

ZULU BLOODLUST  
ON THE SCREEN

South Africans have seen a large-scale serial on the monstrous King Shaka. Richard West is filled with unease at the prospect of a Zulu-Boer alliance

SOME ten years ago, I voiced the suggestion that, should danger threaten South Africa, the Afrikaners might ally themselves with the Zulus; I called it a prospect full of menace. It now looks as though Chief Buthe's Inkatha movement, with or without the blessing of Pretoria, has set out to destroy the African National Congress in Natal. At the end of October the Daily Telegraph reported: The black townships of Pietermaritzburg have become war zones, as the two rival black groups fight for political control of the region. Unofficial reports say that up to 50 black corpses are passing through the city's mortuaries each week. . . . There are persistent allegations, voiced by both rival factions, that the South African police are standing by, as the feuding continues.

Future historians may see, more clearly than we can, how much of this new-found fighting spirit was due to the bloodthirsty television serial, Shaka Zulu, first

Ritter, who grew up among Zulus and based his biography, Shaka Zulu, on stories handed down from generation to generation. The film is a drama and not a documentary, so that, as Faure told me, We had to change the story line a bit, as you would in a film about Caesar or Napoleon.

The story begins in 1822. Lord Charles Somerset, the Governor at the Cape, was firmly opposed to annexing territory in Natal, though he favoured the establishment of a trading station. To that end, he

shown in English and Zulu versions during the southern summer of 1986-87. This extraordinary and at times magnificent drama not only chronicles but exalts the first King Shaka, the black Napoleon, whose armies spread terror and death through Africa, 170 years ago. A Hollywood film company backed and produced the ten-part series, but its director, William Faure, is a white South African, and of course it was shown on the state television network SABC. Black South Africans play the Zulus, and British actors play the parts of their fellow-countrymen.

The director, Faure, had the support in 2002

making the film of Chief Buthelezi, King Goodwill and Zulu historians. He and his scriptwriters have also studied the white historians, Donald R. Morris, who wrote *The Washing of the Spears*, and E. A.

gave his support to Francis Farewell and Henry Fynn, played in the film by Edward Fox and Robert Powell. A former naval lieutenant, Farewell is shown as a greedy and cynical Hooray Henry who, in his own words, would not miss a chance to serve his king and collect the ivory. Fynn, who is remembered still for a tribe of half-caste descendants, is shown as a pious and gentle Irish physician. At about this point in the film it dawned on me that Faure, the Afrikaner director, shares with the Irish an atavistic hostility to the British crown and empire.

The film *Shaka Zulu* does not really take off until Farewell and Fynn arrive in Natal, near what is now Durban. A Zulu regiment meets them and takes them to see the king at his kraal named KwaBulawayo, the

Place of Killing. The film acquires a new dimension on the appearance of Shaka, played with stupendous force and conviction by Henry Cele, a former boxer and footballer. Like the original Shaka, Cele is well over six foot tall, and possessed of kingly grace, the power to command and a deep, sonorous speaking voice. With his intense, burning and pitiless stare, his occasional bitter smile in a face stretched taut over the cheekbones, Cele conveys by his very appearance the will that drove Shaka to conquer Africa. The narrator, Fynn, says: "It was clear that he knew enough about the Cape Colony and the whites to make

him suspicious of our motives.â\200\235 He is not impressed by the mirror and other trinkets of Western science. When he learns that Fynn has used his medical knowledge to bring a young woman out of a coma, he promptly orders her speared to death.

After the meeting, the film goes back to 1786, to tell of Shakaâ\200\231s conception, birth, childhood and rise to power. This part of the film is interesting because it portrays an Africa still untouched by the outside world; yet the drama is played by people who speak the same language and know the events from oral tradition. Here is a modern film, set in pre-history. The finest directors and the most learned scholars could not hope to portray life in Boadiceaâ\200\231s England. Modern Mexicans and Peruvians have only the dimmest awareness of life under the Aztecs and Incas. The Zulus are still fresh out of Eden.

