

N TAL bovTNes L
Up the nose,

|siihEe: AR
ovxâ\200\230frcimghqâ\200\231
Communism

TV Review by
Charles Worrod

Y ESTERDAY morningâ\200\231s GMSA news
bulletin began with the headline,
â\200\234Pik Botha Slams General Assemblyâ\200\235.
The ant slamming the elephant? Ah well,
I suppose it makes a change from getting
up its nose.

At last Network is worth watching. I
find myself astonished that the rise and
fall of European Communism has taken
place during my own lifetime. Was the
apparently sudden collapse due abso-
lutely to the failure of the system or
partly to the built-in but.often smothered
desire of man to attain a state of real
humanity? After all, there are more tanks
around today than there were when Mos-
cow crushed emergent democracy in its.
subjectterritories.

I like to think that Gorbechev is not ne-
gotiating through fear.

In so many ways, television is harking
back to the past, with Reaching For The
Skies opening memoryâ\200\231s floodgates. My
first airship sighting was of a W.W.1 zep-
pelin caught in searchlights. The loss at
Beauvais of the R101, which numbed Bri-
tain, and took her out of the dirigibles
race, and later the destruction of the Hin-
. denburg, heard by millions over the air,
signalled the coming-of-age of radio
reporting.

It was early in 1940. A new cinema had
been opened in my home town, Coventry.
A huge banner across the front of the
building announced that Gone With The
Wind would be opening the next night. In
the early hours of the morning Hitlerâ\200\231s
raiders paid a visit. I walked past the â\200\234ci-
nemaâ\200\235 later in the day. All that remained
standing were two crazy sections of brick
wall, but still in place was the banner.
The rest, as the tattered remnant de-
clared, had gone with the wind.

The ballyhoo in 1939, when MGM were
looking for a Scarlett Oâ\200\231Hara, was unfor-
gettable, and there was an immense feel-

ing of pride in Britain, when Vivien Leigh landed the part.

We have been promised the inside story of the making of MGM's master-piece. I should imagine that viewership will peak at 9 pm on Sunday as those who took part describe how beauty, drama and some sickly sentiment were extracted from chaos and confusion to make the most enduring film of all time.

APlaga o 12 \6

Since we began the once-weekly TV review, my viewing patterns have obviously

altered. To my annoyance, I find that

whenever I switch on I seem to be trapped by one of these: excruciatingly unfunny sitcoms or am expected to plough through the interminable nonsense of the soap operas.

To those who feel the same way about such things, I would suggest that they explore TV 2, particularly at Saturday lunch time and also check on the open university slots. People who work at home could find many of the schools broadcasts extremely rewarding.

GMSA is much leaner, but much more intelligent these days, and I find myself pausing more often in front of the screen on my perambulations to and from the kitchen. This augurs well for the proposed new magazine line-up. For me the most important promise Auckland Park has made is that there will be no more of those ridiculous, self-defeating, bilingual magazines. :

Personality is full of humour, most of it unintentional. This week it announced:
The Koppel Report: Tragedy at Tiananmen: The Untold Story (Repeat)

The writer of next week's TV wrap-up is Peter Robinson.

_sprawling Inanda shackland f

city centre buzzes with
Christmas shoppers and
Durban's beachfront
teems with upcountry
holidaymakers, most
whites and Indians are
blissfully unaware of a
horror just over the hill
that has become part of

DURBAN While the

daily life for people living
in the troubled townships.

I had a chilling first-hand ,

view of the brutal realities of
township life and the effects |
of the unprecedented wave of
violence when I toured the

or

Kangaroo courts began sentenc-
ing suspected criminals to
parade naked through the dusty
streets. Now it has emerged as
an element in the violence
SRR greater Inanda

I watched helplessly as
terrified victims were
marched through the Bambhayi
shack settlement and subjected
to the humiliating ordeal of
taunts and beatings by a crowd
of about 500 armed with knob-
kerries, crowbars and gas.
A man, convicted of theft
by a street committee court
consisting mostly of youths
called amaqabane or com-
rades, was allegedly caught

settlements this week.

