

The Natal MercuryJune 30, 1986

Labour Party to debate remaining in Parliament

Mercury Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH—The national congress of the Labour Party will decide whether to continue its participation in the tricameral Parliament when it meets in Port Elizabeth in January.

A decision to this effect taken by the party's national executive committee at Ifafa in Natal this weekend comes in the wake of the National Party's bludgeoning of two contentious security Bills on to the statute book against strong Labour Party opposition to the measures.

At its meeting, the execu-

tive committee also slammed British shadow Foreign Secretary Denis Healey for his description of Inkatha as part of the apartheid system and reaffirmed its support for Press freedom.

In a move which parallels that taken when the party leadership had first sight of the tricameral constitutional proposals in June, 1982, the national executive has instructed all party branches to examine the party's 'parliamentary achievements'.

When the party opted to contest seats in the tricameral system at Eshowe in 1983, a decision was tak-

en with the proviso that the system was irreparably marred and that participation would be reviewed in five years to see whether substantial progress had been made with the dismantling of apartheid.

The move to bring that decision forward from 1990 to January next year reflects deep-seated dissatisfaction with the rate of progress.

Should the Labour Party opt to withdraw from the tricameral system, or take legislative action that would have the same effect, President Botha would have to call new elections.

In a strong attack on Mr Healey, who visited South Africa last week, the executive committee said it wished to reject with 'utter contempt' the allegation made by Mr Healey that Inkatha was part of the apartheid system.

It stated that the allegation was 'an example of ignorance and an oversimplification of the South African situation.'

'We regard Inkatha under the leadership of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelesi as a major constituency seeking peaceful solutions through dialogue as is proved by the Natal/KwaZulu Indaba.'

The national executive expressed the hope that the emergency regulations would be lifted as soon as possible so that the Press could function normally.

It added that the Labour Party thought the media had a responsible role to play in seeking peaceful political solutions in South Africa.

Big shift perceptible over ANC, says Healey

The Natal Mercury

June 30, 1986

LUSAKA.—The African National Congress did not expect South Africa's black neighbours to impose sanctions against the South African Government, visiting British politician Denis Healey said yesterday.

Mr Healey, who visited South Africa last week, held talks in Lusaka with ANC leader Oliver Tambo.

The front-line states, comprising Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, have repeatedly called on the West to impose comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa, and Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda has said his country is prepared to join in the boycott in spite of the hardships it would cause.

Mr Healey, who arrived in Lusaka on Friday after his four-day visit to South Africa, told journalists there was a very perceptible shift now by all sorts of people in the way they treated the ANC.

He noted that the United States announced at the weekend that it was reassessing its policy towards Pretoria and was considering strengthening its ties with black opposition groups, including the ANC.

The British Government also indicated a more positive attitude towards the ANC last week, when junior Foreign Office Minister Mrs Lynda Chalker held talks with Mr Tambo in London.

The only previous formal meeting between British and ANC officials was at a significantly less senior level in Lusaka. The ANC, which is banned in South Africa, has its headquarters in the Zambian capital.

Mr Healey said the ANC's priority was the release of black nationalist Nelson Mandela, who was sen-

tenced to life imprisonment for treason in 1964.

He said Mandela was well informed about the outside world but less so on events in South Africa, and his colleagues urgently wanted to brief him on domestic developments since 1964.

Mandela is widely regarded as leader of the ANC, although he holds no formal position in the organisation.

Mr Healey said ANC officials were concerned that Mandela did not appreciate how Zulu chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi had shifted his position in recent years and was now attempting to increase his power at the expense of other black activists.

Chief Buthelezi, leader of the mainly Zulu Inkatha movement, was assuming that apartheid would continue for many more years and that there would be no negotiations between the South African Government and the ANC, he added.

Mandela recently turned down a request from Chief Buthelezi for a meeting with him in jail, but said he was willing to hold talks with the Zulu chief if and when he was released.

President Kaunda said yesterday he was beginning to suspect that some Western leaders were refusing to impose sanctions out of racism.

Mr Healey said he believed Dr Kaunda was serious in his threat to pull Zambia out of the Commonwealth if the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, did not agree to impose sanctions at a meeting of the group in early August.

'I don't think it would be fair to assume that it's bluff or anything like that,' he added. — (Sapa-Reuter)

(13)

Buthelezi warns of repeating Rhodesian 'mistake'

IT was illusory to suggest that South Africa could return to stability and economic growth without getting rid of apartheid and without substantial political change, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in Johannesburg yesterday.

He warned the annual general meeting of the SA Tourism and Safari Association that although the state of emergency might create the illusion of peace, it in no way ad-

ressed the root causes of the country's problems and in fact made them worse.

And he spelt out two scenarios still attainable for South Africa at this stage — the one bringing peace and prosperity and the other, mounting violence and permanent economic decline.

At best the state of emergency might buy time, he said; but as sanc-

tions were imposed and started to hurt it would become clear that this time had been bought at a very high price.

