

16/1/11

MK's Hani is back in South Africa

Soweto 1-10-90
By SY MAKARINGE

THE chief of staff of Umkhonto we Sizwe, Mr Chris Hani, who has been holed up in Transkei since the Government's refusal to renew his indemnity about five weeks ago, returned to Johannesburg at the weekend.

Hani's return followed a decision last week by the Department of Justice to renew his indemnity unconditionally until December 31.

This was after deputy leader of the African National Congress Mr Nelson Mandela had written to the Government saying he had no doubt that Hani remained "committed to the spirit and letter of the Groote Schuur and Pretoria minutes".

Mandela reiterated at a Press conference at his Soweto home yesterday that Hani would lead an ANC working group, established in terms of the Pretoria Minute to look into all matters arising from the organisation's decision to suspend the armed struggle.

Speech

In a statement, Mandela said the national executive committee of the ANC noted with "grave concern attempts through the media to portray Chris Hani as a 'maverick' individual".

He said the ANC looked forward to Hani's free and unhindered participation in the activities of the organisation.

Addressing the conference, Hani said a statement he made during a speech in Transkei - which apparently led to the withdrawal of his indemnity - was taken out of context.

"I openly said we supported negotiations and that Umkhonto we Sizwe was behind the negotiation process. I went on further to say that if they (negotiations) did not succeed, the struggle would continue, including the armed struggle, until a non-racial society was established in South Africa," he said.

Mandela said the Government had said it would not consider renewing former Umkhonto we Sizwe intelligence chief Ronnie Kasril's indemnity as long as he remained un-



CHRIS HANI

derground.

In the case of Mac Maharaj, who is presently in detention under Section 29, Mandela said the Government had made it clear it would consider his situation once he had been released.

He added that the ANC was continually giving the matter serious attention.

The Natal Mercury

1 October 1990

Most women disagree with Winnie

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Less than a quarter of black women agreed with statements made by the head of the ANC's social welfare department, Mrs Winnie Mandela, and 44% either disagreed or strongly disagreed, a new public opinion survey has found.

It found that 9% strongly agreed and

13% agreed with Mrs Mandela's statements.

Her strongest support came from those between the ages of 25 and 34 (27%), North Sotho-speakers (27%), and those in the Port Elizabeth area (31%), and the lowest levels of support were among those over the age of 50 (16%) and those in the East London area (14%), while 49% of those in the PWV area disagreed with her

statements.

However, only 44% said they were aware of her statements.

The results of the poll, which was conducted door-to-door among 800 black women, were released yesterday by Research Surveys.

It also found that 65% of the women were opposed to youths conducting street violence and 18% approved, with 74% of those between the

ages of 18 and 24 saying they did not approve as did 53% of those over the age of 50.

However, 88% said they had not been affected by the violence and 6% said they had been intimidated during stayaways, 4% said they had been assaulted, 2% said their houses had been burnt down and 1% said their houses had been vandalised.

Stability and growth on the agenda

The Mercury 01-October 1990

World talk-in on S A's future

By Ian Hobbs

GENEVA—Prospects for stability and economic growth in southern Africa will be considered today when regional and world political and business leaders meet senior representatives of the S A Government and all major political groups in South Africa.

Foreign Minister Barend du Plessis leads the Pretoria delegation while the meeting offers an opportunity for private talks on violence control between Inkatha leader Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi and ANC foreign spokesman Thabo Mbeki.

A Conservative Party group will be led by Mr Koos van der Merwe with the PAC group led by senior spokesman Mr Sipho Shabalala.

High level government and trade representatives from the six main Frontline States are attending the unprecedented two-day talk-in, which seeks a breakthrough for economic and political co-operation in southern Africa.

Around the table with the South Africans will be delegations from Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Global economic and political institutions present include the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the European Community Commission and the Commonwealth.

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Key session

Getting a rare opportunity for face-to-face meetings with the region's political leaders will be senior executives from more than 150 international business groups, many household names, around the world and inside South Africa.

Half of the 150 come from Western Europe, a quarter from Africa and the remainder from Asia and the U.S.

A key session today, chaired by the meeting's guest of honour, the Commonwealth Secretary General Mr Emeka Anyaoku, will debate 'the outlook for southern Africa in the new global context', with emphasis placed on the dramatic change in the USSR and Eastern Europe.

Mr du Plessis, on his way home from the IMF, said he expected the exchange of ideas at the meeting, sponsored by the impartial group World Economic Forum, to make a valuable contribution.

He said it was important for South Africa to participate in such significant forums, to offer and test ideas, and to gain influence.

Mr du Plessis will brief delegates on current and anticipated developments inside South Africa and on the aspirations of President de Klerk's Government.

He declined last night to make public precise details of the briefings he will give, saying the meeting was closed to the public and media.

Thabo Mbeki is expected to give the most precise information yet on the ANC's reportedly moderating stand on sanctions and nationalisation.

He said he welcomed the opportunity to exchange ideas with so many distinguished business and political leaders — but declined to discuss ANC policy matters.

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Dr Buthelezi, one of the most eagerly awaited South African leaders, will expound on his meetings with the ANC and the prospects for an end to the Inkatha-ANC bloodshed.

In a statement last night the World Economic Forum president, Mr Klaus Schwab, said the meeting of so many powerful and influential leaders held genuine prospects for exciting developments.

He said: 'By bringing together all parties which have been at conflict with each other, the Forum will afford participants a better understanding of a region that is on the precipice of a historic breakthrough with its past.'

01-10-90

Deprived children in S. Africa suffer as de Klerk, Mandela talk

By Dick Batchelor

SPECIAL TO THE SENTINEL

As I walked down a street in Johannesburg, I came upon some boys who were fighting. "What's the problem?" I asked.

The dispute was over who would direct a car into a parallel parking space. The winner would get a small tip with which to buy food.

"Where are your parents?" I asked. "I have no idea," replied one of the boys, about 11 years old. "I live here on the street." The other boy is from Tembisa, a nearby village. He thinks his mother is there but has no idea about his father.

These youngsters are among millions of children who have suffered under apartheid — children whose future is still being negotiated by President F.W. de Klerk and African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela. Apartheid has robbed the children of the basics — decent housing, health care, education and the fundamental family life so many of us take for granted. While the politicians talk of philosophy, the children need some concrete action.

With Mandela and de Klerk at the negotiating table, there is hope for change. But it will not come without heated debates, hostile action and, as the world is now witnessing, many killings. There are still elements on both sides with extreme demands. Some are fighting to protect the status quo, while others demand a complete repudiation of the country's racist policies. This puts South Africa on the very edge of radical political change or civil war. The children will be either victor or victim.

Consider the township of Soweto, which was torn apart by riots in 1976. Children there participated in a school strike because the government demanded that they not only attend a substandard school, but also be taught in Afrikaans. That language, native to the white minority, embodied the government that denied them everything and killed many of them.

Today, the vast majority of Soweto's children continue the strike, depriving themselves of a somewhat formal, albeit horribly insufficient, education. Instead, they are learning denial, poverty, racism, oppression and violence. Police reports record pervasive crime and turmoil. Political altercations cause human destruction, while a number of outspoken black leaders are murdered. This is an environment in which children need to learn but instead become hardened and calloused, mimicking the violence

they witness.

The de Klerk-Mandela political discussions should have, as a top priority, a massive educational build-up — many more schools, integrated and appropriately staffed, books, supplies and recruitment of qualified teachers. There is a tremendous opportunity for South African television to provide educational programs reaching millions of children.

Unfortunately, many black students today don't even have textbooks, thus exposing them to ridicule and humiliation when they fail to pass annual exams. Yet in reality, the failure belongs to the system.

