

â\200\234TimeS& =XTRA  
g 3L

ife was theatened, but < -  
Iâ\200\231m her, says â\200\231111hï¬\2021ï¬\20211

y Kâ\200\230Mnâ\200\231

m;idont yest erdai .â\200\231 #10% :

,bllick-on-black eon-"  
frontation in D

on  
of Lamontville into  
KwaZulu." Chief Buthe-  
lezi sai

By late y the  
8! Ing â\200\231 tvli:l visit of the Chlef  
' weswas from holding ar. open air hond Minister errupt-  
\_ Chief Buthelezi rally in Lamontville the media.â\200\235 ed. S

g

Now

HAT to do with the  
â\200\234urban blacksâ\200\235?

It is extraordinary  
how politically aware  
whites have managed  
to give this question a political  
career of its own. As if â\200\234urban  
blacksâ\200\235 constitute a constitution-  
al and political problem that can  
be solved on its own.

Thus: â\200\234We have solved the problem  
of the whites and the coloureds and  
Asians (have we?), and the rural blacks,  
and now, what about the urban  
blacks?â\200\235 (The Prime Minister at the  
National Free State Congress).

If we insist on posing the question in  
this way â\200\230nd then be i- \202nto search for a  
constitutional â\200\234step in the right direc-  
tionâ\200\235 we will repeat exactly the same  
mistake that we made with regard to  
the â\200\234constitutional solutionâ\200\235 for  
coloureds and Asians.

That is to take the status quo for  
granted and then to graft a new consti-  
tution on to it and pray for goodwill  
and a miracle.

Already the Government ap-  
proaches the new parliament like a  
novice does a one-armed bandit at a  
casino; it is going to keep on feedi:f it  
(our) coins in the hope that it will hit a  
political jackpot.

Implicit in the phrase â\200\230â\200\234â\200\230urban  
blacksâ\200\235 are a number of major politi-  
cal assumptions which flow from one  
of the most costly and unsuccessful  
experiments in grand social engineer-  
ing, namely, separate development.

t us not beat about the bush. If the  
Government assumes that:

@ Its policy of homelands becoming  
inde ent sovereign states is not  
negotiable; and

@ Therefore that all

zenship within, or as  
members of such states

=EEEE But you canâ\200\231t kraal them off into rural and urbar  
for

and the â\200\234solutionâ\200\235 for â\200\234ur-

ban blacksâ\200\235 must be -

â\200\234linkedâ\200\235 to the home-lands; and  
@ The problem of influx control

is simply one of finding accept-

able administrative and legal ma-

SUNDAY TIMES, September 2 1984 2923

he'blacks

WE CANT PLAY  
CONSTITUTIONAL PRIDGE  
WITHOUT A FOURTH

-

<PÂ\$1â\200\230je S

oinery to -);)tinguish s betweeâ\200\231;

n insidersâ\200\235 and â\200\234rural out-  
sidersâ\200\235; then . :

- @There is no viable and dura-  
ble â\200\234solutionâ\200\235 for the â\200\234urban  
blacksâ\200\235. et

To first demand that â\200\234homeland

leadersâ\200\235, or â\200\230â\200\234â\200\230urban black

leadersâ\200\235, or other opponents of the |

Government must accept these

points of departure and then in-

vite them to ?a.rtici te in finding

:o â\200\234solutit(?l;' itl);,â\200\234ur . blacksâ\200\235 is  
expect the impossible.

â\200\230Why? Because these assum-  
tions are totally unrelated to the  
demographic, economic, social  
and political forces shaping South  
African society for the next two  
decades.

Take a very simple point: There  
are no â\200\234urban blacksâ\200\235. Only black  
people living in the metroplitan  
and urban areas:

We do not think of â\200\234urban  
whitesâ\200\235 as constituting a separate  
constitutional and mtical entity  
and we would be totally ridiculous  
if we did.

That is why we could accommo-

date the urbanisation of the Afri-  
kaner and the â\200\234poor whiteâ\200\235 prob-  
lem in a fairly rational economic  
and social manner. ;

We certainly did not start off by  
saying: â\200\234You have no right to be in  
the cities, so let us see how we can  
solve problem.â\200\235 If we did, we  
would have had a civil war on our  
:xtax)xds.\_ (Makes you think, doesnâ\200\231t

?). s ;

!

