

Innovation

THE ZULUS AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE

In 1879 a British army under Lord Chelmsford invaded Zululand in southern Africa to claim it as Crown property. The campaign was expected to be over before the month was out.

But the Zulus proved to be no walkovers.

Among their many military talents was their use of deception. One trick was for an *impi* (the equivalent of a division) to condense its formations so the enemy could not count its regiments. Another was to have small, diversionary groups of soldiers drive herds of cattle around the countryside, raising dust and deceiving the enemy as to the location of the main Zulu force.

Utilizing such deceptive tactics, the Zulus misled Chelmsford into splitting his army and taking half of it on a wild goose chase to the southeast.

Meanwhile, from the north, the main Zulu *impi* of 20,000 attacked the remainder of the English force relaxed at the base camp at Isandhlwana. The surprise was complete. The British were massacred.

And Lord Chelmsford, hearing of the disaster, retreated to Natal.

The Zulus were applying a timeless principle of warfare. Deception. A sin in everyday life, in time of war a virtue. In the late 20th century it has become essential.

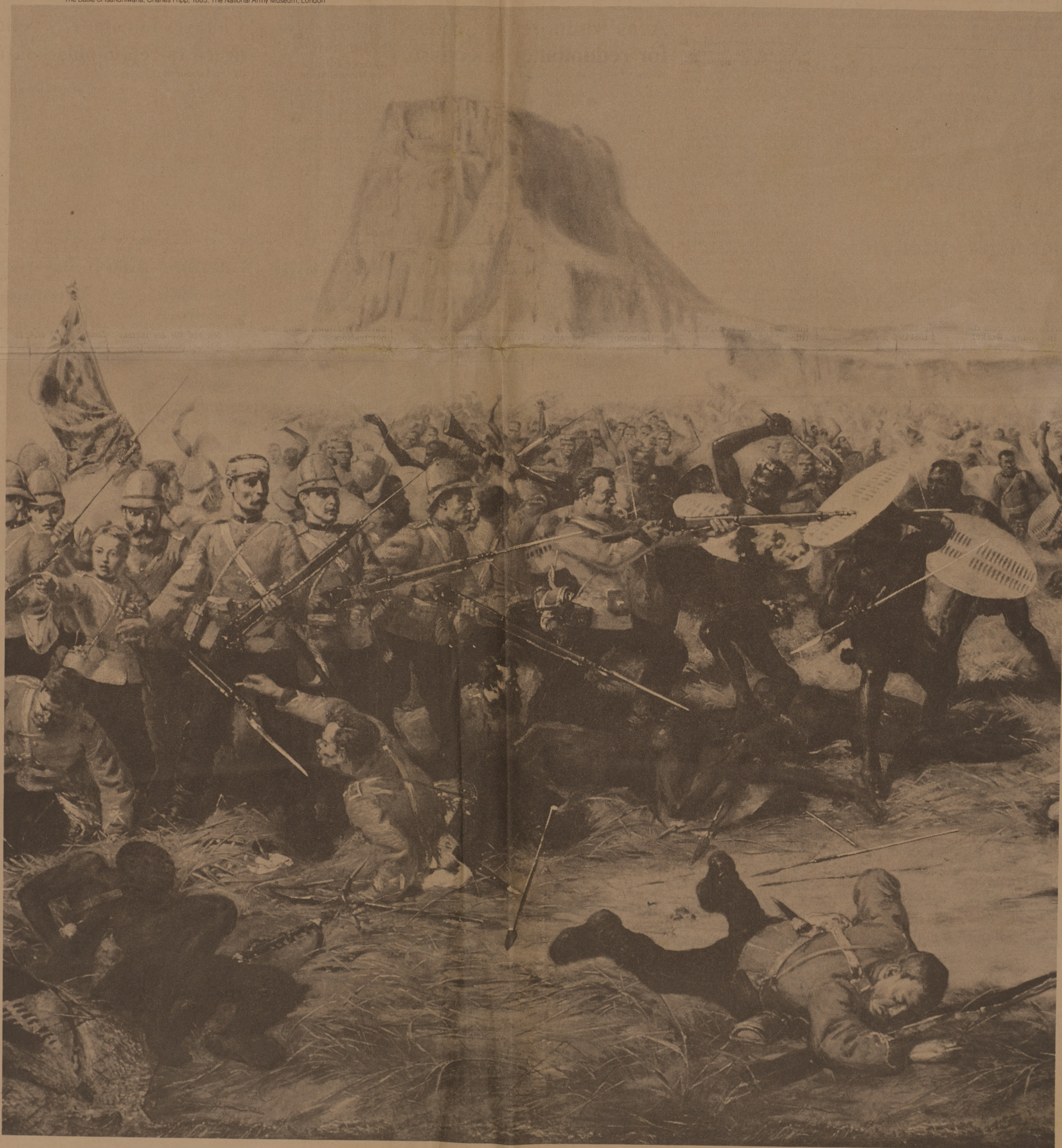
Nowadays, the primary medium of this realm of warfare is electronic. Planes, tanks, ships, helicopters all have electronic means of finding the enemy or preventing him from finding them. Modern battle now, more than ever, favors the side with the most effective electronic technology.

