of nine provinces.

This was the speculation of Mr Pat Poovalingam, the Progressive Reform Party MP in the House of Delegates, who is also a member of the Standing Committee on Constitutional Affairs.

Mr Poovalingam spoke to The Natal Witness last night shortly after he returned from a meeting of the standing committee in Pretoria.

He believed that the release of Mr Govan Mbeki was the forerunner to the Government's secret plan for a federal constitution.

Mr Poovalingam said that Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi was the key to the release of Nelson Mandela and other prisoners as a trade-off in the establishment of a single provincial government in Natal.

This would be followed by the establishment of eight other provinces.

"I expect that Mr Nelson Mandela and all the other political prisoners will be released by Christmas — or at the latest New Year," he said.

He disclosed that the recently formalised Joint Executive Authority for Natal was the forerunner to a single administration for a unified Natal.

"KwaZulu will disappear and the JEA will become what the old NPA was, with Dr Buthelezi as the de facto administrator of Natal," he said.

The nine provinces will be structured along the lines of the nine economic zones delineated by the Government.

"In the light of Mr Mbeki's release I believe that Mr Mandela must be released together with all the other political prisoners by Christmas.

"I believe it firstly because Mr P.W. Botha is a Christian and that is the time for compassion," he said.

"I also believe it because the National Statutory Council Bill will have to be passed by February next year."

The releases would then draw Dr Buthelezi into participating in the National Council, he said.

Mr Mbeki, who said he was still a member of the African National Congress and the South African Communist Party, urged the youth of the townships to continue in the struggle.

He addressed a brief press conference at which he made it clear that he still stood for the same ideas which had sent him to prison after the Rivonia treason trial and that he would continue to support the ANC, the SACP and the United Democratic Front after settling in the Port Elizabeth township of New Brighton.

Before the conference a Bureau for Information spokesman warned journalists that although the press conference was being allowed to take place, it would be the only time Mr Mbeki would be allowed to be quoted, as after the conference he would fall under restrictions applying to listed persons.

Mr Mbeki also said that the Government expected to gain from the release of himself and other long-term prison comrades a role in finding solutions for the country.

Solutions were not possible without the ANC, he stressed, but said he believed that with the premise that everyone belonged to South Africa and that the country belonged to all, it would not be difficult to find solutions.

He also believed that his release would soon be followed by the release of Nelson Mandela, whom he still regarded as his leader.

He made it clear that he rejected Transkei and the independence of other homelands, and said he would not visit

his former homeland.

Mr Mbeki was also emphatic that he did not renounce violence in order to attain his release and said he was concerned about what was happening in the country and would apply himself to the problem.

"I am a member of the ANC and the ideas for which I went to jail and for which the ANC stands, I still embrace.

"I am still a Communist Party member and I still embrace Marxist views," he said.

"I will support Umkhonto we Sizwe (the military wing of the ANC) for as long as the ANC deem it necessary," he said.

He believed that violence was something that was determined by conditions and circumstances and that the freedom struggle was continuing at another level from the one at the time when he and Mandela were sentenced.

"At that time we saw it as being at the highest level," he said.

He did not think his release was a step towards negotiation with blacks, as such solutions were not founded on one man, he said. — Sapa.

See page 2

REACTION

CP: Mandela is near the door

WITH Mbeki released, Mandela is very close behind the door, the leader of the Official Opposition, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said last night.

He said Nelson Mandela would soon join Mr Govan Mbeki in freedom if there was any consistency in the Government.

The Conservative Party objected to the release on the grounds that Mr Mbeki had not renounced violence. — WR.

Buthlezi: it's a start

GOVAN Mbeki's release would be hailed abroad and locally, but "the release of one political leader does not hail a new political dawn," Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in a statement last night.

The release of Mr Mbeki and others would not in itself be sufficient to give the State President the credibility that he needed to do what he has publicly undertaken to do. It was however a start, he said. — Sapa.

UDF: welcome Mbeki home

JOHANNESBURG — The United Democratic Front welcomed Govan Mbeki home and hoped "he will still be with us in our struggle in the destruction of apartheid", UDF president Mrs Albertina Sisulu said last night.

The UDF's demand, however, was for the release of all political prisoners.

"We expect the Government to deliver the goods," Mrs Sisulu said. — Sapa.

See page 2



ABOVE: Journalists surround Mr Govan Mbeki during a press conference in Port Elizabeth shortly after his release yesterday.

INSET: Mr Mbeki before his imprisonment in 1964 after the Rivonia trial.

6/11/87

Mbeki move may set stage for Mandela

Release of ANC leader welcomed

The STAR 6/11/87.

The release yesterday of seven prisoners sentenced for political offences, including Mr Govan Mbeki (77), former secretary of the Umkhonto we Sizwe high command — the African National Congress's military wing — has been welcomed throughout South Africa and in Washington, London and Lusaka.

The release has increased speculation on the possible release of Nelson Mandela.

Among others freed were Mr Walter Tshikila and Mr Thomas Masuku, ANC members jailed 10 years ago for the murder of a policeman. Mr Mike Matsobane and Mr John Nkosi, members of the Pan-Africanist Congress, were two others released.

Right-wing white political prisoners Mr Jacob Viljoen and Mr Hendrik Jacobz were also set free. They were members of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging who were convicted in 1983 of terrorism for stockpiling arms and allegedly plotting to kill black leaders.

They received special remission of sentence after being sentenced to 15 years in jail.

At a press conference after his release Mr Mbeki made it clear that he still remained a communist and a member of the ANC and would still fight for the ideals he had always held.

The press was given special permission to quote Mr Mbeki at yesterday's press conference, because he is a listed person and may not normally be quoted.

In Washington the release was welcomed by both Democrats and Republicans, with most spokesmen hoping that other leaders such as Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu would also be released soon.

The British Foreign Office "wholeheartedly welcomed" Pretoria's decision in an unusually warm response. The official spokesman said the decision was "entirely right".

Britain is also keen that Mandela should be released soon.

In Lusaka, the ANC's headquarters-in-exile hailed Mr Mbeki's release as a victory, but added: "His release means a changed prison address from the confines of Robben Island to the prison house of South Africa."

The only dissenting reaction came from the Conservative Party, who said that Mr Mbeki should have stayed in jail.



Mr Govan Mbeki ... told a news conference in Port Elizabeth yesterday that he viewed his release with mixed feelings. He said he was happy "in a way" to be back but was concerned about those he had left behind.

● See Page 11.

The mix of released political prisoners from the left and right was interpreted last night as an attempt by the Government to balance the euphoria that would greet the release of ANC and PAC members, against a white backlash from the right.

