

A P19 Â©_29

BUSINESS DAY, Thursday, October 29 1987

A

,.Seem at the sta}rt to
;- mountable obstacles.

kR
P -

grows. Natalâ\200\231s joint execu-

tive authority (JEA), con-
sisting of five ministers from the
KwaZulu Cabinet and five repre-
sentatives of the province â\200\224 two
Indians, two whites and a
coloured â\200\224 sit down for their first
meeting next week. That ranks as
the Indabaâ\200\231s first unlikely victory;
more such victories may be in the
making.

GAINST the odds, the In-
daba idea survives and

Against a background of en-
couraging noises from Constitu-
tional Affairs Minister Chris
Heunis, government has agreed to
begin to talk to the Indaba. This
does not necessarily mean the In-
.dabaâ\200\231s constitutional package â\200\224
which includes a respectable Bill
of Rights â\200\224 will be accepted by
â\200\230government. But it is enough to

* make Natalâ\200\231s Nationalists edgy.
% The transformation of Natal is
" an indication of the power of nego-

â\200\234tiation to overcome what may
be insur-

When delegates to the Indaba
first sat down to negotiate a con-

..Stitution for Natal, few gave the

'ridea much chance. When the at-

istempt to produce an alternative

-political strategy at regional level
â\200\224 a counter to the logjam which
characterises national politics â\200\224
,8overnment poured cold water on

.. the venture. Then came the unkin-
. dest cut: The white electorate in

.the May election rejected the
-PFPâ\200\231s attempts to promote nego-

.<tiation, preferring the NPâ\200\231s secur-

COMMENT

]

Indaba takes root

ity ticket. Frank a princi-
pal sponsor of the Indaba process,
was defeated and died soon after-
wards.

But the Indaba is showing just
how resilient negotiation can be
as a strategy. It quietly continues
its work to achieve a new, fairer,
political dispensation in Natal.
Like the Turnhalle in Namibia, it
demonstrates again and again
that people who take part in nego-
tiations tend, if they stick with it,
to undergo dramatic personal
changes of opinion. In August,
government gazetted rules for the
new JEA. It cannot make laws but
administers any law assigned to it
by Natal or KwaZulu.

That is not quite what the In-
daba intends. It has devised plans
for a legislature consisting of two
chambers, one elected on a major-
ity basis, the other elected accord-
ing to group proportions. The dif-
ficulty is to persuade government
to let the plan go ahead, even in
modified form.

Heunis told Parliament last
month that government was in
principle not opposed to a single
legislative body at provincial
level. This was in the face of
growing protest in Natal from Na-
tionalist MPs, and continuing re-
jection of the Indaba by the Natal
leader of the party, Home Affairs
Minister Stoffel Botha.

Under the circumstances, the
fact of new talks between govern-
ment and the Indaba represents
more progress than most South
Africans would have predicted.

SOWETAN, Thursday, October 29, 1987

SIR I find it necessary
to react to the completely
misleading and distorted
reports written in the
Sowetan on September
29, 1987, under the
heading "Neglected twin
fights back." Mr Fred
Kockott makes a number
of serious allegations of

The truth

corruption, fraud,

intimidation and even
attempted murder
against certain un-named
Inkatha members and

officials plus the

KwaZulu Government

itself,

Since he says there is a

- court case pending, I will

KwaZulu Government

leave it at that and hope,

about

for his sake, that his
serious allegations are
proved correct.

What galls me is
that Mr Kackatt
telexed and interviewed
me telephonically before
writing the article, and I
gave him the correct
facts.

He chose to distort and
rearrange what I had said
in order to change its
meaning and present a
false and non-existent
picture,

I would like to repeat

what I said
Pretoria in 1961 for

people who had been
victims of forced
removals from the
surrounding areas.
Madadeni was laid out as
a proper township
â\200\230Whereas Osizweni was
laid out as little more
than a settlement.
There were no services
such as piped water,

sewerage, refuse removal

and proper dwellings.
The idea was that the

more well-to-do who had

their own lands for which
they had received
compensation, would be
housed at Madadeni and
the lower income groups,

including pensioners .

Osizweni

at Osizweni.

This was more or less
the pattern until about
1970 when settlement at
Osizweni could no longer
be determined on the
basis of income and all
types of income groups
began to settle there.