I saw scores of houses for most people a lifetime investment abandoned after being torched in petrol-bomb attacks or damaged from stonings. Particularly disturbing were the number of newly-built homes destroyed in the wave of arson which is fasli becoming endemic to the area. *

Modelling

I witnessed hundreds of refu-

- gees, perched on hired trucks

oaded with all their worldly possessions, pouring out the area. They were fleeing for safety, one man told me, mostly into white and Indian areas.

And I had. a shocking first hand experience of modelling, the humiliating and brutal punishment meted out by the people's court. -

Modelling first surfaced in Natal during the 1987 Maritzburg township battles, where

Killing fields
of Inanda's
shacklands

ED TILLET

with stolen property. :
He could count himself lucky that police were patrolling in the area, picking up bodies among other duties. They saved the man from certain death. Still naked, he was bundled into a police van and driven away

while the mob was dispersed. |

To a white outsider, events in Inanda are confusing. Each faction has a different story to tell. Questioning local residents about the violence is usually

stonewalled by a blanket of se-

crecy. A young man told me the residents were reluctant to speak because of intimidation.

They are warned that if they are seen speaking to the police or reporters, they will die, he

said. I listened as the police tried to investigate the murder of a youth whose body still lay beside the road. He had been burned to death, his throat had been slit and he had numerous stab wounds found. The locals

' merely shrugged their shoulders and denied all knowledge of the incident. â\200\230

His body was one of four we saw on the tour. One young man had been shot four times as

_close range, another had been stabbed in the head and the most shocking sight was a part-

ust over the
ill.,

. ly aecomposed body sprawled in
tie long grass beside a stream.
- The manâ\200\231s hand and feet had

' been hacked off but it was not
' clear what had caused his death.

As we left, two houses were

{ burning just over the hill. The
. smoke billowing up into the sky
' greeted some of the thousands
of workers streaming back from |
' the security of the city.

Workers who each day won- |
der if they will return to find
| their family intact, or their
home still standing.

The common prayer to

| emerge from every resident in-
terviewed was that the violence

' must stop. But most were pessi-

" mistic about peace talks.

Bail

appeal by Imbali man

Court slates failure

to end Natal

Witness Reporter DA\200\231

AN Imbali town councillor and Inkatha member, Mr Jerome Mncwabe, who has four cases of murder pending against him, denied all allegations of another charge of murder while giving evidence during his bail application.

Mr Mncwabe (40) is charged together with Mr Themba Mtshali (30) and Mr Lucky Mtshali (27) for the murder of Mr Sifiso Zondi on December 2. He has been in custody since December 7.

Giving evidence, Mr Mncwabe said that he had been granted bail without any conditions during the other four cases. .

Mr Mncwabe said that he did not know who Mr Zondi was or what the events surrounding his death were and told the court that, while he was in custody, he had been visited by the investigating officer, Captain Upton, who had

told him that bail would be refused.

He admitted that he owned a Winchester shotgun and also told the court that he would be able to pay bail in the region of R9 000.

During cross-examination by the State prosecutor, Mr S.G. Maritz, Mr Mnewabe conceded that there was a Supreme Court interdict against him, restraining him from assaulting, intimidating or killing the respondents.

Mr Mnewabe said that he had been attacked by two UDF youths, whom he had then killed. After he had been acquitted of murder, the interdict was brought against him. ;

The hearing was adjourned to Monday and Mr Mncwabe and the two other accused were remanded in custody..

violence

Witness Reporter : \200\230

A SUPREME Court judge has severely criticised the failure of \200\234all the agencies involved\200\235 in the administration of justice to end the violence in Natal\200\231s townships.

