

# Inkatha expels Mavuso from its central committee

ULUNDI — Mr John Mavuso, the first black member of the Provincial Executive in the Transvaal, has been expelled from the Inkatha central committee.

This was confirmed at the weekend by Inkatha's president, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. Chief Buthelezi said Mr Mavuso had, however, not been expelled as a member of the movement.

## ANC has no mandate for street bombs — Buthelezi

ULUNDI — Black South Africans had never once given a mandate to the African National Congress mission in exile to plant bombs on street corners where Africans would be killed, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in the kwaZulu capital at the weekend.

Addressing 5 000 delegates and observers at the 11th annual conference of Inkatha, the kwaZulu Chief Minister and president of the movement said tactics and strategies of destroying the economy and blowing up civilian blacks, whites, coloureds and Indians represented a "horrendous offence" against the hallowed values in the black struggle for liberation.

### 'CANNON FODDER'

"The ANC mission in exile will yet find that black South Africa, tempered by years and decades of terrible struggling, will never be battered into submission," he said.

Chief Buthelezi was loudly applauded when he said he would have to be killed before he used blacks as "cannon fodder" for political ideals.

He said the ANC's external mission was trying to renounce the organisation's imprisoned leader, Nelson Mandela, because he regarded the kwaZulu Chief Minister as important now and important in the future.

Chief Buthelezi said there would be no solution to South Africa's problems which excluded Inkatha. — Sapa.

A resolution adopted at Inkatha's 11th annual conference said the organisation had always supported Chief Buthelezi's call for a moratorium on constitutional development until there was sufficient consensus between black and white in South Africa about the kind of future which was best for the country.

It called on the State President, Mr P W Botha, to refrain from taking further action in restructuring second-tier government and developing regional Services Councils as part of the new provincial dispensation.

It also called on all Inkatha members to refrain from actions of any kind which could lead to claims of legitimacy for the new provincial council system and the Regional Services Councils because blacks were participating in these bodies.

The resolution said "such structures had been foisted on Africans against their will".

It called on Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha's secretary-general, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, to ensure that the movement's disciplinary committee investigated the defying by any Inkatha member of the movement's convictions about the development of provincial administration and Regional Services Councils.



The Star 7.7.86

## Kaunda again hints at quitting Commonwealth

The Star Bureau

LONDON - President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia says he will ask his government to support withdrawal from the Commonwealth if no action is taken against South Africa at next month's summit.

Speaking on TV last night, he dismissed British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe's peace mission as a cosmetic exercise which "has no meaning and brings us no comfort and no solution".

He believed Britain had hoodwinked the Commonwealth by securing a three-month delay on European Community (EC) deliberations on South Africa. The Commonwealth summit in August would be asked to wait until the EC discussed the issue two months later.

He accused British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher of "not moving according to the will of the people of Britain".

### ADDITIONAL MEASURES

He said that although he "loved" the Commonwealth, he could not "continue sitting beside Mrs Thatcher when she continues deliberately vetoing all Security Council resolutions at the United Nations designed to frighten South Africa, to show South Africa must behave".

"If nothing happens at the summit I will be under an obligation to put before my central committee a proposal that we leave the Commonwealth."

However, Britain believes additional measures against South Africa will be necessary.

Commenting in the programme, British Foreign Office Minister for African Affairs Mrs Lynda Chalker said: "Sanctions will only persuade President Botha to change course if they are effective. I believe financial measures, as the banks have shown, was a start ... but I feel we are going to have to take more measures to make a change in the behaviour of the South African Government, although some reforms have started."

British Shadow Foreign Secretary Mr Denis Healey suggested a naval blockade might have to be imposed on South Africa to enforce sanctions.



By Colleen Ryan,  
Political Reporter

## Mayor of Sydney rebuffed by Tutu

The Mayor of Sydney, Mr Douglas Sutherland, on a controversial visit to Johannesburg, has been rebuffed by Bishop Desmond Tutu.

Mr Sutherland said today he would like to meet Bishop Tutu during his visit to Johannesburg, but Bishop Tutu has refused.

Bishop Tutu, who is the Anglican Archbishop-elect, said "no" when asked whether he

would meet Mr Sutherland. He had no further comment to make.

Mr Sutherland arrived in South Africa yesterday as a guest of the Mayor of Johannesburg, Professor Harold Rudolph, for a week-long visit.

Addressing a Press conference today, Mr Sutherland said his

visit could not be seen as an endorsement of apartheid.

He said the "world sees apartheid as acceptable as slavery".

While he did not support the Government in South Africa, he believed dialogue was "central for peace".

Mr Sutherland said he would like to meet

as many people as possible, including black leaders.

He acknowledged it would be difficult to meet the leaders in detention.

"Obviously I can't see people who are in prison or are not available, but I would like to see a broad range of people, such as Bishop Tutu," he said.

He said Sydney and Johannesburg had a great deal in common and he was pleased to be visiting during the city's centenary year.



The Star 7.7.86

## 'Insulted' Carter leaves Harare

HARARE — Former US President Mr Jimmy Carter left Harare on Saturday after a stormy 36-hour visit in which he led a walkout by Western diplomats from a Fourth of July diplomatic reception after a Zimbabwe Minister attacked US policy on South Africa.

Mr Carter led about 60 American, British, West German and other Western diplomats from the American-hosted reception after Mr David Karimanzira, the Zimbabwe Minister of Youth, began denouncing American foreign policy.

Mr Karimanzira accused the United States of indirectly supporting South African "terrorism."

Mr Carter later called the speech insulting and said the Minister owed an apology to the American people and government. No apology has been made, according to a US diplomat.

Mr Karimanzira's comments were from

a prepared speech he read on behalf of the Zimbabwean Government.

Zimbabwean relations with Washington, its chief donor, have been strained for some time, chiefly due to disagreement over the Reagan administration's policy of constructive engagement with Pretoria.

### EXPAND PRODUCTION

Mr Carter came to Harare to study Zimbabwean agriculture and discuss with local bankers their participation in a privately funded agricultural development programme called Global 2000.

The programme, which has projects in Ghana, Sudan, Tanzania and Zambia, is trying to expand food production, particularly by subsistence peasant farmers, to prevent the kind of famines that have afflicted much of Sub-Saharan Africa in recent years.