Shakaâ\200\231s father, Senzangakona, a junior chieftain of the then small Zulu clan, discovers the beautiful Nandi bathing in a forest stream. He asks if she will join with him in ama hlay endlela, literally â\200\230fun of the roadâ\200\231, a form of supposedly safe sexual

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JIntercourse, in which the woman closes her

thighs tight and the man holds back from full penetration. But on this occasion, Nandi lost control of herself, and conceived. The pregnancy is the more unfortunate because Nandi's mother belongs to a clan which is too near to the Zulus for marriage. When Nandi's family charges Senzangakona with having fathered the baby, the Zulus reply: 'Impossible. Go back home and inform them the girl is but harbouring I-Shaka' a beetle thought to interfere with the menstrual cycle. When Nandi gave birth in 1787, she called the boy U-Shaka, and went to live in shame and disgrace as an unwanted wife of Senzangakona.

The scene showing the fun of the road inspired one headline writer to call the series 'Starker Zulu'. But there is nothing prurient in the film. The Zulus take a robust and frank delight in sex, and discuss it without embarrassment. Witchcraft, not sex, is the dark and fearful influence on the Zulu mind, and it guides Shaka's destiny in the film. Witches scream and prophesy; lightning forks; and devil hyenas howl as the blood-red infant Shaka is wrenched out of Nandi's womb.

Senzangakona took Nandi and Shaka into his kraal but did not give them the love or care accorded his other wives and children. Shaka's childhood was blighted by the disgrace and unhappiness of his mother, whom he adored. When Nandi was turned out of the Zulu kraal, she went to live with her own E-Langeni people, 20 miles away. The E-Langeni scorned and rejected Nandi because she had first conceived while taking the fun of the road, and had then been expelled from her husband's kraal. The children tormented Nandi and burnt her hut. They beat and teased the friendless Shaka. According to Ritter, 'We may trace Shaka's subsequent lust for power to the fact that his little crinkled ears and the marked stumpiness of his sexual organs were ever the source of persistent ridicule.' At the age of 11, Shaka attacked and almost killed two boys who had taunted him: 'Look at his penis; it's just like a little earthworm.' The insults and humiliation nurtured in Shaka a hatred of the E-Langeni people that he would later take out on them, and on much of Africa.

As Nandi and his aunts had assured him would happen, Shaka emerged from puberty as a man with huge bones, muscles

and genitals, which he delighted in putting on public display. One of the stills for the colour brochure of Shaka Zulu shows how the girl Pampata â\200\230rubs animal fat and ochre into Shaka's body during his coronationâ\200\231. In adolescence, Shaka rebelled against the elders of both his motherâ\200\231s and father's clan, and went to serve as herdsman and warrior with another chieftain. It was during this time of exile that Shaka invented the style of warfare that made him the master of south-east Africa. Shaka

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abandoned the light, throwing assegai and ordered the blacksmiths to forge him a short, stabbing spear called iklwa, from the noise it made when pulled out of the flesh of its victim. He made his warriors throw their sandals away and dance barefoot on thorns. He drilled his impis to fight in a crescent formation, â\200\230the hornsâ\200\231, with two columns attacking the foe from the flank.

Like General Montgomery, taking over the 8th Army in Egypt, Shaka expected his officers to become as fit as the men. Those who could not keep up the pace of a 60-mile route march were clubbed to death. This created a problem for William Faure. Few of the extras were tough enough to go barefoot, while some of the pot-bellied actors, cast as generals, looked as though they could not survive a route march longer than that from the taxi into a night-club in Soweto. But Henry Cele lopes at the head of an impi, as to the manner born.

When Shaka hears of his fatherâ\200\231s death, he says: â\200\230My conception was a moment of pleasure for him but the beginning of a

life-long struggle for me. If I have tears to

shed they are for myself.â\200\235 He goes to the Zulu kraal where the elders have tried to instal as the new king a cowardly half-wit. The wretch grovels and kneels to Shaka, who smiles, and puts him out of his misery with a casual jab of his spear.