Chief Buthelezi urged South Africans to do everything in their power to ensure that their country did not repeat what he called the Rhodesian mistake.

There had been ominous hints of a "creeping UDI" when the State President declared the state of emergency. There had been the same acceptance of sanctions and the same introduction of censorship "to hide, not change, the reality". Down such a road lay the same senseless waste of lives, goodwill, resources and opportunities.

In the worst scenario, he said, the White-dominated tricameral Parliament hung on to power for as long as possible while mounting violence and sanctions became part of everyday life and the Security Forces played an increasingly major role in trying to suppress Black anger.

After a brief upsurge resulting from import replacement activity the economy went into a permanent decline, bringing more unemployment and a further rise in Black anger and frustration.

At some point power was seized by a Marxist-orientated government which sought popularity by trying to share the economic cake equally. By then, however, the cake could have been reduced to a small pile of

charred crumbs — and on top of it all, South Africa was surrounded by countries whose economies had also been wrecked.

This was a scenario which offered no hope to children and grandchildren yet it was now starting to be played out in this country, Chief Buthelezi said.

There was, however, a better scenario which could and must work — but only if people started to do something about it now. In this scenario the Government publicly committed itself to major change, announced a reasonable time for the implementation of these reforms and stuck to the timetable. As their implementation proceeded, economic sanctions were lifted, Black anger channelled itself into constructive activity and the economy grew.

Chief Buthelezi listed five ingredients which he said were essential to the Government's public commitment to change. These must involve:

- A plan to remove all discriminatory legislation from the statute books;
- The scrapping of the tricameral Parliament;
- The release of political leaders and the unbanning of political organisations;
- The drawing up of a new constitution by the leaders of all significant groupings; and
- The holding of free and fair elections with all citizens participating in the election of a new government for South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi said he realised that this was strong medicine for many White South Africans. "But I ask you to consider it, and the alternatives, seriously."

"I ask you to realise that the only real alternative is an ever-worsening situation in which we will suffer together . . . there is no way in which the situation can be normalised in South Africa short of these developments."

— Sapa.

Monday 30 June 1986

THE CITIZEN

Buthelezi sees hope of 'final victory'

Citizen Reporter
THE proposed National Statutory Council could be the beginning of the final victory in the Blacks struggle for liberation, said KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, in Soweto yesterday.

Addressing a crowd of about 1 300 at Jabulani Stadium, Chief Buthelezi, who is also president of the Inkatha Freedom Movement, warned that political progress would remain halted until the state of emergency was lifted.

He again made it clear that he could have nothing to do with the National Statutory Council unless a freed Nelson Mandela could choose whether or not to take part.

However, if Mandela and others like him were

given this choice, if the council were indeed aimed at negotiating a new constitution acceptable to all, and if it were not merely a talking shop, it would be foolhardy for Blacks to reject it out of hand.

Chief Buthelezi said that, in the final analysis, the question of whether or not Blacks participated in the council depended on whether or not they believed it could be used to bring about a constitution with which they agreed.

He said he wanted Black South Africa to know that he was "somewhere near to saying 'yes' or 'no' to the National Council". Only a draft Bill had been prepared, and he felt he had to re-

serve judgment.

He said the State President had not disclosed why he had called a federal congress of the National Party in August, and Blacks should wait to "see what courage he displays then".

Chief Buthelezi pointed out that the council would be introduced only in September at the earliest, and it was therefore not necessary for Blacks to rush into a decision now. At this stage, he said, he was simply seeking agreement that Blacks look at the council "very carefully" and that if the conditions he had mentioned were met, it would be foolish to reject it out of hand.

However, as "a constituency leader and a democrat", he would make no final decision in this regard until he had canvassed Black opinion more widely.

Chief Buthelezi went on to say that when demands for freedom from the oppression of apartheid were met with further oppression from the State, Blacks were entitled to become angry,

and anger was their greatest asset in the struggle for liberation.

But, he continued, anger could be used or abused, and could be a potent weapon or a terrible danger. The time had come to recognize that anger employed without reason achieved nothing for the noble cause which it should be serving in South Africa.

At this critical moment there were some who were allowing their anger to be used to create horrifying confrontations between Black groupings. Chief Buthelezi said Black-against-Black violence should be eradicated along with the politics of terrorism.

"It is because we have no democratic rights in this country that apartheid has remained all over us. If we have no democratic rights in the struggle for liberation, those who pose as liberators will also end up trampling all over you," he told the crowd.

Black South Africa should not be prepared to simply exchange one "dictatorship" for another, and one "hideous political system" for another.

"We want democracy and we want it now," he said.



KwaZulu Chief Minister and president of Inkatha, Chief MANGOSUTHU BUTHELEZI, told followers in Soweto yesterday that Nelson Mandela must be given a choice...