"Emergency aid in a time of famine is very important, but we are trying to avoid this sort of catastrophe," Mr Carter told reporters on Friday.

Global 2000 hopes to use Zimbabwe as a development model for African peasants.

Peasant farmers here, who contributed nothing to commercial crops before independence in 1980, last year produced more than a million tons of maize — one-third of a record grain harvest — with the Government providing loans, fertilisers, pesticides and technical advisers.

"We spent an afternoon on one of the farms near here that is doing such a good job in demonstrating to the rest of Africa, and indeed the world, that the small family farmers are able to greatly increase yields," Mr Carter said.

He left Harare on a private jet. He planned a brief visit to the Victoria Falls before continuing to London. — Sapa-AP.



## Tutu calls for meeting with P W

Anglican Archbishop-elect Desmond Tutu said he hoped to hear by tonight whether his request for an urgent meeting with the State President, Mr Botha, had been granted.

He has asked for a meeting to discuss the situation in South Africa. If granted, it will be their second meeting in a month.

### WEEKEND MEETING

His decision to seek another meeting with Mr Botha follows a weekend meeting of clergymen at which it was decided that Bishop Tutu should ask to see the State President.

He said he would discuss "the whole situation" with Mr Botha.

"We will talk about the troubles of this country and how to get out of them."

## Mamelodi unrest details blackout

Certain security activity took place in Mamelodi near Pretoria yesterday but we cannot inform you about the nature of the action. The Bureau for Information says it is unrest-related and would reflect on the action of the security forces.

## Quoting Winnie is 'complicated'

All restriction orders on Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of imprisoned African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, had been lifted but the media should still obtain legal advice before quoting her as this was "a complicated matter", a spokesman for the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, confirmed in Pretoria today.

Mrs Mandela's name did not appear on lists of banned people in Friday's Government Gazette. — Sapa.

## Three bodies found in burnt kwaZekehle home

# 113 have died since start of emergency

By Kym Hamilton,  
Pretoria Bureau

Six people died in unrest on Sunday night, the Bureau for Information reports. The death toll in the 26-day-old state of emergency is now 113.

But the bureau, in its daily situation report for the 24-hours to 6 am today, described the weekend as "relatively quiet as far as unrest-related incidents are concerned".

In kwaZekehle, near Port Elizabeth, police discovered a

partially burnt house at about 9 pm yesterday. Three bodies were found in the lounge and another two in the kitchen. Tyres had been placed upon the bodies in the kitchen, said the report.

The victims have not yet been identified and no further information is available at this stage.

At about 8.15 pm last night, a group of people stoned a security force patrol in Daantjie Trust, near Nelspruit. The security forces retaliated and one man was killed, added the bureau.

Six people injured in the rubbish bin bomb explosion outside a supermarket in Silverton on Friday night are still in the H F Verwoerd Hospital in Pretoria.

Three are being treated at Kalafong Hospital in Atteridgeville. Their condition has been described by the hospital authorities as "under control".

The other 11 people injured have been discharged.

## Union seeks to nullify emergency

A fundamental legal challenge to the state of emergency is scheduled to be heard in the Durban Supreme Court tomorrow.

The Metal and Allied Workers' Union — which has had many members detained in terms of the emergency — will seek to have the proclamation of the state of emergency and the regulations made in terms of it declared to be of no force and effect after June 26.

Alternatively, the court will be asked to:

- Free certain emergency detainees.
- Declare of no force and effect rules prohibiting contact between detainees and their lawyers.
- Declare of no force and effect the clause relating to "subversive" statements.

The action is seen as a test of what the courts would construe as "subversive" in terms of the emergency, as the court will be asked to "clear" a statement the union intends to publish in its newsletter.

The first respondent is the State President. The applicants will be represented by a Johannesburg team headed by Mr J Mahomed SC.



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## UK churchmen debate call for tougher SA sanctions

YORK — Leaders of the Church of England were being asked today to campaign for a non-racial, democratic South Africa and to support an appeal to the British Government to "deploy effective economic sanctions".

The appeal was on the fourth day of the five-day summer session of the general synod, the policy-making body of 574 bishops, clergy and laity of the state church.

Derek Pattinson, the synod secretary-general, apologised to the synod last night for not having the "marshalled amendments" ready for the South Africa debate. Officials said there were a lot of amendments from critics of the Church's Board for Social Responsibility, which initiated the sanctions demand.

The board's chairman, Bishop of Birmingham Hugh Montefiore, was putting the case for sanctions following publication of a report on the case for economic action.

### LAST ACTION IN 1982

The report, completed before the state of emergency was declared, argued that sanctions would "persuade the South African Government to begin talks with the true representatives of the majority and dissuade them from considering that they have an option of increasing the repression, which will take South Africa across the Rubicon into overt civil war."

The synod last took action on South Africa in 1982 by endorsing a report urging British "economic disengagement from the economy of South Africa and generous aid to the independent states as a contribution to bringing about peaceful change".

● The synod last night wound up its debate on "The Nature of Christian Belief" after nationwide controversy over doubts about the Virgin Birth and Jesus' resurrection expressed by Bishop of Durham David Jenkins.

He questioned whether God chose to work miracles with "something like a divine laser-beam". Conservatives argued that a bishop with such thoughts ought not to be a bishop. — Sapa-AP.



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Snub rumours 'wild speculation'

# SA is keeping door open for visit by Howe

Cape Town

The door is still open for British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe to visit South Africa.

Informed sources in South Africa today dismissed as "wild speculation" suggestions that President Botha had snubbed Sir Geoffrey, who is now also the president of the European Community.

They said the British and South African governments were in high-level contact to negotiate the timing and detail of Sir Geoffrey's visit, but no official statements had been made yet.

The fact that Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr P. W. Botha and President Botha could not accommodate Sir Geoffrey in their schedules immediately did not mean he was being snubbed.

Neither did it rule out the possibility of Sir Geoffrey visiting jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

Sir Geoffrey proposes to visit South Africa on a "last-ditch" mission to promote dialogue and dismantle apartheid before further sanctions are imposed.

The sources pointed out that President Botha and British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher still enjoyed a cordial relationship. There was no question that Mr Botha had snubbed her government.

"Negotiations are under way at this very moment to work out a suitable date. As far as we are concerned we are talking to the British so there is no need for wild speculation that we are snubbing Sir Geoffrey."

Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey were meeting today to decide whether the visit should go ahead. The decision will be an-

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By David Braun, Political Correspondent,  
The Star's Foreign News Service,  
Political Staff and Staff Reporters

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nounced this afternoon.

The Star Bureau in London reports that it seems likely the trip will be on — but possibly not until next week.

A spokesman in President Botha's Office said there would be no comment about the matter.

"The State President does not usually disclose private messages between him and other governments.

"If those governments want to 'leak' or make known such messages, it is their affair," the spokesman said.

## 'No marbles'

In London, Sunday newspapers predicted that the mission, or at least its first phase, was in jeopardy, but a Foreign Office spokesman said last night:

"We are still hopeful it will go ahead as planned. We should be able to say something official soon."

A blow to the proposed peace

visit has been the statement by the Anglican Archbishop-elect, Bishop Desmond Tutu, that he will not meet Sir Geoffrey because he has no time "to play marbles".

Bishop Tutu told *The Star* he would not waste time with people who were not serious.

He said Britain was part of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group, which had failed after months of talks to get negotiations going between the Government and the African National Congress.

Sir Geoffrey thought he could achieve that in a matter of days.

"What is he coming to do when his government is not going to use the big stick?"

"He is just playing marbles. I will not waste time with people who are not serious."

Asked why he wanted to meet President Botha but not Sir Geoffrey, Bishop Tutu replied: "They (the Government) are here. We are going to have to talk with them whether or not we want it".



## TV man freed after detention declared unlawful

By Janine Simon

The arrest and detention of World Wide Television News sound man Mr Theophilus Mashiani has been declared unlawful by Rand Supreme Court judge Mr Justice R J Goldstone who today ordered that Mr Mashiani be released from Diepkloof Prison.

Police arrested Mr Mashiani in the early hours of June 15 while he was spending the night with his girlfriend at the University of the Witwatersrand's Glyn Thomas residence.

On June 22 the Minister of Law and Order authorised that Mr Mashiani's detention be extended to the end of the emergency regulations.

Passing judgment Mr Justice Goldstone said the arrest, made under section 3 (1) of the regulations, was unlawful.

"The arresting officer, Warrant Officer F C Zeelie, could not have formed a bona fide opinion that Mr Mashiani was a threat to the maintenance of public order, and the safety of the public, or that he should be arrested for his own safety."

"Zeelie did not properly apply his mind to the regulations which, wide as they are, still place limits on the arresting person," Judge Goldstone said.

If the arrest was unlawful then the order extending the detention, in terms of the arrest, was also unlawful, he said.

### EVENTS NOT DISPUTED

The events of June 15 were described in an affidavit by Mr Mashiani's girlfriend, Miss Khosi Radebe, and were not disputed by counsel of either respondents — the Minister of Law and Order and the Minister of Justice.

Social work student Miss Radebe said four members of the SAP entered her room at the residence at 3 am. They searched her locker and took out personal items including cassette tapes, a calendar issued by the Release Mandela Campaign, and a placard with the picture of Mrs Winnie Mandela.

Mr Mashiani was arrested after police spotted a note pad with the logo of the American Broadcasting Company (ABC) — of which WTN is an associate. Mr Mashiani admitted it was his.

A fifth man in a balaclava then came into the room and said Mr Mashiani was a foreign correspondent. He was told to leave with the police.

Mr Justice Goldstone said that under the regulations the court was entitled and obliged to inquire whether an arrest was lawful.

"It is wholesome and desirable that an officer should be made aware of the limits and that he may be summoned before an ordinary court to explain his actions."

Mr Denis Kuny SC appeared for Miss Radebe. Mr R Kruger SC appeared for the Minister of Law and Order and Mr J P Coetzee appeared for the Minister of Justice.

## 15 die in Free State mine clash

Fifteen black mineworkers were killed and 13 injured when fighting erupted at Gencor's St Helena gold mine, near Welkom, at the weekend.

A Gencor spokesman said the 15 died in faction fighting at the No 4 shaft hostel after trouble erupted over the fatal stabbing of a man on Saturday.

"The assistance of representatives of the Lesotho and Transkei governments is being obtained to maintain the peace."

Production was normal today.



Monday 7 July 1986 *Citizen*

# ANC 'have no mandate' to put bombs in streets

ULUNDI. — Black South Africans had never once mandated the African National Congress mission in exile to plant bombs on street corners where Africans would be killed, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in the KwaZulu capital at the weekend.

Addressing 5 000 delegates and observers at the 11th annual conference of Inkatha, the KwaZulu Chief Minister and president of the movement said Black South Africa had never once mandated the ANC mission in exile to attempt to destroy the economy and to create vast unemployment and under-employment as a certainty in the future.

These tactics and strategies of destroying the economy and blowing up civilian Blacks, Whites, Coloureds and Indians represented a "horrendous offence" against the hallowed values in the Black struggle for liberation, he said.

In a hard-hitting attack on the ANC external mission, Chief Buthelezi said its members behaved as though they were gods and were treating Blacks

as apartheid had always treated them.

"The ANC mission in exile will yet find that Black South Africa, tempered by years and decades of terrible struggling, will never be battered into submission."

Chief Buthelezi was loudly applauded when he said he would have to be killed before he used Blacks as "cannon fodder" for political ideals.

The Inkatha president said the external mission of the ANC was trying to renounce the imprisoned leader of the organisation, Nelson Mandela, because he regarded the KwaZulu Chief Minister as important now and im-

portant in the future.

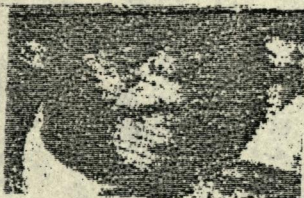
The ANC was smarting at the rebuke, Chief Buthelezi said. To escape the sting of it the external mission was now saying Mandela was ignorant and did not know what was going on.

There would be no solution to South Africa's problems which excluded Inkatha.

He said the South African Council of Churches and the United Democratic Front had recently invited Mr Denis Healey, Britain's shadow foreign secretary, to South Africa to "call Inkatha names" because they could not wish the organisation away. — Sapa.



B/Day 7/7/1986



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# White SA is 'ready' to share power' now

B/D 7/7/86

Own Correspondent

WHITE SA was now overwhelmingly ready to share political power, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi told the annual Inkatha conference in Ulundi on Saturday.