Since 1972 the Kwa-
Zulu Government began
administering these two
and other townships on
an agency basis. The
decisions, applications,
policies etc. were all
taken in Pretoria and
KwaZulu was only a
conduit between Pretoria

and the residents. It was
and the residents. On

January 1 1987 KwaZulu
assumed full responsi-
bility for these town-
ships.

I can only refer any
doubters to Government

notice number 864 in the-

Government Gazette No.
10559 of December 24,
1986.

Then there is the

allegation "that the KwaZulu Government has milked the residents of Osizweni of millions of rands which it has not ploughed back in anyway. All I can do is to give your readers a short

tion and

statement of income and expenditure with regard to Osizweni for the financial year 1986/87.
Department of Interior:
R800645,64 â\200\224 Consisting of house rents, purchase price of houses and service charges excluding electricity.

â\200\230Department of Health:

R132000 â\200\224 Being consultation fees in the two clinics at Osizweni.
Expenditure:
Department of Interior:
R198879,36 â\200\224 Being administrative staff salaries, furniture and stationery. &
Department of Health:
R332238,24 â\200\224 Being staff salaries for the two clinics, this figure excludes the cost of medicines and other supplies which are lumped together in the Madadeni Hospital budget. {
Department of Education:
R1139222281 â\200\224 Being staff salaries, school furniture, buildings and books.
schools and 4 high schools at Osizweni.
Department of Works:
R2497267,36 â\200\224 Being

There are 27

staff salaries and costs of maintenance and minor capital works. :
Department of Welfare:
R12087574 â\200\224 Being old age, disability, maintenance, fostercare and poor relief grants.

This gives a total figure
R932 645,64 income and
R26 499 181,71 expenditure, just for Osizweni

alone. :

There is a pointed

-innuendo in the article

that the disparity
between the standards in
these townships " is
because two of the
KwaZulu cabinet minis-
ters reside at â\200\230Madadeni.

is is a nonsensical
allegation because these
disparities existed long
before these gerntlemen
resided there.

Finally, I must point
out that | actually
informed Mr Kockott
that since â\200\230assuming full
responsibility for these
townships we have taken
corrective action. We are
spending R4410000 for

izweni as opposed to
R1438000 for Madadeni
in the current financial
year to upgrade the
service, especially water,
sewerage and electricity.

DR D R B.MADIDE
KwaZulu Minister of
Interior

) - r

B s oy o

LT s

MHLELI, â\200\224 Angizuku-

- gxila kakhulu emagame-
~ hi amaningi abekwe
umfowethu uPhilani Gu-
mede, obephawula nge-
zinhlangano - eziningi
ezilwela inkululeko - za-

kuleli, ephepheni ILA-
\GIA lomhlaka 3-5 Sep-
â\200\230tethber. Isizathu salokho
ukuthi okuningi uMngu-,
ni akubhalile angikwa-
zanga ukukuzwisisa
ukuthi ubegonde uku-
thini_ngakhg. :

Nokho-ke * enginga-
phawula * ngakho nje
umkhosi C
umfowethu, wokuthi:le-
zizinhlangano - zo-Cosa-
tu, Azapo, Inkatha,
UDF, - njalonjalo, - zihla-
ngane. Kuhle kakhulu
lokho futhi yiphupho
eliphushwayo uwonkâ\200\231u-
wonke othanda nozimi-
sele ngenkululeko ye-
qiniso - esizweni sonke
esimpisholo, Â© esingazi
nokho ukuthi lofezekela
nini. Kodwa-ke inkinga
engiye ngibe nayo uku-
thi kungani abafowethu
abaningi abanjengoPhi-
lani, njalo uma begxeka
- izinhlangano Â© ezingazi-
~misele ukuhlangana ne-

zinye bafake iNkatha

yeNkululeko. yeSizwe

awuhlabayo

â\200\230amagqiniso?