Mr Justice Didcott this week adjourned a bail ap-

- peal hearing for Imbali Youth Organisation member

Mr Mlungisi Zondi until January 31, and ordered the State to provide him with a trial date, or a full explanation for the delay in bringing the case to court.

Mr Justice Didcott said the case was particularly acute because he had been told there was little likelihood of the matter coming to court in less than a year.

He said if the State was unable to do something about starting the trial earlier, it could have to face the fact that the result was likely to be the appellant's release on bail. s

Mr Zondi (19) and three other members of the Imbali Youth Organisation were arrested in connection

with the shooting of Inkatha member Mr Jabulani Mtshali outside an Imbali hostel in September.

Bail for Mr Zondi was refused in the magistrate's court in October by magistrate Mr G.L.S. Holland, who said there was a real possibility of the intimidation of State witnesses. 2

Mr F.P. van Oers for the State argued that even if no attempts at intimidation occurred, prospective witnesses in the situation of terror revailing daily in the the Natal townships might well fear Mr Zondi.

Mr Justice Didcott said the arguments put forward by the State were very cogent considerations.

He said there was a heavy responsibility upon all concerned in the administration of justice, and upon the court in particular, not to take risks with the lives of people who may be required to testify as witnesses.

~ All parties had a responsibility to do nothing which would cause a further loss of confidence in the townships in the administration of justice.

Mr Justice Didcott said this loss of confidence must be serious already in view of the failure of all the agencies involved in the administration of justice to put an end to the daily carnage. Vo :

On the other hand, he said, there was the undoubtedly cogent consideration that a man, presumed to be innocent until convicted, should not be kept in jail without good cause, particularly when

there was no cause relating to him personally, as appeared to be the case with Mr Zondi

- Mr M.J.D. Wallis SC appeared for the defendant. :

of his mercenary associates are to remain in South Africa until their future has been decided pending the outcome of further discussions between the French government and South Africa.

This was announced by Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha at a press conference at Jan Smuts Airport last night.

â\200\234I want to stress that neither I nor my Government wanted them here. We were reluctant because South Africa would be seen to be supporting mercenaries,â\200\235 said Mr Botha, shortly after arriving from yesterdayâ\200\231s talks he and President FW de Klerk held with Mozambiqueâ\200\231s President, Mr Joachim Chissano.

Colonel Denard and 21 other French mercenaries flew into Jan Smuts at exactly 17h30 i);n terday. They were transported on two planes supplied by South Africa. Most | were wearing greens and had to be disarmed by customs officials, according to a Foreign Affairs spokesman.

Colonel Denard formed a presidential

guard on the Cormoros Island and installed President Ahmed Abdallah after a coup

PAT DEVEREAUX

mere than 10 'years ago. The President was recently assassinated. After a week of tension about the mercenariesâ\200\231 position, authority on the island was officially handed over to French officials in a brief ceremony

yesterday morning.

â\200\234Our main concern was to get them off the island and free the Comoros of the mercenaries. It was only when the Comoran authorities pleaded with us to take him that we agreed,â\200\235 said Mr Botha.

He added that most of the mercenaries â\200\224 all French citizens â\200\224 would be kept in transit and fly back to Europe and then on to Paris within the next 48 hours. He refused to speculate on how many would remain with Colonel Denard.

Mr Botha skirted queries on where Colonel Denard was being held in custody and would only say: â\200\234He is in South Africa.â\200\235

Pr on whether Colonel Denard would remain in South Africa, Mr Botha said: â\200\234I have not met him. He is not my citizen. We only agreed to help the people of the Comoros. How can it be an embar-

hÃ©nard stays iâ\200\234.ml_ '!i.ll'.s. future is decided

' COLONEL Bob Denard and possibly some ,

- rassment for us if we were requested to do
this in consultation with the French and Co-
moran authorities?â\200\235 :

He said that any person glven temporary |
sojourn in South Africa would have to com- |
ply with South African law. He later added |
that the Government would not allow the
media access to Colonel Denard or his men.

