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HE issue of
Winnie Man-

dela and the
Mandela foot-

ball club continues to
dominate the black
papers, some of it
confusing to readers.
CITY PRESS in its

BLACK
PRESS

David Wightman

page one lead suggest-
ed that the teenage ac-
tivist Stompie Moeket-
si Seipei might still be
alive in Botswana yet
in a second story said
there was a controver-
sy surrounding his bur-
ial in Soweto yester-
day.

His mother seemed
quite satisfied that he
was dead and wished
him to be buried the
way he lived like an
activist.

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| HE
gcareer

The sun sets

bary NEINS/

But generally the papers distanced themselves from Mrs Mandela with the SOWETAN admitting that the sun had finally set on her career. The denouncement of her activities by the United Democratic Front and Cosatu meant that Mrs Mandela no longer had a constituency to speak for on any political issue.

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MAMA WETHY
WINNIE MANPELA

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NEW NATION said that the state had used the tension in the black

.community over the Mandela foot-

ball club to launch bitter attacks

against the democratic movement.

Long-forgotten Craig Williamson

was suddenly produced from the

closet and immediately held forth

about how children of violence are beginning to devour their mentors. :

The paper believed, however, the violence was a by-product of apartheid and that there had been attempts to fan the flames surrounding the controversy.

Ooo

Although it could understand the Ayatollah Khomeini's anger, POST NATAL, which has a large number of Muslim readers, said it could not agree with his passing of a death sentence on the author Salman

Rushdie over his controversial book Satannic Verses. Under the headline â\200\234Death sentence not the answer,â\200\235 the paper said the issue was a sensitive one but that it abhorred violence in any form and from any quarter.

In his regular column in the same paper, Ameen Akhalwaya, himself a Muslim, wrote that however much he admired the Ayatollah for â\200\234ridding Iran of the tyrannical Shah and his Savak thugsâ\200\235 he could

CIâ\200\230_I'Y PRESSâ\200\231s cartoon of a fallen idol.

not in all conscience support â\200\230the call for Mr Rushdieâ\200\231s murder.

On the other hand, he wrote, the Ayatollahâ\200\231s call had put the â\200\235skriksâ\200\235 into those who attacked Islam.

â\200\234One can be sure that henceforth, anyone who wants to go public with such bigotry â\200\224 against any religion â\200\224 will think long and hard about the consequences.â\200\235

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ILANGA dealt prominently with Dr Mangosuthu Butheleziâ\200\231s warning to Inkatha leaders who â\200\234misbehaved,â\200\235 saying they would be discharged from the organisation. The chief told . an Inkatha central committee meeting that some Inkatha leaders had not been following Inkatha policies. He reaffirmed his commitment to non-violence.

H:0:8:

The Editor of the SOWETAN, Mr Aggrey Klaaste, whose nation-building philosophy has attracted much interest, recently addressed academics at the Universities of Cape Town, Pretoria and the Free State. He reported with some disappointment in his column that they found his theories â\200\234naive.â\200\235 What he did not say was that a few years back â\200\230 he would not have been welcome on some of the campuses.

Ssssh . . . nobody is telling anybody, but . . .

Lesotho development

is surging ahea

HE military
government
of Lesotho is
making a
major effort to show
it has the interests of
the country at heart
â\200\224 three years after
the overthrow of the
Leabua Jonathan re-
gime which ruled the
land for two decades.
Development is
surging ahead and the
construction industry
is cock-a-hoop. But the
governmentâ\200\231s public
relations machine is
simply not working.
East of the village of
Butha Buthe prelimi-
nary work has started
on the huge Lesotho
Highlands Water
scheme which will one
day help supply the Wi-
twatersrand with

hydro-electric power

| will help light up the

urban areas of most of
Southern and Central
Africa.

On the banks of the
Caledon River, near
Leribe, is rising an in-

dustrial area which

water and whose-

NORMAN CHANDLER

Africa News Service

makes some of South
Africaâ\200\231s industrial de-
centralisation centres

look puny by comparison, and around Maseru factorles are springing up, bringing to the capital hundreds of people â\200\224 many of whom are today living in appalling conditions. New schools are being planned for Maseru and other areas. The old Leabua Highway â\200\224 now officially renamed the A1 â\200\224 snaking through the lowlands of Lesotho is being resurfaced and, for the first time in

â\200\230memory, actually having road markings on its surface.

The road network to the countryside is being upgraded to cater for the expected demand brought about by the opening of the rugged interior as a result of the water scheme, and new

hotels are being built in outlying areas.