And on their part, blacks were prepared to heed white fears about one-man, one-vote in a unitary state and to consider a federal system.

Buthelezi also said there was more hope for negotiation now than ever before in the country's history.

But the National Party (NP) was under-achieving in mobilising white goodwill for the negotiations necessary to bring that about.

Buthelezi said all those present were convinced that one-man, one-vote in a unitary state, with the rule of law and entrenched individual and group rights, provided the ideal solution to the country's problems.

They also knew, however, that white fears and perceptions made them hesitant about venturing into such a future right now.

Blacks had, therefore, to ask themselves whether there was any other way in which their "deeply valued and hallowed ideals" could be expressed politically.

Buthelezi said: "We know that they can. All over the world there are demonstrations that federal solutions provide an alternative to the Westminster model in a unitary state. In a federal system, the country's parliament is no less sovereign."

Other options, including the Swiss canton system, could also be investigated.

Buthelezi said: "We do not negotiate to dominate, subjugate or to establish black racism."

The negotiating task would be to harmonise white and black values into a single political system.

Buthelezi said it had become patently clear to black and white that apartheid was destructive to the economy, to sound relationships with other countries and to justice. White society had tried to avoid facing such facts when it voted in favour of the tricameral constitution.

Now, however, the State President perceived that the tricameral Parliament had deficiencies which could not be remedied. Although he had balked at saying specifically that it must die, he had been honest enough to indicate in the draft Bill establishing the National Council that it would

prepare for a constitution providing for the participation of all citizens in the process of government.

It was this which enabled him (Buthelezi) to look carefully at the council. But he had no personal choice in the matter and would go into it only if his people wanted him to.

Buthelezi said he had growing fears about the "under-utilisation of this grand historical opportunity for blacks and whites to get together" as government was continuing to force its unilateral decisions on blacks.

There was no reason why it could not have pending the introduction of Regional Services Councils and the disbanding of the Provincial Councils until after the council was constituted.

The "unseemly haste" with which this had taken place foretold of intentions to use the council to entrench decisions already made by the NP caucus.

Buthelezi said: "I will not go to a table to ratify whites-only decisions which are against the interests of the black majority in this country."

His fears about the future use of the council were heightened with the State President's appointment of the new provincial MECs.



Citizen

Monday 7 July 1986

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Chief Buthelezi said Mr Mavuso had, however, not been expelled as a member of the movement.

A resolution adopted at Inkatha's 11th annual conference said the organisation had always supported Chief Buthelezi's call for a moratorium on constitutional development until there was sufficient consensus between Black and White in South Africa about the kind of future which was best for the country.

It called on the State President, Mr P W Botha, to refrain from taking further action in restructuring second-tier Government and developing Regional Services Councils as part of the new provincial dispensation.

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the new Provincial Council system and the Regional Services Councils because Blacks were participating in these bodies.

The resolution said "such structures had been foisted on Africans against their will".

It called on Chief Buthelezi and Inkata's Sec-

retary-General, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, to ensure that the movement's disciplinary committee investigate the defying by any Inkatha member of the movement's convictions about the development of Provincial Administration and Regional Services Councils. — Sapa.



# Hooks, Mandela cited at NAACP convention

by Larry A. Still  
Capital News Service

*Special to the Chicago Defender*

BALTIMORE — In addition to presenting the NAACP's highest award, the Spingarn Medal, to its executive director, Rev. Benjamin Hooks, Dr. William Gibson, the organization's board chairman "made history" by awarding the W.E.B. DuBois International Medal for the first time to Nelson Mandela, the jailed African National Congress leader, in absentia.

Both awards were presented during closing sessions of the 77th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People meeting in the city's new convention center and about 15 major hotels.

Noting that Baltimore was one of the most segregated cities in the nation when the NAACP held its last national convention here 50 years ago, Hooks told the "yesterday, we fought for the right to check into any hotel. Today, we are fighting to have enough money to check out of the hotel." He credited the city's early NAACP leaders, including the family of Atty. Clarence Mitchell, chief civil rights lobbyist, "Dr. Carl Murphy, the legendary publisher of the Afro-

American newspaper, and Mrs. Enolia McMillan the current national president, with changing the city so much "that we can set up our national office here.

The DuBois award was named for the author and scholar who helped found the NAACP in 1911. "The life and philosophy of Nelson Mandela are a living embodiment of the spirit of ...DuBois," Gibson declared. "Though he has been physically imprisoned for over two decades, his spirit and character still inspires a whole nation in the quest for freedom," the NAACP leader added in reference to the South African champion. Mandela's award was accepted by Pallo Jordan, director of research and information for the ANC.

The Spingarn medal is presented annually to the Afro-American making the most significant contribution to racial progress during the past year. The presentation to Reverend Hooks at the closing Freedom Fund banquet climaxed the five day convention, attended by approximately 3,000 delegates and 18,000 supporters, observers and guests.

The final event followed an address by vice-president George Bush and a tour of the new headquarters building. The nation's se-

cond ranking official was asked to speak at the Youth Delegates luncheon because all other speaking engagements had been assigned when the Reagan administration responded to the NAACP invitation. "We invited the president but he sent Mr. Bush," Hooks explained.

Bush defended the administration's policies on limited sanctions for South Africa and affirmative action without quotas. The Supreme Court decision supporting NAACP suits to correct past discrimination in hiring and promotion was announced just before the vice-president spoke but he did not comment upon the decision.

Hooks later issued a statement declaring "today's Supreme Court decision in two affirmative action cases has brought a great victory to the civil rights movement...These victories gladden the hearts of all of us who believe that our society travels the correct road when it makes an effort to undo the bitter legacy of job discrimination.

"We are troubled to find that Justice William Rehnquist, whom President Reagan has selected to be Chief Justice of the United States, voted with the dissenters in the decision."



*Legislative Update*

# Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986

by U.S. Rep. William H. Gray, III

(Sen. Gray is a congressman from the 2nd District of Pennsylvania. He can be contacted at 429 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515 (202) 225-4001.)

We are now celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Statue of Liberty — America's worldwide symbol of freedom and justice.

As we celebrate, however, let us not forget the over 27 million Black South Africans who remain oppressed by the world's only official government policy of racism.

And let us not forget our obligation as a freedom-loving people to eliminate United States economic support for the repressive apartheid regime in South Africa.