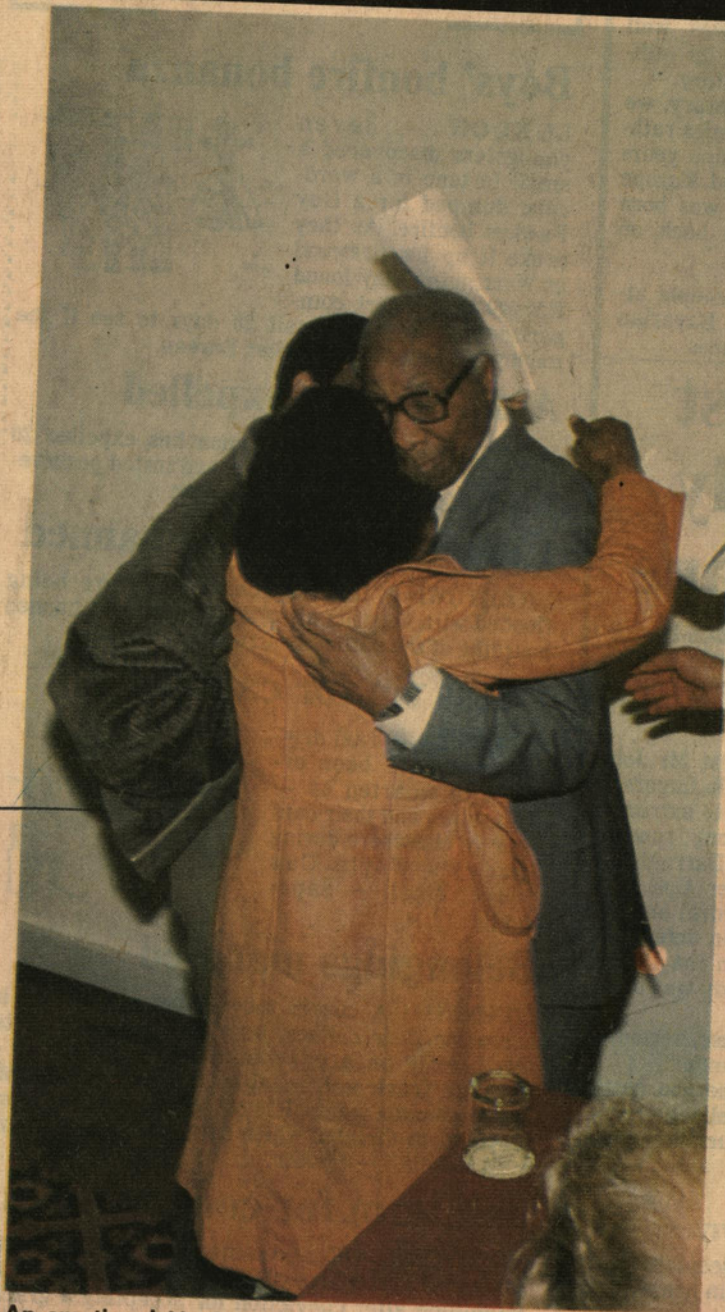
Mr Mbeki was one of eight ANC members, including Mandela, jailed for life in the Rivonia treason trial in 1964. His release could be a prelude to the eventual release of Mandela — a move which would have a major effect on the political situation in South Africa.

Mr Mbeki was flown from jail by the Government yesterday to face an international press conference in Port Elizabeth.

His wife, Mrs Epainette Mbeki (71), runs a shop in Idutywa, Transkei. She has not seen her husband for six years.

Three months' amnesty is also to be granted to prisoners in jail on December 1 — except those convicted of violence, rape and certain security offences.

Embrace spans 23-year absence



An emotional Mr Govan Mbeki embraces his former secretary Mrs Nondwe Makhla after his release from 23 years in prison.

6/11/87

Mbeki's captor is 'dismayed'

By RIKI van GRAAN

BRIG WILLEM "RIVONIA" van Wyk, the policeman who led the raid on the African National Congress high command at Rivonia when Govan Mbeki was arrested in July 1963, expressed his dismay about Mbeki's release yesterday.

Brig Van Wyk, who retired from the police three years ago, yesterday recalled in detail the events which led to the arrest of Mbeki and his six colleagues at 3 pm on July 11 that year.

He remembers Mbeki as a tall and strongly built man who was dressed in a brown overall and a black cap when he was arrested. For some time Mbeki lived at the Rivonia house occupied by Johannesburg artist Arthur Goldreich and his wife. All members of the ANC high command lived there. The premises had 13 outbuildings in an L-shape.

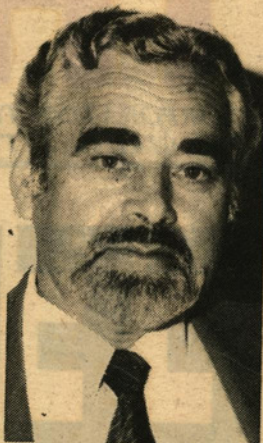
At that time Mbeki was regarded the leader of the ANC in the Eastern Cape. He was also in charge of the monthly newsletter New Age.

Mbeki was also involved in the first attacks soon after Umkhonto we Sizwe was formed (on December 16, 1961 the ANC made public their decision to change policy from non-violence to violence.)

Prior to the Rivonia case Mbeki served three years for bombings in the Eastern Province area, Brig Van Wyk recalled.

As a lieutenant at the old Marshall Square, Brig Van Wyk led the Rivonia raid.

"We drove to the premises in a drycleaner's van borrowed in the city. There was no partition



Brig WILLEM "RIVONIA" van WYK, the man who led the Rivonia raid during which Govan Mbeki and ANC leaders were arrested.

between the driver's seat and the back.

"I realised that if someone looked through the window in the front they would see the 13 policemen packed in the back of the vehicle. A police dog accompanied us.

"An hour before the raid we telephoned and somebody answered the telephone. We left Marshall Square and called at Rivonia police station where we got police blankets to hang a partition between the driver and the men.

"As we arrived at the gate a Black security man told us the boss was not home.

"We eventually got

through and called at the house where we said we were from the drycleaners and lost our way to Sleepy Hollow.

"But in the short time we were in the house, asking the people there whether they had washing for us to do, we made our observations.

"Quickly, before any of the occupants of the house could make a move, all the men got out the back of the van and, within minutes the ANC high command, with the exception of Nelson Mandela, had been arrested."

Police took possession of radio transmitters as well as maps with targets indicated.

Most of the targets were post offices and police stations, the brigadier said.

Police also took possession of Nelson Mandela's diary and passport. He was overseas at the time, travelling on a false passport in the name of David Motsamai. Mandela was arrested later when he returned to the country.

After the raid the 11 men went on a 11 month trial at the Pretoria Palace of Justice.

The accused were sentenced exactly 11 months after their arrest on June 11, 1964.

The brigadier said last night although Mbeki is now an old man of 77, he can still be a danger to peace in our country.

CITIZEN - 6 NOV. 1987

'Continuous process'

ANNOUNCING the release of the prisoners yesterday, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee said the State President's announcement in the House of Assembly on August 13, 1987, that the release policy which applied to prisoners in general would in future apply to security prisoners as well, had resulted in the releases.

"In this regard the State President requested me to consider seriously the case of prisoner Govan Mbeki and I thus requested the various advisory bodies who deal with the consideration and recommendation of the release of prisoners, including the advisory release board under chairmanship of Judge Kumleben, to advise on the possible release of

prisoner Mbeki and a number of identified prisoners.

"Emanating from the advice now rendered by the Advisory Release Board, the government has decided to release the following prisoners who had served more than 20 years of their sentences: G Mbeki, J Nkosi.