.In other words, there are a host  
of social, economic and commun-  
ity problems that arise out of the  
/increasing Âfrmm of black ls)eo-  
ple in our cities and metropolitan  
areas that can be approached in  
fairly low-keyed and sensible

ways.

For heaven's sake, we are riot  
the only quasi-Third World coun-  
try encing large-scale ur-  
ban migration.

But such attempts cannot first  
be sub; to political assump-  
tions that deny any chance of  
these problems being tackled suc-  
cessfully.

Over the last 20 years a wealth  
of research material has become  
available about the problems of  
urban planning, housing, job crea- |  
tion, local government and metro- |  
politan control in Latin America.

R/ N  
O NATERER  
'Africa and the East from which  
we can learn a great deal. |  
~.I' do not believe there exists any  
model or formula that we can  
transplant holus-bolus into South  
Africa, but I do believe that there  
are many mistakes we can avoid  
reg. : -  
ut, and this is an important  
| but, if we are forced to look at

B Ncks

the problems of black urban in-

flux, housing, freehold, allocation  
of land for residential and com-  
mercial purposes, the desired ra-  
tio of people to land, local com-  
munity and government  
structures, and so on, through the  
spectacles of grand apartheid and  
separate development, then we  
cut ourselves off from a host of  
comparative resource materials  
- which could be very useful in solv-  
ing these problems.

use some of the fun-  
damental assumptions of grand  
apartheid or separate develop-  
ment simply deny the reality of  
urbanisation and urban migra-

on. -

So what is to be done? There is  
no magic formula, no single act of  
metical ingenuity that can rede-

the problem in more man-  
ageable terms, simply because we  
do not have only one problem.

We have a combination of prob-  
lems and they interact and affect  
one another.

. There is the problem of un-

Realism  
= not:.  
ideology

e Y

munity infrastructure and of

course, the  
domination,

political problem  
:l:lad impinges on a

t is where a  
be made o

problem of political]

air to say that the  
overshadows  
the others so  
will have to

First and foremost, trust and

confidence will  
stored and the  
come from Government.

There are many blacks, and y.

have 'to be re.  
lntiaii~\201ve"â\200\234must

I

fort ly their numbers are  
growg, who no longer believe in |  
evolutionary or reformist change;  
who distrust the whole idea of â\200\234the  
politics of negotiationâ\200\235.

But the evidence still shows  
that the majority prefer to negoti-  
ate rather than resort to uncon-  
ventional and violent means of  
change.

I have no doubt that so-called  
homeland leaders will use the  
structures already created to ex-

lore new initiatives, whereas  
they certainly will not use them to  
be coerced into old and unwork-  
able ones.

ually, there are many local  
blac bÃ©ci~\201es in the urban areas in  
labour â\200\230and community organisa-  
tions which could be mobilised to  
co-operate in finding new ways of  
coping with urban and rural prob-

â\200\234+But they need a sign from the  
Government, an indication of a

change of heart, a fresh declaration of intent.

- It is not enough to appoint a Cabinet committee; its terms of reference must grab the imagination and evoke trust and co-operation. ,

" I believe that if such terms of reference made it clear that:

â€” The Government was prepared to reconsider the question of black South African citizenship

â€” The Government accepted that blacks had the right to urbanise like anyone else and sought co-operation from them to help control and organise problems that could arise out of urban migration, overcrowding, housing and community development, and

â€” The existing system of influx control was going to be phased out, then

- â€” The climate for the politics of negotiation would change dramatically and almost instantaneously. v :

BUT' under no circumstances must the Government in the absence of such a declaration of intent, ten as! connect

constitutional formulae based on

the status quo on black urban areas who the

cal, economic and social groups

communities.