On May 21 along with a coalition of bipartisan colleagues, I introduced the Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986. The bill, H.R. 4868, would go a long way toward removing the United States as a financier of apartheid.

The legislation would ban all loans to South Africa — in effect depriving the apartheid regime of \$3 billion with which to finance its trade. In addition, the bill would:

- close South African bank offices in this country, denying South Africa lower-cost access to U.S. capital;
- deny landing rights to South African aircraft, making business and other bilateral relations significantly less convenient;
- ban all new U.S. investment in South Africa — including the purchase of shares issued by South African entities and traded on stock exchanges anywhere in the world;
- prohibit U.S. contribution of technology to South Africa's energy sector, thereby not aiding South Africa's quest for energy self-sufficiency; and,
- ban the importation of uranium, coal and steel, reversing the unfair inroads South Africa has made into our coal and steel industries because of its essentially slave labor market.

The sanctions would be lifted in South Africa met two conditions: the release of political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela, president of the banned African National

Congress, and the start of good faith negotiations between the government and Black leaders for a new political system.

Last year, an overwhelming bipartisan majority in Congress took a stand against apartheid. By a vote of 380-48, my House colleagues approved the Anti-Apartheid Act of 1985.

The bill was derailed in the Senate by a filibuster. But as a result of the tremendous Congressional support for the measure, President Reagan issued an executive order on September 9th which included a ban on the importation of krugerrands and a ban on bank loans to the Pretoria government.

Mr. Reagan's sanctions have not stopped the killing and maiming of thousands of Black South Africans or the jailing of hundreds more. The Black death rate in the townships has almost doubled from 70 a month during the state of emergency to a tragic 130 per month this year. Government-sanctioned segregation is still the law of the land.

In the past two weeks, South Africa has raided Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana and Angola. These forays into neighboring Black countries demonstrate that apartheid is not simply an internal problem but also a threat to regional peace.

History shows that the South Africa regime makes changes only when its economic interests are at stake. The bipartisan coalition sponsoring the Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 believes that this legislation can apply the proper leverage to force the government to make meaningful reforms and negotiate a democratic system with Black leaders. However, more importantly, it will reduce U.S. economic fuel for the political engine of apartheid.

We believe the bill is an important step forward. As Congressman Walter Fauntroy (D-D.C.), co-chair of the Free South Africa Movement and coleader with Gray of the congressional delegation to South Africa last January noted at its introduction, our bill "is strong medicine for a seriously ailing country."

*Thompson Talk*

## White problem in South Africa

by Dr. Anderson Thompson

(Dr. Thompson, a specialist in African and Mideast affairs is an associate professor of the Department of Inner City Studies at Northeastern Illinois University, 700 E. Oakwood Boulevard, Chicago IL 60653 (312) 268-7500 ext 146).

Now, it's the white question. Before, it had always been a Black question. Before the Sharpeville Massacre of March 21, 1960, the entire Western World harbored the racist notion that South Africa was a white man's country that has a Black problem. Today, surprisingly, the dialog has changed. In some Black leadership circles and many Black townships, voices can be heard saying that South Africa, the Black man's homeland has a white problem.

"The tables have finally turned" the age old "Nigger question" of what should whites do about the troublesome presence of Blacks in South Africa is no more.

Today, each Black leader in South Africa has been forced, more or less, to wrestle with his membership over the white question: What future place, if any, should whites have in the new 21st century South Africa?

The inability and unwillingness of the white settlers to see the "handwriting on the wall" — to see beyond their own racist belief of racial superiority and their collective greed in maintaining a "white man's paradise" at the expense of Black lives — blinded them in their naive fantasy of eternal white rule in South Africa.

The stakes are high for the U.S., the West and Israel. South Africa, Europe's next-to-last white settler outpost on African soil, is losing its grip on the levers of economic prosperity for the European world community.

Whether the West likes it or not, South Africa does have a white problem. Up till now, all questions on South Africa

centered around Western interests, safeguards for whites and an uncompromising commitment, that no matter what happens, there should always remain a white presence in South Africa. Looking up the road ahead, if the white settler regime can no longer drain South Africa of its natural resources, what will be the fate of the West?

The unyielding, once entrenched and tiny European caretaker colony of 2.5 million Dutch, 1.8 million Englishmen and 200,000 Jews of Dutch, British, German, Russian and Spanish extraction are now trapped in the eye of a rising Black revolutionary storm which threatens to uproot and sweep away white South Africa's financial and commercial center for the Western World.

Like Israel, South Africa is a regional settler colonial outpost for the West. Israel stands guard over the oil rich Middle East and the Northern region of Africa, while South Africa protects the mineral rich industrialized Southern region of Africa.

The U.S., England, West Germany and France make up the core powers or centers of the European world community and South Africa is an integral part of that international brotherhood.

Time is quickly running out, 4 million whites are sitting on a time bomb that, on any given day, might unleash decades of Black rage, frustration and anger in retaliation for centuries of white terrorism, atrocities and genocide.

Next week we will turn our attention to the white parties in South Africa, The South African Communist Party (SACP), The Progressive Federal Party (PFP), The National Party (NP), The Reconstituted National Party (HNP), and finally The Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB).



The Star 7.5.86

Homeland leader warns SA Govt . . .

# 'Meet ANC — or face worse'

The Star Bureau

LONDON — If the South African Government does not act fast and talk to the African National Congress, it will find itself having to talk to far more radical political organisations.

This was the view of Mr Enos Mabuza, Chief Minister of the KaNgwane homeland, speaking last night in the BBC radio programme, "File on Four", which examined developments in South Africa.

The programme, compiled by Michael Robinson, dealt mainly with the situation in Lebowa and the violence and killings there.

Mr Mabuza gave his views after many blacks had made claims and counter claims on the programme of violence and murder by the Lebowa police and by the "comrades" — radical black activists. Among those who spoke in support of the police was Lebowa's Chief Minister, Mr Cedric Phatudi.

Mr Robinson said each side in the present crisis claimed they were not the aggressors, that they resorted to violence only in self-defence.

## 'Youth to the left of ANC'

He introduced Mr Mabuza as a man proposing an alternative.

"My assessment of the situation is that the youth in our country is to the left of the ANC," said Mr Mabuza.

"They are far more radical. They want change now and they want to act now, regardless of the consequences. They are prepared to pay the highest price."