While the Zulus used deception to help them win a battle, that tactic is now interwoven into every aspect of defense. From the movement and intentions of vast forces, down to individual encounters between aircraft or tanks, electronic deception is decisive.

But beyond this, electronic technology becomes decisive on the grand strategic level. For it is part of the deterrence that compels potential enemies to find ways to be friends.

 **Lockheed**
Giving shape to imagination.

The Battle of Isandhlwana, Charles Fripp, 1885, The National Army Museum, London



Buthelezi call to Zulus to ignore SA govt's RSCs

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has told the KwaZulu Local Government Association to have nothing to do with Regional Services Councils (RSCs).

Buthelezi said RSCs would fail and people would hold the councils responsible for the increased deprivation that would occur.

Addressing a meeting of the association at Ulundi yesterday, Buthelezi repeated his rejection of RSCs on the grounds that he had not been consulted about their introduction.

"I will not be intimidated by this big stick which the SA government says it is not waving at me", Buthelezi said. "I say bluntly it is the duty of the central government and regional authorities at the provincial level to service the needs of communities, large and small, in SA."

"The SA government cannot escape this responsibility, and to fear that communities will be left without essential services because they do not become involved in RSC's is a fear which we can cast aside."

Administrative

The KwaZulu leader said the SA government would not dare to introduce a situation in which the rejection of RSC's by blacks resulted in real mass deprivation.

Buthelezi said that, according to an Assocom study, it was estimated that of the R400m which RSC's were expected to collect through levies each year, 60-70% would be used up in administrative costs alone.

Government was determined not to remove the Group Areas Act or the Population Registration Act and so was eager to implement legislation setting up these poor imitations of non-racialism.

Buthelezi said that, since 1982, when the KwaZulu government had published the findings of the Buthelezi Commission, central government had not been prepared to look at any proposals from blacks. Pretoria was obsessed with the idea of playing God to blacks *ad infinitum*.

Findings in 3 sabotage probes

Police hunt woman after Khotso blast

BUSINESS DAY

11 JAN. 1989

SIPHO NGCOBO

A WHITE social work graduate was yesterday named by Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok as one of three suspects being sought by police for last year's massive Khotso House explosion.

In a statement read by CID Deputy Chief Maj-Gen Jaap Joubert at a Press conference in Pretoria, Vlok said Shirley Renee Gunn, 33, a trained ANC member, and two unknown men (one white, one coloured) entered Khotso House shortly before the explosion, carrying a case.

The lid of the case was found in the rubble after the explosion, he said.

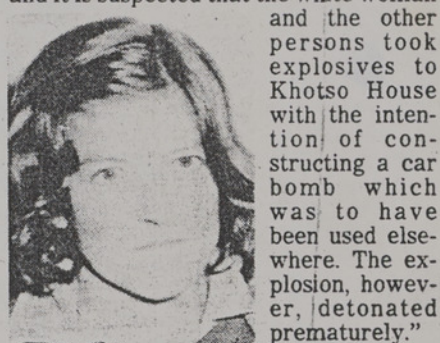
Vlok also said police were investigating whether self-confessed Wit Wolwe leader Hendrik Strijdom was involved in the arson at Pretoria's Khanya House.