'Likelihood' of joining forces with Mandela

Citizen Reporter
KWAZULU Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in Soweto yesterday that he looked forward to working together in politics with banned African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela.

Chief Buthelezi told a mass rally at Jabulani Sta-

dium that there was a likelihood of he and Mandela uniting once the ANC leader was released.

He gave details of a report by the Eminent Persons Group in which the possibility of the two leaders uniting was put forward.

The group, which visited Mandela in jail, had reported: "One of the things that emerged from discussions with Mandela was the likelihood of a united Black leadership because he (Mandela) made it quite clear he respected Buthelezi."

"Buthelezi told us in the plainest terms that he would work for Mandela and in discussions with Mandela."

The Natal Mercury, Friday, July 18, 1986

Cosatu 'will not stand test of time'

**African Affairs
Correspondent**

THE Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) would not stand the test of time because the vast majority of black workers favoured the free enterprise system, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in Durban yesterday.

Addressing a seminar on trade unions, the KwaZulu Chief Minister said black workers who rejected the capitalist free enterprise system now did so because they had not gained entry into it.

Those who were abandoning non-violent, democratic opposition were doing so because they did not see democracy working in their favour, he said.

Chief Buthelezi said blacks were not inherently inclined to socialism or

communism anywhere in Africa.

He said the existing economic interdependence between black and white was a reality and that interdependence took place within an existing free enterprise framework.

Chief Buthelezi said that Cosatu would yet find that it could only maintain its position by remaining allied to political organisations which used violent intimidation to safeguard their positions.

'Cosatu is a creation of the vacuum which the lack of progress towards reform has created,' he said.

'Cosatu is a misplaced reaction to the slow pace of reform. The United Workers' Union of South Africa (Uwusa) is an antidote to this misplaced energy.'

At the same seminar, Mr

Robbie Botha, president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa), emphasised that if the trade union movement were pulled in the direction of mass politics, South Africa faced a future of industrial unrest.

Mr Botha said the only people who would benefit in such a situation would be 'radical politicians and powermongers'.

He said the politicising of trade unions would mean a greater rate of inflation and unemployment than existed at present.

Mr Botha said the distinction between traditional trade unions and political parties should remain and not become blurred.

He said rhetoric by trade union leaders about burning passes and demands for one man, one vote were only effective in a mass rally scenario.

'We must choose conciliation and not confrontation,' he said.

Supported

The director of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal in Durban, Prof Lawrence Schlemmer, told delegates there might be a very large potential market for a trade union movement similar to the recently-formed Uwusa.

Prof Schlemmer said a policy which supported job creation and economic growth, such as that which Uwusa enunciated, was likely to be well supported.

He said surveys he had conducted showed that blacks were solidly behind a reduction in unemployment and his research had also suggested that a majority were opposed to disinvestment but supported qualified investment from abroad.

Prof Schlemmer said his findings indicated that the use of the strike weapon was viewed with great reluctance by the majority of black workers.

He predicted a measure of increased conflict within the industrial labour force as a result of the emergence of Uwusa and Cosatu.

Prof Schlemmer said, however, that as a democrat he was in favour of a situation which allowed more radical and more moderate viewpoints to develop fully.

Natal Witness Echo

July 24, 1986

Separate Mandela's release from ANC unbanning — Buthelezi

Report by Lucky Kaunda

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has called for the release of Dr Nelson Mandela to be separated from the unbanning of the ANC.

In his written evidence to the British House of Commons select committee on foreign affairs, Chief Buthelezi said it was essential for Mandela to be released first, unconditionally.

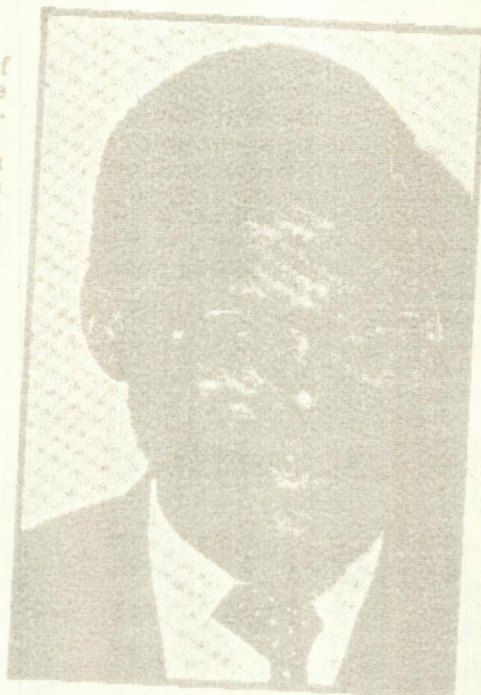
He added that the South African Government would not be blackmailed into releasing Nelson Mandela by the threat of escalating economic sanctions.

Meantime, the ANC has not changed its policy regarding attacks on soft targets and its refusal to meet the Inkatha.

