

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

MONDAY JULY 16, 1990.

FOREIGN NEWS

Picture: AGENCE-FRANCE PRESSE



Chief Buthelezi tells Zulu followers of the Inkatha cultural movement's new status as a political party

Zulu chief challenges ANC supremacy

THE ZULU leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, yesterday urged President de Klerk to accept no delays in starting negotiations on a post-apartheid constitution and appealed to the ANC to stop stalling on formal negotiations, writes Christopher Munnion in Johannesburg.

His appeal came a day after he threw down a challenge to Mr Nelson Mandela's claim to sole leadership of South Africa's blacks by launching his Inkatha cultural

movement as a national political party. He told a cheering crowd of 12,000 supporters at Ulundi, the capital of Zululand: "No power on earth will stop us being a force at the negotiating table."

Chief Buthelezi has frequently expressed fears that negotiations between President de Klerk and the African National Congress would exclude his Zulu-based movement.

Inkatha would now be a "centrally-based

party calling for a multi-party, race-free democracy", he said. He also renewed his call to Mr Mandela, deputy president of the ANC, for talks to end fighting in Natal in which at least 3,000 people have died.

Meanwhile, two bombs exploded at the weekend. In one attack a black waiter was killed in a hotel bar west of Johannesburg, and 13 people were injured in another blast at the home of Mr Hendrik Binne-man, a Right-wing activist.

'No party can ignore the Zulu people'

Top Nat move to woo Inkatha

N. Meswary 16 July 1990

THE National Party made a strong bid to secure Inkatha as an ally at the general conference of the movement at Ulundi at the weekend.

Patrick Leeman

Political Reporter

Mr Jurie Mentz, MP for Vryheid and chairman of the party in Natal, told the 12 000 delegates and observers that the four-man delegation from the NP had come to the meeting not as observers but to participate.

'No party in South Africa can ignore Inkatha or the Zulu people,' he said, amid prolonged applause.

Ancestors

Mr Mentz said that 300 years previously, before the whites had come to South Africa, the ancestors of Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, had been playing an important part in the country.

'Are we to be told now that these people have no role to play in the future?' He was referring to attempts in certain quarters to isolate the Inkatha president from the negotiating process.

'The Chief Minister has proved himself to be a champion of peace,' Mr Mentz said.

'We did not listen to him in the past, but we admit today that he was right.'

He said the three key players in the negotiation process in the future would be President

de Klerk, Dr Buthelezi and the deputy president of the African National Congress, Mr Nelson Mandela. But Mr Mandela would have to renounce violence.

'We agree that there were no equal opportunities in the past.

'Now we are not ashamed to say that you black people in Inkatha are our brothers and sisters,' Mr Mentz said.

The NP's Natal chairman was accompanied to the conference by Mr Rudi Redinger, a member of the President's Council, Mr James Schmetler, MP for Umfolosi, and Mr Renier Schoeman, a nominated MP and chief information officer for the party.

The Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Delegates, Dr Kisten Rajoo, was also present at the opening session.

● A co-leader of the Democratic Party, Dr Denis Worrall, last night welcomed the transformation of Inkatha into a political party.

The central feature of any democratic system was that it was a multi-party system and the fact that Inkatha had now become a political party broadened the choice available to South Africans.

Isinyathelo esibalulekile ngokujoyina eNkatheni

ILANGA 16-18 JULY 1990

OLUNDI:-Kugopheke umlando ngesikhathi ingqungquthela yeNkatha ebis'Olundi ngempelasonto ivumelana ngazwiliye ukuba ivulele zonke izinhlanga ezahlukene eSouth Africa zibengamalunga ayo.

Lesisinyathelo esingumlando esithathwe yiNkatha sisho ukuthi ezinye izinhlanga ezinjengabaMhlophe, amaNdiya namaKhaladi sezingajoyina zibengamalunga eNkatha.

Ethula inkulumbo yakhe uMongameli weNkatha, uDr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, uthe Inkatha kufanele ishintshwe eku-beni yinhlangano yabamnyama elwela inkululeko ibeyinhlangano yezombusazwe evulelwe zonke izinhlanga eSouth Africa.

UDr. Buthelezi uthe isinyathelo esithathwe yiNkatha ngokuvulela zonke izinhlanga ubulunga sibaluleke kakhulu wanxusa izithunywa zeNkatha ukuba zicabangisise kahle ngalesisinyathelo.

USihlalo kazwelonke weNkatha, uDr. F.T. Mdlalose, ucele bonke abangahambisani nokuba abamhlophe kanye nezinye izinhlanga bavulelwe ukuba ngamalunga

eNkatha bavele, kodwa akuzange kubekhona noyedwa ovelayo.

Kuthe ngesikhathi sekuvotwa izithunywa ebezingaphezu kuka 20 000 zivumelane ngazwiliye ukuthi kufanele ubulungabeNkatha buvulelwe zonke izinhlanga.

UDr. Mdlalose utshele ingqungquthela ukuthi kukhona asebhaphakamise ukuthi igama elisha le-

Nkatha kuthiwe "Inkatha Freedom Party" kodwa isinqumo esingujuqu ngaleligama siyothathwa ngesikhathi Inkatha inengqungquthela yayo yokugqala njengeqembu lezombusazwe kusukela ngomhla kaDecember 7 kuya kumhla 9 nonyaka.