Mr Mabuza said suppressing violence was not just a question of law and order. In the longer term, violence would end only when the Government decided to unban the ANC and release Nelson Mandela.

"It would have an effect on the youth because

the youth say Mandela is their leader. And if they acknowledge him as their leader, they acknowledge his word.

But Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel thought quite differently, said Mr Robinson. He felt the evidence all pointed the other way, and to free Mandela would be likely to stoke rather than calm the flames of unrest.

Mr Nel said: "We have asked Mandela to renounce violence and he is not prepared to do that."

## Black-on-black violence

"We must remember that he would be regarded as the head of the ANC which remains fully committed to a revolution in this country to changing this country to a Marxist-socialist state."

Told that many people thought Mandela was the only man with the authority to say "stop the violence", he said: "If he would renounce violence and he comes out of jail, then we can have the proof of that."

"But if he comes out of jail under these circumstances I don't think we have any guarantee that that will be the situation. We should not forget that the person who really on a regular basis has contact with Mr Mandela is his wife Winnie Mandela, and she has committed herself to violence and even black-on-black violence . . ."

Summing up, Mr Robinson said that in spite of what Mr Nel said, President Botha was "openly feeling for some formula" under which the ANC could be unbanned, Mandela released and negotiations joined.

"For the unrest to be ended, though, those negotiations would probably have to lead to a new constitution for South Africa which would allow a black leader to become head of State."

"And President Botha has already publicly scolded his Foreign Minister Pik Botha for suggesting such a prospect was a possibility."



# The Star 7.5.86

## Enos Mabuza walks the fine line with great skill

By Hannes de W.

To walk the fine line of being a homeland leader as well as an outspoken supporter of Nelson Mandela demands a considerable measure of political skill.

But kaNgwane Chief Minister Mr Enos Mabuza manages to do exactly that.

Gently spoken, he tempers his strong views with a mild-mannered style and candid countering statements. The non-activist might be an apt description of him.

He is critical of "institutional violence" by the Government, yet recognises that "President P W Botha is already trying to put an end to that".

He clearly feels that the police should exercise more restraint in unrest situations but adds that he appreciates their problems.

Mr Mabuza gave his views on a wide range of national issues at kaNyamazane.

**ON UNREST IN KANGWANE:** "The situation is fluid but not serious. Our first priority is to normalise school attendance. At all the schools where disruption have occurred, there were clearly identifiable reasons.

### CANNOT

"I cannot say that agitators are behind the unrest because I have not seen any. We have good relationships with all political organisations so I don't think the unrest can be attributed to any of them.

"I cannot say whether the African National Congress is operating in kaNgwane because I don't know. But it would be accurate to say that there is latent as well as overt support for the ANC here."

**ON THE ANC:** "The ANC has been using peaceful methods for more than 50 years. It met only repression and oppression. It was forced to resort to violence.

"As a result it became a banned organisation. Many laws which the ANC rebelled

against are being abolished today. One can't help wondering why the banning order against the ANC is not also being abolished.

"There is no doubt in my mind that the ANC has majority black support today.

"I also regard Mr Nelson Mandela as my spiritual leader and I followed his leadership until he was detained. I will do so again once he is released.

"I am convinced that violence in the country will cease once Mr Mandela is released. He will contribute much towards finding a negotiated solution for South Africa."

### ATTACKED

**ON CHIEF MANGOSUTHU BUTHELEZI:** "He attacked me because of my meeting with Mr Oliver Tambo and other ANC leaders in March. Chief Buthelezi is entitled to his views. Are we on speaking terms? Well, as yet I have not responded to his criticism."

**ON THE BLACK ALLIANCE:** "Am I a still a member? You should address the question to Chief Buthelezi, the president of the alliance.

"My assessment of the alliance: it was formed in 1978 when the Rev Allan Hendrickse approached Chief Buthelezi. He proposed that an organisation be founded, consisting of all those who were against the Government's proposals which excluded blacks from a new constitution.

"That was a good point and we joined the alliance. So did Mr Amichand Rajbanshi of the Indian Reform Party.

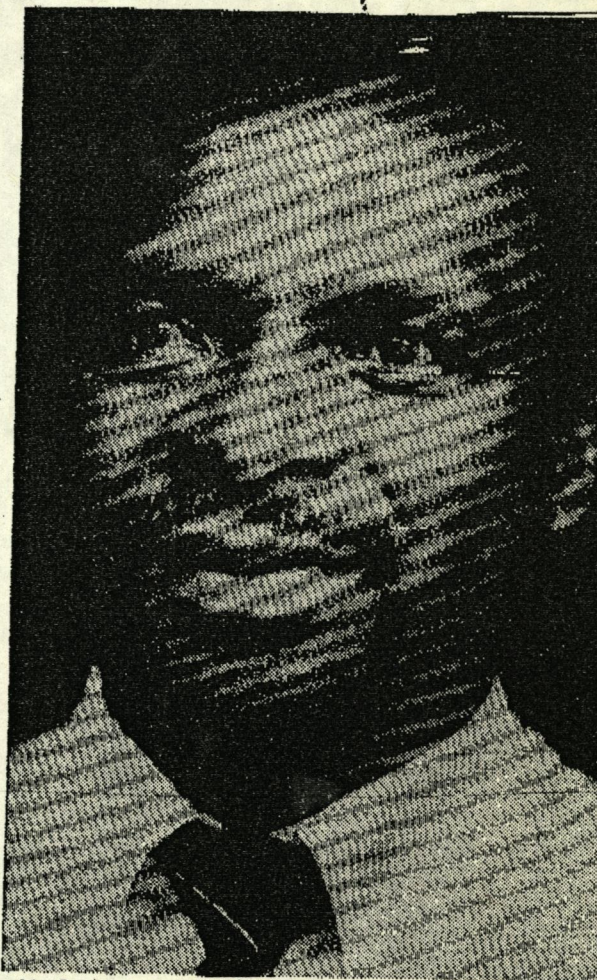
"Things have changed since then. The Reform Party and the Labour Party have joined the tricameral system. Without Labour, the alliance is like Hamlet without a prince."

**ON DISINVESTMENT:** "My view on that is that one has to take the lead from progressive

trade unions. They are, after all, the first that would be affected by disinvestment. So far they have not really come forward yet with a definite view on disinvestment."