Gen Joubert said it would not have been possible for one person to set Khanya House, used by the Catholic church, alight. The two limpet mines, two hand grenades, and five AK-47 magazines found there had probably been placed there by the arsonists, he said.

Vlok said the Khotso House explosion suspect Gunn had left SA in 1986 to undergo military training at the ANC's Pango camp in Angola, 100km north-east of Luanda.

"According to information, Miss Gunn and the two men arrived at Khotso House shortly before the explosion. These persons had a heavy round case in their possession while one of the men apparently also had hidden certain objects on his person."

"The damaged lid of a case was found among the rubble after the explosion and it is suspected that the white woman and the other persons took explosives to Khotso House with the intention of constructing a car bomb which was to have been used elsewhere. The explosion, however, detonated prematurely."



The Minister also said investigation had indicated those responsible

● To Page 2

Police hunt woman after Khotso blast

● From Page 1

for the Cosatu House blast in Johannesburg were "in all probability residents of or frequent visitors to the building".

The Cosatu House explosion took place on May 6 1987, the Khotso House blast in August 1988 and the Khanya House incident shortly afterwards.

Vlok said he had decided to release the findings reached so far in a high-level police investigation because the police were being maliciously accused by certain people of being lax and unwilling to solve the three cases.

He said entrance control at Cosatu House and Khotso House was so strict that it would have been impossible for strangers to smuggle bombs in.

Our Correspondent reports from Cape Town that family of Gunn reacted with disbelief to the police claims.

Her mother, Audrey Gunn, said from a holiday house near Walvis Bay yesterday she "did not believe (the claims) at all".

As she spoke, the house was being searched by security police.

MANDY JEAN WOODS reports relatives in Walvis Bay, who denied the claims, said last night Gunn was not in the country, they did not know where she was and had not seen her for a long time.

Sapa reports that Cosatu yesterday rejected Vlok's statement that the union's office building in Johannesburg was probably bombed by "frequent visitors" to the premises.

Cosatu spokesman Frank Meintjies accused Vlok of dishonesty because the Minister had "concealed" evidence revealed in the "unsatisfactory investigation" into the bombing.

Buthlezi tells KwaZulu to shun RSCs

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has told the KwaZulu Local Government Association to have nothing to do with Regional Services Councils.

Dr Buthelezi said RSCs would fail and people would hold the councils responsible for the increased deprivation which was going to come about under them.

Addressing a meeting of the association at Ulundi yesterday, Dr Buthelezi repeated his rejection of RSCs on the grounds that he had not been consulted about their introduction.

He said the South African Government had said it was going ahead with the introduction of RSCs in areas other than KwaZulu.

'I will not be intimidated by this big stick which the South African Government says it is not waving at me,' Dr Buthelezi said.

'I say bluntly it is the duty of the central Government and it is the duty of regional authorities at the Provincial level to service the needs of communities large and small in South Africa.

The South African Government cannot escape this responsibility and to fear that communities will be left without essential services because they do not become involved in RSCs is a fear

which we can cast aside.'

The KwaZulu leader said the South African Government would not, in this day and age, dare attempt to actually introduce a situation in which the rejection of RSCs by blacks resulted in real mass deprivation.

Administrative

'This would be the final straw of a kind the State President and his Cabinet colleagues would dare not risk.'

Dr Buthelezi said that, according to an Assocom study, it was estimated that of the R400 million which RSCs were expected to collect through levies yearly, 60 to 70% would be used up in administrative costs alone.

He said the Government was very anxious to give a multiracial facade to a body which would by no means be multiracial.

It was the extent to which the Government was determined not to remove the Group Areas Act or the Population Registration Act that they were so eager to implement legislation setting up these poor imitations of non-racialism.

Dr Buthelezi said that, since 1982, when the KwaZulu Government had published the findings of the Buthelezi Commission, the central Government had not been prepared to look at any proposals from blacks.

Even though the Buthelezi Commission was a multiracial effort, it was a black initiative.

The central Government had again rejected the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba proposals because Pretoria was obsessed with the idea of playing God to blacks ad infinitum.

'Why must we bow to these prescriptions from Pretoria?' he asked.