In Lusaka, ANC spokesman Tom Sebina said there had been no change in the policy laid down at last year's Kabwe congress. "The fact that so-called civilian targets will be caught in the cross-fire of escalating violence is accepted by all in the organisation."

On whether the ANC will meet Chief Buthelezi, Sebina pointed out: "Buthelezi has demonstrated that his role is counter-revolutionary. It is well known that he has given himself the task of assisting the apartheid regime."

"Whether the ANC leadership in exile will meet Buthelezi cannot be decided by the ANC in exile alone, but by the entire democratic movement inside our country."



Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Last week Chief Buthelezi slammed a newspaper report alleging that the leader of the Labour Party in Britain, Mr Neil Kinnock, called Inkatha "fascist".

"There is little one can say about this

kind of puerile behaviour, and I treat Mr Kinnock's alleged utterances with the contempt they deserve. When one looks back at the great men of history who have led Britain and the Labour Party, I feel very sad that this is the extent to which the party's leadership has sunk," he said.

In another speech in Durban the chief challenged that Cosatu would not stand the test of time. Addressing an industrial labour relations seminar he said the vast majority of black workers favoured the free enterprise system and were not inherently inclined towards socialism or communism.

Black workers who rejected the free enterprise system now did so because they had not gained entry into it.

Chief Buthelezi alleged that while Cosatu opposed free enterprise, the United Workers Union of SA (Uwusa) was committed to the liberalisation of this system.

He said Cosatu was committed to the kind of role which the ANC mission-in-exile dictated to black South Africa.

However, Uwusa was committed to the politics of radical change in a continued "multi-party Westminster-type parliamentary democracy."

* The Self Help Initiative of the Buthelezi Principles Support Association will hold a meeting this Saturday. The meeting begins at 2 pm in the Methodist Church Hall at the corner of Musgrave and St Thomas Roads in Durban.

13

Litinen 22/9/86

Buthelezi attacks ANC's support for necklace killing

ULUNDI — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has attacked the African National Congress's new official top-level backing for the "necklace" murder method.

Addressing thousands of scouts and officials of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements at the Mack Omega Shange annual rally at Ondini near Ulundi this weekend, he warned that every black person who became "dehumanised" was helping apartheid to "do its dirty work".

Chief Buthelezi, the kwaZulu Chief Minister and president of Inkatha, pointed out that ANC secretary-general Mr Alfred Nzo had now (as quoted in last week's *Sunday Times* of London) "openly blessed the execution of blacks by blacks through the necklace".

This clashed with a state-

ment by ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo at the recent Non-Aligned Movement conference.

Chief Buthelezi cited Mr Nzo's official backing for necklacing as an example of how anger over apartheid had brutalised certain people and "distorted their very souls".

He said the harshness of today's South African environment was forcing decisions from blacks about what their own stand should be.

"As a black leader, I tell you there is no responsibility higher than to retain your humanity as young boys and girls embroiled in the struggle for liberation."

If they accepted hatred, fear and violence as a means of imposing their will on others, they would be behaving no better than the way in which apart-

heid's bosses had always behaved.

Brutality was found only among the weak because they did not have the power of the people behind them.

Black and white were so inter-dependent in South Africa that it would be a "shameful tragedy" if a non-racial just society was not produced here. This was what the kwaZulu/Natal indaba was about.

"I thank God that the majority of young black South Africans know that what I say is absolutely true," said Chief Buthelezi. — Sapa.

Zulu King urges unity

NONGOMA — It would be tragic to find that, when South Africa was liberated from apartheid, there were not enough qualified and trained people to run it, King Goodwill Zwelithini of the Zulus said in Nongoma yesterday.

He told the assembly at Bhukuzulu College's speech day that it had never been more important for parents, teachers and pupils to stand together for the sake of survival.

Black people and economic realities had ended such iniquitous laws as job reservation and it was now accepted everywhere that Blacks had to be trained more and more to take their place in the running of the country.

"This is our country and we cannot allow it to go up in flames," the Zulu King said. "We know that things will come right even if there is a lot that is so wrong today". — Sapa.

THE CITIZEN

Monday 29 September 1986

Violence is for 'rank cowards'

— Buthelezi

ULUNDI — Those who choose violence to bring about change in South Africa are "rank cowards" who seek to kill because they lack the guts to win without killing, KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said at the weekend.

Speaking at a King Shaka Day rally in Ulundi, Chief Buthelezi said that non-violent, democratic opposition to apartheid was a far more potent weapon than violence had ever been in this country. "But it required courage to wield the weapon of democracy," he said. And

there were too many "illy-livered Black South Africa" who shirked their national responsibility by running away from the democratic, non-violent struggle when the going got rough.

He added that they found it easier to be violent and brutal than to pursue the noble ideals of non-violence.

Chief Buthelezi praised King Shaka, the founder of the Zulu nation, as a man who had changed the course of history in his brief 12-year reign.