"Furthermore it has been decided that in terms of the release policy security prisoners M Matsobane, W S Tshikila and V T Masuku received remission of sentence to such an extent and that they now can be released.

"These release actions have been finalised today (Thursday). The release policy as announced will be applied in the usual manner as a continuous process.

"It is also announced that in terms of Section 69 (1) of the Prisons Act, 1959 (No 8 of 1959) as amended the State President has granted special remission of sentence to Prisoners J D Viljoen and H G Jacobsz and that they can be released.

Likewise in terms of Section 69 (1) of the Pris-

ons Act (Act 8 of 1959), as amended, the State President, in the spirit of goodwill which is fostered by the coming festive season, approved that 3 (three) months amnesty be granted to all sentenced prisoners who are or will be in South African prisons on 1 December 1987 excluding certain categories such as:

- Crimes of violence (under certain conditions).
- Rape (under certain conditions).
- Robbery (under certain conditions).
- Security prisoners.
- Prisoners sentenced in terms of unrest related transgressions.
- Prisoners sentenced for refusing to testify.
- Stock theft etc.

"The complete list, due to its length is not published, and interested parties can obtain more information from the liaison office of the South African Prisons Service.

"It is expected that a considerable number of prisoners of all population groups will benefit from this over a period of time," he said, — Sapa.

CITIZEN - 6 NOV. 1987
G21

Mbeki's welcome

FROM PAGE 1

had requested the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee to consider his case.

Mr Mbeki was one of the Rivonia trialists, including Mandela, who were arrested in 1963 and tried in 1963-64. He was one of eight sentenced to life imprisonment for sabotage.

He was released along with Mr John Nkosi who had also served more than 20 years, and three security prisoners, Mr Michael Matsobane, Mr Walter Tshikila and Mr Valepe Masuku.

The release of Mr Mbeki has been tipped since August when Mr Botha, in the reply to the debate on his budget, announced that he had asked Mr Coetsee to investigate the possibility of releasing the ageing ANC leader.

Mr Mbeki who, unlike Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Ahmed Kathrada and Raymond Mlaba, were moved to Pollsmoor prison in 1982, remained on Robben Island.

Mr Mbeki is the son of a Transkei chief, holds an honours degree in economics, and was at one time a storekeeper at Idutywa in Transkei.

Other jobs he held included one as a reporter and later editor of New Age, and as an author of a book on the Transkei.

He became a member of the SACP in 1961, more than 10 years after the party was banned in South Africa, and was awarded an honorary doctorate in social science by Amsterdam University in 1978, for his book, "South Africa: The Peasant Revolt," which he wrote on toilet paper during an earlier spell of imprisonment.

His son, Thabo Mbeki, is the ANC's director of information and publicity in Lusaka.

It was Thabo Mbeki who led the ANC delegation at the Dakar talks with a group of Coloured and White South Africans, mainly Afrikaners, earlier this year.

Mr Casper Venter, an official of the Bureau for Information, said Mr Mbeki "will be free to do whatever he wants to do." But Mr Venter said Mr Mbeki was considered a communist who, after a news conference last night, could not be quoted legally in South Africa.

Mr Mbeki was one of several jailed Black leaders whose release was requested in the anti-apartheid legislation enacted by the US Congress in October 1986.

Mr Mbeki's wife, Epainette, runs a small shop in Idutywa. She had not seen her husband for six years.

Mrs Albertina Sisulu, whose husband Walter is one of the Rivonia defendants still in jail, said of Mr Mbeki's release: "He is welcomed home, but our demands for the release of all political

prisoners remains."

Mr John Nkosi, who was released along with Mr Mbeki after serving more than 20 years, was a member of the ANC who was sentenced to life imprisonment in July 1963. He was found guilty of sabotage.

Mr Michael Matsobane, one of the security prisoners released, was sentenced 15 years' in June 1979. He was found guilty of recruiting persons for military training for the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC).

Another of the security prisoners released, Mr Walter Tshikila, was sentenced to 21 years imprisonment by the Grahamstown Supreme Court in March 1977.

He was charged with PAC activities and providing premises for the PAC, as well as charges relating to the recruitment of persons for military training by the PAC.

The other security prisoner released, Mr Velapi Masuku, was sentenced to a total of 26 years imprisonment by the Pretoria Supreme Court in January 1979 on three counts of terrorism.

STAR #6/11/87 STAR AFF

Disinvestment wrong — Crocker

US firms urged to turn the tide

By Alan Dunn, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's top official on Africa has urged Congress to help turn the tide of American businesses disinvesting from South Africa.

"A clear signal of congressional interest in this would send a powerful message across America," the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, told a House of Representatives hearing on Capitol Hill yesterday.

"Company after company is being intimidated by all forms of local and other action into a belief that if you're in South Africa it means you have blood on your hands or you're some kind of racist," he added. "It's nonsense. But until we have that kind of consensus emerging in our political system, our view is that our companies should be encouraged to stay."

The US administration was doing what it could to this end — "and we hope that others will join us".

Dr Crocker said he would like to see the State Department working with Congress to produce measures encouraging American firms to stay.

In a clash with Congressman Stephen Solarz of New York, a leading sanctions advocate, Dr Crocker said if major black South African organisations and leaders pressing for total sanctions and disinvestment "wanted to shut down American investment in South Africa, they could do it tomorrow by stopping the workforce at American firms."

"They haven't done so. Why is that?"

Calls for new sanctions

Encouragement of US businesses was another way of ensuring that Americans contributed to the economic improvement of South African blacks.

In another development, the House of Representatives panel on Africa would consider specific proposals on new economic sanctions against South Africa early next year, its chairman, Mr Howard Wolpe, said.

He said a new package of measures should "embrace the thrust" of proposals presented yesterday by the US trade union giant, the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organisations (AFL-CIO) which include closure of all SA consulates in the US, and restrictions on South Africans' entry to the US until SA is opened to all Americans, including AFL-CIO representatives presently excluded.

ANC, PAC MEN FREE

SOWETAN 6/11/87

RIVONIA treason trialist and veteran African National Congress leader Govan Mbeki and other political prisoners were released from jail yesterday.

In the other dramatic development one of the country's longest serving political prisoners, John Nkosi, who was convicted for Pan Africanist Congress activities, was also released.

Nkosi and Jeff Mosemola, who was not released, were the first political prisoners to be sentenced to life in the country — in June, 1963.

Significantly, three other political prisoners were released after Mr Kobie Coetsee, Minister of Justice, said they had served their "sentences to such an extent that they can now be released".

Govan Mbeki among those out of prison

The three are Mike Matsobane and Walter Tshikila, both sentenced for activities of the PAC, and Tom Masuku, serving a jail term for ANC activities.

The Government has also granted special remission of sentence to prisoners J D Viljoen and H G Jacobz, according to the statement.

Mr Coetsee's announcement

follows that by the State President on August 13 that the release policy applicable to prisoners in general would in future apply to security prisoners as well.

The State President has also approved a three-month amnesty for all sentenced prisoners who would be in prison on December 1 this year, but excluding those sentenced for crimes of violence, rape, robbery, security, unrest, stock theft or prisoners sentenced for refusing to testify.