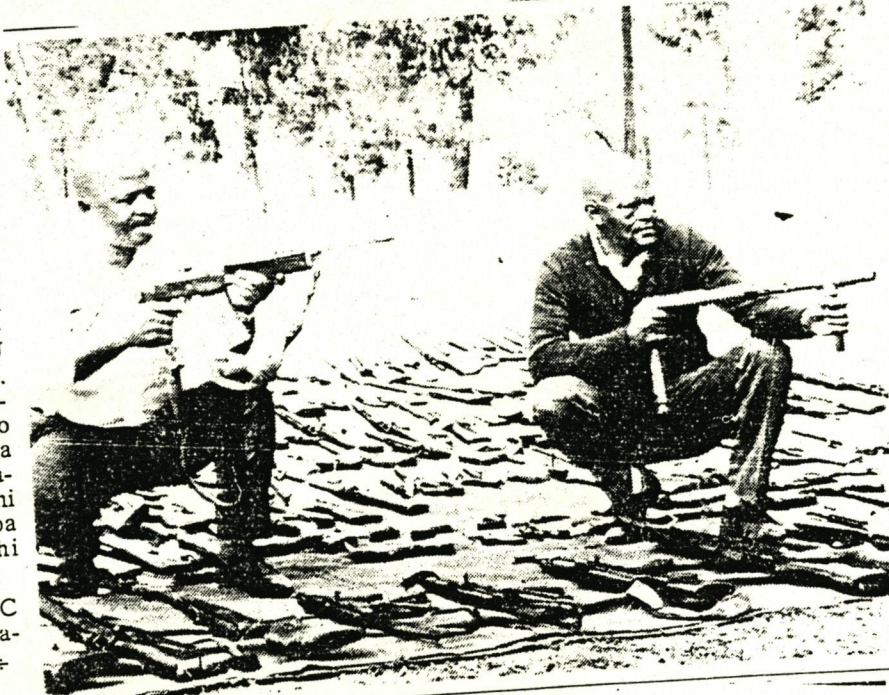
Kulengqungquthela abakhethwanga abazophatha amahhovisi athile kodwa ingqungquthela icele uMongameli ukuba akhethe abaMhlophe, amaNdiya namaKhaladi ukuba abengamalunga omGwamanda weNkatha.

UMongameli weNkatha ubuye wagcizelela ukuthi Inkatha izimisele ngokuthula nokuthelana amanzi. Ubuye wanxusa iphini likaMongameli we-ANC, uMnu. Mandela, ukuba abambisane naye ekuqedeni udlame.

UDr. Buthelezi uthe akungabazeki ukuthi ubambiswano lwe-ANC/SACP/UDF/COSATU alunandaba nokuthula. Uthe lolubambiswano lusakhuluma "ngomzalabzo wezikhali" futhi lujoyinisa intsha ukuba iyolwa kuMkhonto weSizwe futhi luyaqhubeka nokugqiba izikhali ngaphakathi ezweni.

Ubuye wathi i-ANC isanda kuthumela ama-
÷ Iphela ekhasini 3 ÷

÷ Isuka ekhasini 1 ÷
shoshozela ayo amane aboshwe eThekwini ngesonto eledlule ukuba azobulala amalunga eNkatha. Uthe lamashoshozela ayejutshwe eLusaka ukuba azobulala amalunga omGwamanda weNkatha. Uthe athunyelwa eSouth Africa emuva kokuba i-ANC seyisayine isivumelwane saseGroote Schuur noHulumeni.



LAMAPHOYISA aqosheme phakathi kwenxakanxaka yezi-bhamu atshengisa izinhlobo ezithize zezi-khali abazivumbulule, okwesokudla ungafunga ukuthi uphethe ipayipi elithize, kanti yingadlangadla uqobo lwayo yesibhamu sokuzakhela. Okwesokudla uphethe i-AK-47 ekanye namanye atholakele kubantu abahlomile ezindaweni eziningi zabaMnyama ezisemaphethelweni neTheku. Lomkhanaso wokuhlwaya uqondiswe KwaZulu naseNatal ukuqeda ukubulalana kwabantu endluzuleni engasakhawuki.

Letters to the Editor

The Deification of Nelson Mandela

As a white South African with an M.A. in political science, I would like to respond to your June 19 editorial "Mr. Mandela, Friends." America's reception of Nelson Mandela has been magnificent, but also fear, fatal, flawed. Americans for years when Mr. Mandela left prison he discarded more than his shackles. Sloughed off too was his infallibility, a purity bred of 27 years in living martyrdom. And speaking his first post-prison words into a microphone in Cape Town, he willingly embraced a new and far more potent deity—that of politician.

This is being forgotten in his American deification, and the oversight could prove costly. When a politician is given adulation to the degree Mr. Mandela is receiving, an abridement of the political dynamic occurs: No longer are the political husings the field upon which a man is measured; instead, in Mount Sinai-like fashion, pronouncements become invested with a value that is more a product of their loft, origin than their critical content.

It might also be prudent for Americans to consider the effect their welcome is having on the rest of South Africa, and especially on the white community. By according Mr. Mandela statesmanlike recognition, the inference to white South Africa is tacit: You have been discounted. You may have de jure standing, but de facto we'll rather speak to Mr. Mandela. We'll let you know what we decide next week.

And this is a big mistake. No meaningful settlement will ever grace South Africa unless all parties are involved. And if you alienate the most powerful of these—the whites—you will find South Africa an impossibly difficult equation.