History had be-

queathed to the Zulu people the humanity and commitment to high ideals which enabled them to enter "the non-violent democratic fray" until they finally succeeded, he said.

War was an idiom which they knew and they never had to thrust a spear before it was necessary, Chief Buthelezi told the rally.

"It is the weak and the frightened who throw the spear in desperation when the enemy is first seen on the top of a distant mountain," he said.

King Goodwill Zwelithini, the Zulu monarch, criticised historians who portrayed King Shaka in the most "hideous" light possible. It was almost as if they set out to belittle and humiliate the entire Zulu nation, he told the large gathering.

The King said it was culture that strengthened a Zulu's soul, just as it did

with people of other ethnic groups. He was saddened by Blacks who lacked such culture. They were like Black chameleons who walked hesitatingly through life trying to blend in wherever they were.

King Goodwill unveiled a statue of King Shaka, sculpted by Johannesburg artist Naomi Jacobson, at the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly building. — Sapa.

Call for the true history of 'colossus' King Shaka

DURBAN. — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has called on university history departments to set about correcting the grossly distorted image of King Shaka as a bestial, insane tyrant.

He accused certain overseas and local church and other bodies of still spreading similar lies about Zulu people.

In fact, the KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president told a mass Shaka Day rally at Clarendon, King Shaka was a walking "human miracle" who changed the face of Southern Africa and stood as a spiritual colossus who passed on great ideals to the Zulu nation he founded.

He described Francis Fynn and Nathaniel Isaacs, the European contemporaries on whose diaries some White historians largely based their "pathetic" writings about Shaka as "depraved liars... who scattered sperm around KwaZulu as other men scattered footsteps".

And he said that historians who wrote such atrocious things about King Shaka and his successors had displayed "that particular brand of blind liberalism which can only attempt to fornicate with truth".

Fynn and Isaacs were greedy nobodies who wormed their way into King Shaka's favours, were given vast tracts of land and herds of cattle and who then rewarded the King's generosity by publishing lying indictments against him and the Zulu people.

Chief Buthelezi told of how Isaacs had written to Fynn urging him, in publishing his diaries, to make the Zulu King out to be as bloodthirsty as possible "to swell the work and make it more interesting".

He asked if it were possible for a mad tyrant — as he was depicted in certain White history books — to achieve what Shaka had in his remarkably brief 12-year reign.

Shaka had created a vast empire with offshoots as far away as Zimbabwe and Mozambique and left Zulus with a deep sense of morality and a commitment to high ideals which had remained intact despite a century of "brutalising racist suppression".

One day some Zulu historian would record with disgust the horrors of 19th century European society. This was the time of Shaka who was so scorned as a tyrant.

Then, in England alone, there were 400 crimes carrying the death penalty, including the "crime" of the theft of an apple by a hungry child. Children under nine were forced to work deep down in coal mines and the poor were thrown into debtors' jail to languish often until death.

This was the society which had the moral audacity to regard Zulus as savages and which came to Africa, as elsewhere, to loot, rape and to establish White rule by brutal means in the name of civilising Blacks.

Chief Buthelezi presented evidence of what he called scurrilous accusations now being made against Inkatha and KwaZulu and its leaders in church and other circles here and overseas and mentioned the Dutch Council of Churches, the SACC and Diakonia in particular.

Such accusations were in historic continuation of the "foulness" hurled at Zulus by Europeans at the time of King Shaka. What now made them even worse was that they often came from people with Black skins. — Sapa.

THE CITIZEN

Monday 29 September 1986

The Natal Mercury, Monday, September 29, 1986

Chief commends Gumede for his Shaka Day stand

Mercury Reporter

KWAZULU Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, commended the United Democratic Front president, Mr Archie Gumede, for having appealed to blacks to respect Shaka Day which was commemorated in Clermont yesterday.

Addressing those gathered to celebrate Shaka Day, Chief Buthelezi said it was reported in the media that Mr Gumede had made a plea to people not to use the commemoration meeting as a party political battleground.

'In his statement Mr Gumede talks of Shaka as the "Caesar of Africa". This is the kind of tribute King Shaka deserves,' the Chief Minister said.

'No enemy'

Mr Gumede had asked the residents of Clermont to exercise restraint by not interfering with yesterday's occasion.

Chief Buthelezi said he had invited Mr Gumede to come and share the platform with him.

'I am no enemy to Mr Gumede. The members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly know this. I wrote to him last year, inviting him to come and address the Assembly.

I have invited Mr Gumede to be with me in this ceremony but due to some reasonable and acceptable excuses he was not able to come,' Chief Buthelezi told hand-clapping Inkatha supporters.

He said Mr Gumede was to be commended for having, on the occasion, risen above party politics to become an African first, and a politician second.