When Shaka became their king, in 1816, the Zulus were one of dozens of clans of the Nguni people. These clans co-existed in

- spite of arguments over land, cattle and

women. Before Shaka, the wars were really just stylised tournaments, in which the two sides hurled their spears, at a safe distance, and traded insults rather than blows. The women and elders cheered the young braves from the sideline. When Shaka went into battle, using his new short spears and his horn formation, he ordered

the Zulus to slaughter the enemy to the last man, and often the women and children as well. â\200\230Strike an enemy once and for all. Let him cease to exist as a tribe or he will live

to fly at your throat again.â\200\235 Within five years he was master of what is now |

Zululand, taking all those who surrendered into his Zulu army. From 1822 onward,

Shaka dispatched his impis abroad. They |

moved south across Natal, driving before them a host of terrified peoples â\200\224 the Sothos into their mountain fastness, the Xhosas into the British Cape Colony. His impis struck north and west into Swaziland and the present Transvaal. One of Shakaâ\200\231s commanders, Mzilikazi, failed in battle against the Swazis, and, fearing execution if he returned home, took his army in flight to the north, not feeling safe from Shakaâ\200\231s revenge until he had reached the present Zimbabwe. He called his kraal after Shaka's Bulawayo, which is how it remains today as capital of the Matabeles. The South African poet Roy Campbell compared Mzilikaziâ\200\231s defection to Titoâ\200\231s quarrel with Stalin in 1948.

In their panic dread of the Zulus, the other clans fought with each other for food and shelter. According to the historian Morris, two million people were killed in the few years that it took Shaka to build his empire. This was before either the British or Boers had come to the region, except as solitary traders. So much for the theory advanced on British television by pundits like Basil Davidson and Professor Ali Mazrui that Africa was a peaceful land before the whites arrived.

Those who remained under Shakaâ\200\231s sovereignty lived or died at his whim. One of his first acts as king was to conquer his motherâ\200\231s clan, the E-Langeni. He remembered all those men who as boys had tormented him; he had them impaled on stakes, to die in agony, pecked at by vultures. From this point in the film, impaling sticks are part of the set at KwaBulawayo. Shaka was always accompanied by his executioners, ready to club a man to death, or break his neck with a twist of the skull. He would kill a man for sneezing, or making him laugh when he was not in the mood. He killed whole regiments for the slightest failure in battle. Women who conceived, like Nandi, after the â\200\230fun of the roadâ\200\231, were killed along

with the man responsible.

One striking episode moves from the kraal with its rotting corpses into the Great House, where Shaka and Fynn are talking at night. Shaka takes up the Bible and studies a plate of Christ on the Cross. "Who was he?" "A king." "Was Christ greater than George? His death, hanging from a tree, near weeping old women, is not worthy of a king. How did he come to die?" "He was betrayed by those he loved the most." To which Shaka, thinking of the attempted murder, says, "Yes, it is a mistake to love, especially for a king." He greets with a sardonic smile Fynn's protestation that "with Christ in your heart, you are stronger than all the regiments on earth."

Shaka rejects the love of Christ, and also the love of women. "A man who builds a

road to heaven must travel alone,â\200\231 he says in the film, rejecting the girl who had rubbed in ochre and animal fat. The film includes one sexual encounter but Shaka renounces the baby. Shaka kept a harem of more than a thousand girls, but according to Ritter, â\200\230Although Shaka imparted full satisfaction to all his partners by means of Nguni â\200\234love-playâ\200\235 he was only able to deflower a reasonable number; according to Langazana they numbered â\200\234less than the fingers of two handsâ\200\235.â\200\235 The leading modern historian of the Zulus, Donald R. Morris, says bluntly: â\200\230He was unquestionably a latent homosexual, and despite the fact that his genitals had more than made up for their previous dilatoriness . . . he was probably impotent.â\200\231

The only human being that Shaka really loved was his mother, Nandi. Her death in 1827 drove Shaka into despair and madness. According to Fynn, who was one of the frightened witnesses, Shaka indulged in a day and a night of lamentation, and ordered several men to be killed on the spot:

No further orders were needed; but as if bent on convincing their chief of their extreme grief, the multitude commenced a general massacre. Many of them received the blow of death while inflicting it on others, each taking the opportunity of revenging his injuries, real or imaginary. Those who could no more force tears from their eyes â\200\224 those who were found near the river panting for water â\200\224 were beaten to death by others who were mad with excitement. Towards the afternoon I calculated that not fewer than seven thousand people had fallen in this frightful, indiscriminate massacre.