Nelson Mandela may well be the answer, but let him do the proving. In the game that is South Africa he remains a player—not a referee.

Waco, Texas MIKE J. HOARE

Mr. Mandela's visit understandably generated much attention and discussion. The effervescent, but respectful acclaim he received came from all points on the demographic spectrum with few exceptions. The breadth and intensity of his enthusiastic reception by Americans transcend the increasingly general acceptance of the urgent causes he espoused.

Why? Why this uncommon, public adulation—even from some individuals who had not been especially concerned about apartheid, sanctions, or political civil rights in South Africa? It's because we were in the presence of a phenomenon.

Here before us (either at public gatherings or on live TV) was a political leader who passionately believes in a cause, who spoke directly, reasonably, unambiguously, peacefully and tactfully. He said what he believed; and, because of how he expressed himself, many believed what he said.

For so long in the U.S. we have endured (and encouraged) politicians on national and local levels who tell us what they perceive the public wants to hear, tolerate incumbents and candidates to avoid tackling the many problems facing in our society and who prefer to occupy themselves—and us—with fluff and puff. Rather than confronting reality, our politicians seem to recede from it.

The criteria for a successful political speech, or TV spot announcement, continue to be: 1) Say nothing, but appear to say something; 2) don't offend or antagonize anyone; 3) play upon people's emotions and feelings; and 4) collect campaign contributions so that you can buy more TV time in which you: 1) Say nothing, but appear to say something; 2) don't offend or antagonize anyone; 3) play upon people's emotions and feelings—and, of course, 4) collect campaign contributions so you can buy more TV time.

Is it any wonder that fewer and fewer Americans are voting?

Is it any wonder that we celebrate the forthrightness of a Mandela?

New York CHARLES SPENCER

Your editorial was most welcome. One would think that Mr. Mandela's identification with the African National Congress qualified him for sainthood. If the South African problem is resolved without a significant input from Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and his moderating influence, some form of communism may ultimately result.

NORMAN MACDONALD
Needham, Mass.

You do not understand the political thinking in the Third World. The fact is, irrespective of any impressions drawn from some of the so-called "responsible, moderate" leaders, Third World countries do not share any common interest with the Western world, particularly, the U.S. To you, Moammar Gadhafi and Yasser Arafat are terrorists. In Third World countries they are nationalist leaders and freedom fighters of their people. You will never understand the thinking of the Mandelas, because to do so will be in conflict with your political culture.

By the way, who is Mr. Buthelezi? The Western press always knows about leaders in Africa whom the Africans themselves do not know about. How can somebody who was a favorite of former President Reagan be a genuine African leader?

Except in the U.S. nobody in Africa knows Mr. Buthelezi as a leader of any kind. He is a chief among the Zulus, and his supporters among his tribesmen are fighting other members of the Zulu tribe who are opposed to him. The Western press always looks for stooges in Africa. Currently, Mr. Buthelezi and Jonas Savimbi are your favorites.

Back in the days when Zimbabwe was known as Southern Rhodesia, there was also a "responsible, moderate" African leader named Bishop Muzorewa. Whatever happened to him and the millions of his followers in Southern Rhodesia now known as Zimbabwe? He went the way of all stooges—into oblivion.

Have you forgotten that like Yasser Arafat, Mr. Mandela was also once branded a terrorist because he stood for the freedom of his people. History is the greatest equalizer.

JEFF WILLIAMS
Alhambra, Calif.

We have visited South Africa twice and can compare its accomplishments with the profound poverty in Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique. In 1981 we were surprised to see integration being established in many unexpected areas. Although we abhor apartheid, we felt honest, constructive attempts were being made to abolish it.

This spring we returned to see if we might have misinterpreted what we thought we saw earlier. But we were reassured by the loving concern of so many blacks and whites for their homeland. We also saw many changes in the easing of restrictions on blacks. It was very apparent that the ANC represents only a minor segment, if a very vocal one, of the black population and that many stories appearing in our papers are of incidents taken out of context.

We ask why, if South Africa is such a terrible country, do so many blacks pour into it from all over Africa and so few leave?

MRS. GEORGE D. LEYDIE
Birdsnest, Va.

THE fissures are starting to show in the ranks of the ANC and its supporting network of trade unions and front organisations, although it requires the techniques of Kremlinology to make sense of the disputes.

A good starting point is Comrade Pallo Jordan's attack, in an obscure journal called Transformation, on Comrade Joe Slovo. The burden of Jordan's argument is that Slovo remains, if not a Stalinist, then an apologist for Stalinism who will not subject socialism to the rigorous examination demanded by its degeneration into corrupt tyranny.

Jordan is an unusually interesting man who, unlike many ANC leaders, has a fine, well-trained mind. In Paris last year, called on at short notice to address the National Assembly in the place of Thabo Mbeki (who failed to turn up), he delivered a deliciously provocative commentary on the French Revolution which held his audience spellbound.

His French hosts, still basking in the distant glory of 1779, were non-plussed when he shifted the focus a decade forward, to a time when revolutionary terror had persuaded the French to accept the military dictatorship of Napoleon as a lesser evil.

Iwondered at the time whether he was addressing himself to the French, to Idasa's amiable but harmless liberals, or to the ANC itself. A few days later, the question arose again when he interrupted my standard liberal harangue on the freedom of the Press to say (to my great alarm), "I agree with Ken".