"It is expected that a considerable number of prisoners of all population groups will benefit from this over a period of time," Mr Coetsee added.

Mbeki was jailed for life in 1964 for plotting to overthrow the Government, along with ANC president Nelson Mandela, and has served his sentence on Robben Island.

SOWETAN Reporter
and SAPA

FREED MBEKI HAS WARM WELCOME

THE CITIZEN

6 NOV. 1987

PORT ELIZABETH.

— There were emotional scenes at a beachfront hotel when 77-year-old Mr Govan Mbeki, former chairman of the ANC, was freed after serving 23 years of a life sentence passed on him at the Rivonia trial.

He was hugged by his former secretary in the ANC and New Age newspaper official, Miss Nondwe Mankahla and Mr Jimmy Maityu, a journalist and ANC associate at the time.

"You are still hefty, man" Mr Maityu said while Miss Mankahla clung to the elderly ANC leader.

Mr Mbeki nodded and smiled as masses of cam-

era flashes and TV lights followed the threesome to a small rostrum prepared for a brief Press conference.

Mr Mbeki looked healthy. His hair is white.

He announced through the barrage of questions that he was to remain and settle in Port Elizabeth as soon as a house could be obtained in New Brighton.

Before the Press conference a Bureau for Information spokesman warned journalists that although the Press conference was being allowed, quoting Mr Mbeki afterwards would fall under the restrictions applying to a listed Communist.

By Sapa and
TONY STIRLING

Mr Mbeki however said that as far as he was concerned he had been released unconditionally and he was not aware of any restrictions placed on quoting him in the future.

He was also adamant that he was still a member of the ANC and the SACP.

"The ideas for which I went to jail and for which the ANC stands, I still embrace," he said.

"I am still a Communist Party member and I still embrace Marxist views," he said.

One of his main concerns was the continued imprisonment of his friend and leader, Nelson Mandela, but he believed

he would be released soon.

"I am confident my release has brought Mr Mandela's (release) closer," he said.

He also believed that the ANC had to be unbanned if solutions were to be found in South Africa.

"I would expect that negotiations with the ANC is desirable as no solution in this country can be arrived at by keeping it out."

Mr Mbeki (77), who was also a member of the high command of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Siswe, was released yesterday in terms of a government decision, after the State President, Mr P W Botha,

By TONY STIRLING

A STATEMENT released by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee in Pretoria yesterday also announced the release of Mr Jacob Daniel Viljoen (44) and Hendrik Gerhardus Jacobz, two

Two AWB men are released

members of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging who were sentenced in 1983.

Mr Viljoen and Mr Jacobz were given 15-year imprisonment terms after being found guilty in the Pretoria Supreme Court of terrorism.

They were planning to bring about political and

social change in South Africa and to destroy the chambers of the President's Council in Cape Town.

They were also found guilty of plotting to eliminate Archbishop Desmond Tutu, the Anglican prelate of Cape Town, and Dr Alan Boesak, the Coloured church leader and patron of the United Democratic Front, on which Archbishop Tutu serves.

TO PAGE 2

Indaba 'delusion'

SIR — Having been challenged in The Forum on September 28 to make a meaningful contribution to the Indaba debate by taking issue with specific criticisms raised, Mr D C McGregor's response in The Forum on October 14 is disappointing but not unexpected.

Evading the issues, ignoring the facts and denying the reality has become the preferred *modus operandi* of the Indaba promoters. One wonders who they think they are fooling with their contrived tales of 'inevitable winds of change' and 'only alternative' and 'only hope' clichés.

The colonial pioneers of Natal did not allow themselves to be daunted and intimidated by the so-called sheer weight of numbers. They did not lose their will to rule themselves as the Indaba proponents have done.

On the contrary, they

found that security could be achieved in their relations with the blacks only by retaining their homogeneity and their self-determination — not by compromising it.

These are the lessons that should be learned from our history and they constitute the premise of the case against the Indaba. Thus, to describe the Indaba proposals as a 'compromise' can be regarded only as an act of delusion or disinformation.

For how long do the Indaba pipe-dreamers think Inkatha would tolerate their compromise? The very concept is alien to the way of Africa. Are the likes of Mr D C McGregor aware that Inkatha president Buthelezi is on record as saying that he regards power-sharing simply as an 'interim measure' — a compromise — leading to majority rule?

Natalians should not allow themselves to be duped

by the contrived clamour for so-called power-sharing which is being generated by the Indaba and its foreign-based Saatchi and Saatchi publicity connections. Instead attention should be focused on the growing rejection of power-sharing world-wide and the demand for political separatism.

Whilst the economic interdependence of Natal and KwaZulu is not disputed, the key to this region's security lies in preserving and promoting the separate political freedoms of the different population groups, each within its own power base, and not in integrating and submerging them as will inevitably occur under the Indaba proposals.

Durban

D L DU BOIS

THE CITIZEN COMMENT

6 Nov. 1987

The JEA

THE Joint Executive Committee for KwaZulu-Natal is not a form of power sharing, since the JEA has no legislative authority.

Its powers are limited to the co-ordination of the functions of the two administrations — it may administer laws on behalf of both of them, but it has no power to make regulations or enact subordinate legislation.

However, the JEA can recommend changes in administrative laws to the Natal Administrator and the Chief Minister of KwaZulu.

Co-ordinated functions may include roads, road traffic, hospitals, libraries, licensing, planning and civil defence.

The JEA can set up standing committees to supervise specific co-ordinated functions and advisory committees to recommend on action to be taken.

Joint functions are to be carried out by the staff of the separate administrations, financed through a JEA fund drawn from the KwaZulu Government and Natal provincial administration budgets.

The JEA quite clearly is what Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, describes as a "step towards real power sharing between Black and White in South Africa."

It does not provide for a joint legislature, and it certainly does not provide for Black political rights in a new dispensation.

But it would be wrong to under-estimate its significance. For here we have a Black self-governing homeland forming a Joint Executive Authority with a provincial administration which has a multiracial executive that includes Blacks.

Together they are to co-ordinate the administrations of KwaZulu and Natal.

That is a significant development in regional affairs which could lead in time to other developments.

With Blacks running their own local authorities, serving on regional councils, taking part in a JEA and being represented on some provincial executives, the pattern of local and regional authorities and devolution of power is becoming clear, but the issue of Black participation on the national level has still to be negotiated.

A second significant aspect is that the State President, Mr P W Botha, and the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, both believe in the concept of the JEA and both believe it will work.

Mr Botha emphasised that he believed the

JEA was "an experiment that can succeed." It illustrated the importance the South African Government attached to the process of regional government. "An increasing need for similar ventures exists in the Transvaal and the Free State," he said.

Chief Buthelezi, in unusual praise (for him) of Mr Botha, said: "This region of South Africa has presented you with an initiative that you have endorsed, to your great credit."

"You have turned your face towards statesmanship, and it is under your guiding hand that there are now some prospects of a peaceful solution of South Africa's problems."

Although Chief Buthelezi said at a Press conference later that he could see no reason for a meeting with President Botha at present, from the tenor of his remarks he does not appear as distant as he was in his relationship with the State President.

