

The Star Tuesday March 6 1990

AP

1990 2 _2_6

Govt services completely paralysed

% . By Dirk Nel,
â\200\230Northern Transvaal Bureau

GIYANI â\200\224 Government ser-
vices in Gazankulu have
been completely paralysed
by the continued stayaway of
civil servants, and a senior
official yesterday admitted it
had become difficult to
maintain essential services
in the homeland.

* â\200\234We will soon have a major
water problem in Giyani and
other towns, unless purification
systems can be kept going,â\200\235 he
told The Star, adding that 'a
build-up of uncollected refuse
could pose a health hazard.

" He said medical services
were being maintained success-
fully, and doctors and nurses
had remained on duty at hospi-
â\200\230tals and clinics.

Government offices in Giyani
were completely deserted when
The Star visited the Gazankulu
â\200\230capital yesterday.

Boycott organisers are de-
'mand.ng the resignation of the

aya
on in Ga

way g

74

chief minister, Professor Hud-
son Ntsanwisi, and the abolition

,of government sponsored youth,

and cultural organisations. Mili-
tants are being supported by the
- South African Youth Congress
(Sayco) in their efforts to dis-

credit the homeland system.
Sayco president Mr Peter Mokaba told an estimated 20 000 people in Nkowitz on Saturday, that the homeland system must be buried forever. Speaking at a funeral service for Ludwick Machimane (21) and Elmon Malunga (18), who were allegedly killed in clashes with police, he urged his audience to fight for the removal of Professor Ntseke, and not to permit anyone to replace him.

Matriculants

Meanwhile it has been established that failed matriculants ignored last week's registration deadline set by the Gazankulu Department of Education for unsuccessful 1989 candidates

L = 23. 1'u
£ 5538
4 .g>q;m3
S = 2305-5355
b . h234.!230...231os
N TP ase ot
(<5 m:w\$?m
224_224 D e = 3'5":...231234
Q O V355 5F
= S S5t
- B REZ2EOCE
- p224 o 8"- '3234234%
234 d oai-202._.
R o = \$5.33
n 28287

Mrs Thatcher's policy of avoiding sanctions at any cost.

During the 45-minute meeting

Chief Buthelezi thanked her for ing, despite intense criticism, to lift the UK ban on new investment. And his insistence that the majority of blacks reject such economic measures will have

ment in South Africa.
argue that most blacks want in-

expected meeting in April with Mr Nelson Mandela, who will creased sanctions.

her courageous stand in deciding her ammunition for her

oes
nkulu

wishing to re-write.

No deaths were reported in the homeland on the weekend, but a number of arson attacks were reported.

Some 220 huts have been gutted, and at least 24 people have died in the unrest, which began two weeks ago.

At Mahla on the weekend a group of youths pulled down a fence erected to check foot and mouth disease among livestock, and the staff of a remote clinic was forced to relinquish their posts.

A special meeting of the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly has been scheduled for March 19 to discuss the current situation, and the demands for the resignation of the chief minister.

@ Winnie Graham reports that

the unrest in Gazankulu has:

- directly affected at least 300

destitute Mozambican families. Their homes were destroyed by peasants at the village of Mahla;), near Giyani, at the weekend.

Chief Buthelezi told Mrs Thatcher that while Inkatha and the ANC differed markedly on the question of sanctions and the

He had high hopes for his own meeting with Mr Mandela. It was time for blacks to get their act together. â\200\234Mr Mandela is coming to see me as a friend and I am looking forward to talking with him.â\200\235 :

armed struggle, these were sim-

ply â\200\234tacticsâ\200\235.

city street % Af

"MARITZBURG 224 The political Two youths were injured
234violence in Maritzburg231s black when police fired shotguns at
townships has spilled 230into the group of people who allegedly
.City. There is now faction fight. Stoned buses and police patrol
ing in daylight in the crime-ridden car. A
den Retief Street area. Police also fired shots at a
~. At least four people were injured by heavily-armed Inkatha group,
jured at the weekend in clashes but nobody was injured,
'between groups identifying 20 Table Mountain refugees who
234themselves with either UDF/Co. last week were . at-
satu Comrades or Inkatha. sacked and had their tents burnt

The city has even been divided and destroyed at the weekend.

234ed into Comrades and Inkatha

2ones, which until recently had

. 202xisted only in the townships, -

" During the weekend street -

234battles, Comrades threw stones surrounding

-.and bottles, while Inkatha in the Maphumalo Tribal Co
202rs 224 heavily armed where the refugees had been re-
the kwaManyanya and Lions sefleg, 230 230
Park sections 224 openly branched - The attack left four elderly
-dished pangas and an array of men dead, several People in-
long knives in East Street, injured; 13 houses and 5 shops
" Police liaison"b!231figer Major burnt, at least 10 other houses
230Pieter Kitching said the fight N8 234230damaged, two dogs stabbed, two.
230on230Fi" when two PEO- " 230ars burnt out, two kwaZulu
People were stabbed and shot by 4 buses damaged, and the tribal
group of youths in Retief Street. court house damaged, .