Now he has done it again, dismissing as untrue Slovo's protestations that the South African Communist Party, in contrast to the European parties, managed to avoid the excesses of Stalinism.

"Firstly," says Jordan, "there is too much evidence to the contrary. Any regular reader of the SACP's publications can point to a consistent pattern of praise and support for every violation of freedom per-

How will this crowd *Business Day 16 July 1990* ever manage to rule a fractious country?

KEN OWEN

petrated by the Soviet leadership, both before and after the death of Stalin...

"Secondly, the political culture nurtured by the SACP's leadership over the years has produced a spirit of intolerance, petty intellectual thuggery and political dissembling among its membership..."

Of course, it pleases me that Pallo Jordan says these things, though I wouldn't wish him to agree with me too often. However, the really interesting thing about this direct attack on Slovo and the party leadership is that it echoes what Fatima Meer, Nelson Mandela's biographer, said about the loss of the democratic content in what we laughingly call the Mass Democratic Movement.

Her theme was taken up by the UDF's Faried Esack who discerned within the MDM "fascist tendencies" that led to the rubbishing of parliamentary democracy and civil liberties as "bourgeois luxuries". (Esack has accused me of "quoting selectively" from his 19-page lecture, but he is a singularly honest young man and has not withdrawn or repudiated any of his criticisms.)

All this internal criticism is the tip of an iceberg, and sometimes difficult to interpret. For example,

Jordan makes the argument that the Soviet Communist Party had moments of choice when it might have escaped the path to Stalinism, but chose wrongly. He seems thus to be trying to exonerate socialism from the charge that it is necessarily and inherently totalitarian.

However, he may have another purpose in mind: to blame the individual leaders of the SACP for the "fascist tendencies", the "intellectual thuggery", for the dissembling, and ultimately for the murders and the tortures committed by the ANC-SACP alliance.

If no choice exists, socialism is inherently flawed; if there is a choice, the leaders are flawed. Which is it? Where is the source of this intellectual thuggery? Obviously, South African society at large has a compelling interest in the answer.

The debate is complicated by the divisions within the movement on racial questions, with some leaders leaning heavily towards the Africanist, or black nationalist, stance of the PAC ("One settler, one bullet"), and others cleaving to non-racialism. It

is an old line of cleavage.

The SACP, indeed, takes credit from time to time for upholding the non-racialism of ANC policy even though — despite the prominence of Slovo, Mac Maharaj, Aziz Pahad, Albie Sachs and others — the leadership of the party is now said to be predominantly African. Certainly the rank and file is overwhelmingly African, and linked now to the union movement.

This raises further difficulties of analysis. The Stalinist faction in the SACP is blamed (by Esack, among others) for directing its intellectual thuggery against "workerists" who tend to put union interests above the party's interests, and who therefore stray from the party line.

There has been considerable talk in union circles, of varying levels of credibility, about the exclusion of Cyril Ramaphosa from the ANC's negotiating team (supposedly on the grounds that Ramaphosa overplayed his hand when Nelson Mandela was released from prison).

In the background, one may discern developing personal rivalries that would pit Ramaphosa, with his power base in the National Union of Mineworkers, against men like the intelligent and polished Thabo

Mbeki (whose father has been a lifelong communist, but whose own views are said to be more moderate).

Finally, I think, there is a paranoid fear, understandable in underground movements, of spies, infiltrators, and police agents. Both Umkhonto we Sizwe and the ANC have intelligence units which compete with each other in the pursuit of spies, and which have both been responsible for atrocities.

All of this exists in an atmosphere of disorganisation, policy dispute, nepotism and personal ambition, an unpromising mix for a liberation movement which is trying to become a political party. The events in Eastern Europe have, I am told, been a dreadful shock to the SACP members, who are now trying to scramble towards democratic high ground — just as Nelson Mandela has scrambled from the sinking wreck of Eastern Europe to an American economic lifeboat.

Meanwhile, of course, the methods of totalitarianism learned during the long tutelage of the SACP and the Comintern carry forward; the killing goes on. Dissidents voice their dissent, but scurry fearfully away when that dissent is published. On the picket lines, the label of "scab" is a death sentence.

This sort of mess can be sorted out only by exposing the Mass Democratic Movement, including the ANC and its rider, to public inspection. Not even the members of the Communist Party can still say with any confidence that they all belong in the same organisation; the ANC is a conglomerate, and the MDM is little more than a collective noun.

For such a crowd to talk of its "policies", whether on economics or on such bourgeois rubbish as parliamentary democracy, is a farce; for its leaders to pretend to be a government in waiting is more so.

To agree to transfer power is one thing; to find somebody capable of wielding it is quite another. The MDM and all its parts simply don't qualify.

Eight die in weekend unrest

Natal witness 16 July 1990

PRETORIA — Eight people were killed in unrest in Natal over the weekend, two of them policemen, according to the police unrest reports.

A constable was stabbed to death at Ixopo on Saturday and another was shot by unknown gunmen at Island View, near Umlazi.

In another incident at Amahlanga near Umkomaas on Saturday, a man was shot and killed and another man seriously injured when unknown gunmen

shot them.

The body of a man was found at Amahlongua near Port Shepstone.

No further information was provided by the police on the incident.

A man was shot and killed in kwaMashu near Durban by a large mob, according to the unrest report.