In Khayelitsha, a squatter community near Cape Town, more than 350,000 people living primarily in small huts made of salvaged plywood, corrugated tin and cardboard find that medical care is scarce.

Even with some of the apartheid laws being lifted, a child with a severe injury, disease or medical complications will wait hours before he might be seen by a doctor. It is imperative that medicine, medical attention and compassion be made available to the hundreds of thousands of black children and babies who now whimper and cry to no avail. The South African government also needs to institute wholesale training programs for doctors and nurses. In addition, it needs to establish satellite medical facilities staffed by the current doctors, nurses and medical technicians to provide for at least the basic medical needs.

The government could easily mobilize medical teams that could travel among the townships and more isolated areas providing screening, tests, medication, and treatment to those in need. Basic health screening to identify and prevent some of the diseases would be a quantum leap of compassion. The government cannot inoculate itself against violence and protest without real change.

In sum, health care and education will demand unprecedented commitment in all areas. The attention of South Africa's 30 million blacks is focused on the incremental steps taken by the de Klerk government. An appetite for freedom, voting and *ubuntu* — or justice — has been whetted. If the response is inadequate, the negotiations could break down, and uncontrollable violence could result.

The children will be either victors or victims.

Dick Batchelor, former state legislator and child advocate, is president of Dick Batchelor Management Group, Inc. He recently visited South Africa.



Compliments of

Cliff Gosney

EVRIWARE EW 3173 PRO

De Klerk, Mandela have little time to turn South Africa around

WASHINGTON—While South African President F.W. de Klerk was inside the White House, hoping to persuade President Bush that major change is under way in his country, 150 protesters were outside, hoping to make the point that for South African blacks, very little has changed.

Both were right.

As recently as a year ago, only die-hard optimists thought there was any chance of avoiding full-scale racial war in South Africa. Today, virtually everyone believes that, with a few timely concessions and a little luck, South Africa can finally dispose of apartheid and move to some negotiated arrangement for political power sharing.

The difference in outlook is largely attributable to two men: Nelson Mandela, who spent more than a quarter of a century as the world's most celebrated political prisoner, and de Klerk, who released him early this year.

Mandela has shown both the stamina and (surprisingly) the stamina necessary to unite the foes of apartheid, with the major exception of Zulu Chief Buthelezi, with whom he has scheduled a meeting. De

But for ordinary blacks in South Africa, little has changed. They remain powerless — largely propertyless and voteless. Their schooling and health care remain abominable, and their oppression by the white-run security forces continues unabated. They alone, among South Africa's racial groups, remain without representation in the government.

In addition, serious problems remain, including the recent murder charges against Winnie Mandela, political opposition by right-wing whites and inter-tribal killings by blacks, particularly in Natal. Some of the killing is the result of longstanding animosity between Buthelezi's Ikatha and non-Zulus in the region, and some has been attributed to what has come to be called a "sinister third force" — presumably a malign conspiracy between racist elements of the security forces and their black stooges.

Still, it's hard not to believe de Klerk when he insists that the changes under way are "irreversible."

De Klerk, whose visit here is the first by a South African president since the 1946 visit of Jan Smuts, told a breakfast meeting of journalists that there is "a growing commitment by a growing number of

leading figures in all spheres to a negotiation process from which must flow peaceful solutions, a broad consensus with regard to a new constitution and full participation within that new constitution."

For the first time, he implied willingness to accept a one-man-one-vote arrangement, at least for the lower house of a bicameral legislature, though he naturally insists on political protections for the white minority.

He indicated that he has no doubt that his nation's problems can be resolved. If they are, it will be because of the extraordinary character of de Klerk and Mandela, and the extraordinary bond between them.

The unanswerable question, about which de Klerk is known to worry, is whether this odd couple has the time to work things out.

As de Klerk recently told a European visitor, he has only three years before he has to face his party (and little likelihood that he would be re-elected), and Mandela, 72 years old and ailing, may not have much longer than that to live.

De Klerk's poignant conclusion: There's no time for the temporizing and game-playing that has marked previous regimes if South Africa is to save itself.



William Raspberry

WASHINGTON POST WRITERS GROUP

Klerk, in defiance of his country's powerful right wing, has made essentially all the concessions demanded by blacks as a necessary condition to negotiations.

Mandela and other major political prisoners have been released. The ban has been lifted on the African National Congress and 32 other outlawed organizations. The official "state of emergency" remains an obstacle, but not an insurmountable one. Racial accommodation really does seem a reasonable prospect.

Compliments of
Cliff Gosney

THE NATAL MERCURY
1 OCTOBER 1990

British Press gives De Klerk foray high marks

THE positive repercussions of President de Klerk's visit to the United States last week continued to be felt here at the weekend, with several Sunday newspapers commenting favourably on the impression he made.

Writing in the Independent yesterday, John O'Sullivan said Mr de Klerk's Washington visit was, 'like Nelson Mandela's, a triumph'.

While Mr Mandela had attracted a delirious crowd of 50 000 at Yankee Stadium, Mr de Klerk had had to contend with a mere 200 protesters outside the White House.

'Small wonder the South African Embassy was pleased. Its aim was not to coax any specific concessions out of the United States, but simply to end South Africa's "isolation".'

'As things turned out, however, President Bush made a private promise to modify U S sanctions in return for further reform by Pretoria — a broad hint

London Bureau

that Europe should do the same.'

While the anti-apartheid lobby tried to claim little had changed in South Africa, he said, 'few people believe that little has changed'.

However, they also accepted that some things were worse, 'because they have also seen the black-on-black violence, which they blame mainly on the ANC, its rival Inkatha, and tribalism in general'.

'The 750 deaths in township violence seem a foretaste of what could happen in South Africa. So commentators are more open to the argument that one man, one vote must be supplemented by safeguards for minorities — and not just white minorities.'

Andrew Hogg, writing in the London Sunday Times from Johannesburg, said the sight of a black American soldier holding up the South African flag as the two leaders addressed a Press conference

after meeting in the Oval office, was 'the most graphic indication yet that South Africa's years of isolation appear to be ending'.

He noted that the European Council had committed itself in Dublin earlier this year to gradually relaxing pressure 'when there is further clear evidence that the process of change already initiated continues in the direction called for at Strasbourg (last year)'.

'But, with the Irish and Danes likely to oppose premature moves to lift any sanctions, no new initiative is expected before the December EC summit.'

Shaun Johnson, writing in the Sunday Correspondent yesterday, said the success of Mr de Klerk's visit had complicated the position of Mr Mandela.

Mr Mandela was 'showing the strains of his position' and getting sharp with questioners he disliked and 'almost rude to any who broach the subject of his controversial wife, Winnie'.

THE NATAL MERCURY

1 OCTOBER 1990

New U S envoy's impression 'positive'

Mercury Reporter

THE NEW U S Consul-General to Durban, Mr Bismarck Myrick, said yesterday that since arriving in South Africa, the impressions he had gained had been 'very positive'.

'I have been received warmly without exception,' he said at a garden party held in his honour at his new home in Durban North.

'In the three weeks I have been in this country, I have observed a high degree of optimism that South Africa is on the right path with regard to the equal and fair participation of all in society.'

Mr Myrick, who has had more than 15 years experience in African countries, said he had been working '15-hour days since I arrived'.

'So far it has been very exciting, but very busy too — I haven't even had time to go down to the beach yet,' he said.

Black elite say De Klerk is doing good job

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—An overwhelming majority of 'elite' black men — 86% — believe President de Klerk is doing a good job, but 51% said Mr Nelson Mandela was their first choice for leader of South Africa, a new public opinion survey has found.

However, a significant segment of the elite, 33%, said they would support Mr de Klerk as their first choice as leader.

Among white elite men, Mr Mandela received negligible support — only one out of the 395 men wanted him as leader — but 68% backed Mr de Klerk and 14% supported the Conservative Party leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht.