The significance of the JEA can also be judged from the strong reaction of the Conservative Party, which claims that the JEA is nothing other than "a dismantling of the Whites' rights to self-determination."

It was another step in a process which would inevitably result in multiracial legislative authorities for the provinces, with accompanying Black majority government at regional level, due to the numbers of Blacks, said Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, the CP's Deputy Leader.

JEAs are clearly going to be used by the Right to scare Whites to death, but they are, to our mind, a very important move on the road to an equitable sharing of power. And that, in the final analysis, is what reform is all about.

Consensus is key to JEA decisions

By BRIAN STUART

CAPE TOWN. — The new Natal-KwaZulu Joint Executive Authority (JEA) will function by consensus, and not by majority decision.

It is designed to co-ordinate administration in the region, and has no legislative powers.

This is clear from the legislation in terms of which the JEA was created — similar legislation having been approved by both the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and the Parliament of South Africa.

With Zululand comprising eight major areas within Natal's

provincial boundaries, the idea is to achieve better and more cost-effective administration on subjects involving both administrations.

The administrative matters which will fall within its jurisdiction have yet to be decided, and these will have to be approved by the State President and proclaimed in the Government Gazette.

Services such as town and regional planning, civil defence, conservation, road and traffic, medical and ambulance services, licencing and libraries are likely to be

its concerns.

On these issues the JEA, comprising five members of the KwaZulu Cabinet and five members of the Natal Executive Committee will seek consensus.

There is no question of majority rule by way of a member "crossing the floor" to the other side. Consensus is required from both the Natal and KwaZulu representatives.

Where the consensus is not reached, the matter goes for decision to Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Natal Administrator Mr

Radclyffe Cadman.

However, where changes in laws are needed in either or both of the two territories in order to achieve better administration, the JEA may make recommendations to these two heads.

Chief Buthelezi could then seek approval from his Legislative Assembly, while Mr Cadman would approach Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

It is clear that the JEA will only function on matters specifically

delegated to it by way of proclamation in the Government Gazette.

In carrying out its executive functions, the JEA may set up standing committees within its own ranks or may appoint advisory committees of experts to advise it.

Supporting the JEA will be a permanent secretariat of six officials, comprising an executive officer and five others. It will not create a new bureaucracy.

It will be financed from a separate fund to which both administrations will contribute.

This pattern need not necessarily be slavishly followed in the Transvaal and Free State, where similar bodies may be set up in future.

Any JEA in the Transvaal would have to be the result of negotiated agreement by the Transvaal Provincial Administration separately with each of the self-governing states in the province — Lebowa, Gazankulu, KwaNdebele and KaNgwane.

Each proposal would have to be accepted by the government of South Africa and the self-governing state con-

cerned.

In the Free State, QwaQwa could be linked in a JEA with the administration of the Eastern Free State (Harrismith area), while there is also a portion of KaNgwane between Bloemfontein and Thabamochu.

In this way, each of the six self-governing states and the provincial administration in the regions concerned could be linked by administrative JEA bodies, which could be similar in their functions but not necessarily in their membership.

Cosatu gives background to violence in Maritzburg's townships

WARLORDS BEHIND KILLINGS IN NATAL

WARLORDS with their private armies were largely responsible for the continuing violence in the townships that surround Maritzburg.

This was disclosed at a Press conference called by the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) and the United

Democratic Front (UDF).

Cosatu is the largest trade union federation in South Africa and the UDF is the largest overt political body.

Mr Jay Naidoo, the secretary general of Cosatu, said there was a long history attached to the violence.

Mr Naidoo said: "The

violence began as long ago as January 1985 when progressive organisations had embarked upon campaigns to extend their structures and protest against the actions of the state."

He pointed out that conservative organisations like Inkatha that had their political legitimacy challenged as a result of these campaigns led to the invitation of violence.

Reacting to the accusations levelled against Inkatha, Dr Dhlomo said that it did not help for organisations to level accusations and counter-accusations against each other.

"Instead of Press conferences called behind Inkatha's back to make these accusations I would be more interested in seeing the UDF coming to meet with us and discuss the problems together to solve them," he said.

'Buthelezi bashing'

Mercury 8/11/87
SIR — Come on all you 'concerned Anglicans', etc — if you must criticise leaders how about a bit of 'Buthelezi bashing': where was he at the time of the Natal floods and after, visit-

ing his people, touring KwaZulu/Natal?

Oh, no — he was flitting around Europe, speaking in Bonn.

If your Christianity leads

~~you~~ to take pleasure in a smear campaign against your Archbishop perhaps you'd better change your faith.

ANGLICAN TUTU
SUPPORTER

Buthelezi's 'image of non-violence hurt'

by CARMEL RICKARD

AN allegedly defamatory article published in *Frontline* magazine had hurt Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi "in his most priceless asset", counsel for the Kwa-Zulu Chief Minister said in Supreme Court in Durban yesterday.

Summing up the case at the end of the two-day hearing, Mr David Gordon SC, for Dr Buthelezi, said his "public image as a man of non-violence" had been damaged and that the damages of R20 000 claimed were "not out of proportion to the grievous injury" he had sustained.

Mr Edwin Cameron, counsel for *Frontline* and its editor Mr Denis Beckett, asked for the claim to be dismissed, saying that in Dr Buthelezi's speeches he repeatedly relied on the menace of violence to warn off his opponents. His commitment to non-violence was, by his own admission, a question of strategy which could change and it was also clear that "persons within his inner circle of acquaintances had been involved in thuggish acts".

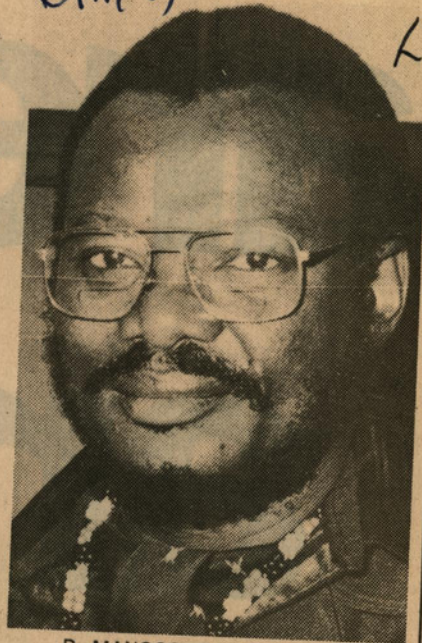
Earlier in yesterday's hearing, two journalists gave evidence. New editor of the *Star* Mr Peter Mann — a former reporter for the *Sunday Tribune* — told the court about an incident in 1979 when he was roughed up and his clothes torn at Ulundi after he arrived for an appointment with Dr Buthelezi.

He said a large crowd jostled him and waved placards objecting to a story he had written about a local farmer who named his dog after Dr Buthelezi. He said Dr Buthelezi must have been aware of what was happening as the incident took place outside his office, but he did not intervene.

At the end of the interview, Dr Buthelezi left him with a group of armed men, saying they were angry with him and that he "owed them an apology" for his article.

Senior *Business Day* reporter Mr Roger Smith recounted several incidents — supported by photographs — which he had witnessed in Durban townships during 1985. During one such incident he said he had watched a group of men, apparently under the leadership of senior Inkatha members, chase and assault mourners leaving the cemetery after a funeral.