After three days, Nandi was buried with ten of her handmaidens, their arms and legs were broken, then they were thrown still alive into the grave. Shaka gave orders that no crops were to be planted during the next year, and no milk drunk from the cows. All women found pregnant during the next year were to be killed, along with their husbands. He sent out regiments to the most distant kraals to enforce these orders and kill all those who had not sufficiently grieved for Nandi. He ordered the killing of milch-cows so that their calves should know the sorrow of losing a mother.

A year after Nandiâ\200\231s death, Shaka became obsessed with smelling out sorcerers and with diabolical science. He rounded up about 300 women and asked each one if she kept a cat, which in Zululand as in Europe was thought to be a familiar of witches. Whatever the woman answered, Shaka killed her. He cut open a hundred



pregnant women to study the growing fetus. These incidents do not come in the television film, though there are others almost as blood-curdling.

The plot to destroy Shaka was hatched

by his aunt Mkabayi, who may have

thought he had poisoned his mother Nandi. She enlisted the help of two of Shaka's half-brothers, and of the chamberlain at

the kraal

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the Great House. The conspirators closed on him from behind and pierced him with spears. Zulu legend says that the vultures did not feed on the massive corpse. His aunt Mkabayi then ordered the burning of Shaka's kraal at KwaBulawayo, the Place of Killing. As the credits come on the screen at the end of the last instalment of Shaka Zulu, we see the smoke rise in a great pillar, blown sideways over the hillside, and hear only the rush of the wind in the grass. It is a fitting climax to this extraordinary film.

The story of Shaka brings to mind that of Siegfried, as it is told in the Wagner Ring cycle. Both men are conceived in illicit unions and born under a curse. Both grow up in rebellion against authority. Both forge for themselves a weapon of magic power, the spear Jikwa and Siegfried's sword. Both harbour incestuous passion, Shaka for Nandi and Siegfried for Brunnhilde. Older women, Fricka and Mkabayi, sentence the heroes to die. Both are felled by a spear in the back. Valhalla and KwaBulawayo burn.

Although Shaka Zulu takes place 170 years ago, before the Europeans came, it strikes me as all too topical. The Zulu politicians and generals may wear animal skins rather than Sam Brownes or safari suits, but nevertheless they reminded me of men I have seen, such as Jomo Kenyatta, Omeka Ojukwu, Julius Nyerere and, not least, Idi Amin. Some episodes bring to mind the terror and anarchy of the Congo when I was there in 1964, or even when Conrad was there in the 19th century. KwaBulawayo merits the dying cry of Kurtz, in Heart of Darkness, the man who had gone to Africa to enlighten the natives. His last words were 'The horror! The horror!'

Obviously there was much to admire in Shaka's Zululand. He was, for what it is worth, a military genius. He inspired in the Zulus pride as well as terror. His drastic

methods of birth control contained the population. The film-makers emphasise, as did the British who knew him, that Shaka

â\200\230And hereâ\200\231s one I charmed earlier.â\200\231

was a man of enormous irtelligence â\200\224 quick, witty and capable, when he chose, of generosity and charm. Yet Shaka Zulu makes me uneasy. It also annoyed all sorts of South Africans.