The black elite was also more confident: 62% said they were more optimistic than six months ago and 16% were less optimistic, while 43% of the white elite said they were more optimistic and 26% said they were less optimistic than six months ago.

The results of the polls, which were conducted on a door-to-door basis, were released yesterday by Research Surveys.



Nelson Mandela ... first choice

The 'elite' were defined for the purposes of the polls as 'middle to senior management' and people 'living in elite suburbs'.

Two other surveys released yesterday, among 800 white and 800 black women, revealed less confidence about the future than among the elite.

They found that only 29% of white women were more optimistic and 36% were less optimistic than they were six months ago, and 52% of black women said they were more optimistic while 19% were less optimistic.

While 79% of black women thought Mr de Klerk was doing a good job and 8% did not think so, only 56% of



FW de Klerk ... doing good job

white women thought he was doing a good job and 26% did not think so.

As their choice for leader of South Africa, 56% of black women opted for Mr Mandela and 25% for Mr de Klerk, while 56% of the white women supported Mr de Klerk, 18% Dr Treurnicht and only two backed Mr Mandela.

In all four polls, few other leaders received much support although 5% of the white elite opted for the policy director of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa), Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, and 5% of black women supported the ANC leader, Mr Oliver Tambo.

But 12% of the black elite in Durban and 7% of Zulu-speakers sup-

ported the leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

As second choice for leader, both the white elite men — at 15%, and white women, 10%, opted for Chief Buthelezi, slightly ahead of 13% of the white men and 9% of the women who supported Dr Slabbert.

Among the black elite and the black women, both Mr Mandela and Mr de Klerk remained popular, but 11% of the elite support went to the ANC's foreign affairs spokesman, Mr Thabo Mbeki, 18% of the women supported Mr Tambo and 11% the ANC's internal leader, Mr Walter Sisulu.

Among both black groups PAC leader Mr Zeph Mothopeng and the head of the ANC's military wing, Mr Chris Hani, received little support as either the first or second choice of those polled.

Most of the black elite, 60%, said they accepted Mr Mandela as the leader of the black people immediately, while 32% said they were waiting for him to prove his leadership qualities.

The overwhelming majority of both black groups supported the agreements reached in talks between the Government and the ANC.

ANC approves Hani indemnity

JOHANNESBURG: The African National Congress says the unconditional indemnity granted to Mr Chris Hani would help create a more positive atmosphere for negotiations.

The organisation made the comment in a statement at a Press conference in Soweto yesterday addressed by Mr Nelson Mandela and Mr Hani.

Mr Mandela told the conference he was pleased to note that common sense had at last prevailed.

Mr Hani said he had no contact with the Government before the re-issue of his indemnity.

He added a statement made by him at the University of Transkei earlier this year concerning the ANC's suspension of the armed struggle had been taken out of context.

He wished to reiterate that MK supported negotiations, but should negotiations fail to bring about a democratic South Africa the armed struggle would be resumed.

He said MK was aware the negotiation process would be fraught with obstacles.

Mr Hani said MK should be part of an in-

tegrated army in a democratic South Africa.

He added consultations with other countries with regard to the regular training of MK cadres was ongoing, as well as MK's own recruiting programme.

With regard to Operation Iron Fist, Mr Hani said the Government was not tackling the fundamental problems of violence. He said Iron Fist was used to obstruct normal township activity.

In response to allegations that rent and service boycotts could be resumed if the current curfew continued, Mr Mandela said "a lot of strategies" were being considered countrywide in response to Operation Iron Fist.

Mr Mandela said he would try to hold an urgent special meeting with the Government.

Allegations of a "hidden force", which was deliberately trying to derail the negotiation process, would be discussed, Mr Hani said.

The ANC was convinced such a force existed, but he believed the ANC and the Government together could find a solution to the problem.—Sapa



NELSON Mandela in an ANC tracksuit during his door-knocking walkabout in Soweto to recruit members for the ANC. He handed out membership cards and was given a

Mandela goes on a door-to-door campaign

JOHANNESBURG: A relaxed Nelson Mandela, deputy president of the ANC, yesterday personally canvassed ANC members in Soweto's Orlando West township.

Dressed in a black tracksuit with the yellow and green stripes of the ANC flag, Mr Mandela walked from door to door in the heat meeting residents and asking

them to join the ANC.

Most residents had already joined the organisation, he said, and those who had not signed up immediately.

"There has not been one house where we have not been successful. We have been received positively and with friendliness in every house," he said.—Sapa

Trouser zip with a zap

STOCKHOLM: A zip-fastener that reminds forgetful men to do up their trousers has been invented.

A sensor at the top of the zip is connected to a battery which administers a gentle shock to the groin when it is left undone.

Swedish engineer Daniel Steinberg who developed the alarm claimed: "It never fails to work — and it saves a lot of embarrassment."

The original zip fastener was developed in 1912 by another Swede, Gideon Sundback.—Foreign service

'TRAUMATIC' TROUBLE POLICE DEMAND

Daily News Report

A MAN who had a "traumatic" experience with three armed KwaZulu policemen on the Natal South Coast today, not to go there again.

Mr Craig McPherson, his wife and two sons, Greg (7) and two-year-old Kendyl, went for a drive on Saturday. They turned round at Shell Gababa to head back for Durban.

However, they stopped at Shell. Mr McPherson looked at some armed plainclothes KwaZulu policemen around the corner and demanded to know what was going on.

Mr McPherson ran for his car, in next to his children and wife. When he asked them who they were, they produced their KwaZulu Government identification cards. They then told Mr McPherson they had been fighting and had run out of the area.

Mr McPherson told them to get out of the restaurant. The car was on the road and boarded a minibus.

He said today that his family's experience was "a bit traumatic".

Heavy vehicle owner/driver scheme

TRANSNET, the State-owned road and rail conglomerate, has launched a scheme to allow drivers to buy heavy vehicles on credit and operate them for a guaranteed return.

Transnet sees the scheme as a logical development of the minibus taxi industry and offers a pot of gold after four years with a contracted R250 000 tax-free buy-back.

In short, the Transnet subsidiary Viamax Logistics owner/driver scheme allows the driver to own

Motoring Editor

Fourie said in Durban at the weekend that Viamax had launched the scheme when Presto became insolvent and the Standard Bank found themselves with 51 30-ton trucks valued at R500 000 each.

Information to date had shown that from a heavy transport point of view, the owner/driver scheme had resulted in lower operating costs as there were no major overhead expenses and the driver had a

ulations and a lower accident rate.

Mr Fourie said, for example, that the owner/driver was not prepared to sit around waiting for his cargo to be unloaded or loaded. He demanded efficiency as it was in his own interest. The lost time represented lost earnings for him as it affected him directly. He also refused to allow his vehicle to be overloaded because he would have to bear the cost of damage.

A special trust account was opened for the driver to build up a

THE Mercury

1 October 1990

ANC may change sanctions stance

By Dominic Mitchell

RECENT meetings between the African National Congress and the international business community have indicated the 77-year-old anti-apartheid movement may be moving away from its rigid pro-sanctions stance.

But senior ANC sources said at the weekend that the organisation had not yet officially changed its stance on sanctions.

Senior members of the ANC, Inkatha and the Government will be meeting the World Economic Forum in Switzerland this week to discuss their respective economic policies.

It is widely believed that Finance Minister Barend du Plessis and ANC Director of International Affairs Thabo Mbeki will be leading Government and ANC delegations.

Reconsider

It was reported at the weekend that Mr Mbeki said his organisation had already held talks with foreign governments and international businessmen with the aim of generating investment, once the negotiation process was completed.

Meanwhile, at home, increasing levels of unemployment and poverty among blacks are pressurising the ANC to seriously reconsider its position on sanctions.