This is precisely what they did

â€” Zun

tees must consist

with their concoction for

colours ;{1 Asia(nsâ€” zgd7 'â€”

stumbling from an old why w% ?rï¬\201! o cyginto' Sy

iongâ€”ollowln such a declaration of intent, the Government must delegate and decentralise responsibility to cope with problems of urbanisation to the various urban and metropolitan areas and charge them to find new initiativesâ€” in terms of such a declaration of intent. ;

" The Government must also be

g;:paredtoacce t that some ur-  
areas will

, for obvious rea-

sons, differ from others in the way

in which they are going to cope

with these problems.

Some areas may lag behind for

â\200\230racist, political or infrastructural

reasons, but those that go ahead

' can generate new insights in cop-  
ing with old problems,

Above all, accept that the goal  
is to stabilise urban and metro-  
politan communities and not to  
make some â\200\234fantastic grand de-  
signâ\200\235 work.

- The Government must also set

up national non-racial co-ordinat- |

ing committees to make recom-  
mendations on housing, job crea-  
tion, urban migration, creatin

and distributing revenue for local  
government administration,  
urban and metropolitan transport  
land use patterns, and so on.

This must not simply be an ex-  
tension of bureaucratic structures

| that become self-perpetuating

pockets of vested in

the contrary, such committees  
1 of people from  
private and public sectors-as  
as from the communities  
themselves which are actively in-  
volved in coping with these prob- |  
lems. |

the  
we)

The Government must also de-  
monstrate its own bona fides by ..  
removing statutory obstacles to  
the individualâ\200\231s â\200\234normal and legitimateâ\200\235  
participation in economic and community activities, |



Freedom of organisation, speech, |  
association and trade must be |

established in a |  
criminatorial manner.

racially non-dis-

There is no other way of fin |  
real and viable progress |

interest  
in the communities are  
and it is obviously better to nego-

it X, gc: P | -

tiate with real ones than with |  
real | ones.

- A successful urbanisation strat-  
| is complemented and  
strengthened by an equally suc-

cessful rural development strate-

Once rural overcrowding and  
exploitation of our natural re-  
sources have been halted, atten-  
tion will have to be directed to re-  
development of these areas as  
sources of food production and job  
creation.

There may very well be a natu-  
ral flow back of population to  
these areas but I believe it will  
take quite a long time. T

I have studiously avoided talk-  
ing about national conventions or  
immediate political rights for |  
blacks on a national level, not be-  
cause I do not believe either to be  
important. Tt

the contrary. The sugges-  
tions I made are those which I be- |

lieve are reasonable and plausible  
for the Government to consider. L

Of course there are going to be  
serious and difficult problems

For example: the with of  
black and white militancy and  
racialism; the rate and tempo of  
urban influx; the strain on the econ-  
omy and our financial resources.

But these problems are going to

there not because of the steps  
have suggested, but in spite of  
them and; what is more, in the ab-  
sence of implementing them,  
these problems are going to be

even more difficult to dealg' 3  
not impossible. %

If it is argued that it is unrealis-

tic to e t a change of â\200\230heart  
from the Government on the pres-

ence of blacks in the cities, then it

1S equally unrealisticâ\200\234to expect  
sensible suggestions for a

ble solution for urban bla ol

The one depends upon the other.

~ lems to cope with,

ByFREDERIK

VAN ZYL SLABBERT

~ Leader of the Opposition

) a8y

M FUNNY thing  
happened on  
the way to the

Forum.

As could be expected,  
there were those who  
anyway ignored the

| call to vote, who were  
| simply apathetic or

otherwise too busy or  
too lazy to get away to  
the urns.

But this time there was  
also a faction that decided  
to shun the Forum and  
some thugs who scared

ple off voting, telling  
hem they might get  
roughed up if they did.

And now they have the  
cheek to lump together all  
who didnâ\200\231t vote and pre-  
sumptuously declare that  
they did attend the Fo-  
rum, casting their pebbles  
in a block vote against the  
candidates as well as the

system.

The sturdy proponents  
of Roman democracy  
would, of course, not have  
given a hoot for such a  
spurious claim, and would  
have told the cater-  
waulers to go jump into  
the Tiber.

So, too, should all sensi-  
ble and practical South  
Africans fob off the cur-  
rent bleating against the  
coloured and Indian elec-

ma  
percentages.

for those who have the  
will to participate. Cast-  
ing oneâ\200\231s vote and accept-  
of the essence.