A Chinese-sponsored hotel is going up at Teyateyaneng (universally known as â\200\234Teewhyâ\200\235). Another, the â\200\234New Kingâ\200\231s Hotelâ\200\235 is being built midway between Maseru and Teyateyaneng. The interesting thing here is that there is nothing of note in that district to merit their existence.

Both hotels will, in terms of recently published Lesotho legislation, be large enough to be eligible for gam-

-bling slot machines â\200\224

and therein could lie

the answer. The tourist

or businessman may be secondary to the huge profits which will accrue from locals.

This is already the

case in some country
hotels, where slot ma-
chines outnumber bed-
rooms, so great is the
demand by a largely

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unemployed people to
enrich themselves.

There are also new
factories being built in
many areas, and some
towns, notably bustling
Leribe.

It may not be coinci-
dence that this is hap-
pening. Leribe is still
a hotbed of political
thought, and not at all
favourable to the mili-
tary authorities. It was
the home district for
top Basutoland Nation-
al Party officials, and
Chief Jonathan lived
not far from the town.

The development
now under way is all
part of a grand design
by the military Gov-
ernment of Major-Gen-
eral Metsing Lekhanya
to win the hearts of a

three years ago at the
downfall of the Jonath-
an government but

who have, by all ac-

counts, now become
disenchanted with the
military government.

These are the people

v Who do not see the rush

towards new develop-
ment in quite the same
way as government.
They see instead
corruption, armed sol-
diers round every cor-

-ner (reminiscent of

some periods of the
Jonathan days) and
government spies in

{4 hotel bars, lobbies and
shops.

They hear with dis-
quiet rumours of South
African police and sol-

| diers maintaining a "
low-key presence in

Maseru.

Political parties and
opinion are suppressed,
as has been the case
since the military coup
of January, 1986. Apart
from a couple of Cath-
olic newspapers and a
weekly independent
called "The Mirror",
there are no real news
media in Maseru "the

government does not |
like pressmen.

e

~ And that has given
rise to what govern- |

. ment officials refer to,

as "Street talk" "in |
.other words, rumour-

" mongering in the face

of a lack of official in-

formation or regular |

dissemination of news.

"Street talk" it was
that gave the populace
at large the news of
the return of veteran
political leader Ntsu

. Mokhehle (the Lesotho

government says he

must not be referred to

as â\200\234Mrâ\200\235) and has also
been responsible for
' other stories newsmen
have not as yet been
l able to verify.

There is evidence
that government offi-
cials are listening to

M the â\200\234Newsâ\200\235 via the
people who ululated in B

the streets of Maseru

pavement crowds, and

. there is restiveness.

Pressmen are beseiged
in the bars of some
hotels, and particularly
at off-the-track restau-
rant-bars where some

political thought is :':f/

guardedly imparted.

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In'Asia, Africa and Latin America, a E

THE â\200\231&Bw YORK TIMES, Tâ\200\231lf??SDAK .J'ANUARY{#.'

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A moral claim
In' Africa:

â\200\234You only have
to indicate that
you are against
apartheid, then
the police think
you're 4

Communist,â\200\235

o i , MZALA R
v _ Writer, South Africa Sigi 't

Mzala, 33, goes only by one namd, Â\$
and says his flrst name â\200\230gol lost"
when he was growing up. A member
of the South African Communist

arty, he writes for journals of the
African Natlional Congress an the
South African Communist Pariy.
Mzala, who has lived In exile (n Brit.
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O R L ln South Africa, you only have to in- cally goclallst: Everybody has read addrmlni,u
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ion that has theoretica question but

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whs grounded, I think, to 8 large ex- 'then the outh African police will developed between
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of South African

usaka, Zambia,

Winnie

â\200\234We have come to discuss the Situation insjde South

Africa with the ANC arising out of the Whole Winnje Map.

dela problem. It is important that we understand the

"ANCâ\200\231s position on this issue,â\200\235 said UDF acting Publicity
ta 0

Mandela Spent three hours with her husband aÂ¢
the Victor Verster Prison near Paar yesterday. Her law-

Yer said there woulq be no
The ANCâ\200\231s exiled lea

shun Mrs Mandela byt

the Government.

Mrs

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elaâ\200\231s visit to Paar] followed an earljer Visit by

'~ civil rights advocate Mr Geo, g 'SC, and attorney
Ismail Ayob for a consul ith

OWn request, on Thursday.

Cosatu and UDF to consult ANC about the football club furore

andeld tirgâ\2027s Winnie

ot to talk â\200\224 lawyer

3 - JOHANNESBURG â\200\224 Nelson Mandela has instructed his wife Winnie not to make any public statements regarding the controversy surrounding her and her bodyguards, Mrs Mandelaâ\200\231s lawyer said yesterday as representatives of the UDF and Cosatu arrived in Lusaka to consult the ANC about the issue.