Judgment by Mr Justice Howard has been reserved and no date has been set for his judgment to be handed down.



Dr MANGOSUTHU BUTHELEZI

The release of Govan Mbeki gave hope that the Government could show compassion and may be a signal for the opening of doors to other prison cells, the Archbishop of Cape Town, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said.

"Some people might have considered Mbeki to be a criminal but in the eyes of the black community he is a man who has paid a very high price for something they would all like to see — their freedom.

"For black people he is a hero and we are very proud of him — champagne corks will be popping tonight."

Author Dr Alan Paton (84) said from his Durban home last night: "I am very glad and I hope this is the beginning of more releases, including that of Nelson Mandela."

He is a hero, not a criminal, says Tutu

Dr Paton remembers Mbeki as "a very militant ANC man".

"And when he and Mandela and others decided that peaceful non-violent policies were no good any more, they decided to use violence."

Mrs Albertina Sisulu, president of the United Democratic Front, said: "We are happy and welcome him home and we hope that he will still be with us in our struggle in the destruction of apartheid."

The UDF's demand, however, was for the release of all political prisoners.

6/11/87.
The National Democratic Movement said: "We sincerely hope that this is a forerunner of the release of more political leaders in prison or in detention."

The acting leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Ray Swart, last night welcomed the release.

He called upon the Government to give urgent attention now to the release of Mandela and others in a similar position.

Mr Dave Dalling MP for Sandton, said the PFP hoped this meant the release of other

important political prisoners.

The Conservative Party denounced Mr Mbeki's release, saying the Government had turned its back on its conditions for the release of security prisoners.

The Five Freedoms Forum welcomed the release, but added: "It would be good to believe that this was not only a token measure."

A US embassy spokesman said: "We are especially pleased that their release was apparently unconditional."

A spokesman for the British embassy in Pretoria said his government was "holding on" to its comment on the release of Mbeki, until clarity had been obtained on possible conditions attached to his freedom. — Sapa and Staff Reporters.

The Star

What Mbeki can mean to SA

IF MBEKI is free, can Mandela be far behind? The release of seven people convicted of politically inspired crimes — belated though it undoubtedly was in the case of Mr Mbeki — required courage.

Although two AWB men were among those released, a right-wing backlash can be confidently predicted. Nevertheless, the statesmanlike gesture could ease tension in the country and contribute to reconciliation. If it presages the release of others, above all Mr Nelson Mandela, it could pave the way for the kind of black-white negotiations that are the only alternative to continuing unrest.

Having once argued itself into a corner over the release of political prisoners, the Government has found the nerve to act anyway. For this it deserves commendation. It is noteworthy that Mr Mbeki seems to have been released unconditionally. Gone is the previous requirement that such prisoners have first to renounce violence — an almost impossible precondition when each side blames the other for initiating violence.

Predictably, Mr Mbeki came out fighting. He announced at a press conference that he was still a communist, and still supported the ANC. Nobody

would have expected anything else and the Government, one imagines, was not in the least surprised. How sensible, then, to let him have his say in public.

Here we must point to a cloud on the horizon. Mr Mbeki is one of those strange creations of Nationalism, a "listed" person. This means that he cannot normally be quoted. Government made an exception for the press conference. To persist with the "listing" would be shortsighted. We hold no brief for communism, but trying to gag Mr Mbeki will be both silly and ineffective. His voice will be heard anyway — and all the more powerfully for being clandestine.

More than that, if South Africa is to resolve its conflicts, then the Government will have to talk to people to whom it is implacably opposed. That is the nature of negotiation. It is why the ANC will, sooner or later, have to be consulted. Part of the debate is going to be about the relative merits of Marxism and capitalist free enterprise. Despite the fact that free enterprise has been placed in a bad light by white selfishness, we are convinced that open discussion will confirm its superiority. Trying to duck the debate will not make it go away.

THE STAR 'Intake of Basothos 6/11/87 doubled' *J*

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — An increase in the recruitment of Basotho mineworkers in South Africa during the miners' strike this year is reflected in the latest figures issued by Teba, the recruiting agency.

The figures show that 13 960 miners were sent from Lesotho to the South African mines in September this year compared to 6 932 recruited in the same month last year.

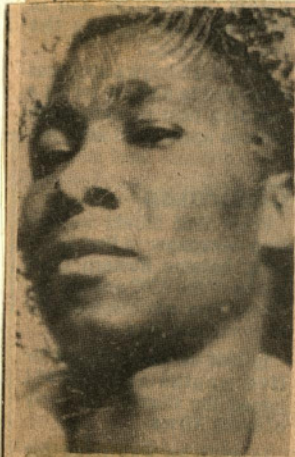
Large numbers of unemployed Basotho sought work on the mines during the strike despite efforts by agents sent to Lesotho by the National Union of Mineworkers to persuade Basotho not to seek recruitment.

The latest Teba figures also show an 18 percent increase in the remittance of mineworkers' deferred pay to Lesotho. In the first nine months of this year the remittances totalled R199 984 385 against R169 350 136 in the same period last year.

Released Mbeki is still a communist

PORT ELIZABETH—The 77-year-old former chairman of the African National Congress, Govan Mbeki, was released yesterday after 23 years on Robben Island and promptly reaffirmed his commitment to the ANC and the South African Communist Party.

Mercury Correspondent



Govan Mbeki, pictured in 1959.



Mbeki yesterday ... freed after 23 years in jail.

Jailed for life in 1964 after being convicted for sabotage at the Rivonia trial, Mr Mbeki would not, however, either profess support for violence or state that he was opposed to it.

But the seeds of conflict already appear to exist as Mr Mbeki stated

last night that he believed he had been released without condition while he is, in fact, listed and may not be

quoted without permission.

Released from Robben Island yesterday morning, he spent an hour with ANC leader Nelson Mandela after a medical examina-

tion at Pollsmoor Prison.

He would not say what had been discussed but expressed confidence that the other Rivonia trialists would be released.

Mr Mbeki's release, along with one other ANC member, three members of the Pan Africanist Congress and two members of the AWB, follows

an earlier statement this year by President Botha that the renunciation of violence had been dropped as a precondition for the release of political prisoners.

On his release, Mr Mbeki was flown to Port Elizabeth and booked in at the Holiday Inn where he gave a Press conference arranged by the Bureau for Information.

Permission was given for Mr Mbeki to be quoted.

Stating that he was in good health and was not 'half blind', Mr Mbeki said he had 'mixed feelings' about being free.

'I am happy in a way that I am back, but I am also concerned about my comrades.'

However, he added, he was confident that they would also soon be free.

Mbeki said he was a member of the ANC and said that he still embraced the ideals of that organisation.

And, he added, he was still a member of the South African Communist Party and supported the marxist viewpoint.

Violence

Equivocating on the question of whether he supported violence, Mr Mbeki said that violence was a result of one force against another force.

'I wouldn't give you a direct answer. It is something which is determined by circumstances.'

Dismissing the Government's proposed National Council, Mr Mbeki said that negotiations had to involve the ANC and that there could be no solution without the ANC.