On rumours that Colonel Denard has
property in Durban, Mr Botha said he could |
not say whether this was true but anyone |
could own property in South Africa. :

Earlier Foreign Affairs official Mr Dries
Venter said the mercenaries were not ac-
panied by family members and Mr
Denardâ\200\231s wife and two children had already

left the islandand been fiown to Paris.

Asked whether South Africa would con- |
_tinue supplying foreign aid to the Comoros

and whether the South African Government

had paid the late President Abdullahâ\200\231s per-
sonal guards, Mr Botha said: â\200\234The president
was a personal friend of mine and request-
ed my assistance to get the mercenaries off |

_the island. It is a great tragedy that I could
only comply after his dea

P S A R R A

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Dismissals |
fail to break |
Ve th o e 1
Sats strike ||
%/"P(p DREW FORREST \ f'i

Close to 20000 black railway workers
have now been sacked by SA Transport
Services â\200\224 but the dismissals strategy

- shows no signs of breaking the six-week
rail strike,

And although the strike has had no
major impact on Sats services, the cost
in lives and property represents mount-
ing pressure on management to find a
negotiated solution.

The strike has already claimed 11. |
lives, according to Sats figures. Strikers
are increasingly the victims of violent
attacks by non-striking railworkers.

Sats spokesman Mr Alan Lubbe has re-
vealed that total damage to Sats rolling
" -stock during the strike amounts to
R37 million. Twenty-six coaches have
been destroyed by fire and 36 damaged.

Re-employment

Yesterday Sats fired another 2352
workers, mainly in Natal, but Mr Lubbe
conceded that fired strikers had not re-
applied for their jobs in large numbers.

He said management was considering
re-employing dismissed workers. No de-
cision had been taken on whether re-em- _
ployment would be selective and the cri-
teria for selection. â\200\231

- The director of the SA Association of
â\200\234Freight Forwarders (SAAFF), Mr Alan
Cowell has confirmed that no major
backlogs had developed at the Sats ter- .
minals in Johannesburg. '

The only way forward appears to be
through negotiations between Sats and
the SA Railway and Harbour Workers
Union (Sarhwu).

This week, there were reports of low-
profile contact between the parties.

Sarhwu is demanding pay increases
and the unconditional reinstatement of
strikers. Sats has refused wage talks â\200\224
arguing that it has already negotiated in-

creases with recognised unions this year, -

e â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224

LONDON â\200\224 A new mel-

| the â\200\234Iron Ladyâ\200\235 is melt-

in% :

_ It came into her voice at international conferences and in parliament during recent weeks, as the British leader was rocked by one of the most bruising periods of her time in office.

With her Conservative Party trailing the opposition Labour Party by 10 to 15 points in opinion polls, Cabinet colleagues put pressure on Mrs Thatcher to ease the autocratic' style that has been a past strength but is increasingly seen as a political hall;xlity.

oreign Secre Mr Doug-
las Hurd said blutnatg ina reccrgxt
interview that the government
| had to change its style to win
the next general election. In a
clear reference to Mrs

lowness in Prime Minister
. Margaret Thatcherâ\200\231s tone |
may be the first sign that

| Thatcher, he said the govern-

change in style of govt

PETER GREGSON

ment must listen and persuade
_more, and there must be greater
collective decision-making.

Mr Hurd was speaking after a

string of setbacks which included Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr Nigel Lawson's resignation, the party's defeat in June's elec-

tions to the European parliament and an opinion poll which rated Mrs Thatcher the least popular British prime minister in 50 years.

Earlier this month an unprecedented challenge to Mrs Thatcher's 14-year leadership of the Conservative Party fuelled calls for change and jolted her authority when nearly one in six Conservative members of parliament failed to back her.

* SOFTER SIDE: British Premier

Mrs Margaret Thatcher is

adopting a new style. Table-thumping

On the day she flew to Strasbourg for last week's EC summit, Mrs Thatcher unusually allowed the Cabinet to discuss policy towards Europe in detail. The discussion was kicked off by Mr Hurd and his proposed plan of action for Strasbourg was un-

animously approved.