By definition, democra-  
cy is not for boycotters,  
abstaining perfectionists  
or ideological axe-grind-  
ers who really want to  
wreck it.

Democracy is the prac-

| tice of democracy itself,

and it dare not buckle be-  
fore those who would deny  
its practice to themselves  
â\200\224 and others â\200\224 in a showy  
exercise of demonstrative  
politics.

Moreover, democracy  
is a matter of legitimately  
established democratic in-  
stitutions and their practi-

{ cal working; it is those in-

stitutions that have to be  
adapted over time; they  
are not to be shunned be-

orv..

tions as not being â\200\234legiti- |  
â\200\235 or â\200\234credibleâ\200\235 in the |  
light of the low polling

Democracy is, after all, |

ing the result manfully is |

cause of this or that the-

ia

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0Sâ\202¬ W

One of the voting booths for the House of Representatives

ame for

vimel

EINEP VIR

want to p

Reagan or Carter gath-  
ered behind them, per-  
centage-wise. -

Allan ' Hendrickse can,  
therefore, at least talk to  
\_ gl:ie President of the Unit-  
States.

The greatest democra-  
gives other evidence of  
e freedom not to vote.

(l;;or instance, in 1980 only  
entitled:to vote registered  
themselves as voters.

rcent of Americansâ\200\231

Not much more than

half of them (54,4 percent  
and 53,2 percentz cared to  
vote in the past two presi-  
dential elections; just un-  
f-; ii{er halg Rvoted f(t); the  
. House of Representatives  
in 1982, o

Furthermore. blacks  
and Hispanics in the US  
tend to vote on a lesser  
scale than whites: some-

times 10 percent to 20 per-  
cent less than their com-  
ho :

triotz.  
And nobody would deny

that, given a free and open

democracy, there is a ten-  
â\200\231 dency among less-educat-  
ed and less well-off citi-

|

Curiously, it is when the  
theorists and the dogma-  
tists hijack democracly,  
souggviglâ\200\230g ;ilfl :fn&less y  
about â\200\230the will of the peo-  
:Y%thatâ\200\230&emocracy real-  
y doesnâ\200\231t work.

Even more curiously, it  
was the Stalins and the  
Hitlers who regularly  
boasted the highest polls;

similarly have latter-day |  
dictators organised vast '

voter turn-outs.

In fact; in these times  
when everyone prates of  
democracy, one should be  
very wary of high-per-  
centage polls as indicators  
of its actual working.

Just take a few one-par-  
ty states on this continent  
and look along the side of the  
recent figures: Al-

abama, 99 percent (1984);  
Alabama, 99 percent (1983);  
Djibouti, 91 percent (1982);  
Sierra Leone, 95 percent (1982);

Burkina Faso, 95 percent (1982);  
and Guinea takes the cake  
| among these pretended

democracies with no less  
than a 100-percent vote  
for guess who (?) in 1982.

When one looks at poll-  
ing percentages in coun-  
tries generally recognised  
as working democracies,  
one discerns patterns that

NEL

Deputy Minister of  
Foreign Affairs

e  
By LOUIS

behaviour in free and open  
circumstances.

Perhaps - the greatest  
democracy on earth is  
the pointed example here.  
The United States does in-  
deed: have a history of low.

In 1976, a mere 27,2 per-  
cent of Americans regis-

tered voters propelled

Jimmy Carter into the

White House. Or put it an-

other way: 72,8 percent of

| the people who could vote

either voted against him  
or didn't vote for him.  
Ronald Reagan, who  
achieved a landslide in  
1980, did not do much  
better â he was backed  
by 27 percent of the vot-

ers, while 73 percent voted  
against him or did not  
vote for him.

Our Labour Party also  
gained a landslide, taking  
nearly all the seats in the  
new House of Representa-  
tives through command-  
ing overwhelming support  
in a 30,5-percent poll â in  
effect, not much less than

To be truly reelect voter

zens to hire them to' the

lay o

This pattern is found in

Mexico and India; and in  
democratic Venezuela,  
where voting is compul-  
sory, and turn-out is usual-  
ly below 60 percent.  
Clearly, this fa-  
would apply to an election  
among the coloureds and

- Indians here in South  
Africa. And there were  
several more factors that  
made for a low poll on  
those voting days....