DURBAN â\200\224

iM_l e

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A7

nwe neqiniso

emdibini owodwa kunye

- nalezozinhlangano - ezi-

ngazimisele ukuhlanga-
na nezinye, Konje ngabe
iNkatha â\200\230seyake yakube-
kela â\200\230izwe yini ukuthi

kunezinhlango - ezi-
Cwasayo - engazimisele
ukuhlangana nazo?
Konje kungenzeka yi-
ni ukuthi oPhilani ba-
yazenzisa bayawazi
.. Kungabe
mhlawumbe * bayesaba
yini ukuthi uma be-
kubeka kucaca, beku-
gondisa ngqo kulezizi-
nhlangano - ezenqaba
ukuhlangana neNkatha
mhlawumbe kukhona le-
zizinhlangano â\200\230ezingabe-
nzo kona? Mhlawumbe
basaba ukugaxwa ama-
thayi. Angazi! Kodwa
iqiniso - elaziwayo uku-
thi mhlazane kusungu-
lwa i-UDF yakubeka
kwacaca ukuthi ayizi-
misele yona ukuhlanga-

hu Philan

na neNkatha, lokho kwa-
ziwa yizwe lonke.Â® No-
Cosatu lowo wathi mhla-
zane- esungulwa waku-
beka kwacaca ukuthi
[iNkatha akuyona inhla-
ngano abangahambisa-
na nayo emzabalazweni
ngoba ngokwabo iNka-
tha iyingxenywe yocinde-
zelo kw,abaMpisholq.
Engikwaziyo ngeNka-

tha ukuthi selokhu kwa-
thi nhlo . yasungulwa

uMorngameli woMbuthe -

weNkatha~ elokhu- esho,

~ into - eyodwa - eyokuba

â\200\230isikhali 'sethu, Ubunye
Bethu?. Ngisho esexha-
shwaâ\200\231 ngezinhlanga yi-
bona abaholi balezizi-
nhlang;mp angikaze ngi--
muzwe- eguquka- enko-
â\200\230lelweni yakhe okunge-
yeNkatha. Ukubaluleka
kobunye babampisholo
emzabalazweni, ulokhu
ebameme njalo abafo-
wethu ukuba babuye
sikhulume nabo ngezwi -
elilodwa. ;
Isicelo sami-ke ku-
â\200\230mfowethu uPhilani uku-
thi makuqondanwe na-

magqiniso
ngokungananazi - abafo-
wethu bakaCosatu no-
UDF ukuthi indlela aba- -
hamba ngayo â\200\230akuyona -
indlela - elangazelelwe :
uqugabaâ\200\231 IwaseNingizi-
mu Afrika. = Iyodwa }
[indlela - esiyidingayo
ukuba silwe nePitoli ;
sisonke njengabanitu
abacindezelwe. !
M.P.P. Mnguni,
MBALENHLE. .

batshelwe

The Star Thursday October 29 1987

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TWENTY-ONE YEARS' after it began, its guerilla struggle for a free Angola, the Unita movement led by Dr Jonas Savimbi is still fighting to achieve that objective. When Dr Savimbi first went to war in 1966 with a handful of poorly armed followers, he was seeking the overthrow of the Portuguese colonial government. Today his guerillas, now much stronger, are fighting to

force the MPLA party to give & up the power it seized after the Portuguese pulled out in 1975

and to form a government of national, unity preceding elections, : ., :

Angola has literally been ruined by the years of strife, especially by the civil war between the former liberation movements that followed the successful struggle for independence. This has destroyed

much of the infrastructure, -

halted development, retarded production and left most of the people in hunger and misery. As Unita marked its 21st anniversary this week, its forces were also celebrating victory in a major battle in the hea-

Ghe Star
Savimbi and th

21-year-old war

viest offensive ever sent
against it' by the Cuban- and
Soviet-backed MPLA. It re-
mains to be seen whether the
Luanda government's forces
will make one more push be-
fore the rains come, whether
they will retire and try again
next year or whether they will
give up and seek an accommo-
dation with Unita. Even if
driven from its stronghold,
however, Unita will probably
go back to the bush and con-
tinue fighting from there with
the remarkable durability it
has shown over the past 21
years. ; _

But if it were to collapse,
this would not change the les-
son that can be learned from
those years. It is the same les-
son that has repeatedly been
demonstrated elsewhere in
Africa and, indeed, the world.
This is that while power comes
from the barrel of a gun
and prosperity does not, they
come from a government
operating with, in words
enshrined in the United States
constitution, 'the consent of
the governed'.