Recent research published by the Urban Foundation indicates that more than two-thirds of the South African black population are under 27 years of age, a development with frightening implications for unemployment.

A widely held viewpoint among economists is that the South African economy cannot provide the jobs for a burgeoning and youthful population without a massive injection of foreign investment.

An ANC official said yesterday it would probably take a long time before our position on sanctions changes.

'There are still a number of requirements for the Government to meet.'

1 OCTOBER 1990

Ethnic loyalties

NATAL WITNESS

THE recent outbreak of ethnic violence shows that South Africans can no longer view ethnicity as parochial, misconceived and largely irrelevant. We must dig deeper into the processes which created the violent outbursts. Ignoring the violence is wrong; condemning it as "divisive" or "reactionary" accomplishes nothing.

Tribalism and ethnicity are terms which have been indiscriminately used. Leftist activists inveigh against them as illusion, viewing their emergence in Africa as an unwelcome intrusion. But its emergence on the East Rand has suddenly brought home the experiences of former French, Portuguese and British colonies.

Prior to African independence, tribal and ethnic loyalties were viewed as a cultural anomaly from a fast receding past. In the 1960s, both scholars and activists believed tribalism was destined to be wiped out by socio-political change. In its place would emerge a progressive and dynamic nation-oriented consciousness.

This proved elusive and as a result the fruits of independence failed to materialise. Accordingly, Africa nationalism was shaped by the negative sentiments of anti-colonialism, with little substantive philosophical content relevant to the day-to-day life of ordinary people. It was, however, unable to offer a compelling socio-political and intellectual vision.

Ethnicity is not a natural residue, it is a consciously crafted ideological creation. Even so, we need to investigate and explain why it has continued to have such an appeal. Why does the ethnic message find resonance with ordinary people? Why do certain politicians who use ethnic symbols continue to receive support?

There have been several explanations and interpretations of ethnicity: the primordial impulse, the effects of modernisation, the will to survive. The explanatory theme in South Africa has been that ethnicity flows from the "divide and rule" strategies of apartheid by both British and Nationalist governments. Such a thesis does not, however, help us understand why ethnicity has continued even after radical transformation in Ethiopia or, for that matter, the Soviet Union.

Furthermore, the "divide and rule" thesis does not explain why tribalism has persisted in Africa three decades after colonialism. The crafting of ethnicity by cunning English, French, Portuguese and Afrikaner politicians and, lately, the Africa bourgeoisie does not explain the persistence of ethnicity today. Evidently, people feel that they belong to a group — this may be "ethnic", "tribal", "clan" or whatever.

Recently it has been argued that

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi is manipulating ethnicity to ensure himself a seat at the negotiating table. Here the argument is that ethnicity is an instrument utilised by politicians to accentuate class divisions, while promoting their own narrow interests. Ethnicism thus becomes an ideological mask.

There is sufficient evidence to validate this view of course. Several Bantustan politicians have skillfully manipulated popular opinion to build ethnic support. Indeed, Verwoerd saw this and used it as part of the Grand Scheme.

Even so, the thesis falls short of explaining why people continue to identify with an ethnic message. Why do some Zulus continue to support Buthelezi rather than Prince Mchwayizeni? Why do some Zulus continue to support ethnic, rather than national politicians? What is in the ethnic message that is missing in the national message?

The labour movement accuses the "ruling class" and management of promoting ethnic divisions within the workplace. Cosatu, Nactu and the independent unions have argued that through mobilisation a national identity could unify workers along national and class lines rather than an ethnic one. Simply stated, these organisations suggest that ethnicity is a product of the urban workplace.

This interpretation is partly valuable because it suggests that ethnic stereotypes are largely the product of urban settings and the work situation. Yet its limits are clear: ethnicity persists after unionisation.

Ethnic ideologies have been defined by social features and cultural artifacts that do not spring from the workplace. However, positive views about one's history, the heroes of the past, and the manifestation of one's culture did not originate from the urban workplace: in fact, they are imported.

A careful reading of history should alert all South Africans that ethnicity is here to stay. We must understand the processes involved in the creation of ethnic ideologies and why they persist. Ethnicity is likely to provide an important focal point for whatever opposition comes to exist in a new South Africa. We must cease to approach it from the perspective of the nation-state; rather, we must accommodate it within that structure.

It is folly to assume that non-racialism, scientific socialism, communism or Africanism will automatically dilute ethnic tension. For a peaceful, prosperous new South Africa, let us recognise that ethnicity is here to stay. But let us produce political solutions which are derived from our own experience — this includes the recent horror.

• Dr Seshi Chonco teaches politics at the University of the Western Cape.

THE MERCURY

1 OCTOBER 1990

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By Dominic Mitchell

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'There are still a number of requirements for the Government to meet.'

The Natal Mercury
1 October 1990

Most women disagree with Winnie

Mercury Correspondent

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It found that 9% strongly agreed and

13% agreed with Mrs Mandela's statements.

Her strongest support came from those between the ages of 25 and 34 (27%), North Sotho-speakers (27%), and those in the Port Elizabeth area (31%), and the lowest levels of support were among those over the age of 50 (16%) and those in the East London area (14%), while 49% of those in the PWV area disagreed with her

statements.

However, only 44% said they were aware of her statements.

The results of the poll, which was conducted door-to-door among 800 black women, were released yesterday by Research Surveys.

It also found that 65% of the women were opposed to youths conducting street violence and 18% approved, with 74% of those between the

ages of 18 and 24 saying they did not approve as did 53% of those over the age of 50.

However, 88% said they had not been affected by the violence and 6% said they had been intimidated during stayaways, 4% said they had been assaulted, 2% said their houses had been burnt down and 1% said their houses had been vandalised.

THE NATAL MERCURY

1 OCTOBER 1990

New U S envoy's impression 'positive'

Mercury Reporter

THE NEW U S Consul-General to Durban, Mr Bismarck Myrick, said yesterday that since arriving in South Africa, the impressions he had gained had been 'very positive'.

'I have been received warmly without exception,' he said at a garden party held in his honour at his new home in Durban North.

'In the three weeks I have been in this country, I have observed a high degree of optimism that South Africa is on the right path with regard to the equal and fair participation of all in society.'

Mr Myrick, who has had more than 15 years experience in African countries, said he had been working '15-hour days since I arrived'.

'So far it has been very exciting, but very busy too — I haven't even had time to go down to the beach yet,' he said.

THE NATAL MERCURY
1 OCTOBER 1990

British Press gives De Klerk foray high marks

London Bureau

THE positive repercussions of President de Klerk's visit to the United States last week continued to be felt here at the weekend, with several Sunday newspapers commenting favourably on the impression he made.

Writing in the Independent yesterday, John O'Sullivan said Mr de Klerk's Washington visit was 'like Nelson Mandela's, a triumph'.

While Mr Mandela had attracted a delirious crowd of 50 000 at Yankee Stadium, Mr de Klerk had had to contend with a mere 200 protesters outside the White House.

'Small wonder the South African Embassy was pleased. Its aim was not to coax any specific concessions out of the United States, but simply to end South Africa's "isolation".'

'As things turned out, however, President Bush made a private promise to modify U S sanctions in return for further reform by Pretoria — a broad hint

that Europe should do the same.'

While the anti-apartheid lobby tried to claim little had changed in South Africa, he said, 'few people believe that little has changed'.

However, they also accepted that some things were worse, 'because they have also seen the black-on-black violence, which they blame mainly on the ANC, its rival Inkatha, and tribalism in general'.

'The 750 deaths in township violence seem a foretaste of what could happen in South Africa. So commentators are more open to the argument that one man, one vote must be supplemented by safeguards for minorities — and not just white minorities.'