For one, rightly or

| wrongly, there is little tra-  
dition of campaigning,  
voting and general poli-

ticking /among our brown  
peoples.

Exploitation and know-

ledge of electioneering

ractices are lacking.

There were also organisa-  
tional and logistical prob-  
lems for parties, some of  
them quite new, that had  
nothing like the financial

support from private businesses that our white parties enjoy. %

Many coloured and  
Indian voters obviously



)  
+ Nemocerpes  
d away because of  
'i-\\201zi-\\202mdckofmm. !  
and the â\\200\\234whatâ\\200\\231s inn{t'fgl

; ]  
for the Indian vote be-  
tween Solidarity and the  
National Peoplesâ\\200\\231 Party,  
but their â\\200\\230middle-class  
â\\200\\230apathy (found as well  
among coloureds of the  
(zia';?e \_ ) and the

u threat, as uttered by  
Chief Minister Gatsha  
Buthelezi, seem to have  
been more powerful fac-

S AR

ment to weaken the very  
foundations of our democ-  
racy. apa

Because, as so many in-  
stances in recen

TS, â\\200\\224 Q8epr B  
Yace "o or 2

elected, ly and with  
all vallgty; their work-  
o o  
who voted for them can-  
not be denied their right of

thuï-\\201eg'el;m t to

or the en

bow to pressures from

enemies abroad to nullify  
that vote would not nimplg  
mean a knock it-  
self, but w also under-

mine Africaâ\\200\\231s oldest work-

{ors in keeping the poll

ow.

Yes, besides the UDFâ\\200\\231s |

boycott movement, there

was also intimidation

something that developed;  
ple, well pra

in

e ways of democracy,

| tend to ignore as a force  
among lesser-developed  
folk. 4 j

Intimidation manifested  
itself increasingly as  
the polling days w  
nearer, and when it came  
to voting the threats were  
clear. .

The police had to act  
preventatively but now,  
with a typical twist, it is  
they who are accused of  
overreacting.

One should have no illu-  
sions as to how certain

media have been swept |

away by the cam to  
cast doubt on mem-  
tions, in every possible

way.

Be that as it may, the  
imperative is that South  
Africa's democratic insti-  
tutions be maintained.

Imperfect as some |  
C they are |  
and no lid is placed upon |

would claim  
improvement | these in-

stitutions are the legiti- |

mate instruments of our

democracy. They have | .  
been so, and are |

backed

by a democratic |

| ing democracy.

Now Hendricks  
can talk to the  
President of the  
United States

on even terms . . .

,

RONALD REAGAN

tradition which is as im-  
portant as the procedures  
of democracy.

Chlof Gatsha Buthelezi addmslmg the nIIX

CHIEF Gataha Buthelezi  
fn:alz:kl: tl'm Chief dnit?uter  
presi yes-  
terday claimed that -  
ful whitesâ\200\235 were bel:m'ge  
black-black confrontation in  
Durbanâ\200\231s huge black town-

ship of Lamontville.  
e also criticised some  
nctlom of the media of rep-  
him and Inkatha as

â\200\234politiu thugsâ\200\235.

Al he did not name  
the whites allegedly in-  
volved, he made reference to  
| Bianap, NeHar s beg b

u as -  
tronsgf the church orgnng:  
tion Diakonia, and the su  
nm given by Diakonia

ontvilleâ\200\231s Joint Rent Ac-  
tion Committee (Jorac).

Jorac, which is 0 ngn :

ville into KwaZulu, tried un-  
lucieilnsitlilely earlier this  
wee preme Cou:Ã©  
mnub% stop Chi  
Buthelezi ho) an  
open-air rally in Lamon!

yuterday  
applica-

tion waâ\200\230:rgmrought :E  
Mcebisi Xundu of Jorac.

Chief Buthelezi said in an  
addendum to his address to  
the Lamontville rally, which  
he described as a prayer  
meeting for black unity:

â\200\234Jorac is affiliated to the

United Democratic Front.