Appalling mass suffering in Mozambique: 4 millio

n face death from starvation Â»

SAâ\200\231s.siniste

It is described as â\200\234the worst horror
of our generation â\200\224 worse than

Nai't Germanyâ\200\235, ;

. Eight million people are suffering

gï¬\201fm of those face death
mâ\200\231m &resaxdtobe

We cannot even
)\render aid in their

â\200\230horror?
It is happening a hundred metres

from South Africaâ\200\231s eastern border, |

and throughout the 3 000km length
of Mozambique.
Who is to blame?

â\200\234It is South Africaâ\200\231s fault,â\200\235 s;y â\200\230

international relief agencies, US
Democrats giving evidence to Con-
gress, and nearly all of Africa. This
is not wholly true, but there appears
to be enough truth to make it stick.
Says Zimbabwean businessman
Eddie Cross: â\200\230â\200\234Some of the inde-
scribable human suffering has to be

placed at the feet of South Africans

â\200\224 but it is not entirely their fault.
President Machel unwittingly com-
mitted virtual national suicide by

destroying not.only private enter-

â\200\230Enter Renamo, badly

trained, ill-equipped and
badly led

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le in horror

' :&7//0/37

' The first article in a two-part survey of a strategy known as â\200\234destabilisationâ\200\235

and how it affects the sub-continent â\200\224 and South Africa. Harvey Tyson, Editor of The Star, reports after interviewing businessmen and studying documents in Zimbabwe.

prise, but also the flimsy infrastruc-
ture inherited from Portugal.â\200\235 . -
Mankind, however, will remem-
ber South Africaâ\200\231s role as a sinister
one. This is how it is being recorded
for history by numbers of sources to

{ our north:

Mozambique is the easy victim of
destabilisation. Only 15 percent of
the territory was ever administered
by Frelimo, and it is desperately
poor. The average individual in-
come is US\$100 a year- Average
life expectancy for a woman is 37
years. Infant mortality rate is
80 percent. Illiteracy is 85 percent.

To make matters more difficult,
Mozambique has 75 tribal groups,
3 million Muslims, 2 to 3 million
Catholics and millions of people
with no allegiance to anything but
survival.

Into this turmoil steps Renamo, a
changing mixture of soldiers, mer-

' cenaries, bandits and criminals.

Currently it has about 15 000 armed
men and 10000 hangers on. It is
badly trained, ill-equipped and
badly led. Its recruits range from

eâ\200\224â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224

DESTABILISATION

â\200\224 PART 1

Muslim fundamentalists to Catholics; from extreme leftists opposed to President Chissano, to extreme rightists clandestinely supported by sympathetic groups in Portugal, the US, and elsewhere.)

Its history is seen as a series of changing steps.

1976-80 was the first stage, when Rhodesia created a force in Mozambique to attack Zanu operations based in that country. Renamo then consisted of about 2000 Mozambican disciplined guerillas, trained in Rhodesia. b

1979-80, just before Zimbabwean independence, Rhodesia transferred

its radio station and the entire Ren- -

amo operation to South Africa- where training bases were set up in the Eastern Transvaal and elsewhere.

.1980-81, a period of 12 to 15 months, saw control of Renamo

(MNR) pass into South African

hands. Â¢

1981-84 saw the build-up of the MNR into a force quite as powerful as Frelimo, with extensive radio communications and a sophisticated supply network. The rebels succeed-

ed to the point where they were

able to roam and plunder almost at

. will in the huge territory. They

were even able to march on Maputo.

EERâ\200\224

1984. At the height of the chaos, the Nkomati Accord was reached. The view of observers in Harare is that Presidents Machel and Botha had one thing in common: both were

~ unsupported by their power systems; each took a risk in signing the -

Accord. !

Making matters more volatile
was the:Frontline belief that South
Africa had placed an estimated two
years of military supplies in Mo-
zambique on the eve of the Accord.
There followed what is seen out-
side SA's borders as a highly unsta-

ble and divisive policy by South
Africa, in which assurances were,
given, but not kept. International

[E's 224 |

scene's 231

_ observers tracked numbers of inci-
dents. They saw aid coming from

some South African sources 's 224 de-
struction from others. Ten senior
ranking SADF officers were fired;
50 were two senior members of
Government. Yet support for MNR
from within South Africa continued.

They say that support in the form
of intelligence broadcast to the
MNR from within South Africa con-

Tide turns against MNR
as Malawi abandons its
passive support

tinues to this day. Sometimes 10
messages a day are intercepted by
neighbouring states.

