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# Politicians could kill indaba, warns chief

DAILY NEWS - 19.01.87

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CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi has strongly warned white politicians that they could kill the KwaZulu-Natal indaba proposals by using them as party-political issues in the forthcoming whites-only general election.

The proposals were far too important for Natal and South Africa for this, and the indaba should be above mere "petty political bickering", he told Inkatha's Central Committee in his presidential address here yesterday.

"Right now we face the prospect of the KwaZulu-Natal indaba proposals being dragged into the election debate by those who will kill it if they are allowed to ride on its back and by the National Party in this part of South Africa which could follow Mr Stoffel Botha's lead of political assassination against it," he said.

Those dragging it into the election were either deliberately aiming at its destruction or could not care "two hoots in hell" whether the Government accepted its findings or not.

Such action was making it easier for the Government to treat the indaba as a petty political issue and to react accordingly.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president said Mr P.W. Botha had no intention of going to the electorate with a bold plan to establish a true

democracy in this country.

He was doing so to buy additional time, hoping somehow that this would make it possible for him to secure his political dreams.

In fact, though, there could be no racist or sectarian political dreams in South Africa.

The State President might have hope of achieving real things if he entered the election as a South African first and an Afrikaner second. But this was unlikely to happen because he could not distinguish between the two.

His and his Government's whole approach to reform was designed primarily to secure Afrikaner dreams which were not South African dreams. "This is not an Afrikaner country or a white country: it is a multiracial country."

Chief Buthelezi said there was no earthly use in Inkatha — which was committed to constituency politics in hard, practical marketplace terms — waiting for Mr Botha to start initiating reforms in which it could participate.

While Mr B.J. Vorster had "screamed and ranted and raved" about the homeland concept and Nationalists had dreamed of a white South Africa surrounded by satellite black states, Inkatha had begun forming a black democratic movement in defi-

ance of white political dictates.

It had started where it could and, moving ahead of white politics and proving itself a strong force in constituency politics, had established the Buthelezi Commission.

From this had arisen the kind of negotiations which National Party dogma had declared impossible. These had foreshadowed the KwaZulu-Natal negotiations which had in turn led to the indaba.

Chief Buthelezi pointed out that the KwaZulu-Natal indaba proposals had still to go before Inkatha's annual general conference and the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

He strongly attacked what he called deliberate moves — in sections of the Press, by the UDF and by "those who are fronting for the External Mission of the ANC in the churches" — to create the illusion that the indaba was his indaba.

Chief Buthelezi said he had not staked his political career on peaceful negotiations as had been reported in the Press. "I am committed to non-violent strategies but I have repeatedly stated that it may well be that we will be forced into the violent option and I have clearly stated that, if that is the option black people have to face one day, it will also be my option." — Sapa



**UCHIEF BUTHELEZI  
ILANGA  
UXWAYISA AMALUNGA  
19-21 JAN. 1987  
ENKATHA ANGAMAVAKA**

**KNOWLEDGE SIMELANE**

OLUNDI: UMongameli weNkatha nonguNdunankulu waKwaZulu uChief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, uxwayise amalunga eNkatha angamavaka ngokuthi kawadingeki kulombutho.

UChief Buthelezi ubekhuluma kuvulwa umhlangano womGwamanda weNkatha oLundi ngomGqibelo. Bekunamalunga angaphezu kwekhulu kulomhlangano.

Ethula inkulumo yakhe yesibingelelo uChief Buthelezi uthi: "Sekuyisikhathi manje sokuba labo abangamagwala kulombutho wethu, bahobe unomphelo lapho behobe khona. Yisikhathi sokuba ahlehle manje amavaka. Kasiwadingi amagwala kulombutho, ngingakhulumi ngomGwamanda," kusho uChief Buthelezi.

Uqhubeke wathi sekuyiminyaka exwayisa ngokuthi kusazoba nzima kakhulu. Uthe lokhu wayekwenzela ukuba labo abangenele ukuvikela iso labo kulombutho, bahambe, badebele labo abazinikele emzabalazweni weNkatha nasemigomweni yayo ngokubhekana nalezizinsalelo.

UChief Buthelezi usho lokhu nje, ubesewabikele amalunga omGwamanda ngezinsongo zokubulawa kwakhe kanye namalunga eNkatha yilezozinhlangano athe zilandela indlela yendluzula.