+ That strategy was for Mrs

1. tion time has since been broad-

Thatcher, the table-thumping scourge of past EC summits, to avoid confrontation. She stated British objections to important proposals on monetary and social issues in a determined, but low-key way. Although she was again in a

minority of one in both cases, |

"Mrs Thatcher's manner was so emollient that French President Francois Mitterrand led an im-

prompt round of applause for
' her co-operative approach.
It was a sharp contrast from
six months earlier, when Mrs
Thatcher and Mr Mitterrand
sniped at each other in post-
summit news conferences over
. who was most isolated from the
rest of the 12-member EC. :
The challenge to Mrs
Thatcher's leadership focused
attention on her domineering
manner but was launched large-
ly in protest against her per-
ceived hostility towards the EC.
Mr Hurd said in Strasbourg
that Mrs Thatcher had begun a
process to 'articulate' more
clearly the 'European feel-
ings' of 'about 95 percent of peo-
ple in the Conservative Party'.

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- She secretly rehearsed in the
chamber before the broadcasts
began. 'That's not good enough
at all,' an official present said
Mrs Thatcher commented after.
seeing a playback of her first
Practice at the despatch box.
'We're going to have to change
that.' She resolved to stand
more upright and speak more
softly after monitors showed her

. head-down stance and strident

It has been in parliament that | -

| Thatcher's new, softer style has
| been most evident.

| Britain's centuries-old House
. of Commons admitted television
'90, cameras for the first time in
late November and Mrs
. Thatcher's twice-weekly ques-

cast live.

. delivery did not come over well.

An opinion poll in Thursday's
Guardian newspaper said Mrs
Thatcher's new style was win-
ning the ratings war with oppo-

sition leader Mr Neil Kinnock,
with 44 percent of viewers ques-
tioned saying she had the better
of the televised exchanges to
25 percent for Mr Kinnock â\200\224
the remainder ranked . them
equal or had no views.

Conservative Party officials
are hoping her new image will
help cut Labourâ\200\231s overall opin-
ion poll lead well before the
election Thatcher must call by
mid-1992. â\200\224 Reuter. ;

v S

resident Just

Hectic 88 days for F W and no yend in sight

Nr-lz

Âf

keeps running

F W De Klerkâ\200\231s first 100
da}rs as State President will
- belup just after Christmas.

He â\200\230goes on holiday ' this |

week for a well-deserved
break after a remarkably en-
~ergetic start to his presidency.

In the 88 days since was inau-
gurated as State President on
September 20, he has been a blur
of movement, making a major an-
nouncement almost every other
day, unravelling the security es-

. tablishment, going some â\200\230way to

unbanmng the ANC and consult-
5 mg: a vast spectrum of political
es, from AWB leader Eugene
TerreBlanche through to jailed
A elder Nelson Mandela.
his week past Mr de Klerk
ai~\201 supposed to have started his
hol;days He spent a few days at
- hisi Cape Town residence West-

brdoke before popping up unex-

pectedly at Tuynhuys for the his-
tonc meeting with Mr Mandela.

~ Then he flew to Natal to the of-

fl 1 presidential holiday home

Botha House on the south coast -
before interrupting his holiday
. once again to fly to Maputo to see
. Mozambican President Joaquim
" Chissano yesterday.
Today he flies to Bloemfontein
- to deliver a Day of the Vow ad-
gâ\200\230rdss at the University of the
I
day in Natal until early Jan-

t would not be supnsmsg how-
v_axf he fitted in another major
ngagement or two in the interim.
It is clear that Mr de Klerk or

~ the Government have decided to
market him as a 200\234Action Man 200\235 and
'to give him as much exposure as
possible to ensure South African
- and the world gets the message
. that this is a new administration.
The National Party mouthpiece

crowded in its most recent edition

- that, a 200\234a. President on the move
~ clearly inspires confidence a 200\235. -

- It listed his engagements until

a 200\230November 20, including 27 major

addresses announcements or

meetings,, receiving 47 foreign

State, before resuming his

__PRESIDENT. DE KLERK: Man

with a mission in a hurry.