**ON THE GOVERNMENT:** "I feel it is my duty not to tell them only what they want to hear, but to spell out clearly what my people want."

**ON THE FUTURE:** "I am optimistic that South Africa's problems can be resolved peacefully, but I am worried about the time factor."



Mr Enos Mabuza ... optimistic that South Africa's problems can be resolved peacefully, but worried about the time factor.



# Buthelezi lashes out *NATAL MERCURY* over bombings

African Affairs  
Correspondent

ULUNDI—Black South Africans had not once given the ANC mission-in-exile a mandate to plant bombs on street corners where Africans would be killed, Chief Buthelezi said in the KwaZulu capital at the weekend.

Addressing 5 000 delegates and observers at the 11th annual conference of Inkatha, he said black South Africa had never given the ANC's external mission a mandate to try to destroy the economy and to create vast unemployment and under-employment as a certainty in the future.

These tactics and strategies of destroying the economy and blowing up civilian blacks, whites, coloureds and Indians represented a 'horrendous offence' against hallowed values in the black struggle for liberation, he said.

Chief Buthelezi said the mission's members behaved as though they were gods and were treating blacks as apartheid had always treated them.

'The ANC mission-in-exile will yet find that Black South Africa, tempered by years and decades of terrible struggling, will never be battered into submission,' he said.

He was loudly applauded when he said he would have to be killed before he abandoned the people and used blacks as 'cannon fodder' for political ideals.

The Inkatha president said the mission-in-exile was trying to renounce the ANC's imprisoned leader,

Nelson Mandela, because he regarded the KwaZulu Chief Minister as important now and important in the future.

The ANC was smarting at the rebuke, Chief Buthelezi said.

To escape the sting of it, the external mission was saying Mandela did not know what was going on.

Chief Buthelezi said there would be no solution which excluded Inkatha.

## Free Mandela for *JULY 7, 1986* S.A., says Inkatha

African Affairs  
Correspondent

ULUNDI—Inkatha's 11th annual conference yesterday called on President Botha to release jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners for the sake of South Africa.

A resolution to this effect urged the international community to place the release of political prisoners at the top of their agendas for discussion with the South African Government.

The motion said the politics of negotiation demanded that black leaders gain their own constituency support for the positions which they adopted in negotiation.

This vital process of consulting constituencies was deeply impaired by the continued detention of political prisoners and the continued restriction of

black political organisations, it said.

Inkatha's president, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said he did not believe the ANC leadership wanted Mandela released.

'He is more useful to them in jail. He is there as a martyr.'

But Chief Buthelezi was optimistic that Mandela ultimately would be released. He said President Botha was not against the ANC leader's release in principle.

Another resolution urged the State President to recognise the need for him to negotiate with Chief Buthelezi and other black leaders about the National Statutory Council before it was presented, as a Bill, to Parliament.

The motion stated that Inkatha was appreciative of the objectives of the council as stated in the Draft Bill.



# Buthelezi lashes out over bombings

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## 'Defend right to education'

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

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

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

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

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

# Buthelezi slams 'glory- seekers'

Chief Minister and Inkatha president said.

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

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

armed forces.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



*The Star 7.7.86*

## 'Insulted' Carter leaves Harare

**HARARE** — Former US President Mr Jimmy Carter left Harare on Saturday after a stormy 36-hour visit in which he led a walkout by Western diplomats from a Fourth of July diplomatic reception after a Zimbabwe Minister attacked US policy on South Africa.

Mr Carter led about 60 American, British, West German and other Western diplomats from the American-hosted reception after Mr David Karimanzira, the Zimbabwe Minister of Youth, began denouncing American foreign policy.

Mr Karimanzira accused the United States of indirectly supporting South African "terrorism."

Mr Carter later called the speech insulting and said the Minister owed an apology to the American people and government. No apology has been made, according to a US diplomat.

Mr Karimanzira's comments were from

a prepared speech he read on behalf of the Zimbabwean Government.

Zimbabwean relations with Washington, its chief donor, have been strained for some time, chiefly due to disagreement over the Reagan administration's policy of constructive engagement with Pretoria.

### EXPAND PRODUCTION

Mr Carter came to Harare to study Zimbabwean agriculture and discuss with local bankers their participation in a privately funded agricultural development programme called Global 2000.

The programme, which has projects in Ghana, Sudan, Tanzania and Zambia, is trying to expand food production, particularly by subsistence peasant farmers, to prevent the kind of famines that have afflicted much of Sub-Saharan Africa in recent years.

"Emergency aid in a time of famine is very important, but we are trying to avoid this sort of catastrophe," Mr Carter told reporters on Friday.

Global 2000 hopes to use Zimbabwe as a development model for African peasants.

Peasant farmers here, who contributed nothing to commercial crops before independence in 1980, last year produced more than a million tons of maize — one-third of a record grain harvest — with the Government providing loans, fertilisers, pesticides and technical advisers.

"We spent an afternoon on one of the farms near here that is doing such a good job in demonstrating to the rest of Africa, and indeed the world, that the small family farmers are able to greatly increase yields," Mr Carter said.

He left Harare on a private jet. He planned a brief visit to the Victoria Falls before continuing to London. — Sapa-AP.



## A Most Disorientating Datum, Radicals Inc., Counting the Stars in Court, and Other Matters.

BY DANIEL SELIGMAN

### Simplism

■ Simplification: that was definitely the name of the game. That Senate Finance Committee tax bill was going to simplify the tax code. The Keeping Up Simplification File, as we have labeled this mound of clippings on the floor, repeatedly makes this point. Why, here is a news story about the President supporting the bill because it "dramatically simplifies" the tax code. And here is a clipping, in which the U.S. Chamber of Commerce enthuses over this "important step toward simplification." Elsewhere in our pile, Raymond A. Hay, chairman of LTV, is praising the new "tax fairness and simplification." Deputy Treasury Secretary Dick Darman and White House Spokesperson Larry Speakes are stated on other pieces of newsprint to be all out for the legislation, and they evidently have the same writer as Reagan because they too are impressed by the way the bill "dramatically simplifies" things.

Yet here is this funny number, which suddenly surfaced on June 6. The number is 1,489. Yes, friends, 1,489 is the number of pages in the document produced by the Finance fellows when they got around to putting their handiwork in legislative form. Does this clipping belong in the Simplification File? That is our complicated question.