Andrew Hogg, writing in the London Sunday Times from Johannesburg, said the sight of a black American soldier holding up the South African flag as the two leaders addressed a Press conference

after meeting in the Oval office, was 'the most graphic indication yet that South Africa's years of isolation appear to be ending'.

He noted that the European Council had committed itself in Dublin earlier this year to gradually relaxing pressure 'when there is further clear evidence that the process of change already initiated continues in the direction called for at Strasbourg (last year)'.

But, with the Irish and Danes likely to oppose premature moves to lift any sanctions, no new initiative is expected before the December EC summit.

Shaun Johnson, writing in the Sunday Correspondent yesterday, said the success of Mr de Klerk's visit had complicated the position of Mr Mandela.

Mr Mandela was 'showing the strains of his position' and getting sharp with questioners he disliked and 'almost rude to any who broach the subject of his controversial wife, Winnie'.

Man killed at huge city peace march

by ALFRED KGATLE

A MAN was killed and another seriously wounded in incidents of violence which marred Saturday's peace march organised by the Inkatha Freedom Party.

The injured man, identified by police as 29-year-old Fana Zondi, was yesterday reported to be in a serious condition in hospital with multiple stab wounds. The body of another man, Bhekokwakhe Mdlalose (21), was discovered later.

The trouble started shortly after 1.30 pm when the crowd which had gathered at Churchill Square turned into a stampede as a group of men wielding assegais, sticks and sjamboks started assaulting Zondi, who was wearing an Inkatha T-shirt. One of the men shouted that Zondi was "drunk".

Zondi ran towards a police cordon in Church Street with the assailants charging after him. A policeman fired several shots in the air which stopped the attackers.

Police then carried the blood-soaked Zondi to a police van.

Peace was restored after local Inkatha leader, KwaZulu MP David Ntombela, appealed for restraint.

No weapons were visible when the march got under way an hour and a half later than scheduled. The marchers were led by Ntombela, youth leader Mbongeni Khumalo and "mayor" of Lindelani (outside Durban) Joseph Tshabalala.

Estimates of the crowd varied, with the organisers putting it at 60 000 while other sources put the figure at 40 000. Police spokesman Lieutenant Henry Budhram estimated the crowd at "between 12 000 and 15 000".

The crowd hoisted printed placards which called for, among others things, local ANC leader Harry Gwala to "stop his warlords", the disbanding of ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe and the prosecution of its members.

The petition was read out before it was handed to the duty officer Captain Frans Maritz. It called for:

- an end to the violence;
- an end to the insulting and derogatory name-calling of Inkatha leadership;
- an increased security force in the Pietermaritzburg region;
- an end to involuntary stayaways;
- an end to attempts to disrupt schooling and education; and
- an end to the insidious campaign of lies, distortions and misrepresentation carried by the local media against Inkatha.

Meanwhile the march organisers claimed that "about 20 000" would-be marchers were left stranded in the townships due to lack of transport. They accused taxi operators of partisanship for their failure to provide transport for marchers.

A spokesman of the Imbali Taxi Association said, however, that Inkatha itself was to blame for this. He said that taxi drivers were scared of operating when Inkatha had a march because of "previous violent incidents" which followed functions organised by Inkatha.

See Picture in Pg 2

NATAL WITNESS - 01/10/90

16/1/11

Mandela in house to house campaign for ANC



NELSON MANDELA

A RELAXED Mr Nelson Mandela braved scorching heat yesterday morning to personally canvass membership for the African National Congress in Orlando West, Soweto. *Sowetan 1-10-90*

Dressed in a tracksuit in the black, green and gold colours of ANC, Mandela walked from house to house, meeting residents and asking them to join the organisation.

Most residents had already joined the organisation and those who had not, signed up immediately, he said.

"There has not been one house where we have not been successful. We have been received positively and with friendliness in every house," he said.

The deputy leader of the ANC was welcomed with open arms at most houses. Excited teenagers asked him for his autograph, while housewives took pictures of him for the family album.

"We are asking people to pay their R12 membership fee when they join up, except pensioners who can join without paying the fee," he said.

Mandela thanked new members for joining the organisation and handed them their ANC membership cards.

He started canvassing members in Orlando West last Sunday and is expected to continue this week. -Sapa.

Democratise culture, says ANC's Masekela

Barbara Masekela, head of the ANC's Department of Arts and Culture (DAC) visited Durban last week to deliver the keynote address at Mana's annual general meeting. RAFORA RANGONGO spoke to her about the role of the DAC's on its return.

Barbara Masekela - Pic: Vusi Msani

WHEN the African National Congress (ANC) Department of Arts and Culture (DAC) is finally relocated within the country, all its projects and resources acquired in exile will be located within communities to benefit all the people of South Africa - even those who are not members of the movement.

In an interview with *The New African*, DAC head Barbara Masekela asserted that as a liberation movement, the ANC promotes training in administration and other areas concerning various art disciplines.

Unity

Addressing delegates at the Music Association of Natal (Mana) annual general meeting in Durban, she issued an impassioned plea for unity amongst various art disciplines.

'Our own view has always been to build emerging South African disciplines and working organisations, whether it be in music, visual art, and so on. We would like to see strong national organisations in all fronts,' she said.

Masekela says the ANC would like to assist in convening a unity meeting between music organisations like Mana, the South African Music Alliance (Sama) and other organisations.

She says ANC members would be encouraged to join these organisations - which might even merge with similar white organisations - when they return.

'We think the DAC still

has a role to play.

'We think during the long exile we have made a lot of friends and have acquired resources to promote our culture.

'We believe that we are in a position to link South African cultural workers and artists with the African continent and the rest of the world.

'We should promote unity among our artists and dwell on our commonalities.'

To overcome the shortage of skills and resources, Masekela urges South African artists to help in the establishment of a National Arts Foundation, which would feed into the other existing structures.

She stressed that a systematic form of co-ordination should be done from local and regional to a national level.

Boycott

Masekela said the cultural boycott strategy has been one of the most successful campaigns.

'There are very few overseas artists who would come to South Africa without seeking guidance from us,' she says.

She attributes the success to the assistance by the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) and the vigilance of their own cultural organisation.

'We have shown the world that the government was illegitimate and (the ANC) gained warm and strong friendship.

'We have made a contribution to the universal struggle against racism. That is a valuable contribution because racism is the scourge

of the 20th century. It has reared its head everywhere.'

She stressed that there had been no fundamental changes in the cultural boycott. However, people never carefully read and interpreted an essential clause of the cultural boycott - to support the development of democratic culture and progressive cultural workers.

Addressing the question of boycotting establishment and other state-aligned structures like the Performing Arts Councils in a changing South Africa, she said people have to move from being reactive to pro-active participation.

Change

'The time has come to engage people on the other side of the fence. We should devise tactics that will enable us to get what we want.

'The time to build a new South Africa is now.

'We should not wait for a new constitution to be drafted. The process of democratising cultural institutions is upon us.

'We should begin to draft new music and art curricula for a new society now. This can only happen by creating forums and mechanisms for discussion.'

'Meanwhile, it has become difficult to embark on this process with the atrocities that are occurring throughout the country. It retards the process and takes the country a few years back, despite all what has been achieved politically.'

The soft-spoken and articulate Masekela said that the DAC is not and will never be separate from the ANC. Whatever action the department embarks on will always be guided by the po-

litical movement.

Culture

Asked to comment on the type of culture to be practised in a post-apartheid South Africa she said: 'We are talking about introducing an educational curriculum where people can develop and handle every aspect of their related fields, where blacks will become sound engineers, and so on.'

'State theatres should belong to people and be administered by people involved in their running.

'Why should we negotiate their administration? Why should there be faceless ministers appointed by the government to run these institutions when people can do it?