Mayelana namalunga omGwamanda naweNkatha asebenze ngokuzinikela emsebenzini wawo, uChief Buthelezi uwancome wathi, "Ngibonga uNkulunkulu ngokuphelele ngokujula kokuzinikela kwalabo zakwethu abemi eduze nami nabafeza umsebenzi wokukhulisa amandla eNkatha.

"Bangamadoda namadodakazi e-Afrika yeqini-so, okuthi nxa kufika izikhathi zobunzima, bazibophe izinkalo, bangene enkundleni yempi bazimisele ngokunikela nangemiphefumulo yabo imbala."

Ukuhlangana komGwamanda kuphele ngomGqibelo kusihlwa kwathathwa nezinqumo.



## COMMENT

# Bleak future

**S**OUTH AFRICA's motor industry today is a very different one from that of a decade ago. Though in the gloomy post-Soweto year of 1977 sales volumes were not much different from what they are now, the consumer had 12 manufacturers and a bewildering array of 37 locally manufactured models from which to choose, in addition to half a dozen occasional exotic imports.

Today the industry is down to 23 locally manufactured models made by seven manufacturers — whose profitability, thanks largely to the collapse of the rand, is if anything worse.

Clearly, the rationalisation process, which began within the last five years with a number of mergers and withdrawals from the industry, has still got some way to go.

As long ago as the early Seventies, motor industry leaders were saying there was room for only four manufacturers in this country. If it was true then, it is doubly true now. It is not difficult to select three manufacturers whose future must be considered in doubt.

In addition, there are still too many different locally manufactured models on the market here. Our 23 models last year had to share total car sales of 174 000 — the sort of market which in Europe, Japan or America would be considered adequate to support two popular models.

A rough rule of thumb is that any small or medium-sized car selling fewer than 500 units a month must be considered at best of marginal viability in this market. By this yardstick, at least six models should be withdrawn.

When both these things have happened, we will have an industry which is still unviable in a market the size of last year's, but one which is able to return to profitability given a reasonable improvement in sales.

But it would not be a healthy industry. To achieve that, the choice would have to shrink to, say, two small car models, two medium cars and two luxury cars, with total sales back up above the 250 000 level. Those for whom a wide choice is an essential of life, and who are prepared to pay for it, would have to satisfy themselves with imported models.

Soaring prices, however, will act as a severe constraint on the industry. Already, it is apparent that owners are making cars last longer (The replacement of only 5% of the car population last year implies a car life of 20 years as against the previous norm of 11).

Possibly more important than any further rationalisation, therefore, is to bring inflation under control — and this necessitates a steady or even rising rand.

This is what government should direct its attention to. What's definitely not needed is direct official intervention in the industry.



**I**N JERUSALEM a month or two ago I was told that the Israeli government was to conduct a top-level review of policy towards SA at the behest of the professional public servants at the Israeli Foreign Office.

The request for a review was stimulated by the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986, passed by the US Senate in August.

In particular, it reflects Israeli concern about Sections 401 and 402 of the Act, which require the President to report to Congress by next month on his efforts to persuade other democracies, the United Nations and SA's trading partners to join in an economic campaign to end apartheid.

We all know the sanctions will not succeed. The British government knows it better than most foreign governments.

But when I went to Whitehall from Jerusalem, I got the same message: the American connection is the principal foreign policy concern of the British people, and Britain will follow the Americans.

**N**ot willingly, I was led to understand, but inevitably. So long as Margaret Thatcher remains in office — and she is likely to win the next election — the fight to avert sanctions will continue. But the British Foreign Office, like the Israeli, has recognised in the Senate vote a sea change; the fight is now a rearguard action.

That does not mean that the Western countries are abandoning Southern Africa either to the Soviet Union or to the SADF. Instead, they are shifting the focus of their involvement from SA — which they perceive to be a lost cause — to neighbouring states. That may be much more ominous than mere withdrawal.