(From the Northern Transvaal,
's 234 Radio Truth's 235 continues to broad-
cast violent propaganda to Matabe-
lgland, inciting Zapu guerillas to
rise up. Zimbabweans allege that

South Africa is thus directly responsible for the murder of many white farmers in Matabeleland, but South Africa continues to claim it has no knowledge of the clandestine radio station.) :

1986. The tide turned against the MNR when Malawi withdrew passive support and took active action against the rebels who were Stran-

~ gling Malawi's trade links. The MNR drove to cut Mozambique in two, but failed. Zimbabwe sent in troops to protect the transport routes.

1987. The MNR was in trouble when, according to Eddie Cross and other businessmen, the MNR was rescued with new supplies flown in from South Africa. Prior to the massacres in the south, aircraft

. crossing the SA border dropped supplies using US Army surplus parachutes. Rifles, with serial numbers

used in Angola, were also detected in Mozambique.

Âf
f

I believe this support was unauthorized, says Cross, but Americans say that nothing could be done on this scale without the South African Government being aware of it. : Â¢
The SA Government officially, publicly and privately denies any involvement and does so at every

- level. Mr Cross believes that some-
Where in the SA security apparatus

official policy has been sabotaged. It would be ironical, because SA Transport Services and others are risking lives and spending millions to keep open the very communications links to Maputo, and to protect the power lines, which the MNR are destroying. .

At this moment, the Frontline states are inclined to accept that

South African assurances are accurate -

People with barely enough skin to cover their skeletons

" eign

rate. After Zimbabwe provided evidence of South African-sourced involvement in May this year, the SA Government took effective action, it is claimed. It is suggested that For-
ister Pik Botha has always
been accepted in southern Africa as

i being sincere in his.'â\200\230ssâ\200\230:â\200\230urâ\200\230ances -
. but tgh:z other arms of â\200\234the SA re-

gimeâ\200\235 have taken their own line.
Whatever the truth regarding

South African involvement:, the ap-
palling mass suffering continues.

Lieutenant-Colonel Clemence
Gaza, in appealing to hard-up Zim-
babweans to give food and money â\200\230tâ\200\230o
Mozambicans, said last week: â\200\234I
talked with people there who had
barely enough skin to cover their
skeletons. Their bones make noises
nder the skin.â\200\235

7 And Eddie Cross said: â\200\234You can-
not fully appreciate the scale of the
suffering â\200\224 but it hits you at indi-
vidual level if you travel across the

borderâ\200\230as a businessman. I saw fa- -
milies without clothes as well as

food. I picked up an emaciated teen-
ager in my arms as if he were a
baby. I found one youth, near death,
who had been eating grass.â\200\231

It is suggested there could be as
many as 2 million such people suf- |
fering the ravages of a war in which
rebels have destroyed their own

ood lines.
fTomorrow: Destabilisation Part 2 -
What is to be done?

Blg la unch for
atal / / kwaZulu
]omt zmuti-\201orlty 7

Political Staff

tive Authority (JEA) for K 'waZulu
and Natal will be launched next
week by President Botha ait a spe-
cial function in the Durbian City
Hall.

- PW, BUTHELEZI TO ME:ET

At the function, President Botha and
Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who is to co-
host the function with Natalâ\200\231s /A.dminis-

* trator, Mr Radclyffe Cadman, will
CAPE TOWN â\200\224 The Joiriit Excu-.

come face-to-face for the first time
since 1985. The two men have met
only three times in all.
e Government is laying great im-

portance on the launch of the JEA
which was negotiated by KwaZulu and
the Government-scrapped, elected
{â\200\230Iew Republic Party provincial execu-
ive.

Ironically an appointed Nationalist
MEC, Mr Valentino Volker, could be
the first person to chair the JEA.

The JEA, which will
co-ordinate administra-
tion of the region, was
seen by the then Provin-
cial Executive and Kwa-
Zulu as the first step to-
wards a single legislature
uniting the area.

The proposals for a
single legislature nego-
tiated at the Natal Kwa-
Zulu Indaba has been re-
jected by various Nation-
al Party spokesmen but
the principle of a single
legislature was recently
accepted by Minister of
Constitutional Develop- |
ment, Mr Chris Heunis.