The report said the incident took place after a car accident involving a pedestrian.

Two women were killed and

the husband of one of the women was seriously injured in mob attacks in two separate incidents at Izingolweni, near Port Edward on Friday.

A truck driver died when he jumped from his moving truck when it was petrol-bombed at Tokoza, near Alberton.

Several other men seated on the back of the vehicle sustained only slight injuries when they also jumped off the moving vehicle.

A man was slightly injured at

Montagu in the Western Cape in a stone-throwing and shooting incident.

Thirty-four people were arrested in various other unrest-related incidents at the weekend, most of them for refusing to disperse at illegal gatherings after police warnings, according to the report said.

A number of reports were also received of houses and motor vehicles that were damaged by stone-throwers and arsonists. — Sapa.

Conference calls for more KZP power

Witness Reporter

IN the face of the ANC's continued call for the disbanding of the KwaZulu Police, the Inkatha annual conference called this weekend for the jurisdiction of the KZP to be increased because of the "sterling service" offered by the KZP.

Delegates resolved to call on the ANC to stop denigrating the KZP, and called on the KwaZulu Government to establish KZP control "in every area under the KZG's jurisdiction".

They also thanked the KZP "for the sterling service they are rendering in maintaining law and order and for what they are doing for the development of democracy... and the preservation of peace".

Another resolution officially ratified the decision that Inkatha should become a political party open to all races, while delegates also called on ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela to accept the invitation of Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi for talks over the Natal violence. Delegates urged the ANC to renounce violence and the armed struggle and called on State President F.W. de Klerk "now to begin with the process of negotiation and to brook no delays".

Sithakaselwe isinqumo sokuguqula iNkatha

VUSI SOSIBO

OLUNDI:-Inkundla yezemidlalo yasoLundi bubonakale ngokusobala ubuncane bayo ngesikhathi kuthleka amalungu eNkatha abalelwa ku 30 000 abeze eNgqungqutheleni yaloMbutho nge mpelasonto okuphendule leNgqungquthela yangehluka kakhulu emihlanganweni engumkhuleko eyaye yenziwe yilenhlangano ezindaweni ezithile kuleli.

Ngokuthola kweLANGA ihhovisi leNkatha liye laphoqeka ukuba liqashe izihlalo ezingaphezu kuka 20 000 ngoba lisola ukuthi isibalo sabantu sizokuba sikhulu kakhulu. Nokho lokhu akusizanga ngoba kwazona lezizihlalo kazanelanga kwaze kwadingeka ukuba abantu bame ngaphandle kukabazabazawamatende abexhunyiwe ngenhloso yokuba akwazi ukuhlizeka isibalo esithaxa sabantu.

Okubonakala kuyikhona okuhehe abantu abaningi ngalendlela yilokho okubonisiwane ngakho nokuyikhona okusemqoka kakhulu kokuvulelwa kwezinye izinhlanga ukuba zijoyine lenhlangano kanye nokugqulwa kwayo isuswa esimweni sokuba yinhlangano yombusazwe isithatha esinye isimo sokuba yiqembu lezombusazwe eselilungele ukungena ukhetho lokwakhiwa kukaHulumeni omusha kulelizwe. Okunye okuthathe amehlo abantu ngukubonakala kwabanye babaMhlophe bedlubhe inyunifomu yaloMbutho abanye babo befake izigqebhezana ebezibachaza njengezikhulu zeNkatha.

Ngisho nezingane ezincane zezinye izinhlanga bezibonakala ziphethe amafulegi anemibalabala yaloMbutho obekuyaye kuthi uma kukhona ukunanela inkulamo kaMongameli weNkatha bese bewaphephezelisa kuzwakale ngomame belilizela. Kanti ngakolunye uhlangothi ezinye zazo bezidlubhe inyufomu yeNkatha.

Ulandula amandla emihlabeni jikelele angavimba iNkatha

IKHASI 3

iSouth Africa entsha futhi kuzokuba khona neNkatha entsha ezolwela ukwakhiwa kwaleSouth Africa entsha.

Ubuye wathi kuzobakhona umbuso wentando yeningi kulelizwe futhi iNkatha izokuba khona kulentando yeningi entsha.

Uxwayise i-ANC ngokuthi kuyingozi eyesabekayo ukugqugquzela umbusazwe wokuba lowo onqobayo athathe konke. Uxwayise futhi ngokuthi abantu bakulelizwe ngeke bazigaxa ekwakhiweni komKhandlu ongaziwayo okuyobe kuzanywa ngawo ukwakha umthethosisekelo nawo ongaziwa ukuthi uyihloboluni.

Uwuchithile umbhalo we-ANC owaziwa ngokuthi yiHarare Declaration wathi lombhalo kawusozwe waphoqeletwa phezu

kwabantu bakulelizwe futhi kawusozwe waphoqeletwa ngenkani eNkatheni. Uthe abantu abaningi bakulelizwe kabazange bathintwe ngawo wathi uyinto engenakuphumelela ngenxa yokuthi kawukuqethe ukuhlanipha okuqhamuka eNkatheni kanye nakwabanye abangathintwanga ngawo.