King Goodwill Zwelithini, King of the Zulus (right), who unveiled the bronze King Shaka statue at Ulundi on Saturday, poses with the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi (left), architect Ian Alexander and the creator of the statue, Mrs Naomi Jacobson.

umlando ngeLembe

kusho uChief Buthelezi

ETHEKWINI.— UNdunankulu kwaKwaZulu, uChief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, utshele izindimbane zabantu ukuthi iminyango eyengamele ezemlando emayuvesithi kufanale litha-manje izinyathelo zokulungisa amaphutha ngenkosi uShaka nje ngokuthi wayeyinkosi obusa ngonyaka.

UNDunankulu wa-KwaZulu nonguMonga-

meli weNkatha, ubuye wahlaba izinhlangano zamabandla aphishe-ya nawakulelizwe wathi nawo zihambe zisakaza amanga afana nalana ngendawo yeKwaZulu kanye neNkatha.

UChief Buthelezi utshele izindimbane zabantu emkhosini wosuku lwenkosi uShaka eClermont ukuthi inkosi uShaka wayeyisimanga esihambayo somu-

ntu owashintsha sonke isimo somizansi Afrika wabuye wanika isizwe samaZulu asakhayo imigomo nezilokotho ezinkulu kakhulu.

UChief Buthelezi uchaze uFrancis Fynn noNathaniel Isaacs, abeLungu ababephila ngesikhathi senkosi uShaka futhi abalobi bomlando abakopisha emabhukwini abo ababebhala kuwo X Phenya ekhasini 3 X

Umlando weLembe

X Isuka ekhasini 1 X
ngoShaka ngokuthi babenamanga bho.

UChief Buthelezi uthe uFynn no-Isaacs babengabeLungu abangelutho, kodwa abenza konke okusemandleni abo ukuba inkosi uShaka ibathande ngengokuthi wabanika umhlaba omningi kanye nezinkomo eziningi, kodwa bona babonga inkosi uShaka ngokubhala amanga ngaye nangesizwe samaZulu.

Uthe kukhona lapho u-Isaacs abhalela khona uFynn wathi uma ebhala kufanele abhale kabi ngamakhosi aKwaZulu asho nokuthi ayebusa ngegazi ukuze lokho ayekubhalile kuzwakale kumnandi.

Ubuzo ukuthi kwakungenza yini ukuba umuntu ohlanyayo obusa ngonyaka, njengoba echazwa emabhukwini omlando abamhlophe, owayengenza lokho aphumelela ukukwenza uShaka eminyakeni engu 12 kuphela abusa ngayo.

Emkhosini wokujwa kosuku lwenkosi uShaka oLundi ngoMqibelo, uChief Buthelezi ubuye wahlaba labo ababeketha ukusenzisa ubudlova, ukuze kubekhona uguquko eSouth Africa wabachaza ngokuthi bangamagwala afuna ukubulala ngoba bengenaso isibindi sokunqoba ngaphandle kokubulala.

Utshele izindimbane zabantu ukuthi ukulwa nobandululo ngendlela engenabo ubudlova kuyisikhali esikhulu kakhulu kunobudlova.

Isilo samaZulu, uGoodwill Zwelithini, ebesikhulumi kulomkhosi obusoLundi nazo sibahlabe kakhulu abalobi bomlando ngokubhala

kabi ngenkosi uShaka, sathi kusengathi baqonde nje ukufajisa isizwe samaZulu.

Kulomkhosi Isilo samaZulu sivule isithombe esiqoshiwe senkosi uShaka, esabazwa ngumqophi wezithombe waseGoli, uNacmi Jabobson. Isithombe sisebhildini loMkhandlu oshaya imithetho KwaZulu.

Kulomkhosi obuseClermont obekukhuluma kuwo uNdunankulu waKwaZulu, kuthelake izindimbane zabantu abalinganisela ku-10 000. Iningi labo elithelake ngamabhosi nangezimoto, kuloba uVusi Mkhize.