'For the most part rural areas are a cultural desert. Venues and resources should be built for these people. We are talking about a situation where we will seek out talent and nurture it - where there will be parks for our children.

'In decentralising resources, the co-operation and unity of cultural workers and privileged groups is very significant. We should also take into account that we are on the African continent. But, this should not be understood as saying we are rejecting western culture, it has a place in the development of the culture of the South African people as a whole.'

Exiles

Speaking about exiled musicians, whom she stressed had a right to be in South Af-

rica after being denied citizenship in the land of their birth for so long, she says they have a constructive and valuable to play.

Most of them, she said, have acquired skills and expertise which they are planning to impart to their fellow South Africans when they return.

Masekela added that in building a new society, priority will be given to health care, housing, education and other essential needs of the oppressed people.

'It is our own view that it is incumbent on us as cultural workers to consider crucial and to make efforts and see how we can realise our needs to assist the new government in developing our cultural heritage.'

Background

Masekela was born on July 18, 1941 in Johannesburg. She matriculated in 1960 at Witbank and went on to work in a factory 'because she did not want to attend school at a Bantu Education institution (Turfloop university).

She met ANC leaders after being employed in the subscription department of the then *New Age* newspaper.

She studied at different universities around the world including Lesotho, Ghana, England, Zambia and the USA. She has worked for the ANC in New York.

She was later promoted to the post of the head of the DAC after the Culture and Resistance conference in Gaborone, Botswana in 1982 as a successor to the prolific ANC writer and poet Mongane Wally Serote. She has two sons aged 25 and six.

16/1/11

ANC 'insisting' on urgent summit

By Kaizer Nyatumba
and Peter Fabricius

The African National Congress (ANC) insisted today that it wanted an urgent full summit with the Government before ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela leaves on an overseas tour next Monday.

The Government has told the ANC it is not in favour of such a summit, as it does not believe it could achieve much now.

Although the Government is reluctant to hold a summit, it seems prepared to do so if the ANC remains adamant.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said the organisation's top leadership had decided at its recent three-day national executive committee meeting in Johannesburg that it would ask for an urgent summit with the Government to discuss a number of important

issues, notably the status of talks between the two parties.

"Our position on the meeting is clear," Miss Marcus said. "We want a full five-a-side summit as was held in Pretoria on August 6, constituting the same team of delegates."

"It is not just a third summit, but is an essential meeting to review the situation and where we go from here. It also has nothing to do with the working of the joint working groups."

'Cavalier'

"It is a special summit which the ANC wants, and if the Government is going to be cavalier about it, then that's a problem."

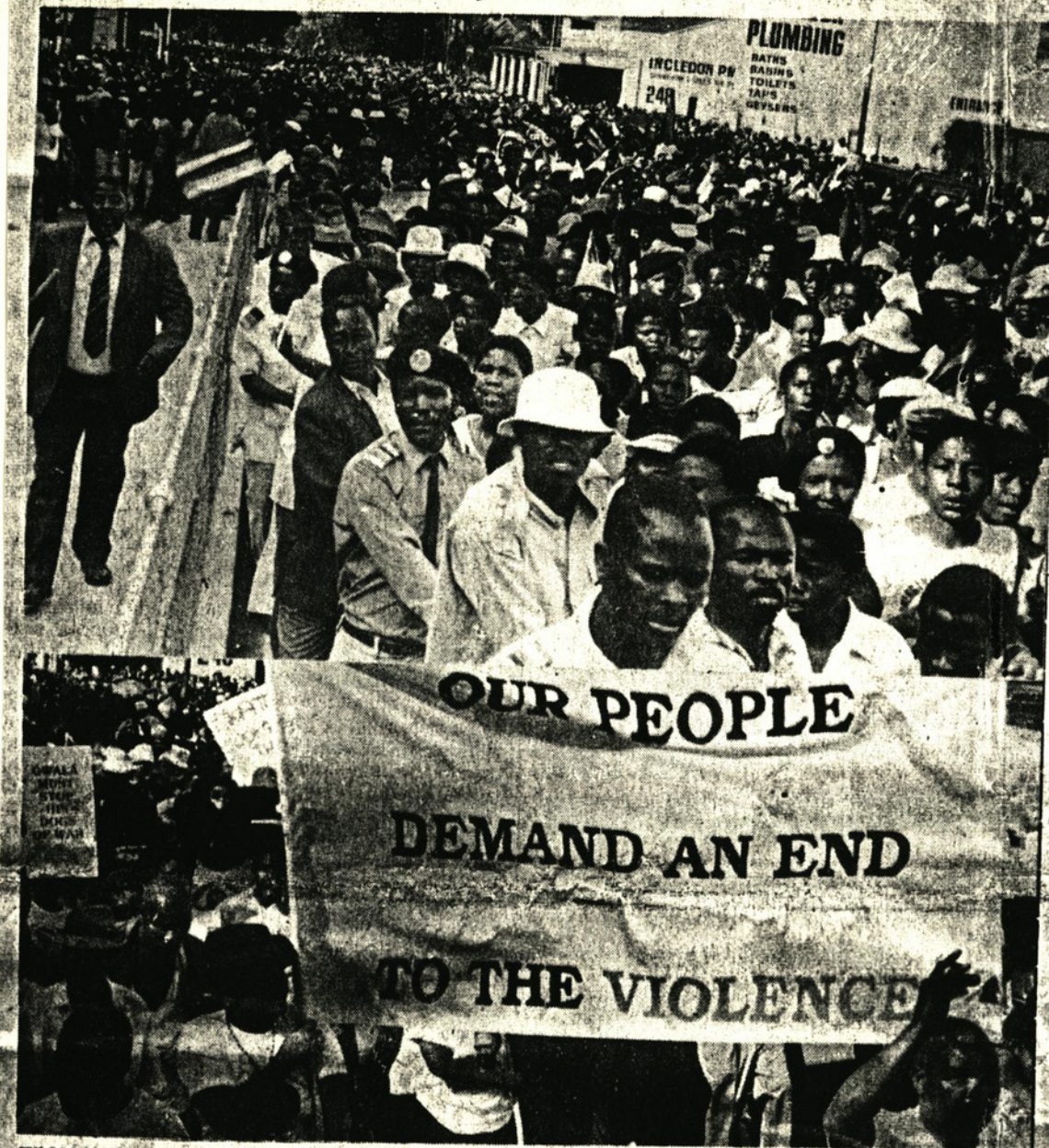
Miss Marcus said the ANC would push for this summit to be held this week before Mr Mandela

leaves on a three-week seven-nation tour of Asia and France.

Though the Government does not favour a summit with the ANC at present, it is optimistic that the stalled peace process is starting to move again.

Senior Government sources said at the weekend that with the slump in township violence and the resolution of the "Hani affair", they now believed the six-week-old impasse in negotiations could be over.

The return to South Africa at the weekend of Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Chris Hani has raised the hopes of both the Government and the ANC. Mr Hani returned from Umtata after the Government restored the temporary immunity against arrest which it revoked in August after he had uttered militant statements.



ZIVALWE kufanele izitolo kanye nawo wonke amabhizinisi phakathi edolobheni eMgungundlovu, abantu bebulala inyoka njengoba uzibonela nje! Lapha bekumasha amalunga eNkatha Freedom Party ngomGqibelo lapho lababantu bethe bafuna kuphele uku-bhebhetheka kodlame lokubulalana kwabaMnyama. Kulemashi bekukhona namakuriga ePAC, eNatal Region. Akubangakhona zixakaxaka ngesikhathi kwenziwa lemashi. Abantu bebebalelwa ngaphezulu kuka-40 000.