The Staff Association at the

Univem tz of Natal is affili-  
e the UDF. Arch

biaho Hurlî¬\201 is prominent

Sunday Tlmos Ropoml'â\200\2241.

â\200\234You will all agree with  
et B, Whoso  
pow people, w clout  
must be a great asset to the  
BevaduaMJmcwhm it  
comes to dealing with the  
media.â\200\235

Chief Buthelezi also hit at  
what he described as an â\200\234in-  
solent and insultingâ\200\235 tele-  
gâ\200\230m he had received from

Black Sash, which urged  
him â\200\234to use your position to  
control your â\200\230members and

stop the escalation of vlo-  
lence in Hambanathi and La-  
montvilleâ\200\235,

Warned

Although he had been  
warned that he would lose his  
life if he came to Lamont-  
ville, he said that as a descen-  
dant of warriors and Zulu  
kings â\200\234I cannot be frightened  
off, to run away like a cur  
rith, my tail een my

ing o â\200\2305:â\200\230}.3:;'':' 3L

or or  
;ontion Lamontyville into  
aZulu. The South African  
Government had already  
a decision to incorpor-.

ate it.

et  
sa; see  
Â¥h the incor-  
E)r tlon of Lamontyville into  
aZulu, Chlef Buthelezi

THE government is considering a constitutional formula for blacks that would restore a broad South African citizenship to all, including those liv-

" As the gow tricameral Parlia limped into place in the two weeks,

held behind

Apartheid at the threshold of its first trek backwards

a form | F  
-, -.â\200\234fï¬\202

| GRAHAM WATTS repc

+f

gt ey ST T

CH TR Y T

puld herald a

e B3 ki

ital retreat Trrom gre  
R

=

P W Botha: â\200\230My children cannot live in bloodâ\200\231 the lines

s been hinting at for  
L months â\200\224 devolution.

ddl g

The broad South African zenship plan would not pea to U

@ Chief Catsha Buthelezi â\200\224  
\_ absent from meeting ments, much as the Kwazulu

government already it-  
self as being. e

This could also apply to the  
black local authorities once  
m had been stripped of

image of being caretak-  
er bodies on behalf of

a ter blacks

H  
tional Development and  
and chairman of

committee look-  
the constitutional

He a meeting last  
week of the committee at  
which was rennt homeland  
leaders regmhî¬\202  
with the notable absence  
Kwazuluâ\200\231s Chief Gatsha  
Buthelezi.

and apartheid

4 e~ bÂ«â\200\231-.â\200\231 T WAL S 0â\200\2309. : M 'â\200\224g%

By FREDERIK

VAN ZYL SLABBERT  
Leader of the Opposition

Above all, accept that the goal is to stabilise urban and metropolitan communities and not to make some â\200\234fantastic grand designâ\200\235 work.

he Government must also set up national non-racial co-ordinating committees to make recommendations on housing, job creation, urban migration, creating, and distributing revenue for local government administration, urban and metropolitan transport, land use patterns, and so on.

This must not simply be an extension of bureaucratic structures that become self-perpetuating pockets of vested interests.

On the contrary, such committees must consist of people from the â\200\234private and public sectors as well as from the communities themselves which are actively involved in coping with these problems

ems

The Government must also demonstrate its own bona fides by

removing statutory obstacles to -

the individualâ\200\231s â\200\234normal and legitimateâ\200\235 participation in economic and community activities. Freedom of organisation, speech, association and trade must be established in a racially non-discriminatory manner.

There is no other way of finding out who the real and viable political, economic and social interest groups in the communities are and it is obviously better to negotiate

with real ones than with â\200\234unrealâ\200\235 ones.

A successful urbanisation strategy is complemented and strengthened by an equally successful rural development strategy

Once rural overcrowding and exploitation of our natural resources have been halted, attention



tion will have to be directed to re-development of these areas as sources of food production and job creation.

There may very well be a natural flow back of population to these areas but I believe it will take quite a long time.

I have studiously avoided talking about national conventions or

immediate political rights for .-

blacks on a national level, not because I do not believe either to be important.

n the contrary. The suggestions I made are those which I be-

~ lems to cope with.