Recent indications
have been that the Gov-

ernment and KwaZulu
are prepared to negoti-
ate around the existing
proposals.

GOVT ATTITUDE

President Botha is ex-
pected to give further in-
dications of the Govern-
ment's attitude when he
speaks at the JEA launch
on Tuesday.

Dr Buthelezi is also
likely to indicate where
KwaZulu and Inkatha
stand, not only on the re-
gional issue, but also on
national negotiations.

The only other speech
will be delivered by Mr
Cadman.

About 300 people have
been invited to the cere-
mony which the organi-
sers expect to be covered
by a large contingent of
local and foreign media
representatives.

JEA members will be
sworn in at the function
by the Judge President of

Natal, Mr Justice Milne.

E

PEACE talks

between the two main warring fac-

tions in Maritzburgâ\200\231s townships could begin within
the next week.

The Maritzburg
Chamber of Commerce,
three major churches and
the Minister of Law and
Order, Mr Adriaan Viok,

- are behind the peace
talks.

The chamber of

commerce has appointed

a mediation committee
~ to try and bring peacein -

- the area,

o3

A top level meeting

â\200\230between Mr Viok and

;ief;...:â\200\230M-angQ,,su,th,u:-.â\200\234"

~ Buthelezi, Chief Minister

- of KwaZulu and leader)

~arrested since the aghts

~started about a month

. of Inkatha, was held at

{ Ulundi on Tuesday to

!stop the violence in the
â\200\224The Anglican, Catho-

LByMZlKâ\200\231-AYlSE

EDOM

lic and Methodist

churches, have appoint-

ed the Reverend Athol

~ Jennings, director of the
â\200\230Buleka Trust, to bring

about reconciliation and
to stop the killing and
bloodshed . the

- Maritzburg â\200\234civil warâ\200\235

between supporters of

Inkatha and the United

Democratic Front.

Fifty-two people have

- Ministry of Law and
Order has confirmed that

the meeting between Mr
Vlok and Chief Buthelezi
took place. :

He said: â\200\234Two main
measures are to be taken
to resolve the problem.â\200\235

_ Police

He said a major re-
enforcement of the police
in the area an
extension of the joint
Mmanagement centre to
deal with the issue in the
longer term, will be
introduced,

~ The man ag_e m ent

centre was established to
clamp down firmly on
unrest â\200\230while upgrading
the quality of life of
township residents.

The manager of the
chamber, Mr Paul van
Uytrecht, said: â\200\234There

seems to be no doubt at

leadership - level that
people. from the various
parties are serious about
sitting down together to
discuss means of ending
the violence.â\200\235

~ Both UDF president,
Mr Archie Gumede, and

- members of Inkatha such
as |

Mr Musa Zondi and

i

|

Mr Mtwe Mafole, have
said the talks already
held at community level
had been â\200\230â\200\234â\200\230very usefulâ\200\235,
- Meanwhile the funera]

- of 10-year-old \$â\200\231khum-

buzo Shezi, beheaded by
unknown men last week,
was held without
incident on Tuesday
a{temoon. by

i Journalists and

photographers from the
Natal Witness were

- Warned to leave the scene

of the funeral as they
were prohibited from
attending in terms of the
emergency regulations.

SOWETAN, Thursday. October 29, 1987

RS.

â\200\230Cabinet
Minister
Viok

Mmeets
Inkatha
leader

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died and another 324 -

ago. : ,
- Brigadier Leon Mellqt,
a spokesman for the

â\200\231cm_g"sut'ozr :

|

ILANGA, OCTOBER 29-31, 1987

dunankuly waKwaZulu|
uphawulengesimo esibi

VUSI SOSIBO
ETHEKWINI., _ UNdunankuly wa-
KwaZulu Inkosi uMangosuthy Buthelezi

-uthi izwe laseSouth Africa likhungethwe

i

abantu bakulelizwe bayalazi leliginiso.