PETER FABRICIUS
Political Correspondent

and 58 South African visitors, en-
tertaining 183 official guests and
conducting a large number of TV

Interviews.

- Since then the tempo has picked
up if anything.

And apart from all the public

announcements and engagements,

the Cabinet itself has been bea-
vering away behind the scenes,
working at least twice as hard as
it did under President Botha.

Mr de Klerk has given proof of

- his intention to down-grade the

dangerously authoritarian presi-
dency and to govern by Cabinet.

In fact he has really behaved

much more like a Prime Minister
than a State President, stepping

up the frequency of Cabinet meet-

ings from fortnightly to weekly,
and making them last all day in-

. stead of mornings only as before 3

On top of this he has also held at least three Cabinet â\200\234bush indabasâ\200\235 â\200\224 special brainstorming sessions to discuss security matters,

~ economic problems and constxtu-tional plans.

And he has effectively delegat-ed powers, setting various Cabinet task groups to work to tackle specific problems.

Whether or not the movement and the exposure will get anywhere in the end perhaps only time will tell.

But certainly it is true that he is taking the business of Government very seriously, that his new impetus has inspired confidence, that he has placed his stamp very firmly on government, both through matters of mere style â\200\224 such as eradicating much of the pomp and ceremony of the presidency which President Botha, loved â\200\224 and through matters of substance such as allowing protest marches and rdllies and scraping - the sinister National Management System â\200\224 which

~ President Botha also loved.

In essence his achievement has - been to go a long way towards civilianising the country again and creating a spirit of glasnost â\200\224 of political openness â\200\224 as a prelude to the real challenge of thrashing out a true democracy.

Perhaps his biggest mistake has been not appointing a judicial inquiry to investigate the police hit squad controversy â\200\224 although the wisdom or otherwise of that judgement might only become apparent as prosecutions against | certain policemen unfold.

And though much has been donÃ©, even the glasnost programme is far from complete. Three major remaining hurdles are the release of Nelson Mandela and other prisoners, the lifting of the State of Emergency and â\200\224

" toughest of all â\200\224 the unbanning of the ANC and other political organisations. -

Then comes the real Rubicon â\200\224

anew constitution.

~\$1. October: Meets Anglican Archbishop

esmond Tutu, SA Council of Churches
Dr Alan Boesak, leader of World Alli-

other long-term prisoners without re-

; str?ction or condition. :

22,October: Allows the 80000-st.rong wel-

corpq home rally at Soccer City near Sowe-

. to w hich became, in effect, an ANC rally.

.Qeiobors Announces public service is to

be rationalised and numbers cut. -

30 October: Holds special Cabinet sessionâ\200\231

â\200\230in the bush, tells all Ministers â\200\224 especially

defence â\200\224 that their budgets will be se-
v cut.

9 November: Meets the leaders of the far-

rxgpt resistanace groups, including the

ow F W took South Africa b stor

, the Rev Frank Chikane, |
of Reformed Churches, at the. Union ;
Buildings. ;
15 O,ctobor: Release of Mr Walter Sisulu

_ THOUGH some of Mr de Kierkâ\200\231s big- |

gest decisions â\200\224 such as allowing the
- 30 000-m'ong protest march in Cape
' Town â\200\224 were taken before his inau-
guration, these are some of the

achievements of his first 88 dcys as
â\200\230State President. â\200\230

AWB and tells them vidence will not be
tolerated.

16 Novcmbor:' Announces Reservatlon of
Separate Amenities Act to be scrapped as

soon as possible and beaches to be opened
immediately.