Natal Mercury

11/1/89

Talks in search of black dialogue

Natal Mercury

11/1/89

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The Government achieved a minor breakthrough this week in its attempts to involve black leaders in dialogue when the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, agreed to set up a committee with the Government to iron out obstacles to negotiations.

Chief Buthelezi agreed to set up the joint committee, which is to be appointed by both Governments after discussions with the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis.

This week's talks took place after Mr Heunis said he was not talking to Chief Buthelezi, and Chief Buthelezi confirmed this statement.

In a joint statement they said the establishment of the

committee was 'acknowledgement of the fact that there are obstacles impeding the process of negotiations'.

Report

These obstacles would be identified and addressed by the committee which would also 'formulate principles on which there was common ground'.

The committee would 'report back to the respective governments and upon the receipt of such a report a further meeting will be held between us', the statement said.

Sapa reports that Mr Heunis last night denied a report that the Government had had to accept 'tough preconditions' for the talks.

'There was never any question of any agreement being signed or to be signed between the Chief Minister and myself, therefore any statement that I had to accept preconditions is unfounded and devoid of any truth,' Mr Heunis said.

Explained

'Secondly, we had agreed to set up a committee to iron out obstacles to negotiations. A statement to the effect that preconditions had been set before the committee was to

be appointed is also incorrect.

'The purpose of the committee to be established was fully explained in the joint statement of the Chief Minister and myself which simply relates to two issues:

'Firstly, the recognition that negotiations are an urgent necessity in solving the political problems of South Africa. This has been the point of view of my Government for many years.

'Secondly, we acknowledge that there are obstacles impeding the process of the negotiations and for that reason we had agreed to set up a joint committee, firstly to identify and to address these obstacles as well as to formulate principles on which there is common ground,' Mr Heunis said.

Kuhlaluke izimfihlo ngomNtwana oMkhulu

VUSI SOSIBO

OLUNDI. - Udaba lokungezwani phakathi kweNdlunkulu yaKwaZulu ikakhulukazi phakathi komNtwana oMkhulu, umNtwana uMcwayizeni kanye neNgonyama yamaZulu uGoodwill Zwelithini, lufike kwelinye izinga ngesikhathi kutheleka oLundi abantu ababalelwa ngaphezulu kwenkulungwane phakathi kwabo obekukhona nabaNtwana baseNdlunkulu bezonxusa isiGungu sikaHulumeni waKwaZulu ukuba sibanikeze izeluleko ngaloludaba oseluyinkinga.

Kulomhlangano obungolwesiBili obekukhona kuwo neSilo samaZulu kuhlalukile ukuthi abantu bathukuthele kakhulu ngalokho osekwenziwe ngumNtwana oMkhulu selokhu kwagala lokhukungezwani phakathi kwakhe neSilo.

Kuzokhumbuleka ukuthi seyiminigana imihlangano yenziwa ngenhloso yokubhula lomlilo wengxabano yaseNdlunkulu. Omunye walemihlangano wenziwa esikoleni eMlokothwa khona KwaNongoma okwathi ngemuva kwawo kwabakhona ithemba lokuthi hleze ixazululeke lenkinga.

Ngaphezu kwalokhu kwaba nezinso-
lo zokuthi kukhona ukusebenzelana phakathi komNtwana oMkhulu kanye nezinhlangano ezingakhothani nabaholi baKwaZulu. Lokhu kwafakazelwa wukuhambela komNtwana oMkhulu eminye yemihlangano yalezizinhlangano kanye nokuhambela kwakhe phesheya lapho kubikwa ukuthi wabonana nezikhulu zezinhlangano esezalwa kulelizwe.

Kukuyo lemhlangano lapho umNtwana omkhulu bekubikwa ukuthi ubeyaye athathwe njengomele iNdlunkulu vaKwaZulu kuyo.

Emhlanganweni obuseziNdlini zoMkhandlu oShaya Umthetho oLundi kube nobufakazi obebethulwa ngabanye babaNtwana baseNdlunkulu obuvezwe ukuthi umNtwana oMkhulu usevamise ukukusho ngokusobala nje ukuthi yena mkhulu kakhulu futhi unezimali zakhe ngaleyondlela akekho anokumkhotamela amthulele isigqoko kwelaKwaZulu.