"Izokuba khona iSouth Africa entsha noma ngabe ikhona i-ANC noma ngabe kayikho. Sizokuba nombuso okhululekileyo onamaqembu amaningi kuleSouth Africa entsha phezu kwemizamo ye-ANC yokuqoqa amandla nokudala isimo esenza kubukeke sengathi yiyo kuphela ezobhekana noma ixoxe noHulumeni wakulelizwe. INkatha iyokuba khona lapho idala amathuba okuba abantu ba-

kwazi ukuziqokela futhi inikeze abantu isiqiniseko sokuba kube khona amathuba okuziqokela embusazweni okhululekileyo nonamaqembu amaningi."

Ephawula mayelana nezenzo zezikhulu zombuswano lwe-ANC-UDF\Cosatu ezithi ziqonde ngazo ukudala ukuthula eNatal uthe lezizenzo azikhombisi ukuba yizenzo zokudala ukuthula kepha ziyizenzo ezinochuku eziqondiswe kuye ngqo njengoMongameli weNkatha kanye nanjengoNgqongqoshe wamaPhoyisa aKwaZulu.

Uqhube wathi iNkatha izinikele ekuzabalazeleni umbuso wentando yeningi onamaqembu ehlukeni. Wathi iNkatha ngeke ikuvumele ukuba i-ANC kanye nebambisene nabo iSouth African Communist Party (SACP) bahlakaze futhi baqede bonke labo abaphikisana nabo ngenhloso yokuba kube yibo kuphela abayiqembu elikhona. Wathi umbuso okhululekileyo onamaqembu amaningi uyokubakhona ngoba

iNkatha iyokuqikelela ukuba bonke abantu bakulelizwe babenethuba lokuziqokela kwezombusazwe.

Uphinde wanxusa isekela likaMongameli we-ANC, uDr Nelson Mandela, ukuba lize babonise futhi bahambe naye ukuyiqeda izinxushunxushu zombusazwe ezikhona.

Bekuphume nesinedolo kweNkatha

ETHEKWINI: Izin. alu-
ngwane ngezinkulungane
zabantu ebezitheleke
engqungqutheleni ye-
Nkatha Olundi Stadium
ngempelasonto zibona-
kale zijabule, zicula ama-
culo omzabalazo, zidan-
sa, zindizisa amabhelun-
da kanye namafulegi ayi-
mibala yalombutho zi-
khombisa ukujabula na-
ngezindlela eziningi.

Kuzona bekukhona
abcLungu, amaNdiya,
amaKhaladi kanye nama-
lungu eqembu elibusayo,
iNational Party. Iningi la-
bantu ebelitheleke lapha
belilindele ukubekwa
ngokomthetho kwale-
nhlangono njengeqembu
lezombusazwe elixube
izinhlanga zonke eSouth
Africa.

Abantu ebebeze la-
pha kubona bekukhona
abebefike ngezinyawo,
amabhasi, izimoto ezi-
nhlobonhlobo kuzona
ebekukhona amakhumbi
kanye nezingamapivate
beqhamuka kuyoyonke
iSouth Africa.

Iningi labo likushaye-
le elikhulu ihlombe uku-
vulelwa kwezinye izinhla-
nga ukuba zibe ngamalun-
gu ayo. Abanye bebeja-
bulele ukushintshwa
kwalenhlangano yenziwa
iqembu lezombusazwe
elizobhekana nenselelo
yesikhathi esizayo.

Ngaphakathi etendeni
bekunemibhalo eminingi
kuyona obekukhona ethi
"siyanidinga" eminye ine-
milayezo yokuthi abayi-
funi inkambiso ye-Afri-
can National Congress.

UMongameli weNka-
tha, uDr. M.G. Buthele-
zi, ufike kulengqungquthela
ekuseni ngomGqibelo
kwahlokoma abalandeli
bakhe bekhombisa uku-
mjabulela. Abanye abe-
bekulengqungquthela be-
kungamalungu asephala-
mende likaHulumeni
obusayo kanye namalu-
ngu eNkatha abeqhamu-
ka emazikweni amaningi
aseSouth Africa.

Kungcwatshwe abahlanu abafa kuhlaselwa umuzi

EGOLI: Umngcwabo
wamalungu ayisithupha
omndeni wakwaNtsima-
ne abulawa ngokushiswa
ngekathi kuthungelwe
indlu ayelele kuyona
ngophethiloli endaweni
yaseRamakastadt, eBo-
phuthatswana, ubengo-
lwesiNe olwedlule, ngo-
kusho kokhulumela ihho-
visi lomphathi sifunda-
zwe wakuleyandawo.

Ngokusho kwaleli-
hhovisi, abashona kulesi-
schlakalo ngoNkk. Leah
Ntsimane (44), Nksz.
Dorah Nstimane (18),
izingane ezimbili uPongo
noMuseng besekuba yizi-
nsana ezimbili uLawren-
ce noSylvia. Bonke laba
bafa ngenkathi indlu
enamakamelo amathathu
ababelele kuyona ibekwa

ithayi elichelwe ngophe-
thiloli emnyango kwase-
kujikijelwa nebhomu li-
kaphethiloli kuyona no-
kubikwe ukuthi langena
ngefasitela lasekamelwe-
ni lokulala ngomhlaka
July 1.

Amanye amalungu
amane alomndeni oRe-
becca (20), Elsie (28) na-
bantwana ababili oPetros
noMalebo basha kakhulu
kulesigameko baphuthu-
nyiswa esibhedlela iGe-
orge Stegmann Hospital
eSaulspoort lapha kubi-
kwe khona ukuthi isimo
sabo, kwembulwa kwe-
mbeswa.