Bebetulala inyoka X bemasha edolobheni

EMGUNGUNDLOVU: Ukuthuthuleka kwabantu emashini yeNkatha Freedom Party (IFP) ebiseMgungundlovu, kulethe enkulu impendulo kubantu bakulendawo njengoba bese kunomqondo wokuthi isishabalala noma nje isifile.

Izihlwele zabantu ebezikulemashi zibalelwa ngaphezulu kuka- 40 000, zimashe ibanga elingangekhilomitha kusukela emgwaqeni ophakathi nalelidolobha iMarket Square zaye zayofika ekomkhulu lamaphoyisa ku-Loop Street. Ekufikeni kwezihlwele emaphoyiseni, umholi wemashi uMnu. David Ntombela wethule incwadi yezikhalo kuCapt. Frans Maritz.

Lencwadi uCapt. Maritz ucelwe ukuba ayidlulisele kuNgqongqoshe wezomThetho nokuGcinwa kwawo, uMnu. Adriaan Vlok. Amakhulu ngamakhulu abavikeli besilisa nabesifazane bebehlela kahle abantu ebebegcwele umgwaqo. Iningi labantu ebebemasha bekuyintsha, idlanzana labo kungabeLungu.

Bebethwele izinggwembe ebezigxeka i-ANC nonswinyo lamazwe omhlaba olubekwe emahlombe eSouth Africa.

Umholi wemashi uMnu. Ntombela uthe kube nabantu ababalelwa ku 20 000 abasale emakhaya ngenxa yokungeneli kwamabhasi okubathutha.

OCT. 1-3, 1990

Wayengamathe nolimi uJamile namaphoyisa kusho umshayeli efakaza

EMGUNGUNDLOVU: -Insizwa eyayingu-mshayeli wemoto kaMnuz. Bhikizizwe Samuel Jamile (60), iPhini likaNgqo-ngqoshe wezanga-Phakathi kwaZulu, utshele inkantolo yamajaji lapha, iCollege Road Supreme Court, ngolwesiThathu ukuthi kwakuyi-ngozi kakhulu ukutshela amaphoyisa ngezinsongo zokubulala ezazenziwa nguMnuz. Jamile ngoba wayengamathe nolimi namaphoyisa.

UMnuz. Lawrence Ntshalintshali ubefakaza ochungechungeni lwamacala okubulala, okuzama ukubulala kanye nawokuheha abathize ukuba babulale abanye athweswe uMnuz. Jamile kanye nensizwa yaseClermont, uMnuz. Msizi Jetro Hlophe (19). Bobabili bayawaphika wonke amacala abethweswe wona.

Ngesikhathi ethula ubufakazi enkantolo, uMnuz. Ntshalintshali uthe ngesikhathi amaphoyisa ekhombisa uMnuz. Jamile isithombe somuntu okuthiwa wajikijela imoto yakhe ngebhomu likaphethiloli wafunga wagomela ukuthi noma yikanjani lowomuntu uzombulala uma

emthola.

UMnuz. Ntshalintshali utshele uMnuz. Justice Mitchell kanye nabalekeleli bakhe ababili ukuthi uMnuz. Jamile wamtshela ukuthi nguyena owathumela ukuba kubulawe uMnuz. Zazi Khuzwayo, owayengusomabhizinisi waseClermont, Nkk. Pearl Lindiwe Tshabalala, owayengunkosikazi wommeli waseThekwini kanye noMnuz. Qashana Emmanuel Khuzwayo, owayenguthishanhlolo kwesinye sezikole zaseClermont.

Uqhube wathi kwesinye salezizigaba uMnuz. Jamile wancenga yena uMnuz. Ntshalintshali ukuba ayofaka isandla kubulawe abanye abangosaziwayo eClermont. Wayefuna kubulawe uMnuz. Archie Gumede, omunye waboMongameli be-UDF, noMnuz. Richard Phili, usomabhizinisi odumile eClermont kanye noMnuz. Aubrey Nyembezi, ummeli odumile eThekwini.

Ephendula ummeli kaMnuz. Jamile, u-Advocate Gideon Scheltema, uMnuz. Ntshalintshali uthe konke okwakuyizinsongo zokubulala abathile akutshelwa nguMnuz. Jamile kwakuyinto okwakufanele ayibikele amaphoyisa. Kodwa kwaba lukhuni kuyena ukuba akwenze lokho

ngoba uMnuz. Jamile wayezwana kakhulu nawo. Kwakudinga anake kakhulu uma ezokhuluma namaphoyisa ngoMnuz. Jamile ngoba uma wayeke washo okuphikisana naye impilo yakhe yayisengozini.

Ukuphikile uMnuz. Ntshalintshali ngesikhathi ebuzwa ngummeli ukuthi ngesikhathi esebenza njengomshayeli wemoto kaMnuz. Jamile phakathi kwezinyanga uMay kuze kube ngeka-September kwake kwabakhona ukushayisana kwemiqondo phakathi kwakhe nomqashi wakhe ngoba umqashi emsola ukuthi yena uMnuz. Ntshalintshali wayesengenwe ngumoya weqembu le-UDF.

UMnuz. Scheltema ukubekile enkantolo ukuthi uMnuz. Jamile umtshelile ukuthi uMnuz. Ntshalintshali wayesemdibi munye nabeqembu le-UDF, futhi wayesenezinsolo zokuthi abe-UDF basebemthengile uMnuz. Ntshalintshali ukuba enze imizamo yokubulala yena uMnuz. Jamile.

Ukuphikile okushiwo ngummeli uMnuz. Ntshalintshali kodwa wakuveza enkantolo ukuthi kwake kwenzeka langalithile uMnuz. Jamile wambiza ngeqabane, okusho ukuthi wayesengomunye wenhlangotho ye-UDF. -Liyaqhubeka.

Abahlubuke i-ANC

OCT 1-3, 1990

bafuna ukujoyina

iqembu leNkatha

VUSI SOSIBO

OLUNDI: Ukuhlukunye-zwa kwabantu abangesiwo amaXhosa ezinkanjinini ze-African National Congress (ANC) emazweni angaphandle kuphinde kwagqama njengoba kuthe kulempelasonto elinye lamaphaphandaba esiLungu eliphuma ngeSonto lakhipha udaba lwabanye ababaleke kwenye yezinkambu zalenhlangano eSeDakawa, eTanzania.

Ngokwalombiko lababaleki okuvele ukuthi omunye wabo ungumZulu kanti omunye ungumSuthu sebenxuse uMongameli weNkatha Freedom Party, uDr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, ukuba

athembise ukuthi labo abahlubuka ku-ANC abasezinkanjinini ekudingisweni uzobamukela ukuba bajoyine eNkatheni.

Kubikwe ukuthi lababaleki abangathandanga ukuba amagama abo avezwe, baveze nokuthi baningi asebeqile ezinkanjinini zaseDakawa futhi bonke baphikelele kulelizwe.

Bathe amaZulu asezinakanjinini eTanzania anesifiso esikhulu sokubuyela ekhaya ukuze nawo abambe iqhaza ekwakhiweni kweSouth Africa entsha. Bakhale kakhulu nangekusasa labashokobez abazobuyela kulelizwe nokuthi kuzokwenzekani kubo ikakhulukazi

njengoba kunokwesweleka kwemisebenzi okuyisimo esinzima esikhungethe kulelizwe.

Okunye okubikwe ukuthi bakhale ngakho kakhulu lababaleki ngukuphathwa kwabo ngendicla ehlukelele eku-phathweni kwalabo abangamaXhosa ezinkanjinini. Bathi ngaso sonke isikhathi bebeyaye batshelwe ukuthi umzabalazo ungowalabo abangamaXhosa bona njengamaZulu, abeSuthu, amaShangane, abePedi kanye namaNdebele bayasiza nje emzabalazweni wenkululeko.