The British Minister of State for

# BUSINESS DAY - 19 JAN. 1987

## Argument weak; shout loud

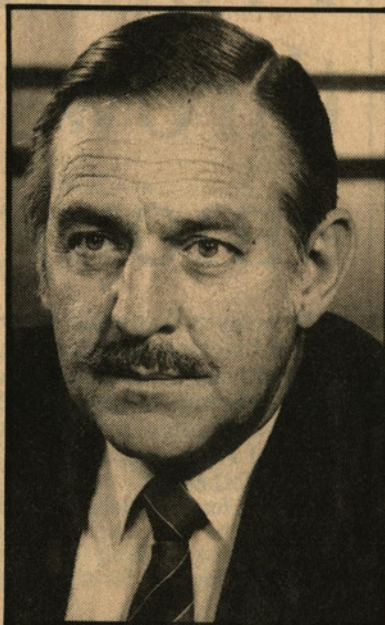
**KEN OWEN**

Southern Africa, Lynda Chalker — whom I found to be surprisingly passionate in her concern for the region — pointed to British efforts to help rehabilitate the Beira Corridor. Others in Whitehall pointed to Britain's military aid to Mozambique and indicated that it might be extended to other countries in the region.

Since then, of course, Israel's position on SA has in fact shifted, and Britain has stepped up military aid to Maputo, while the US has strengthened its official contact with the African National Congress by arranging a meeting between Secretary of State George Schultz and ANC President Oliver Tambo.

I mention this background because, as we go into an election campaign, public debate on our foreign relations is quickly degenerating into a mindless, anti-intellectual atavism.

It really is appalling when foreign policy is presented, with self-justifying glee, as a matter of whether Archbishop Desmond Tutu was heckled in Australia, or whether the US was embarrassed by a bellicose statement (censored in this country) from the ANC's



□ PIK BOTHA . . . not uninformed

military leader, Joe Modise.

And it really is a pity that Foreign Minister Pik Botha should be leading the charge. Unlike many people, I do not think him unsophisticated or uninformed about foreign affairs. On the con-

trary, he is perhaps the world's most experienced (and longest-serving?) Foreign Minister, and he has in the past displayed considerable imagination and resourcefulness in breaking deadlocks or exploiting opportunities.

Like many Afrikaners who have mastered the English language without mastering the nuances of English discourse, he often strikes foreigners as over-emphatic or belligerent, but he is not a victim of the provincial ignorance and prejudice that afflicts most of the Cabinet.

One must assume that he knows, when he flails at the Americans, that he is choosing the wrong side of history. To quarrel with the Americans is to quarrel, in the end, with the Israelis and the British and the Germans and the Japanese and Taiwanese, all of whom are dependent on the US for survival and welfare. And Pik Botha knows it.

Where did the trouble really start? It began last May when, apparently in order to sink the EPG mission, President Botha ordered his military chiefs to raid Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana (a combined air-and-land exercise in

which, if I recall properly, one person was killed). We wrote off the West.

Since then, government supporters have been sniggering at Australia's Malcolm Fraser for losing his pants in night-time frolics, but Fraser's malevolence has been winning the day.

Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, is an old friend with whom I have debated Southern Africa for the past 15 years, on and off, and I can vouch that his chief concern in this region is to keep the Soviet Union at bay. Having tried and failed, through constructive engagement, to make SA an ally in the fight, he is now, I suspect, seeking other partners.

There is an ominous gathering of Western forces in our region, all of them ranged against us, under the leadership of the US. Some of those forces are military, most are economic, and all of them are gathering in support of the latest American choice of a political client in the region — a client whom I am not permitted by the censorship laws to identify.

**T**his brings us back to Section 402 of the sanctions Act, which authorises President Reagan to apply sanctions to countries that try to bust sanctions, and Section 401, which suggests to the President that the US should take the lead at the United Nations in imposing collective sanctions.

Not since the 1890's, I believe, has any government led us into such grave danger as the belligerent and short-tempered President Botha has done. Where is he leading us, and what is his policy?

The truth is, there is no policy. That is why the debate has been taken straight into the gutter from the very start of the campaign. The loud abuse covers intellectual bankruptcy.



# Mngomezulu Mark Incwala

From Page 1

"indlunkhulu" by the regiment who were clad in traditional regalia a few minutes before 11 am. He then moved into the kraal where a regiment was already chanting the Mngomezulu incwala song, Inkhosi yadla bayo.

Soon thereafter, Lutsango (a women's regiment) and Ingabisa (maidens) entered the cattle byre to join the regiments. A circle "Umkhumbi" was formed by all three groups, the regiment, Lutsnago and Ingabisa.

The dancing reached a climax towards noon. At that time members of the regiment "emajaha" started special dancing "kugiya."

