

SOWETAN, Monday, December 12, 1988

# WHY I SAW MOTHOPENG

**Buthelezi**  
**on**  
**Soweto**  
**visit**

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has always and will always write to the "heroes of the struggle" who have been made political prisoners and who come out of jail, he said in a statement at the weekend in an attempt to clear up misunderstandings that arose over his visit to Pan Africanist Congress leader Mr Zeph Mothopeng last week.

Chief Buthelezi said that he asked Mrs Zoa Khumalo, his representative in the Transvaal, to hand deliver a letter to Mothopeng, who was released from prison about a fortnight ago.

Mr Mothopeng expressed appreciation for the letter and said it would be nice to see Chief Buthelezi.

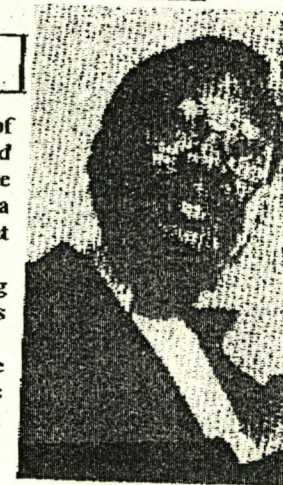
"The Chief Minister had to attend a function in Johannesburg on Wednesday evening and took the opportunity of arriving in Johannesburg a little earlier in order to pay my respects to Mr Mothopeng.

## SA Press Association

"When I saw him we talked about a number of things. We talked about Dr Some whom we both had known. We talked about the old Fort Hare (university) and we talked about black unity. It was a relaxed discussion between brothers," the statement said.

"At no stage during the meeting did Mr Mothopeng evidence any hostility towards me or any reservations about my visit to him," he added.

"During the visit I handed Mr Mothopeng a cheque for R2 000 from Inkatta . . . It was the organisation's money which it got from ordinary people. I handed it to him in the African tradition of this money from ordinary people being 'leansing' money for someone who has been incarcerated for so long," he said.



CHIEF Buthelezi

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Botha and the ANC. He cultivates the support of certain sections of South African business and foreign governments, such as Britain and West Germany, supporting the calls for the release of Nelson Mandela, but opposing sanctions and the ANC.

## INKATHA

Inkatha was formed, or rather re-formed, in the early 1970s. The original Inkatha was established by King Dinizulu, following the defeat of the Zulus, to preserve the culture and traditions of the Zulu kingdom. When Gatsha Buthelezi, re-established the organisation, he announced that it would continue along those lines. Buthelezi, however, has used Inkatha as a political power base, and as a means of eliminating political opposition.

When students at the University of Zululand demonstrated against Buthelezi and his collaborators with apartheid, an Inkatha impi (regiment) attacked the campus, killing and wounding many of the students. Similarly, when the people of Lamontville resisted incorporation into the Kwazulu bantustan, an Inkatha impi attacked the township.

It is generally believed that Inkatha murdered the anti-apartheid lawyer and UDF activist, Victoria Mxenge. Inkatha has been involved in many attacks upon the UDF, with both covert and overt support from the South African police.

ALAN WYLIE



OLIVER TAMBO - ANC LEADER

**Who  
Opposes  
Apartheid?**

"FORWARD TO FREEDOM"  
C.P. Pamphlet

Dec. 88

## THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (ANC)

The ANC was founded in 1912 to oppose the allocation of the vast majority of South Africa to the white colonists, as envisaged in what became the Native Land Act of 1913. The leadership of the ANC consisted of lawyers, doctors, teachers and traditional leaders. These leaders, such as Pixley ka Izaka Seme and Sol Plaatje, mobilised against the subjugation of their country, seeking the same political rights as the settlers.

Over the years, the ANC developed as a non-violent organisation arguing its case to more and more intransigent racist governments. In the 1940s a group led by Mandela, Tambo, Sisulu and Lembede formed the ANC Youth League, which initiated a policy of direct confrontation, following the election of the Malan Nationalist Government in 1948.



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## LISTEN TO RADIO FREEDOM

Voice of the African National Congress  
And Umkhonto We Sizwe, the People's Army

15-10.45 pm:	Radio Madagascar
0.00 pm:	Monday-Saturday 7.00-9.00 pm:
5 pm:	Sunday 7.00-8.00 pm:
b 9505 KHz	Short wave 49mb 6135 KHz
5 am:	Radio Ethiopia
ib 11880 KHz	Daily, 9.30-10.00 pm:
	Short wave 31mb 9595 KHz
	Radio Tanzania
ay 7.30 pm:	Monday Wednesday Friday 8.15 pm:
v:	Tuesday Thursday Saturday 6.15 am:
ab 9535 KHz	Short wave 31mb 9750 KHz
	The above are South African times

LONDON.

EDITORIAL

# NELSON MANDELA AND GATSHA BUTHELEZI

There has been a lot of speculation about the release of Nelson Mandela. The apartheid regime is speaking with many tongues. Millions of people have demanded Mandela's release, thousands and thousands have campaigned for his release. If Nelson Mandela is released it will not be because the racists have had a change of heart. It will be because the voice of the democratic forces throughout the world is so loud that it cannot be ignored.