â\200\231 Mrs Mandela spent more than three hours yesterday with her husband at Victor Verster Prison near Paarl.

â\200\230, J She did not stop to speak to waiting journalists when she was driven out the prison gates and, also declined to answer questions before boarding a plane to Johannesburg.

Mrs Mandelaâ\200\231s lawyer, Essa Moosa, declined to comment on details of the meeting. He said Mrs Mandela had been instructed by her husband not to speak publicly about recent events that have caused major damage to her reputation both in South Africa and abroad.

On their arrival in Lusaka yesterday the UDF and Cosatu representatives said it was important that they understood the ANCâ\200\231s position on the controversy.

The mass democratic movement inside the country has said it will shun Mrs Mandela, but the ANC has appealed to them not to, and asked them to unite to avoid the government:

The African National Congress in a statement issued in Lusaka on Saturday, also condemned the murder of a Soweto girl, Finkie Msomi, last week. Police said they suspect she was killed by Mrs Mandelaâ\200\231s bodyguards in what is Stompotse Moeketsi SEIDBI the 14-

thought to be a revenge killing. year-old activist, was praised as a hero on Saturday at a funeral

In another development in the Mandela body-guard controversy, a former church field worker, tance and unity. The 500 mourners who is currently in hiding for fear of her life, has sung freedom songs and disclosed information in connection with alleged repeatedly chanted their loyalty to homosexuality - the church centre in Soweto the ANC and Nelson Mandela. where it â\200\234nie Moeketsi Seipei was See page 2

A blueprint for
ke (RS TURUTE N

SIR â\200\224 All that Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi is reported to have said in Switzerland recently is very much to the point and brings to our political dilemma in this country a sense of urgency and, in many respects, realism.

There is already wide support for one concept or another of â\200\230non-racial democracyâ\200\231 as the inevitable solution to our problem. Of the average white voter it is probably true*to say, however, that he baulks at the sight of the â\200\230struggle for dominance being waged between members of black power groups: with both factions apparently basing their appeal on a call for

â\200\230black majority ruleâ\200\231, the credibility of the advocates of â\200\230non-racial democracyâ\200\231 consequently takes a beating at election time.

. Nevertheless, experience over the last number of

years under a â\200\230liberalisedâ\200\231 version of the many guises of â\200\230separate developmentâ\200\231 indicates that transition to a fully-integrated society in South Africa is not beyond the powers of adaptation of most white voters: but, sadly, the misgivings remain and hope is deferred. -

In the prevailing circumstances perhaps the least â\200\230hazardous way forward for all of us now would be as a nation held together in a loose-knit â\200\230culture- groupâ\200\231 federation: a broad concept which would facilitate movement across the lines of race and colour by the individual choice of cultural adherence from the outset. It would also herald the birth of non-racial political parties and alliances without the somewhat artificial bands of a compulsory unification. 4

Identities

Logically, only the government of the day is in a position to identify the various culture groups which form the nation as a whole: the prime object of such identification being to give immediate parliamentary representation on a common roll status to all cultural identities in recognition of the equal rights and responsibilities of each in an evolving democracy.

Such rights and responsibilities would necessarily include:

(i) The right of each â\200\230culture groupâ\200\231 to use and to propagate its choice of language, religious worship, educational system and syllabi, laws of custom and the like;

(ii) The right to pursue, unhindered, party political activity, based on regular and free elections for all;

(iii) The assurance that membership of, and commit-

ment to, any culture group will be the free choice of the individual and in no way prescribed by considerations of race or colour;

(iv) The assurance that only the natural appeal of the various cultures and an evolutionary competitiveness between them will be allowed to regulate the growth or diminution of any and all culture-groups.

A 'charter of conciliation' as envisaged would obviously be subject to negotiated consensus: it would, however, be in the true spirit of nation-building to grant meaningful representation to the various cultural identities even in an initial allocation of seats. 8

Advancement towards proportioned representation should reasonably follow in due time, provided only that mutual respect for the chosen cultural identity of one another is a priority concern of each group.

In conclusion, I quote from the current newsletter of a party which subscribes to the views of the new (proposed) Democratic Party, and written by John Stuart Mill: 'The only freedom which deserves the name is that of pursuing our own good in our own way, (only) so long as we do not attempt to deprive others of theirs, nor impede their efforts to obtain it'.

Let us withal strive to come as near to the spirit of

the quotation as possible. :
' FT RYAN |

~ Gillitts