Amaphoyisa asebo-
phe umlisa mumbé nga-
lesigameko kanti kuma-
nje ugcinwe eMogwase
Police Station.

Kushiswe imizi eNseleni

ZWELAKHE MKHIZE

ETHEKWINI: Kushe
imizi yabantu okuthiwe
ngeyamalunga e-ANC
eNseleni emva kokuba
kuhlaselwe amalunga
eNkatha abesemhlangan-
weni ngezibhamu zohlo-
bo lwe AK-47 kanye na-
ma-R1 kwalimala imizi
nezmoto kudutshulwa
ngeSonto ekuseni. Lezi-
zibhamu zigcine zithola-
kele ngenkathi kuhlwaya
amaphoyisa kanti imizi
eshisiwe ingu-11.

Inkatha kuthiwa beyi-
phikelele emhlanganweni
wayo esikoleni eSinayi
H.P. School ukuyopho-
thula amalungiselelo
engqungquthela yalo-
mbutho ebingempelaso-
nto oLundi.

Omunye obekulo-
mhlangano iphini likasi-
hlalo womkhandlu wedo-

lobha eNseleni, uMnuz.
H. J. Shandu, wazise
iMeya, uMnuz. N. Z.
Dlodlo, ngomonakalo
owenzekile.

UMnuz. Dlodlo, uthe
loludungunyane luqale
ngamapheshana asaka-
zwe ilokishi lonke nasezi-
tolo anukubeza uNduna-
nkulu waKwaZulu nama-
phoyisa aKwaZulu oku-
landelwe ngukuba aba-
thile baqale bona ukudu-
bula kwase kusuka isibhi-
congosempe kwashiswa
nemizi yabaqale uchuku.

Kulesisehlakalo kusi-
nde ngokulambisa iLu-
ngu lesiShayamthetho
KwaZulu, uMnuz. M. B.
Gwala, okuthe uma esu-
ka ngemoto emgwaqeni
eduze komuzi wephini
lemeya, kwaqhuma intu-
lulwane yezinhlamvu ze-
sibhamu sohlobo lwe

AK-47 bezama ukumdu-
bula. UMnuz. Gwala
ubehambele umhlangano
weNkatha obusesikoleni
esikulendawo.

Okhulumela amapho-
yi-sa aseMpangeni, uMa-
jor. J.M. du Plessis, uvu-
mile ukuthi zitholakele
izibhamu zohlobo lwama
AK-47 nathe kukhona
izinyathelo ezithathwayo
kumanje.

UBrig. Sipho Mathe,
oseMnyangweni wama-
phoyisa oLundi, uthe le-
sisehlakalo senzeke emva
kwemizamo engaphume-
lelanga yemashi yeCosa-
tu ebeyibhekiswe kuNdu-
nankulu waKwaZulu na-
semaphoyiseni aKwaZu-
lu. Uqhube wathi yilokhu
okuholele ezehlakalweni
zodlame esezikhungethe
ilokishi laseNseleni na-
maphethelo.

ILANGA

16-18 July 1990

16 July 1990

Mandela must *N. Mercury* 'urge Africa' 17 July 1990 to democracy

Mercury Correspondent

LONDON—For the sake of his credibility as a proponent of democracy, Nelson Mandela was urged by a former Labour Party MP and prominent columnist yesterday to persuade leaders across Africa to grant full political rights to their citizens.

Following Mr Mandela's statement at a rally in Kenya last week in which he said Africans would not take lectures on democracy from whites, Daily Express columnist Robert Kilroy Silk said he found this statement 'somewhat racist'.

Criticism

He added that Mr Mandela was starting to convey that only white tyrants were to be condemned — even when in the case of Kenya, those detained for voicing pro-democracy sentiments, were black.

His article forms part of a barrage of criticism of despotic African leaders in the British Press in recent weeks.

Perhaps the most serious charge came in The Times yesterday, where columnist Bernard Levin accused Zaire's President Mobutu — whom President de Klerk has met at his luxury palace — as 'the greatest thief in the entire history of the world'.

Mr Levin estimated that Mr Mobutu's wealth — looted from the country and by diverting Western aid to his own account — totalled about R12.5 billion.

Praising

Also yesterday, in a letter to The Times reminiscent of the pronouncements made by the South African Government, the Kenyan High Commissioner in London, S J Kosgei, defended the detention without trial of several political opponents of President Daniel Moi,

who are calling for a multi-party system.

After praising Kenya's record of avoiding the civil wars which had afflicted other countries in the region, Mr Kosgei asked whether Kenya was not making the right choice.

'In this context, the holding of a dozen people in temporary detention, sad and distressing though this may be, should at least be seen in perspective.'

In his 'Kilroy' column yesterday, Mr Silk said he supported Mr Mandela in seeking the emancipation of his people.

'The quicker the vile system of apartheid in South Africa is destroyed and full democratic rights are established for all, irrespective of race, colour or creed, the better.'

Intelligent

'But while we are on the subject, what about the emancipation and democratic rights of the citizens of the member states of the Organisation of African Unity?

'Very few of them are free or have the right to vote.'

He asked why virtually every leader in Africa believed, correctly, that blacks in South Africa should have the right to choose their own government, 'but then insist their own citizens are not sensible or intelligent enough to vote'.