Sapa reports that two former Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) members who were sentenced to 15 years in prison just over four years ago were among those set free.

Hendrik Jacobsz and Jacob Viljoen were convicted of terrorism and sentenced to 15 years in jail in June 1983.

The Court found that Jacobsz and Viljoen had plotted to assassinate President Botha and Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu;

Had planned to spread syphilis germs at Sun City and spread nails on the road to the resort to encourage church-going; and

Had hoarded weapons and explosives.

The two resigned from the AWB shortly before being charged.

The Court heard that Jacobsz had previous convictions for culpable homicide, illegal possession of a firearm, possession of dagga and driving under the influence of alcohol.

Between them the two had stashed away 60 kg of dynamite.

'I would be failing in my duty to the Court, to my position and to society if I did not impose a severe sentence,' Mr Justice van Reenen said when passing the 15-year sentence. He refused the men leave to appeal.

Explanation sought after prisoners freed

THE Natal Mercury 6 Nov. 1987

Mercury Reporter
A DISCREPANCY
between the release of Govan Mbeki after 23 years in jail and the freeing of two Right-wingers who had served four years of a 15-year sentence had to be explained, the acting leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Ray Swart, said yesterday.

He said: 'One certainly welcomes the release

of Govan Mbeki.

'This had been hinted at by the State President some time ago and one hopes that similar considerations will now be given to the release of other political prisoners in similar circumstances, particularly Mr Nelson Mandela.

'However, I must say there is a stark difference between political prisoners who have been in jail for very lengthy periods and those who are now released after slightly more than four years of a 15-year sentence.'

Conservative Party leader Andries Treurnicht said he had 'serious misgivings' about the release as it set a 'dangerous precedent'.

He did not know enough about the circumstances surrounding the sentencing of AWB members Viljoen and Jacobsz to comment on their special remission of sentence and release from prison yesterday.

Speaking on the ANC leader's release, he said: 'My difficulty is that if Mbeki is released, then Mandela is

also knocking at the door.

'Previously the Government put some very strong conditions on the release of these prisoners — the renunciation of violence — but as far as I know Mbeki has not renounced violence or communism.'

The Archbishop of Cape Town, the Rt Rev Desmond Tutu, said the release of

Mbeki gave hope that the Government could show compassion and may be a signal for opening of doors to other prison cells.

'Some people might have considered Mr Mbeki to be a criminal but in the eyes of the black community he is a man who has paid a very high price for something they would all like to see — their

freedom.

'For black people he is a hero and we are very proud of him — champagne corks will be popping.'

Dr Chester Crocker, the US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, called the release 'very clearly a positive development'.

'I would hope it would lead to other things.'

THE NATAL MERCURY 6 NOV. 1987

Speculation that Sisulu and Mandela will follow

Political Reporter

THE release of Govan Mbeki, one of the 'big three' jailed members of the ANC's old guard, refuelled speculation yesterday that Walter Sisulu and eventually Nelson Mandela could follow.

The 77-year-old Mbeki, the oldest of the Rivonia trialists, has spent the past 23 years on 'The Island' and is regarded

as one of the toughest of the old guard leaders.

The release of the former national chairman of the ANC will only mean relative freedom, for, as a listed communist, he may only be quoted with the permission of the Minister of Justice.

This restriction will no doubt weigh heavily on the ANC leader who, before his imprisonment in 1964, widely publicized his views during a

varied career that included journalism, teaching, writing, and politics.

Although remembered for this intellectual prowess, Mbeki was also considered a man of action given his role as ANC activist, trade union organizer and member of the high command of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe.

Govan Archibald Mvunyelina Mbeki was born in Transkei in 1910.

While studying at the University of Fort Hare in 1935 he joined the African National Congress.

After graduating with a BA and a diploma in education, Mbeki taught at various schools, but was dismissed for his political activities.

From 1938 he ran a shop in Idutywa and edited the Territorial Magazine.

After getting a B Econ from the University of South Africa in 1940, Mbeki became secretary of the Transkei African Voters' Association and in 1943 was elected to the Transkei 'Bunga'.

After his Idutywa shop was destroyed in a storm, he got a teaching post in Ladysmith but was again fired after trying to organise local miners.

Chairman

From 1955 Mbeki worked for a newspaper in Port Elizabeth, became Eastern Cape leader of the ANC and the following year was elected ANC national chairman.

In 1960 he was detained for five months and in 1961 joined the Communist Party of South Africa.

In 1962 he was tried for charges under the Explosives Act, but found not guilty.

The following year he went into hiding from house arrest and joined Umkhonto we Sizwe.

In 1963 he was arrested at the Umkhonto we Sizwe headquarters in Rivonia, near Johannesburg.

After the 'Rivonia trial', Mbeki was jailed for life with Mandela, Sisulu, and three others on three counts connected with sabotage and one of contravening the Suppression of Communism Act.

ON the night of October 9 13-year-old Khatula Mkhize heard his mother, Angelica, being shot dead. "I heard a gunshot and I heard her groan."

Khatula's 10-year-old sister, Patricia, heard their mother fall to the ground and say: "I am dying." A few minutes earlier she had left their small hut to relieve herself.

Minutes later Khatula, crouching under a bed in terror, saw a man point a gun at his 16-year-old sister, Petronella, and shoot her dead.

Khatula and Patricia fled into the bush where they spent the night. "It was cold and as we were only wearing light clothes we piled dry grass on top of us and hugged each other to keep warm."

The nightmare began when a group of heavily armed men, including David Ntombela, the local chief and Inkatha chairman in Mpumala, knocked on the door of the Mkhize hut. They demanded to see Khatula's elder brothers, Mntu, 19, and Mangethe, 26, both United Democratic Front sympathisers, who were not at home that night.

Before the night was out the Inkatha group would allegedly claim a third victim — a friend of the family, Sithembiso Khumalo.

Although Ntombela was arrested by the South African Police, he was out again within a few days. The Mkhize family, fearing retribution for having been witnesses at the murders and for giving statements at the police station, fled their home.

The night of killing at the Mkhize household in

A court relives the murderous

Maswazini, one of the war-torn villages on the outskirts of Pietermaritzburg, was graphically brought to life this week in affidavits filed in the Natal Supreme Court.

Submissions by the Mkhize family are one of three groups of affidavits which link Inkatha leaders in the Pietermaritzburg area to acts of murder and an alleged reign of terror.

Lawyers acting for families of the victims launched applications for urgent interdicts against

"We were warned that one day we would be put to the test. We would be instructed to blind and stab a captive when he ordered us to..."

—AFFIDAVIT BEFORE THE NATAL COURT

three Inkatha "warlords" this week restraining them from murder, assault, intimidation and threats.

An order temporarily restraining Ntombela, his brother and six other men was granted by Mr Justice Thirion. The affidavits were not contested.

An urgent application to restrain the leader of the Inkatha branch in Harewood, Christopher St. Chizo Zuma, from committing acts of violence

was postponed until Friday to allow Zuma to oppose the allegations. The case was brought by nine applicants.

The affidavits allege that during the course of this year, and particularly from August to October, Zuma subjected the community to "a concerted campaign of terror, violence and intimidation."