20 November: Meets non-ahgned
churches. ; -

28 November: Announces the National
Management System â\200\224 the securocratsâ\200\231

30 â\200\230November: Meets kwaZulu Clnef Mm
ister Mangosuthu Buthelezi at the Union |
Buildings and is praised for not mdulgng in
â\200\234cheap politickingâ\200\235.

1 December: Is warmly received by Presi-
dent Felix Houphouet-Boigny in the Ivory
Coast on his first State visit.

7 December: Cuts national service from
two years to one, and announces that Arm-
scorâ\200\231s arms manufacturing programme
will be cut back.

13 December: Receives surprise visit

from jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mande-
la at Tuynhuys to discuss obstacles to nego-
tiation and sets off flurry of speculation
about Mr Mandelaâ\200\231s role. = |1

15 Decemeber: Visits Mozambique Presi-
dent Chissano in Maputo at Mr Clnssanos)
invitation, |

bureaucracy â\200\224 is to be scrapped.

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14 FOREIGN NEWS Â«++

THE INDEPENDENT

Inkatha show of strength brings

- Saturday 16 December 1983

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death to the Wrgmr%i-\\201gg&gsi

POLITICS in Vulindlela are deter-
uï-\\201nodbyatanedmad.lfyoulivcon
the right-hand side of the road coming
from Picttermaritzburg, 25 miles away
to the east, you belong to Inkatha. I
you live on theâ\\200\\231left, you belong to the
United Democratic Front (UDF).
Most people would not dream of
crossing the road. Those who do are
armed. The arms are all on the
Inkatha side, so what little movement
there is, all of it at night, is from right to
left, as Linus Ngeobo found on Tues-
day night. ~
Mr Ngeobo, who was arrested by the
police last year for allegedly collabo-
rating with the UDF, was strolling up a
hill to his home on Tuesday night when
three ren ambushed him and shot him
dead. A few minutes earlier the same
three had killed another man and
wounded a third. -

de of the track

An empty grave yesterday afternoon wailing for the body to be brought down after the funeral mass and the wailing and the singing, to end at the round mud-hut where he lived. Who killed his friend? They didn't know. Maybe people from the other side. Why was he killed? They didn't know. Were they frightened? Yes, at night.

They did not want to talk. They were, as the priest who performed the service said, a cowed people, defeated and resigned. There was no anger visible, no thought of retribution. Father Tim Smith, who heads the Jesuit mission at Vulindlela, said Inkatha had crushed an attempt by the UDF to take control of the area a year ago. But terror, built on stronger firepower and police complicity, had won the day.

Terror, in fact, is Inkatha's instru-

Terror has become a way of life in many of Natal's black towns. Reports on the misery that political violence has inflicted

ment of political persuasion in the densely populated, increasingly urbanised black townships in the areas surrounding Durban, and, 10 miles inland from the Indian Ocean, Pietermaritzburg. The further from the cities you go, the more rural the environment, the greater is the control of Inkatha, whose constituency is the illiterate and the poor. The fighting in Natal, the most violent province in South Africa, increases in the proportion that Inkatha's political control declines. Thus in Vulindlela, the killings are sporadic, a necessary reminder to those who live on the left of the road, which is manifestly more urbanised and

where there are more brick and fewer mud huts, that they had better not get any rebellious ideas into their educated heads.

In Edendale, a dense sprawl just outside Pietermaritzburg, the violence is much worse. Edendale Valley is known by locals as the valley of the widows, for 1,500 have been killed there in the last three years in fighting between factions loyal to Inkatha and the UDF. According to Father Smith and others, David Ntombela, the local Inkatha warlord at Vulindlela, has killed at least five people, and probably many more, including his own brother.

M Ntombela, in suit and tie

; \<>~ ck towrships. John Carlin
1 on the people of Valindlela

stopped for a chat on his way home yes:
terday through Edendale. In the back
of his car were two bodyguards. In the

ssengerâ\200\231s seat was his shot-gun. He
said he had been counting the money
for a fleet of buses which would take
Inkatha supporters to Soweto today for
abignlly. ..