### The New Hard Line

■ A school district that discharged a ten-year employee because he was always late for work did not violate the handicap-discrimination provision of Pennsylvania's Human Relations Act, the Pennsylvania Commonwealth Court rules . . . The court says that the former employee's ability to walk, see, hear, speak, learn, or work was not impaired . . .

Dissenting Judge Rogers notes that the school district accommodated the employee, after his condition was diagnosed by its physician as "neurotic compulsion for lateness."

—From an item in the *Labor Relations Reporter*.

### Fact Evasion

■ A sentence in a *New York Times* editorial the other day got us going again on the weird inability of the *Times* to look a certain proposition in the eye. Proposition: the African National Congress is Communist-dominated. Sentence in the editorial: "Though driven to violence and incorporating radicals, the Congress has a better claim to speak for many of South Africa's 24 million blacks than the white regime elected by five million whites."

*Incorporating radicals?* An instant favorite in the Circumlocution Sweepstakes, that marvelously clunky phrase tells you in a trice that New York's most famous editorial board is again running from reality. The boarders' problem, so far as we can make out, is that they are committed to the ANC and yet do not wish to argue that a collectivized economy and one-party dictatorship would represent progress in South Africa. So their correspondents and editorialists continue to sound as though they have mush in their mouths; they're insistently trying to leave you thinking that Communism isn't really an issue and in the process exemplifying George Orwell's famous dictum that "the great enemy of clear language is insincerity."

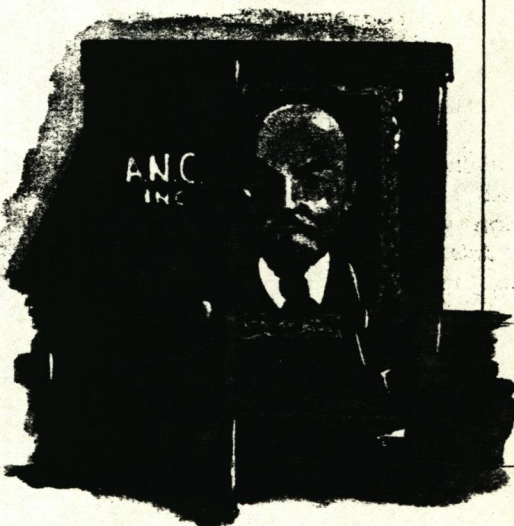
Typical of *Times* reporting is the output of Joseph Lelyveld, who covered South Africa for five years (he is now the paper's bureau chief in London) and recently served up a sizable book on the country, *Move Your Shadow*, which won a Pulitzer Prize. The book is wonderfully informative on South African politics until you get to the ANC-Communist angle, at which point it is wonderfully evasive. Lelyveld has a habit of quoting dumb, derisible South African cops who go around calling every critic of apartheid a Communist. In one typical passage he refers with manifest dubiety to the "ancient allegation" that

### Only in North America

■ WINNIPEG—A Saskatchewan man . . . has won a \$1,308 sex-discrimination case.

Jon Braidek of Carrot River, Sask., had applied to count trees at a provincial nursery operated by Saskatchewan Parks & Renewable Resources, but was rejected. The Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission says that nursery officials thought women were superior tree tabulators because they "had greater dexterity, were more adaptable to repetitious jobs, and paid greater attention to small details."

"Prejudicial assumptions about sex differences led to the denial of [this] job," said Ronald Kruzeniski, chief of the commission. The province was ordered to pay Mr. Braidek for damages, lost wages, and "loss of dignity." —From a news report in the *Toronto Globe and Mail*.





Sunday Times 27-7-86

## BUTHELEZI AND THE ANC

THE ANC and its president, Oliver Tambo, have come under heavy criticism from a breakaway group for having aided the establishment of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha movement several years ago.

The group, calling itself the Marxist Workers' Tendency of the African National Congress (MWTANC), was expelled from the ANC at its national conference in Kabwe, Zambia, last year.

The group's attack stems from an amazing admission by Mr Tambo at the conference that Chief Buthelezi, a former ANC

Youth League member, had only taken up his position in KwaZulu after consultation with the ANC and an agreement which led to the establishment of the Zulu-oriented Inkatha movement.

According to Mr Tambo, Inkatha had resulted from an ANC decision that mass organisations should be established in the homelands to mobilise the masses.

But the movement which the ANC helped establish has since come under the full control of Chief Buthelezi, who himself has become a fierce opponent of the ANC mission-in-exile, while remaining on good terms with jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

And it was this appalling blunder, according to the MWTANC which has led the ultra-leftist group to launch a scathing attack on the



# Tambo accused of aiding Inkatha founding

ANC leadership in the February edition of the group's mouthpiece, Inquaba Ya Basebenzi.

The expelled Trotskyite group says the ANC's involvement in the establishment of Inkatha was caused by a failure to approach things from a Marxist workers' perspective.

The group claims that those ANC "comrades" who resisted the leadership's policy of fraternisation with and support for Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha, should be saluted — implying there are more dissidents within the ANC.

## Challenged

The group also challenged the ANC leadership to state whether a letter from Mandela to Buthelezi, written in a warm, friendly tone and which featured in a Sunday Times report on January 19, was a forgery or not.

Little publicity has been given to the dissident faction since the London Regional Political Committee suspended four Trotskyites in 1979, namely Rob Peterson, Paula Ensor, Martin Legassick and David Hemson.

The first major public admission of the dissident group came at the Kabwe conference last year when

By STEPHAN  
TERBLANCHE

the conference decided to expel the group formally.

After 1979 the group organised itself as the MWTANC.

It is also heavily critical of the ANC trade union arm, Sactu, and the SA Communist Party (SACP). As no Communist Party tolerates Trotskyites, it is suspected that the SACP played a strong role in their expulsion.

The ANC has accused the MWTANC of stealing an address list from Sactu which they used to contact international trade unions and solidarity movements.

The ANC has also been offended by the group's attacking of the Freedom Charter, the armed struggle and Umkhonto We Sizwe and their wish to create an alternative "workers' army".

Wits University political scientist Mr Tom Lodge, who is an ANC expert, says not all members of the group were members of the ANC at the time of the ANC-Buthelezi consultations and formation of Inkatha, and they speak mainly from hearsay on those events.

Mr Lodge says the group is small and he doubts whether they have any rank-and-file following within the ANC.