Some of the "emajaha" danced the Zulu way, apparently because the Mngomezulu clan stretches to northern KwaZulu. According to a senior member of the Mngomezulu clan, Mr Bonginkhosi Mngomezulu, the Mngomezulu chief's residence was at Ingwavuma until 1973 when Chief Ntunja was forced to flee the area because of threats to his life from the Zulus who said the area belonged to them and not the Swazis as Chief Ntunja claimed. At the time he fled he had only danced incwala twice. He was installed in 1970.

The dancing ended just before 1pm. The regiment then accompanied Chief Ntunja back to his "indlunkhulu." Thereafter there was feasting.

According to Mr Bonginkhosi Mngomezulu, now that their incwala is over, the Mngomezulus are free to eat maize and other traditional crops. He explained that their incwala does not clash with the one danced by His Majesty the King.

"Those of our people who want to attend the national incwala do so. However, they are not forced as the Mngomezulu people have their incwala," said Mr Bonginkhosi Mngomezulu. Mr Mngomezulu told The Observer that young men killed a bull "kubamba inkuzi" on Saturday at dawn, a day on which the Chief goes through certain rituals.

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18/01/87  
Observer



OBSERVER

SWAZI

19/01/87

MR. DOLU spoke on behalf of his family in their name.

she turned out to be the highlight of the day.

# Mngomezulus Mark Incwala

By John Dlamini

THRONGS of the Mngomezulu clan joined the leader, Chief Ntunja Mngomezulu, when he danced his 16th incwala at his Lubulini residence on Saturday.

The incwala, the second apart from the one held at Ludzidzini III, was a culmination of ritual

rites which started on Wednesday when boys arrived at Chief Ntunja's kraal in readiness to fetch Lusekwane (a special ritual tree) which they fetched on Friday afternoon.

The only other group of people who hold their own incwala is the Mamba clan.

Chief Ntunja was fetched from his sacred hut

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He said it was not too late for the press for interviews. The charge of the game, "The forever" said Moyo. From the onset the Malawians were on the "Tholeni Nkambule" National Stadium. The side.



## PHOTO FEATURE



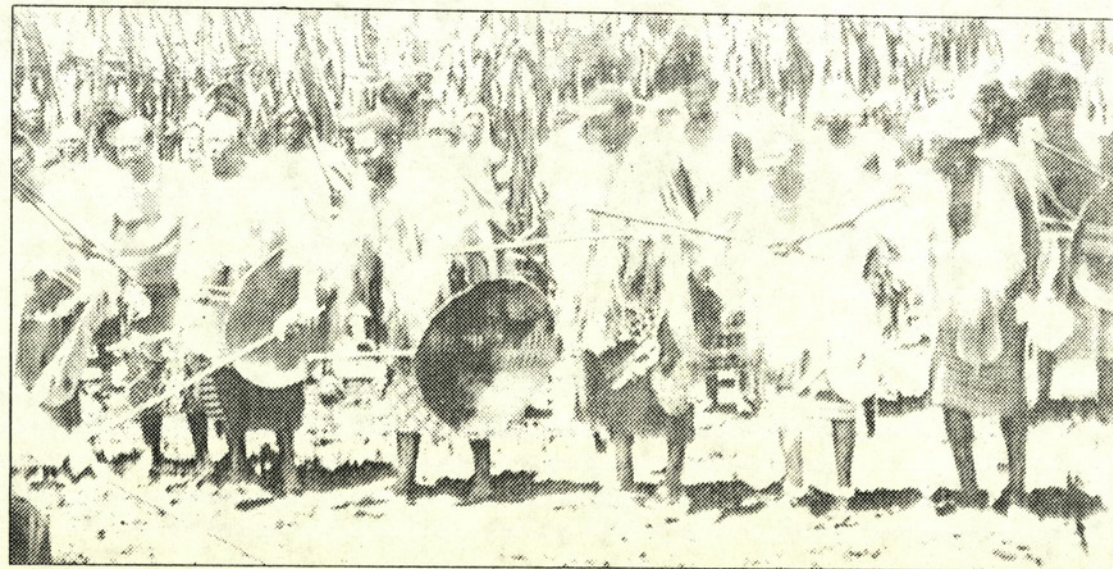
• ON Saturday the Mngomezulus danced their incwala under Chief Ntunja Mngomezulu. Second from right is Chief Ntunja during the incwala ceremony at his Lubulini kraal. First from right is well known civil servant, Mr Percy Mngomezulu.