A police patrol arrived and 3 Three people have been killed
was also attacked by the youths, in faction fighting at kwaMak- |
Rubber bullets were fired to disperse hutha on the upper Natal south
persuade the mob, but no one was hurt, and more than 1000 people

* injured. people have sought refuge from the
.. But Major Kitching said that violence by gathering at 3 was
when the group dispersed, some territories near Amanzimtoti.230
230went on the rampage, breaking 20 Fighting broke out again be-

- windows of shops and stealing between two warring factions near
clothing. - Harding in Southern Natal open
+ On Saturday, two large Sunday, resulting in three
groups clashed in city streets. deaths, 224 Sapa, 23

Backing for 231Mveling'g230ie.A v

230: probably one. of his men

ol W230230i231siu wyd230owning Street:it 230

@ date, kwaZulu Chief Minister Dr Mas

kgosuthu Buthelezi yesterday again

O o Gared Mrs Thatcher's policy of avoid
. ing sanctions at any m\200\235 :

2 for her \200\234courageous s | me

-

THE CITIZEN

| COMMENT
inevitable?

One of the problems about the government's

reform initiative is that it is playing so much of it close to its chest.

It pledges itself to continue reform, come what may, yet it does not say what constitutional plan it has to offer, or what its bottom line is.

To some, it might seem good tactics not to put its plans forward before the negotiations start, but on the other hand this puts the initiative into the hands of the ANC.

The ANC knows what it wants, which is one man, one vote majority rule. It has announced that it is going to nationalise the mines, banks and other major sectors of the economy. It sets preconditions for talks like lifting the state of emergency and freeing all political prisoners. And it talks as if it is already in power. :

From the way Mr Nelson Mandela is going to be feted around the world, it is obvious the perception abroad is that he will be the next State President. :

Countries are thus not just honouring him as the most famous ex-political prisoner in the world, but as the State President-in-waiting.

In the absence of any indication by the government that it has other ideas about the future, Mr Mandela gets away with it.

His daily pronouncements, ranging over a wide range of subjects from nationalisation, the armed struggle, the preconditions for starting negotiations to assurances to the Whites that they have nothing to fear, seem to confirm, in the eyes of many people, here and abroad, that here is a statesman, a Black leader with whom the Whites can talk and for whom they need have no fear.

He may be utterly sincere, but there are the militarists, the Angry Young Men of the townships, as well as the highly aggressive

- trade union leaders, who may not be in favour of compromise, who may welcome the bland front that Mr Mandela projects, but may have other ideas when the crunch comes and decisions of great moment have to be taken.

Mr Mandela has already disappointed a wide range of people, including businessmen, by the nature of his statements.

And Cabinet Ministers who had been sure that Mr Mandela was going to announce his commitment to peaceful change must have been

disappointed by his statements that the armed struggle goes on.

If there is anything the government has in mind that will assuage fears that the way is open for an ANC government, we don't hear it.

Meanwhile, moderate Blacks are being intimidated by the ANC, its fronts and allied organisations. : ey

The death toll in the townships, not just those in Natal, is mounting, reminding us of the violence during the 1984-86 unrest.

Black local authorities are coming under

_ pressure to abandon the official structures, a _situation which is to be discussed urgently with the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok.

Independent states like Venda and Bophutha-

. tswana are being threatened in order to make them accept reincorporation into South Africa, which Transkei and the new military regime in Ciskei already favour.

Unrest is being stirred up in self-governing homelands like Lebowa and Gazankulu, with

- a fight-to-the-death between the UDF and Inkatha for control of the Black townships in

. Natal.

It does not augur well for a peaceful solution

- of South Africa's problems when all this viol-

* ance and intimidation goes on.

For in the end, if it came to a one man, one vote election, we may well get a replay of the intimidation that brought Mr Robert Mugabe to power in Zimbabwe.

In the spirit of conciliation which Mr De Klerk has created, we require more than promises of peace from Mr Mandela; we need peace and it is the duty of the ANC to ensure there is peace.

At the same time we need a reassurance from the government that ANC rule is not inevitable and that a new dispensation can be created in which moderate, reasonable people have the chance to rule this country.

Th walÃ©
Yo â\200\224
wn on

do

As the foundations of apartheid
crumble, huge cracks have ap-
peared in its superstructure, the 10

tribal states or â\200\234black homelandsâ\200\235,

four of which are adorned with the

â\200\230paraphernalia of sovereignty. L
The overthrow of Mr Lennox

Sebe, the self-declared President-
for-Life of Ciskei, in Sundayâ\200\231s blood-
less coup is but the latest sign that
the collapse of these states is immi-
nent.