Kubikwe nokuthi kwenye iNdlu yeBandla elithile eliseMahhashini khona KwaNongoma ngesikhathi kunenkonzo kaKhisimusi umNtwana oMkhulu wamxusa ukuba naye anikezwe ithuba lokukhuluma. Kuthiwe yilapho ke azwakalisa khona ukubonga ngohambo lwakhe lokuya phesheya. Kubikwe nokuthi yingalesosikhathi-ke lapho aveza khona ukuthi usethenjisiwe ukuthi uzo-
kwakhelwa umuzi omuhle futhi ubiyelwe ngothango okungelula ukuba kungenwe kulo.

Abantu abanengi abebesemhlanganweni oLundi bebezwakalisa intukuthelo enkulu abanye bethi kufanele baziveze obala labo baNtwana okuthiwa bahambisana nomNtwana oMkhulu ukuze baziwe.

Ekhuluma kulomhlangano uNdunankulu waKwaZulu uDr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, uthe loludaba luzodingidwa kabanzi yiKhabhinethi yaKwaZulu ezolalela nobufakazi obuzokwethulwa yilabo abanobufakazi ngaloludaba. Ubuye wafunda nencwadi ayeyibhalelwe ngumNtwana oMkhulu eyayikho mbisa intukuthelo enkulu ngengxabano ephakathi kwakhe neSilo samaZulu.

Imizamo yeLANGA yokuxhumana nomNtwana oMkhulu ngaloludaba yehlulekile ngesikhathi litshelwa ngomunye wesifazane ophendule ucingo ukuthi umNtwana akekho ekhaya usahambile.

UDr Dhlomo ukhwele wadilika kwabemfundo

DUMISANI ZUNGU

ETHEKWINI. - Ungqo-
ngqoshe wezeMfundo
kuHulumeni waKwaZulu,
uDr Oscar Dhlomo,
esitatimendeni asithu-
melele ILANGA ngaleli-
sonto ukhwele wadilika
ezikhulwini zoMnyango
weMfundo nokuQeqesha
ePitoli ngokungabonisi-
ni noMnyango wakhe nga-
phambi kokuba zithathe
izingqomo ngemiphumela
yokuhlolwa kweBiology
ezikoleni ezingaphansi
kweziyongi saKwaMashu
kanye nezimbili zaseMla-
zi, okuyiSouth neNorth.

Esitatimendeni sakhe
uthe uMnyango wakhe
usanda kwaziswa yiPitoli
ngesinqumo sokuthi zo-
nke izitshudeni ebezibha-
la ukuhlolwa kwebanga
leshumi ngonyaka odlule
zizophucwa amamaki
ephapha leBiology High-
er Grade nokuthi zizo-
phindiswa ukuhlolwa
kwalesisifundo ngenya-
nga kaFebruary walonya-
ka.

UDokotela Dhlomo
uthe uMnyango wakhe
awuzange uthintwe nge-
sikhathi kuthathwa lesi-
sinqumo esilukhuni nesi-
shiye iningi labafundi,
othisha kanye nabazali
bezingane ezifunda nga-
phansi kwezikole eziphe-
thwe nguHulumeni wa-
KwaZulu.

UDokotela Dhlomo
kulesitatimende ukusho
kwacaca ukuthi abazihla-
nganisi nesinqumo esi-
thathwe yiDET futhi we-
xwayisa loMnyango uku-
thi yiwona oyobhekana
nodlame olungase lus-
swe ngabafundi uma
kwenzeka lubakhona
ngalesisinqumo sabo.

Ngaphezu kwalokhu
ube esezwelwana nabo-
bonke abathintekile nge-
nxa yalesisinqumo. Ephe-
tha uthe bazokwenza ko-
nke okusemandleni akhe
enomnyango wakhe uku-
ba asebenzise imigudu
efanele ukuba kuboniswe
iPitoli ukuba isihoxise
isisinqumo ebisisithathile.