But you can't kraal them off into rural and urban

lieve are reasonable and plausible for the Government to consider.

Of course there are going to be very serious and difficult prob-

For example: the growth of black and white militancy and radicalism; the rate and tempo of urban influx; the strain on the economy and our financial resources.

But these problems are going to be there not because of the steps I have suggested, but in spite of them and, what is more, in the absence of implementing them, these problems are going to be even more difficult to deal with, if not impossible. '

If it is argued that it is unrealistic to expect a change of heart from the Government on the presence of blacks in the cities, then it is equally unrealistic to expect sensible suggestions for a possible solution for urban blacks.

The one depends upon the other,

7 welcon2 [VISOM)â\200\231s

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SUNDAY TIMES Extra September 2, 1984 5

Buthelezi  
welcome  
â\200\224 Says  
Welcome

; America

P TG e G  
%%Ei¬\201zi¬\201gi¬\201i¬\201  
! From SIMON RADEBE

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tess

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b,  
A

NEW YORKERS, ac-  
customed to hot dogs,  
hamburgers and  
Mexican tacos, will  
soon have the oppor-  
tunity to sample tra-  
ditional Zulu fare.  
Putu porridge and  
stew washed down  
with sorghum beer  
will be the order of  
the day when Wel-  
come Msomi and his  
Izulu Dance Theatre  
celebrate Shaka Zulu  
Day in the Big Apple  
on September 23, the

WELCOME MSOMI  
Zulu feast in New York

s talk anniversary of his  
: mir- death in 1828.  
Welcome said:  
2n or â\200\234This is the fourth  
{â\200\231Â°:'h'e' time that we have  
celebrated Shaka  
the | ZuluDay in New York  
there and for months people  
w or - | have been asking N  
i ;hg(t) tvzfs wg: i¬\201?al:s JESSE JACKSON

the | of them have madg S M;y 74 agfaln Mr  
onts | advance reservations. Tae :stxrll:il:ne?lr that  
or of â\200\234It haa already 18-\ 000 0ok Kfrica Wi  
sof | comea New York in- - raid he would focus  
he stitution.â\200\235 s  
t tht;i spotlight on race  
â\200\231 policies.  
2: VIPâ\200\231s The Jackson  
in There is a possibil- Spokesman said Mr  
e ity that Chief Gatsha ackson might apply  
g | Buthelezi would be again next year but  
flying to New York to = declined to be more  
- join in the celebra- specific.  
tions. ooag  
Gatsha usuall SHARII BELA-

comes to New Yor  
around this time of  
the year and if he  
does, he will certainly  
stop off to join us in  
our celebrations. But

not sure,â\200\235 Welcome  
said.

ward Koch, and a host  
of black stage and  
television actors and  
actresses,â\200\235 Welcome  
said.

ooo

A SPOKESMEN for  
the Rev Jesse Jack-  
son has slammed the  
South African Gov-

time â\200\234would not be  
convenientâ\200\235. 2

at this stage we are -

FONTE-HARPER,  
daughter of sinĩ-\201:  
Harrly Belafonte,  
finally made it big in  
her own right.

With starring roles  
in two new television  
series, VELYET and

HOTEL, Miss Bela-

â\200\234Apart from Gat- fonte has proved once  
sha, we are ex â\202¬ again that a black  
some other high rank- woman can reach the  
ing guests this year, toP' -  
including the E?!r â\200\230I never once capi- -  
of New York, Mr Ed- talised on my dadâ\200\231s

name, and in fact, I  
worked under my  
married name,

er, for a long time,â\200\235  
she said.

Miss Belafonte re-  
fused several roles in  
the past which would  
have showed her as a  
black prostitute or in  
some other deroga-

ernment for refusing tory black part.  
the black politician a â\200\234I wanted blacks to  
visa to visit the Re- be able to identify  
public. with the roles I dplayed  
The decison wasan- and to be proud of be-  
ounced in Washington ing black.  
DC by SA embassy â\200\230And the roles that  
spokesman Pieter Iam portrayingin the  
Swanepoel whosaida two new television  
visit to South Africa series show black  
by Mr Jackson at this

women in upper mid-  
dle class prog  
roles.â\200\235

ional