Gatsha Buthelezi has also gone on record as one of those who demand the release of Nelson Mandela. Can he genuinely be for Mandela's release when his thugs are killing Mandela's followers, when the UDF members are being harassed? Is this his double agenda?

Gatsha Buthelezi has nothing in common with Nelson Mandela. Gatsha boasts of leading six million Zulus; Mandela has never boasted of being a leader of the entire South African population. Even if we assume Gatsha is correct in claiming to be a leader of the six million Zulus, he has no right to rule them with an iron fist. What we see in Natal is that big-tribe chauvinism is not being used against other ethnic groups as such. Ethnicity becomes a useful tool, especially after failing to solve political issues. This does show that there is nothing like a political vacuum. The absence of democratic popular political structures in Natal makes a mockery of Gatsha's call for

the release of Nelson Mandela. The UDF and COSATU, the most democratic structures in the country, are being hounded out of Natal.

If Gatsha wants to be regarded as a genuine campaigner for the release of Nelson Mandela, he must change his image so that it looks like that of Mandela. He must tackle political issues and stop using ethnicity as a substitute. Inkatha, which is not part of the mass democratic movement, needs to be overhauled; UWUSA is a caricature of a trade union. Gatsha's vigilantes are not engaged in armed struggle, but in doing Botha's job.

Another disturbing factor is the announcement by the British Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, that she intends to go to South Africa. This is said when there is talk about Mandela's release. We already know what she will say when she returns to Britain: sanctions don't work. She is likely to contradict herself: sanctions will hurt Blacks most, and, by implication, they do work.

P W Botha has suddenly become a diplomat, visiting African capitals and pursuing the same old game. Even after they have been defeated in Angola, they have not abandoned the idea of going back there. Now they want to go back via other independent states.

All these developments are not in the spirit of Nelson Mandela, who — we are told — is soon to be released.

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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1988 11

LONDON

# Zulus flock to Paisley's church on Natal farm

By Stephen Robinson in Hilton, Natal

AN ULSTER couple are seeking to bring relief to the strife-storn province of Natal by setting up the first South African branch of the Rev Ian Paisley's Free Presbyterian church on a farm outside Pietermaritzburg. Kenneth and Elizabeth Haffey, who live in the Natal village of Hilton, have a regular congregation of some 60 Zulu farmhands.

They are expecting officials from the Free Presbyterian Church to travel to Natal in the New Year to approve the foundation, and then — "if God provides" — Mr Paisley to consecrate it.

Natal is currently torn apart by a conflict between supporters of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's conservative Inkatha movement and more radical elements in the black townships.

But the "Free Church", as the Haffeys call it, was set up more to combat endemic alcoholism and related violence than the murderous political feud.

"We used to have a farm down the road, and all our labourers would get terribly drunk all through the weekend," said Mr Haffey, who left Hillsborough near Belfast two years ago to live in South Africa.

"There were no other churches in the area for Zulus, so we thought we would do something about it."

In a little over a year, he says, the results are impressive. "Already 18 have accepted the

Lord Jesus as their saviour." He added that knife fights had abated somewhat, but not disappeared.

They asked a young Zulu preacher from a rival denomination who could preach in the vernacular to give the sermons.

In the early stages, a white Zulu-speaking friend of the Haffeys attended the services to ensure the preacher was interpreting the Gospels in the strictly literal fashion required by the Free Presbyterians.

The threat of "Popery" is absent from his sermons. "Our Zulus are young babes in Christ," said Mrs Haffey, "and most of them would not know what a Catholic is. We do not go into deep theology, we just preach the scriptures."

The Haffeys are hoping that money might be forthcoming from Ulster for a church building, for at present the weekly services are held in the open.

But, said Mr Haffey: "For Free Presbyterians the church building is not important; the church is the body of people who worship."



*THE TIMES. 12. DEC. 1988. LONDON.*

# Tutu fights on for 'traitors'

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

Archbishop Desmond Tutu of Cape Town pledged at the weekend to campaign as before for the release of four leading black activists imprisoned for treason on Friday at the end of the three-year "Delmas" trial (Ray Kennedy writes).

"If these four men have committed treason, then I have committed treason as well," he said.

The archbishop added that the court's branding of United Democratic Front opposition to apartheid as treason would

discourage people from peaceful protest on the basis that "we may as well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb".

At the same time, Mr Edward Perkins, the United States Ambassador to Pretoria, strongly criticized court verdicts which, he said, convicted "genuine, non-violent community leaders" of treason or terrorism.

Mr Perkins, speaking at a meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, said it seemed that South

Africa's security laws were being used "in an ever more political manner".

● **Peace moves:** The foreign ministers of South Africa, Angola and Cuba are expected to sign a protocol tomorrow in the Congolese capital, Brazzaville, paving the way for a formal regional peace treaty early next year (Gavin Bell writes). Diplomatic sources said the issue of verifying a withdrawal of 50,000 Cuban troops from Angola appears to have been resolved.

Human rights charter, page 9