Amabhizinisi angase

ILANGA 11-12 JAN 1989

avalwe ngenxa yodlame

ZWELAKHE MKHIZE

ETHEKWINI. - Izakhamizi zaKwaMashu zingase zibhekana nenye ingwadla eshaqisayo yokuntuleka kwezitolo emuva kwezehlakalo zodlame nezobulelesi nokuphangwa kwempahla okuqubuke kuhlaselwa izitolo KwaMashu naseNtuzuma osekudale ukuba ezingaphezu kwezingu-7 zivalwe.

Izitolo zakulezizindawo esezivaliwe yiKwaNozaza Surpermakert kaMnuz. M.M. Mgeyane, yisitolo sikaMnuz. Mbongeni Alois Mthethwa kwaG, KwaMashu, usomabhizinisi osanda kuhlaselwa wabulawa ngesihluku savalwa isitolo sakhe. Kuthiwa kukhona asebethuthile bazivala izitolo ngenxa yalokhukuhlukunyezwa behlaselwa yintsha ehlome ngezibhamu.

UMnuz. Mgeyane uthethe uzokhuluma emhlanganweni womphakathi ngeSonto kanduba akhulume nabamaphephandaba. NgoKhisimusi uMnuz. Mgeyane usinde ekufeni ehlaselwa yintsha engaziwa esitolo sakhe phakathi kwamabili kugqekwezwa okuthenxa enikela khona wafike wadutshulwa izihlandla eziningana kodwa wasinda ngokulambisa.

Omunye onesitolo iGingeni Surpermakert eNtuzuma, uMnuz. Lawrence Zungu utshela ILANGA ukuthi bonke abahwebi kulamalokishi omabili kabasathandi ukuqhubeka nokusebenza ngaphansi kwalesisimo, wathi kudingeka kuhlanganwe kutholakale ikhambi.

Omunye usomabhizinisi onesitolo KwaMashu kepha ongathandanga ukuba igama lakhe lidalulwe, uthethe ilokishi laKwaMashu seliphenduke lenziwa 'inkundla kumbe izwe eliyingxenywe yombuso wezwe lamaKhomanisi'.

Uthe enye intsha ezindaweni eziningi zaKwaZulu naseNatal ifakwa umoya iqeqeshwe ngongqeqe abathize abangochwepheshe abagxile kulesisifunda abayifundisa 'ukuzinquma oqhoqhoqho'. Bayifaka uphoyizeni wokudala amalokishi angabuseki kumbe angalawuleki kepha kufezake intando yabo izingane zona ziphenduke ukudla kwenganono.

Omunye oyilungu lenhlangano yabahwebi iKwaZulu Natal Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KwaNacoci), KwaMashu uthethe, lesisenzo kasingabazisi ukuthi sizodala abahwebi banqikaze ukusebenza emalokishini anodlame, wathi kuzothinteka izakhamizi ezisizakalayo kakhulu.

Phakathi kwazo kuhlaselwe iziwombe ezimbili igalaji likaphethiloli iGobza's Andreas Service Station, usomabhizinisi nolilunga elisekomidini lomGwamanda weNkatha, uMnuz. G.E. Bhengu. Kwebiwe imoto yakhe eyiveni kwazanywa isisefo semali sasheywa ngezando kodwa kwehlulekeka. Kwabuye kwagcwaliswa uphethiloli evenini kwathathwa nomfana obegadile wayolahlwa kude endleleni.

Lesisehlakalo senzeke ngomGqibelo ngesikhathi uMnuz. Bhengu engekho esayosebenza kwamanye amabhizinisi akhe. Kuthiwa kufike isigejana sabafana behlome ngezibhamu bafike bakhomba ngazo amantombazane asebenzayo maqede bawesabisa bathatha iveni.

NgomSombuluko esahambile uMnuz. Bhengu kuthiwa babuye ibuya bawahlukumeza amantombazane bathatha imali yonke yosuku bawatshela ukuthi awahambe. Ngaphandle kwalokho uMnuz. Bhengu uthethe usekhathele yizinsongo zabantu angabazi abashaya izingcingo. Wexwayise ngokuthi mabapheze ukulelesa ngaloluhlobo.

Amaphoyisa abike ukuthi seyitholakele imoto kaMnuz. Bhengu kepha athi abesaphenya ebengakabophi muntu.