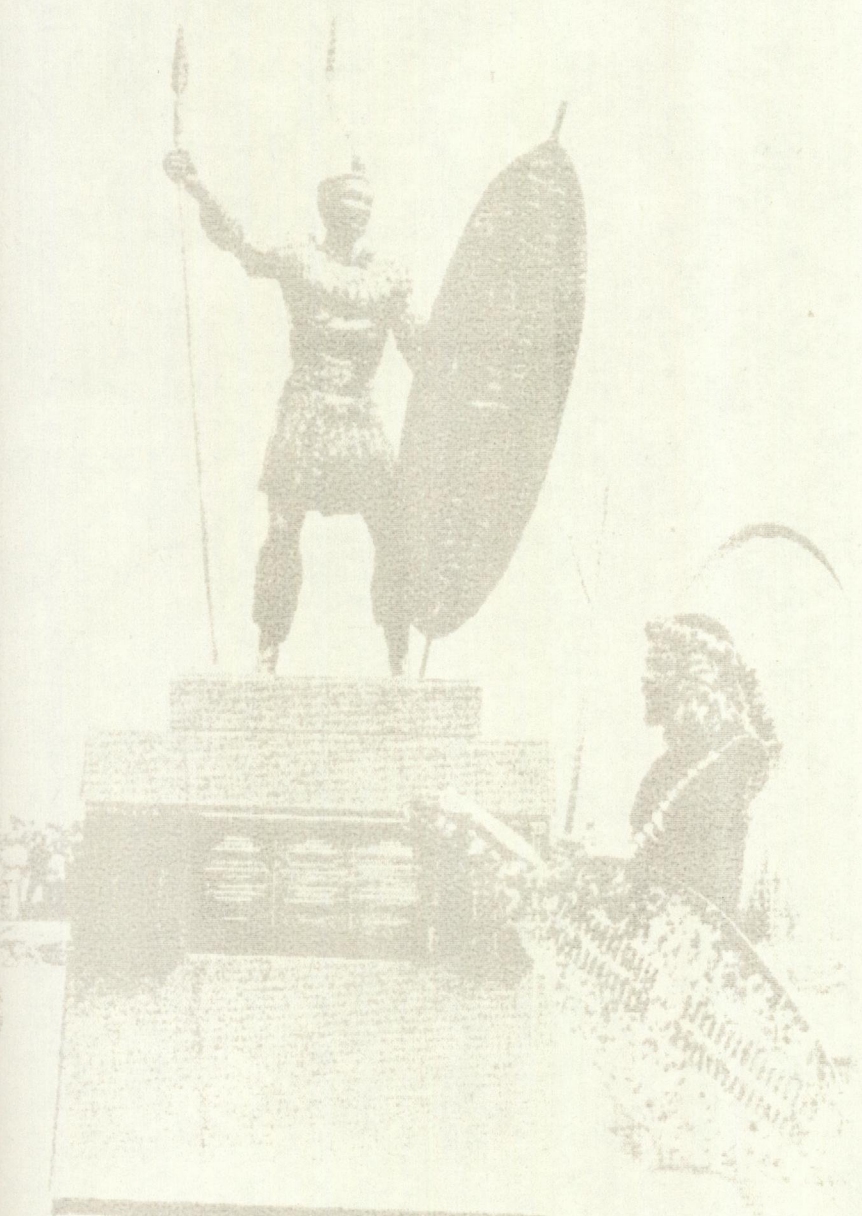
Umkhosi uhambe ngokuthula kusukela ekuqaleni kwawo ngo-10 ekuseni kwaze kwashaya u-2 ntambama kungekho zinxushunxushu njengoba bekunxuse abaholi ababili uMnuz. S.B. Jamile, oIlunga lomGwamanda weNkatha noMnuz. Archie Gumede yena ongoMongameli we-United Democratic Front, UDF.

Inkulumbo yokugala kaMnuz. Gumede ngalolusuku akhiphe isitatimende ngalo, isithelwe yileliphaphanda ba ephapheni langolwesine oludlule. Lesitatimende silandelwe esi-kaMnuz. Jamile.

UChief Buthelezi ubuye wezwakalisa ukuzwelana naye uMnuz. Gumede ngokungaphumeleli kwakhe ukuzokhuluma kulomkhosi. Uthe isizathu asibekile slyemukeleka kuye. Akathandanga ukusidalulela umphakathi isosizathu. Ubuye wancoma ngesenzo sakhe uMnuz. Gumede sokunxusa ukuba lolusuku lugijwe ngokuthula kulandawo.

Phakathi kwabantu abebekhona bekunamaShifu asezingaweni zaKwaZulu.

Kugoshwe isithombe senkosi uShaka



ISILO samaZulu, uGoodwill Zwelithini, simephambi kwesithombe esiqoshiwe esingumfanekiso wenkosi uShaka. Lesisithombe sivulwe yioNgonyama emelimbini obusoNdini othanyelwe ngabantu abaningi kanye nezimenywa eziqavile ngumGoli.

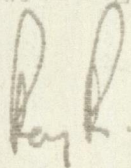
10/12/86 16:57 RUDDEN P.1
November 12, 1986

Dear Mr Armstrong,

Here, for the Chief Minister's information, is a copy of my report on His Majesty's weekend speech plus copies of relevant cuttings from three newspapers.

I am also faxing the text of the Rowley Arenstein Press statement. This was reflected in at least one newspaper (the Natal Mercury) but I unfortunately do not have a cutting.

With regards,



Roy Rudden

THE CITIZEN

Monday 10 November 1986

Zulu King hits out at 'using' Mandela

HLOBANE. — The King of the Zulus told coalminers in Hlobane yesterday that people would soon know a South Africa in which even mine managers and engineers would be Black.

King Goodwill Zwelithini was speaking at a long service award function for Black workers at Natal's Hlobane colliery.

He urged Blacks to work, learn, be diligent and seek promotion because in the new South Africa there would be total equality and their positions would be determined by what they did now.