Ciskei, established as a nominally
independent state in December 1981,
is' destined to be re-incorporated
into South Africa. Speaking within
hours of the coup, new leader Briga-
dier Oupa Josh Gqozo, told a cheer-

ing crowd his ultimate aim was the '

reintegration of Ciskei into South
Africa. 5

The Ciskei coup is the second
within two years to bring a military
leader to power in South Africaâ\200\231s
quartet of nominally independent
states. In 1987 Major-General Bantu
â\200\230Holomisa of Transkei toppled two
Transkei Prime Ministers in rapid
succession: Chief George Matanzi-
ma and Miss Stella Sigcau.

As important, General Holomisa
â\200\224 like Brigadier Gqoza â\200\224 is not
committed & Transkeiâ\200\231s putative
independence: He has proposed that
the issue of whether Transkei should
be re-incorporated into South Africa
should be decided by the territoryâ\200\231s
people in a referendum. ;

' Unbanned s

General Holomisa took another
step on the road to the re-emer-

gence of a re-united South Africa)y
â\200\230 when he unbanned the African Na- |
tional Congress and the Pan-Africa-/

the

PATRICK LAURENCE examines

the pressures on the â\200\234â\200\230independen-
dentâ\200\235 homelands to favour rein-

" corporation in South Africa and

an alignment with the African Na-
tional Congress.

. Ing a similar move 1n South Africa
by President de Klerk.
The ANC and the rival PAC are

| Strongly committed to an undivided
~South Africa, having for decades op-

â\200\234posed the â\200\234balkanisationâ\200\235 of South
Africa through the establishment of

tionsâ\200\235.

with Transkei, Ciskei and Venda
makes up the quartet of nominally
indÃ©pendent states, was the scene
of
The' coup bid failed. South African
troops intervened to free President
Lucas Mangope and reinstate him
as president.

The coup leader, Mr Rocky Male-
bane, was not motivated at the time
by a desire to abort Bophutha-
tswanaâ\200\231s ostensible independence,
obtained amid pomp and ceremony
in December 1977. The coup, how-
ever, pointed to underlying weak-
nesses in Bophuthatswana. f

The attempted coup was the work
of a small section of Bophutha-
tswanaâ\200\231s Defence Force. President
Mangope, however, had to be re-
scued from captivity by South Afri

n security forces. The bulk of his
/own soldiers and policemen stood

Since then, Mr Malebane, who

nist Congress in Transkei, anticipati/ fled, narrowly eluding South Afri-

' can security forces, when it became
obvious Pretoria would stand by

Separate states for the 10 black na- |

Bophuthatswana, which together

oup attempt in February 1988.

5

" past

Â\$.come tumbling
omelands -/

vlangope, is said to have
wn in his lot with the ANC.
ents in Bophuthatswana in the
ast few weeks have seen the re-
kindling of opposition to President
Mangope_ and, as important, to the
very notion of an independent Bo-
phuthatswana.

There have been protest marches
and calls for reincorporation in the

densely populated Moretele district,

north-west of Pretoria, and in Hla-

bane near Rustenburg. They took

place against a background of fierce â\200\231

he avers: â\200\234(Bcphuthatswana) will be
an independent state 100 years from
now .., There is no question of Bo-
phuthatswana being reincorporated
into South Africaâ\200\235.

Venda, the fourth of South Afri-
caâ\200\231s supposedly independent states,
has-also experienced protest
marches and demands for its return
to South Afriea. More ominously for
Vendaâ\200\231s ,Pâ\200\230/ sident Frank Ravele,
there have been a series of strikes
in the cjvil, service. The strikers
have i%uded policemen.

As the tide of opposition to the
bantustans swells, some leaders
have aligned themselves with the
ANC.A''

Mr Enos Mabuza, Chief Minister
of KaNgwane, was the first to do so
when he headed a delegation of his
Inyandza movement at talks with
the ANC in Lusaka three years ago.

There are indications that Chief

Minister Nelson Ramodike of Le-

bowa and perhaps Chief Minister

Kenneth Mopeli of Qwaqwa will follow the trail blazed by Mr Mabuza,

. The political reorientation of

. these men means they will partici-

and sometimes bloody resistance took place in the dismantling of these

the earlier incorporation of ens
territory ./

claves of South African
into Bophuthatswana.
President Mangope, however, has

Sebe . . . moved too late and

it too secretly on reincorporation

idly, refusing to intervene with South Africa.

against the rebels.

adopted a defiant stand. Rejecti
demands for the reincorporatio%
Bophuthatswana into 'South Africa,

systems with their allies in the ANC.

Ex-President Sebe tried to save
his political skin by proposing the
reintegration of Ciskei into South
Africa as a federal unit with the
same status as, say, a state in the
United States.

His motivation, judging from a
confidential 10-page document sub-
mitted to South Africa, was to nego-
tiate a deal with the South African
Government to salvage some of Cis-
kei's independence.

{f; mcâ\200\230ka\ /\ 19 %0

h =

lhe wallss Come

tne Womelanas .