At arecent rally in Piciermaritzburg,
Mr Nombela spoke ilongside the
leader of Inkatha, Mangosuthu
Butheezi. Mr Buthelezi has chosen to
travel outside Natal, his Zulu power-
base, in an attempt to demonstrate that
he is dso a national leader.

It it precisely this need to demon-
strate his power that Les behind the

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dranatic escalation d the violence it
Natl, particularly in the urban tove-
ships, in recent weeks At least 74 pro-
plehave died.

.- The political space which Presid:n:
F W de Klerk has sudienly providec to
ant-apartheid political organisations
has produced an insant challenge tg
Inkatha who, as poitical moderates
anc in large measurz accomplices it
the apartheid scheme, are no longce:
aloie in having the freedom to hold
ralles and marches. Eesides, in the con
tex of impending nezotiations, all the
blzk political groupigs are feverishly
josling to establish their importanc,
ther representativenzss and their bar
gaining positions.

lnkatha are accomplices in apartleil
to the extent that, br pursuing a Zul
exdusivism, they padake in the racid

greup mentality which is the c&c%i~\201:f

apartheid. By waging war da the UDF
â\200\224 internat allies of the exiled African
National Congress (ANC) â\200\224 they are
doing the governmentâ\200\231s dirty counter-
insurgency work for them, which ex-
plains the absence of police esthusiasm
in investigating criminal cases in which

*Inkatha members are ;
- Inkatha has been Josing rt dra-

matically over the 1920s;â200230:?:â200234 as a

consequence of the vi

- of its

ingâ200235 are both under threat. -

The increasing national prominence
of the ANC-allied organisations has
pushed Inkatha to the sidelines. .

The snake is most dangerous, Zuhls
590;[: say, when it senses it is going to

1c. o 4 i

atal deat

}â\200\230VI, ()L E in Natal townships has
i â\200\230glalmed the lives of at least 127 people
\in the last six weeks â\200\224 with 57 people

killed in the first 14 days of December

- according to the daily unrest death

â\200\230figures supplied by police. .
4 However, the unofficial

_are significantly higher. The Demo-

i cratic Party unrest monitoring group

| reports that 81 pegple have been killed -
in Durbanâ\200\231s townships alone since De-
cember 1.

dÃ©ath â\200\230tolls '

the University of
Natalâ\200\231s Centre for Adult Education
(CAE) 64 people were killed in the
Natal Midlands in November. Police

- figures are 70 dead for the whole of

Natal. 3 o .
Of these 30 were killed in Mpuma-
langa and the surrounding townships
of Inchanga and Hlanzeni, 24 in town-
ships to the north and south of Durban
and 16 in the Edendale valley.
Decemberâ\200\231s police unrest figures re-
veal that more than 27 have been killed

in violence in Inanda, 12 in other Dur-
ban townshjps, 10 in Mpumlanga and
surroundinÃ© townships and eight in the
Edendale valley.

According to CAE figures the death
toll for the period January 1987 to

â\200\234November 1989 is 1686 while the

S.A.P.â\200\231s toll to December 14 now stands
at1104.

According to yesterdayâ\200\231s 24-hour un-
rest report a policeman shot and killed
a man in Inanda who was involved in
â\200\234anactofarsonâ\200\235.

chol climbs to 127 in six weeks of violence Â¢/~
Sl oby STRINIâ\200\230MOODLEY-/ bt [Migdaing lo

With tension in the townships around
Durban at new heights yesterday, more
police reinforcements were being

rushed in to bolster the strong contingent of security forces trying to contain the violence that has raged for almost 10 days. Residents have welcomed the latest reinforcements which will bring police numbers to more than 700. Members of the South African Defence Force and KwaZulu Police are also involved in the peacekeeping operation.

See page 2

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