Baveze ukuthi babephume kulelizwe benethemba lokuthi bazothola nethuba lokuqhuba izifundo zabo kodwa bahlangabezana nembibizane ngesikhathi sebeqeqeshelwa ezempi kuphela.

Khona manjalo kubikwe ukuthi lababashokobez babuye banxusa uMongameli weNkatha Freedom Party (IFP) kanye neSekela likaMongameli we-African National Congress (ANC), uDr Nelson Mandela, ukuba benze konke okusemandleni abo futhi babambisane ekuqedeni indluzula ekhungethelelizwe.

Kwenzeka konke lokhu nje kunamahlebezi esingatholakalanga nokho isiqiniseko sawo sokuthi baningi ababaleki abangabashokobez abasezinkanjinini ze-ANC asebenze imizamo yokuxhumana noMongameli we-IFP ngenhloso yokuba abasize abahlelele indlela abangabuyela ngayo kulelizwe.

Bebetulala inyoka bemasha edolobheni

EMGUNGUNDLOVU: Ukuthuthuleka kwabantu emashini yeNkatha Freedom Party (IFP) ebiseMgungundlovu, kulethe enkulu impendulo kubantu bakulendawo njengoba besekunomqondo wokuthi isiyashabalala noma nje isifile.

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Lencwadi uCapt. Maritz ucelwe ukuba ayidlulisele kuNgqongqoshe wezomThetho nokuGcinwa kwawo, uMnu. Adriaan Vlok. Amakhulu ngamakhulu abavikeli besilisa nabesifazane bebehlela kahle abantu ebebegcwele umgwaqo. Iningi labantu ebebemasha bekuyintsha, idlanzana labo kungabeLungu.

Bebethwele izinggwembe ebezigxeka i-ANC nonswinyo lamazwe omhlaba olubekwe emahlombe eSouth Africa.

Umholi wemashi uMnu. Ntombela uthi kube nabantu ababalelwa ku 20 000 abasale emakhaya ngenxa yokungeneli kwamabhosi okubathutha.

Indida ngelungu le-ANC okuthiwa lathunjwa

Amaphoyisa anika uJamile isithombe kusho ubufakazi

EMGUNGUNDLOVU:- Inkantolo yamajaji eMgungundlovu, ngeledule izwe ubufakazi bokuthi uMnu. Bhikizizwe Samuel Jamile (60), iPhini likaNgqongqoshe wezangaPhakathi kuHulumeni waKwaZulu, wanikeza ngamaphoyisa aKwaZulu isipho sesithombe somunye wabafana okuthiwa bajikijela imoto yakhe ngebhomu likaphethili.

UMnu. Jamile ubhekene namacala okuthiwa ngawokubulala nawokuzama ukubulala kanye nawokuheha abathile ukuba babulale abanye nebhungu laseClermont, uMnu. Msizi Jetro Hlophe (19). Bobabili bayawaphika wonke lamacala

angu 15 abethweswe wona.

UMnu. Lawrence Ntshalintshali owayengumshayeli wemoto kaMnu. Jamile utshele inkantolo ukuthi ngesikhathi esasebenzela uMnu. Jamile wahambela umhlangothile owawusePinetown. Kungalelilanga lapho atshengiswa khona isithombe somfana nguMnu. Jamile wamtshela ukuthi 'sasiyisipho' ayesinikwe ngamaphoyisa.

UMnu. Jamile wathi wayezoqala ngokukhuluma nalomfana owayesithombeni kuqala kodwa aphele ngokuba ambulale", kuchaza uMnu. Ntshalintshali. Liyaqhubeka. -Phenya eKha'sini 7.

ETHEKWINI:- Isicelo esiphuthumayo ebefakwe enkantolo yamajaji, eThekwini ngolesibili ngudadewabo woyilungu le-ANC, uNksz. Christina Mchunu, emangalela uNgqongqoshe wezokuGcinwa koMthetho, uMnu. Adriaan Vlok kanve noKhomishane wamaphoyisa, uGen. Johan van der Merwe, ethi mabachaze ukuthi umfowabo, uMnu. John Fonono Mchunu owathunjwa ngabathile ufihlwe kuphi nendawo sibhuntshele.

UMnu. Mchunu kuzwakala ukuthi wathunjwa ngamaphoyisa ayengamalungu enhlangano ye-ANC kodwa asehluka kuyona. Abantu abathumba uMnu. Mchunu baziwa ngokuthi bayiqembu elaziwa ngokuthi yi-askaris. Kuthiwa lamadoda amthatha ayanaye kwelinye lamahhovisi esitolokazi eThekwini, ngomhla kaSeptemba 5, Kusukela ngalelilanga uMnu. Mchunu akabange esaziwa ukuthi ugcinwe kuphi.

Ijaji, uMnu. Justice Didcott, ngolwesibili ubekhiphe isinqumo sokuba amaphoyisa noma yikanjani amlethe uMnu. Mchunu enkantolo. Ubenqume nokuthi uma engalethwanga isikhulu samaphoyisa kuyomele sibhale isitatimende esifungelwe esichaza ukuthi kungani engalethwanga.

Emuva kokuba sekubonane abameli bakaNksz. Mchunu kanye nabamele uHulumeni kufinyelelwe esiphethweni sokuba uNksz. Mchunu alihoxise icala. Lesisinqumo sikhishwe yijaji, uMnu. Justice Wilson.

Esitatimendeni esifungelwe esibhalwe nguMnu. David Shezi okuzwakala ukuthi wathunjwa noMnu. Mchunu kubhalwe ukuthi bathathwa bethenga kwesinye isitolokazi esisemgwaqweni, uSmith Street, eThekwini.

Kubhalwe esitatimendeni ukuthi uMnu. Shezi uthe yena noMnu. Mchunu bathathwa ngemoto bayiswa enkundleni yebhola, eKings Park Stadium.

Behlukaniswa ebusuku ngelanga abathunjwa ngalo, uMnu. Shezi wayiswa emzini wakhe.

Isitatimende esifungelwe esibhalwe yisikhulu samaphoyisa ezomoya, uLt. Russell Taylor, uyakuphika ukuthi uMnu.

Mchunu kanye noMnu. Shezi bake bathathwa ngamaphoyisa akhe bayiswa emzini oseNyakatho neTheku. Kubhalwe ukuthi ngokwazi kwakhe uLt. Taylor, bobabili uMnu. Shezi noMnu. Mchunu babekade bendawonye e nowesilisa amaphoyisa ezomoya okwakumele amphenye ngamacala athile okwakusolakala ukuthi uthintene nawo.

UIt. Taylor kubhalwe ukuthi wababona eKings Park wasephenya uMnu. Mchunu kodwa uyakuphika ukuthi wayeboshiwe.

"Ngokwazi kwami uMnu. Mchunu akazange aboshwe ngamaphoyisa ezomoya."

Uthe ngalelilanga aphephenya ngalo uMnu. Mchunu, yena uLt. Taylor wathi uma esehamba emahhovisi amaphoyisa ezomoya, aseThekwini, washiya uLt. du Preez kwaba nguyena ophethe izintambo.

Ngakusasa uLt. du Preez watshela yena uLt. Taylor ukuthi uMnu. Mchunu wayesedediwe waya emzini wakhe.

Isitatimende sikaSgt. Aubrey Mngadi kubhalwe ukuthi yena wamthathha ngemoto uMnu. Mchunu wamya emzini wakhe, eLamontville.

Inkantolo ikhiphe isinqumo sokuba zonke izitatimende ezibhalwe ngamaphoyisa kanye nesibhalwe nguNksz. Mchunu zithunyelwe kuMshushisi omkhulu. Nokuphawulwe yijaji ngokufanayo nako kuthunyelwe kuNgqongqoshe wokuGcinwa koMthetho kanye nakuKhomishane wamaphoyisa.

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