Maybe, he suggested, Mr Mandela should 'begin talking tough' to the black leaders of countries such as Cameroon, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Uganda, Zambia and Zaire, as well as to Mr de Klerk. 'I can tell him it will not be easy. They will not like it.'

'What Mr Mandela is starting to convey is the idea that some blacks are more equal than others, or worse, that it is only the white tyrants and dictators that are to be condemned.'

THE NATAL

MERCURY

16 July 1990

THE AIDS FACTOR

THE URBAN Foundation's admirable demographic study, which is intended to serve as a pattern for urban development well into the next century, is so casually dismissive of the probable effects of the AIDS time-bomb that one cannot help wondering whether its compilers were unable or unwilling to contemplate the devastating impact AIDS is likely to have on their carefully constructed model.

In its introductory remarks on the methodology of the population study the UF report refers to AIDS as one of a number of 'wild card' factors. 'Given the paucity of reliable information on such possible (if unlikely) catastrophes', the report says, 'their potential impact has not been considered here.' Further modification of the demographic model was likely to involve 'only the finest of fine tuning'.

To be fair, AIDS emerged as a significant factor only in the latter months of a meticulous study that has taken several years. But the picture of the AIDS pandemic, particularly in Africa, that has developed since then is becoming clearer and more horrible by the day. As the now unavoidable effects begin to take their toll on society it seems highly likely that the UF model will require not mere fine tuning but a complete overhaul if it is to be relevant.

We do not wish to join the alarmist camp, nor do we

see AIDS as some kind of solution to the population problem. But in Africa, including South Africa, the sober reality of known facts about AIDS is already alarming.

Experts in a number of fields, including virologists, doctors, academics and hard-headed insurance company actuaries, are now broadly agreed that unless rapid and effective measures are taken to change sexual habits, the number of HIV-infected people will double roughly every eight months.

The projected nightmares differ only in detail. One research unit says that by the end of 1991 18% of blacks between the ages of 15 and 60 in South Africa will be infected; half of them will be dead within eight years. By the turn of the century between half and 70% of the labour force will have died or become infected. By 1995 pediatric AIDS alone will have halted SA's population growth. Even now, AIDS is the largest single killer of children under five in Zimbabwe, where 20% of the population is said to be infected.

Thus we now have two dramatically different population scenarios for the next century. We fail to see how there can be any intelligent planning, or indeed any worthwhile future, until the planners and the politicians, who prefer to concentrate on other issues, decide which one is correct.

Inkatha wants talks with Cosatu and UDF

16 July 1990

THE general conference of Inkatha has called on the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) to restart peace talks in Natal.

In a resolution passed at the end of its historic 15th annual gathering at Ulundi yesterday, the movement applauded the offer of its president, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, to support the recent decision of the central committee of the organisation to resume five-a-side peace talks between Inkatha and the UDF/Cosatu.

The talks were called off by Inkatha last year after Dr Buthelezi claimed the UDF/Cosatu grouping had not honoured the agreement.

Informal discussions have been held between the two sides since then.

The conference called on the ANC/UDF/Cosatu alliance to 'desist from heightening tensions as they did in the action they sponsored in the first week of July'.

Retarded

Delegates also called on the alliance to 'desist from being provocative and from making political propaganda out of violence as they did when they called for a peace conference in August which would ignore Inkatha'.

They called on 'every South African and all concerned in politics to recognise that the levels of violence encouraged by the ANC's continued defence of the armed struggle and its continued call for the politics of confrontation were prohibitively high and actually now retarded progress in the development of the politics of negotiation'.

The conference issued a statement to the ANC to stop 'denigrating' the KwaZulu Police.

It called on the KwaZulu Government to respond to the cry for the disbanding of the KwaZulu Police by establishing KwaZulu Police control in every area under its jurisdiction.

ANC/Inkatha talks falter before starting

Political Reporter

Political Reporter

PEACE talks to try to resolve the Natal violence, which were to have been resumed last night between Inkatha and the ANC/UDF/Cosatu alliance, have faltered before having even begun.

The talks were requested by Inkatha on Saturday but yesterday the national chairman of the movement, Dr Frank Mdlalose, telephoned the chief spokesman for the ANC involved in the talks, Dr Diliza Mji, to ask that the meeting be postponed.

Inkatha declared a moratorium on the peace talks in September last year but there have been informal discussions in the meantime.

The general conference of Inkatha passed a resolution at Ulundi during the weekend calling on the UDF and Cosatu to resume the peace process.

Dr Mdlalose said yesterday the talks had been postponed because

of a number of factors 'which need not go into the newspapers'.

A meeting would be held at a later stage, he said.

Warlords

Dr Mji said the moratorium had been lifted by Inkatha and the ANC/UDF/Cosatu alliance had been prepared to meet representatives of the organisation.

Dr Mdlalose declined to comment on a suggestion by interested parties that a retired Natal judge be brought in to bring the two factions to the negotiating table.

Dr Mji said, in response, that the ANC/UDF/Cosatu alliance had embarked on a

campaign to have certain demands addressed by President de Klerk.

These concerned: The disbanding of the KwaZulu Police, freedom of political association, the lifting of the state of emergency in Natal, the arrest and prosecution of alleged Inkatha 'warlords' and the establishment of a commission of inquiry to investigate violence in Natal.

He said these demands would create conditions on the ground which would make peace talks possible.

N. Mercury

17 July 1990