Ekhuluma @mhlanganwehi \200\230wenhlangano- eya-
ziwa oung Presidents Organisatiop

ngeihwe'yï-\202e'zrizinkinga. Â\$:

Uxwayise ngokuthi ukwesekelwa kukaMnuz,
P.W. Botha okhethweni olwalungpMay_ kungase
kube yimbibizane kuye uMongameli wezwe uma
engasazigcini izethembiso zakhe azenza zokuletha
uguquko wathi kodwa uMnuz, tha ngeke azj.
geina \200\234lezizithembiso uma- esaghubeka- nokulokhu
\202-zungeza \202-zimpambanweni Zemigwagqo kwezombu-
sazwe. Uthe kudingeka athathe \200\230izinyathelo ezithi-
le noma afele kulokho akholelwa kukho kwezo-
mbusazwe,

esivumelwaneni ph
bamnyama nabamhlophe._
Uthe kungenxa yalezizizath
enze izinto ezah

1 . U uz. Botha
;lzinto-\200\230_ez\200\230infasho lutho nje
ukwesekelwa ngaphandle

) kane ngqo nezinxushunxushu- ezj.
ngase ziqubuke \202-qenjini lakhe, ;

ey - i \200\234 S B1 A TN

_ ILANGA, OCTOBER 29-31, 1987
IMIBONC YABAFUNDI. LOBELA: UMHLELI, ILANGA, 128 UIVIN(

Ngiyacacisa Mbomvt
ngekFreedom Charte:â\200\231;1

MHLELI. â\200\224 Ngiphendula umfowethu, . '
- u-James Ngubane odabeni olwaphuma
ephepheni ILANGA langomhlaka 10-12
kuSeptember. Umfowethu wayephawula
nge-Freedom Charter (umqulu wenkulu-
leko). UJames Ngubane wathi iFreedom
Charter yemukelwa izinhlangano ezini-
| ngi ngonyaka ka-1955.

~ Mfowethu James iFreedom Charter yabunjwa
emva kokuhlangana kwezinhlangano ezine ezakha
i-Congress Alliance. Lezinhlangano kwakuyi-
African National Congress eyayimele abaNyama
| iCongress of Democrats: eyayimele abamhlophe,
South African Indian Congress yamaNdiya, kanye

| neColoured Peopleâ\200\231s Congress yamaKhaladi. -
Lezinhlangano zafuna ukuthola ulwazi lokuthi
iningi labantu abahlala kulelizwe bafuna ukubuswa
kanjani. Kwathunyelwa amalunga azo zozine: lezizi-
nhlangano ahambe engena imizi ngemizi e-South
Africa, ebuza kubantu bezinhlanga' zonke â\200\234ukuthi

bafuna ukuphila ezweni elinjani.

â\200\230 Kwathi â\200\230selutholakele loluwe lwabantu lwase-
luyahlanganiswa kwabunjwa -leFreedom Charter
ngomhlaka June 26 ngonyaka ka-1955. y

Ngiyethemba-ke mfokaMbomvu uzocacelwa
ukuthi -le-Freedom Charter - esikhuluma lgayo
akulona ipheshana elabhalwa ngabathize abafuna
ukuph. ogelelali-izii-\201so- zabo eningini njengoba upha-
wulile. Mayelana nokwamukelwa kwalomqulu ne-
nkululeko (Freedom Charter).

Mina ngokwazi kwami inhlangano yethu thina
bantu abaNyama i-ANC eyamukela ukulwela ama-
lungelo ale-Freedom Charter ngo-1956 hhayi ngo-
1955 njengoba ushilo inhlangano yesibili kwaba
' i-Casas yezitshudeni zalandela-ke nezinye.

Uphawule ngokuthi awusiboni isidingo sezinyu-
nyane uma lelizwe selikhululekile. Lapho nje mfoka
Ngubane ngingathi awuphinde uzibuze wena uku-
thi zikhona kanjani izinyunyane emazweni akhulu-
lekile afana noBrithani, America, Australia, Zi-
mbabwe nakwamanye amaningi. :

Njengoba uthe awuboni ukuthi kungani - lezi-
nhlangano zaze zangenisa ngokuthi: lelizwe linge-
labo bonke abaNyama nabaMhlophe ngoba we-
na wazi ukuthi abamhlophe bafika lapha ngo-
1652. Lapho-ke mfoka Mbomvu omuhle phela
un]:l;llgba lo ungokaNkulunkulu thina siyizidalwa

zakhe.

Ngiyethemba uzocacelwa kancane mfoka Ngu-
bane nge-Freedom Charter.
&5 Jabulani Sibiya,

JUMLAZI.