Old-fashioned Afrikaners have never accepted television, and gave an unfriendly reception to Shaka Zulu. The Conservative MP for Soutpansberg, Tom Langley, said at a meeting in 1986: â\200\230The Afrikaner never was what he is being shown as nowadays. I hope SABC is going to provide us with a parallel of Shaka Zulu for Afrikaners, so that Afrikaner children can also become proud of our history. The SABC is Amer- icanising us.â\200\231

The white, English-speaking middle class rejected Shaka Zulu, as they reject most things South African, especially its television. Few of this type I met had seen even one instalment of Shaka. The Weekly Mail, the voice of North Johannesburg â\200\230swimming-pool socialismâ\200\231, damned the series with Marxist sociology. The author says that Shakaâ\200\231s cruelties in the film are explained by sorcery and his evil genius:

The effect of recourse to these â\200\230motorsâ\200\231 of history is determined by the actions of leaders (spiritual or political) alone, and not by ordinary people. It is a perspective which denies the contribution of the Zulu people to the positive achievements of the Zulu kingdom. It obscures the oppression and exploitation of the people on which the power and wealth of the Zulu leaders was based.

The same sort of attack appeared in newspapers written and read by black supporters of tne ANC. The Xhosas, Sothos and other former victims of Shaka, hated the film. Some critics were Zulu, such as the group I met at Sobantu, one of the few townships around Pietermaritzburg that does not support Chief Butheleziâ\200\231s Inkatha movement. â\200\230No Inkatha mcember could stay here,â\200\231 said one of the men in the front parlour, equipped with a television set and a ghetto-blaster. A Liid siept in the corner, and a woman brought us in rum, beer and succulent pieces of beef. â\200\230Do you have Womenâ\200\231s Lib?â\200\231 one of them asked me. â\200\230We feel sorry for you white men who have to go straight home to your wives. We like to talk first with other men, hear the gossip, whoâ\200\231s becn interned, whoâ\200\231s been let out.â\200\231

One of the things to which they objected in Shaka Zulu was that it showed a girl sitting beside him in company: â\200\230That would never have been allowed in Zulu society. Thereâ\200\231d have been the boys, the young men on one side and the old men on the other.â\200\235 Objections start to pour forth: â\200\234The architecture was pure American Indian. . . . Shaka would not have been surprised at seeing himself in a mirror. We Zulus used to look into the water as a mirror. . . . Shaka would not have been surprised by a horse.â\200\235 They believed that no white men actually met Shaka, though Fynn was enjoying sex in Durban. One man defended â\200\230the fun of the roadâ\200\231:

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In the history books we were taught we were savages that the missionaries enlightened. The missionaries stopped us using our old sex customs and did not give us any substitutes until the pill. Before then, men and women had sex without piercing, without defloration, which gave satisfaction to the woman as well as the man. They both had to use self-control. If a woman got out of line and got pregnant, she would be punished by sending her to live with the old men, who were past having sex. If she married, her partner would get only a small lobola (dowry). only one cow. . . Shaka was very particular when it came to sexual matters. He wouldn't allow the men any form of sex for two weeks before fighting.

A Zulu journalist in Pietermaritzburg saw the film Shaka Zulu as P. W. Botha playing the Zulu king, in the same way that Lord Randolph Churchill played the Ulster card. The Zulu leaders like King Goodwill and Chief Buthelezi gave the film their blessing before it appeared. Chief Buthelezi blames the British for having portrayed Shaka as a bestial insane tyrant. He said that men like Fynn had scattered sperm around Kwazulu as other men scattered footsteps. The Afrikaners as well as the Zulus come down hard on the British in Natal. The South African Sunday Times published an essay by Louis du Buisson, author of The White Man Cometh, a critical appraisal of the early white pioneers in Natal. They lied, schemed and cheated their way into the confidence of the Zulu kings, says Du Buisson. They took Zulu girls, and held powers of life and death over thousands. He blames the British like Fynn for having coerced King Shaka into a disastrous war against the Xhosa nation.

The director of Shaka Zulu, William Faure, read and approved this attack on Fynn and the other British adventurers. Perhaps because I am English, I found something peculiar in this new-found friendship between the Zulus and Boers. Both, it is true, were beaten in war by the British; but they slaughtered each other too. Certainly Faure does not support the present South African government. I suffered from the education system in the insanity of the Fascist Verwoerd government, he told me. This government has treated the Zulus like everyone else, with arrogance and incompetence. . . My family are Treurnicht [right-wing] supporters. They hated the film." He is hot-eyed, intense and passionate. But might not the film be seen, I suggested, as showing the way for some kind of Zulu-Afrikaner alliance against the Xhosas and English-speaking whites? No, said Faure, I don't think this government is bright enough to

have sat down seven years ago and thought  
â\200\234How can we manipulate this film?"â\200\231  
Perhaps not; but Shaka Zulu still makes  
. me uneasy.