Workers throughout the country did not want their mines and factories to close. But because of the disinvestment

campaign thousands were going to lose their jobs either through closures or retrenchment.

He also hit out at those using Nelson Mandela's Royal background to sow trouble between Zulu and Xhosa Royal families.

He could not believe that Mandela wanted Blacks to clash with Blacks.

"We all respect Mandela as one of the people's leaders and a member of the Thembu Royal family. It is quite clear how explosive the situation is likely to be if Mandela is used, as a scion of another Royal house, to denigrate us as members of our own Royal house." — Sapa.

Black
bosses
soon
— king

The Natal Witness, Monday, November 10, 1986

**Blacks
will be
managers,
says king**

HLOBANE—The King of the Zulus told coalminers in Hlobane yesterday that people would soon know a South Africa in which even mine managers and engineers would be black.

King Goodwill Zwelithini was speaking at a long service award function for black workers at the Hlobane Colliery.

He urged blacks to work, learn, be diligent and seek promotion, because in the new South Africa there would be total equality and their positions would be determined by what they did now.

Workers throughout the country did not want their mines and factories to close. But because of the disinvestment campaign thousands were going to lose their jobs either through closures or retrenchment.

He hit out at those using Nelson Mandela's royal background to sow trouble between Zulu and Xhosa royal families.

He could not believe that Mandela wanted blacks to clash with blacks. — (Sapa)

The Natal Mercury,

Monday, November 10, 1986

HLOBANE — The King of the Zulus told coalminers in this Northern Natal town yesterday that people would soon know a South Africa in which even mine managers and engineers would be black.

King Goodwill Zwelithini was speaking at a long service award function for black workers at the Hlobane Colliery.

He urged blacks to be diligent and seek promotion as in the new South Africa there would be total equality and their positions would be determined by what they did now.

Workers throughout the country did not want their mines and factories to close. But because of the disinvestment campaign thousands were going to lose their jobs either through closures or retrenchment.

He also hit out at those using Nelson Mandela's royal background to sow trouble between Zulu and Xhosa royal families.

"We all respect Mandela as one of the people's leaders and a member of the Thembu royal family. It is quite clear how explosive the situation is likely to be if Mandela is used, as a scion of another royal house, to denigrate us as members of our own royal house." — Sapa.

The Natal Mercury, Thursday, November 13, 1986

Back us for democracy, says chief

Mercury Reporter

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi last night called on the United States to support democracy not only in principle but also in practice, by backing leaders and organisations.

Addressing graduates of the Harvard Business School who are on a tour of South Africa, in Durban last night, Chief Buthelezi said democracy was prejudiced in South Africa because of the revolutionaries of the world who picked sides and put their money where their mouths were.

'It was about time the United States picked sides and balanced things'.

He said it was now 'a political fact of life that the State President can go nowhere unless blacks afford him their approval'.

Debate

'He can mill around where he is, but he cannot even begin to solve the country's problems unless he carries black South Africa with him. He knows this and, more importantly, he knows that white South Africa knows this'.

'White South Africans join with the vast majority of black South Africans demanding the normalising of South Africa as a modern Western-type multi-party democracy,' he said.

Chief Buthelezi said the most important debate taking place in the country today concerned the establishment of the proposed National Council.

He said he had told the State President on numerous public platforms that he did not stand 'a snowball's hope in hell of getting the National Council off the ground unless black democracy is first unshackled'.

'When we talk about the future of the country, about the definition of a lasting constitution, there must be real consultation between black leaders involved and

the black masses.

'That cannot take place while black democracy remains shackled'.

'What I say to Mr P W Botha is that a first step he must take to get his National Council off the ground and functioning is to release Dr Nelson Mandela, Mr Zeph Mothopeng and other political prisoners'.

Chief Buthelezi said there was sufficient goodwill left in South Africa to enable blacks and whites to negotiate together.

U S plan for Buthelezi to meet Reagan

Simon Barber

WASHINGTON—The State Department is seeking to arrange a meeting between Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and President Reagan when the KwaZulu leader arrives here next week, say well placed officials.

It would be Chief Buthelezi's second trip to the Oval Office, and it would be intended to signal that in spite of the passage

of the comprehensive anti-apartheid Act, the Reagan Administration remains committed to staying actively engaged in South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi, who is also scheduled to meet Secretary of State George Shultz during what is described as primarily a 'private visit', refused overtures by conservative White House adviser Patrick Buchanan to meet Mr Reagan last month to help lobby against the sanctions Bill.

Meanwhile PFP leader Colin Eglin asked Mr Shultz yesterday to step up diplomatic efforts to 'narrow the gap' between the ANC and Pretoria.

'A greater degree of communication, formal and informal, must be devoted to bringing the ANC closer to the white Government,' the Opposition leader said.

After three hours of talks with top United States officials, Mr Eglin said he was also urging the U S to spell out an alternative to apartheid that would permit South Africa to be 'readmitted' by the West.