"The acts include murder, assaults, pillaging of property and the burning of houses and have been committed in some cases by the respondent himself and in other cases by individuals or groups of individuals acting under his direction and in accordance with his instructions."

"It appears to the applicants that the South African Police have neither the inclination nor the will to intervene in order to protect them, or the community in which they live, from these unlawful acts."

According to the affidavits: Jaminah Mthiyane, a UDF sympathiser, was abducted by Inkatha at a bus stop in October and interrogated by armed Inkatha supporters. She was saved when the police arrived but no attempt was made to arrest the abductors.

Duduzile Ngubane said that following a threat by Zuma her young son, Rhee, was shot dead and her other son, Bheki, was shot and wounded. Godfrey Madlala, who is not an Inkatha sup-

porter, said that in early September he was stabbed and his house was attacked and set alight by Zuma and his followers.

On the same night Zuma also attacked the homes of Beauty Myaka (whose brother is a UDF supporter) and Gertrude Myaka. They have left the area in fear of their lives.

The sons of Rachel Nxumalo and Thomas Dlamini were allegedly both shot and wounded by Zuma in January 1987.

The affidavits detail a recruiting drive in the township of Harewood starting in July.

Mxolisi Hadebe, a 15-year-old and former Inkatha member, alleged that Zuma told an Inkatha meeting in August that "when we came to meetings at his home we might be instructed to attack UDF members. He warned that one day we would be put to the test. We would be instructed to blind and stab a captive when he ordered us to do so."

Hadebe described a "number of serious criminal offences" involving Zuma, including being

Don't blame me, says Inkatha head

AN angry Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi told the media it was "a lot of bull..." to imply that he, as head of Inkatha, was responsible for the Pietermaritzburg violence.

Speaking at a Press conference following the launching of the KwaZulu Natal Joint Executive Authority, the volatile Chief Minister of KwaZulu told one foreign correspondent: "You are accusing me of criminal acts of which I am not responsible."

He lashed out at local and foreign journalists, lambasting some for the manner in which they phrased their questions. At one stage he alleged that some journalists were quizzing him "on behalf of political enemies" rather than genuinely trying to find out his views.

Amid laughter, a bemused American journalist commented: "Gee, you sure are crotchety today, chief."

I can't control all members

IT WAS impossible to control all one million members of Inkatha, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

The Inkatha president said of the violence in Pietermaritzburg he would "head his head read" if he were to say he was in control of all Inkatha members.

He exploded with "Bullshit" several times when asked about Inkatha's role in the violence. He also refused to answer when asked to comment on remarks attributed to KwaZulu MP Mr Velaphi Ndlovu that he (Ndlovu) approved of Inkatha supporters killing relatives of anyone who had killed an Inkatha member. —WA

Asked about the violence in Pietermaritzburg, Dr Buthelezi said: "You know very well that the policy of the ANC is to make the country ungovernable and those working in tandem with them are committed to making the country ungovernable. What is happening is not an accident."

The Chief Minister was particularly scathing when a foreign correspondent said he was appearing in court the following day "in connection with violence".

He said: "It's a lot of rubbish. I'm not appearing in court in connection with violence tomorrow. You must do your homework if you want me to talk to you."

reign of the village 'warlords'

Affidavits before a Natal court give graphic descriptions of a concerted reign of terror, violence and intimidation in villages near Pietermaritzburg. The men accused of the violence: A trio of Inkatha leaders, dubbed 'warlords' by their opponents. PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK reports

part of a raiding party launching an attack on UDF members when they had set fire to a house and "got hold" of a young boy.

"The reason I have decided to disclose this evidence is that I do not want to participate in the violence which is part of life in Harewood."

"I was constantly afraid when I lived there that I would fall foul of Inkatha's violence, even when I was a member. I was also shocked by the violence which was directed at innocent people, whether it was aimed at coercing them to join Inkatha or to punish them for their real or imaginary sympathies with the UDF."

A third application against an Inkatha leader, Chief Zuma of Slangspruit, accusing him of launching a reign of terror in the ghettos, was postponed until January.

The first application was brought by Mandla Wilfred Mkhize and his brother, Mangethe, on behalf of the remaining members of the Mkhize family and others.

The entire family claim they know Ntombela

and the men who accompanied him that night.

"I know the first respondent (Ntombela) because he is our *induna*," said Khatula. "I also know him because he has come to our school on a number of occasions to address us on Inkatha."

"I can remember him dividing the school into Inkatha members and non-Inkatha members. When all the Inkatha members were on the one side he would tell the rest of us that unless we joined Inkatha he would come with other Inkatha boys to deal with us."

The eldest brother, 32-year-old Mandla Wilfred Mkhize, a member of the Cosatu-affiliated Food and Allied Workers' Union, said he arrived home at 9.45 pm on the night of the killing.

"One of the neighbours told me that a terrible thing had happened. Certain men had come in the night and murdered my mother and my sister, Petronella Mkhize," he said.

The killing had taken place on the Friday and members of the family who had been present had given statements that night. While visiting the police station on the Monday, Mandla said he was told that the investigation was complete.

"On the way back to my mother's house in Maswazini, I had to pass through Imbali township. At a T-junction I saw Ntombela standing by his car talking to another man. I subsequently learnt that the other respondents who had been

arrested had been released.

"The following day I asked a policeman called Duma from the Criminal Investigation Department at the Plessieslaer police station why Ntombela had been released. He told me that the whole matter had nothing to do with me and he left the charge office."

"I spoke to another detective... he told me that, in his experience, when members of Inkatha

'One of the neighbours told me a terrible thing had happened. Certain men had come in the night and murdered my mother and sister'

—AFFIDAVIT BEFORE THE NATAL COURT

committed atrocities, they were arrested but subsequently quickly released and almost never charged and prosecuted."

According to the affidavits, Ntombela and the other respondents had expressed the intention of harming Patricia and Khatula as they were witnesses to the murders.

Mandla said that Ntombela was nominal head of the community as well as being responsible for conducting and adjudicating court cases, set-

ting disputes, and general administration.

In recent years, said Mandla, Ntombela had introduced two new "customs". "If anyone wants to slaughter a cow then they must pay a R5 membership fee to Ntombela as the Inkatha chairman."

"If anyone who is not an Inkatha member has a wedding, then the wedding proceedings and festivities are frequently disrupted by persons who are known to support Ntombela."

During 1986, said Mandla, Ntombela had called on people to attack the busdrivers of the Sizanani Transport Company, whom he claimed were supporters of the UDF.

"A few people in the community voiced objections saying it would be a bad thing to stone the buses as public transport in the area was already insufficient. The meeting ended with the respondent threatening that if people were not prepared to support Inkatha then they must be prepared to pay the price."

Mandla said he and his brothers had joined organisations opposed to Inkatha but that in so doing they were merely exercising their democratic right to criticise and align themselves with the political grouping of their choice.

"It is apparent to me that my membership of a Cosatu union and my brothers' membership of a UDF affiliate, precipitated the murders of my mother and sister and explains why the respondents continue to hound me and my family."

In the Ntombela case, a full hearing with replying affidavits will be held in January.