Richard West's book, The Last White  
Tribe of Africa, will be published next year  
by John CurtisiHodder & Stoughton.

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DEFENCELESS  
DUKAKIS

Ambrose Evans-Pritchard on a

rational candidate

for the presidency

with an irrational streak

Concord

NEW Hampshire is a state after my own  
heart. It is a true peopleâ\200\231s republic. The  
huge legislature, which seems to have seats  
in every village, is unpaid, parochial and  
bloody-minded. It has held the line against  
income tax, sales tax, budgets, and  
bureaucracy. Consequently the state has  
civic spirit. It is clean, things get done,  
People are wonderfully helpful and polite,  
and of course the economy is booming. It  
has the lowest unemployment in the coun-  
try (2.2 per cent), and the highest school  
grades. Even the local Macdonalds is a cut  
above. At its hamburger franchise in Con-  
cord there is a rack with the New York  
Times and the Wall Street Journal for  
customers to read while waiting to order.  
It is one of the intriguing features of the  
American political system that every pres-  
idential candidate has to run the gauntlet  
through this proud state. To lose the New  
Hampshire primary, the first in the coun-  
try, is usually to lose the nomination. To  
win, the candidate has to court the voters  
one by one, as if he were standing for  
county sheriff. â\200\230Thereâ\200\231s nothing that beats  
a handshake, so long as you donâ\200\231t look  
over their shoulder while youâ\200\231re doing it,â\200\231  
said a former governor, Meldrim Thom-  
son, as we sat around a log fire in his  
mountain retreat. â\200\234You donâ\200\231t need big  
bucks up here.â\200\235 The unknown Gary Hart  
proved the point in 1984 when he led New  
Hampshire democrats into an insurrection  
against the party establishment, thrashing  
the well-funded, well-endorsed Walter

â\200\230Wanna sell roubles, buddy?â\200\235

Mondale, and almost going on to clinch the nomination.

Hart was poised to win again, until sex ensnared him. His withdrawal opened the way for Michael Dukakis, governor of the neighbouring state of Massachusetts, who by accident of geography found he had a viable candidacy. Without experience in Washington and unknown in the country at large, he has been lifted into presidential politics because his face is known and liked in New Hampshire. This is not necessarily a bad thing. He had to earn his popularity by concrete achievement. By contrast, in Iowa, where the first caucus will be held on 8 February and where the party activists dominate, candidates make headway by assiduously pandering to special-interest groups.

Dukakis is a first generation Greek. His wife, Kitty, is Jewish. It is a sign of how much America has changed that these ethnic ties are not thought of as a significant liability. In fact Dukakisâ\200\231s staff has been pushing him to talk about his family much more in order to put some feeling into his cool, impassive speeches. He tells how his father came over from Asia Minor before the first world war, worked his way through Harvard Medical School, and became the first Greek obstetrician in Boston.

Dukakis inherited this work ethic, but not a trace of Mediterranean excitability or extravagance. He drives a Chevrolet Celebrity â\200\224 the social equivalent, perhaps, of a Cortina â\200\224 takes the subway to work, and carries his lunch in a brown paper bag. He talks numbers and percentages with clockwork precision, and likes to discuss photo-voltaics. On the campaign trail he is attentive, affable in a quiet way, and thoroughly unlike an old pol.

There is a market for this. Call it the yuppie or rational or modern urban strata of America: the people who supported Gary Hart. Dukakis has inherited most of Hartâ\200\231s campaign staff. He has also, in effect, taken on the status of front-runner, raising \$9 million (more than all his rivals combined), and building the best organisation across the country.

But so far Dukakis has offered little

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