• SOME of Chief Ntunja's wives dancing during the incwala ceremony.



• LUTSANGO regiment also took part during the incwala for the Mngomezulu at Lubulini on Saturday.



• CHIEF Ntunja, third from right, dancing incwala on Saturday.



ULUNDI. — Inkatha's central committee resolved yesterday to call on all White political parties to put South Africa first in contesting seats in the forthcoming general election.

It also decided to remind them that only a multiracial response to the country's problems had any possibility of succeeding and to call on them not to make Black political aspirations "sticks with which to beat each other".

The National Cultural Liberation Movement's top executive body called on its President, KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, to do all he could to make the voice of Black South Afri-

ca heard during the Whites-only election campaign.

He was asked to remind Whites that the only hope for the future lay in translating what the committee called "the already irreversible total interdependence between Black and White in the economic sphere" into meaningful political interdependence.

The central committee recorded its deep dismay at the continued vilification of Chief Buthelezi by the external ANC and "its internal surrogates".

It was concerned, it said, that South Africa might rapidly be approaching that point in

history where the divisiveness of such attacks against Inkatha and its President could be eradicated only by violent confrontation.

It expressed increasing awareness of the fact that Inkatha's "God-given right" to defend its objects and tactics was being deliberately misconstrued against others.

And it added: "We express the fear that the attacks against our President and the misconstruing of Inkatha's intentions and integrity will ultimately lead to defence turning into attack."

In another resolution, the committee requested its President and its Sec-

retary-General, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, to pursue all avenues of discussing the

KwaZulu-Natal Indaba proposals and their implications with South Afri-

ca's major Black, Coloured, Indian and White groupings.

It decided to establish a sub-committee to prepare an Indaba assessment.

# Put SA first, Inkatha urges



## Buthlezi won't oppose Tutu in Australian visit

While kwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi would accept an invitation to visit Australia, his office said at the weekend he would not use the opportunity to oppose Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

The office was reacting to suggestions by Australian Senator Don Jessop that "non-communist, moderate" blacks be invited to counter Archbishop Tutu.

"The Chief Minister has said he has no objection to visiting Australia. But Australian people should not think he would oppose Archbishop Tutu. He would be going there as he would to any other country," a spokesman said.

Archbishop Tutu, who returned to South Africa on Thursday, has shrugged off the criticism levelled at him during his Australian tour.

## Controversy lingers on

The Star's Foreign News Service

MELBOURNE — Archbishop Tutu has gone but the controversy over his visit lingered with *The Australian* devoting all its letters pages to the issue.

Among the 13 critical and eight supporting letters published was one from Senator Bern Kilgariff who wrote: "Chief Buthelezi offers hope where Tutu can only offer the economic destruction of his country through sanctions and the ANC can only offer more black-on-black violence."

Dr Malcolm Mackay, former Minister for the Navy, asked: "What protests has the archbishop made and to whom to criticise the disgusting excesses of the 'young comrades' whose major activities have been directed towards terrorising the black people?"



# THE AUSTRALIAN

MONDAY JANUARY 19 1987

## Christian against Christian

MEDIA attention given to the unseemly behaviour of some critics of Archbishop Tutu has served to conceal underlying concerns held by many Australians and I personally have become increasingly perplexed with the behaviour of some leading persons regarding his visit.

My attitude changed to frank anxiety when I saw my brother churchmen embracing the visitor after one of his addresses. The reasons are several. I feel it is high time that some questions were answered by those giving such uncritical approval to the visit and the statements of the visitor.

As a Christian minister, I have looked eagerly for some indication of a genuine desire for reconciliation, some criticism of hideous acts of violence, and something approaching statesmanship in a critical situation — but in vain. Hence I seek answers:

a. What protests has the archbishop made, and to whom, to criticise the disgusting excesses of the "young comrades" whose major activities have been directed towards terrorising the black people, especially any who make a move, not even towards constructive dialogue with whites but who seek to maintain

attendance at school.

Parading the slogan "Liberation first, education afterwards", the young extremists have forced the closure of 350 high schools, but is it not a fact that Tutu's son has been sent overseas for his schooling?

b. Does the archbishop see possibilities of dangerous voodoo or a return of Mau Mau in the practices of some of the "young comrades"? For example, is it not a fact that they recently took a young woman, Masabata Loate, a former beauty queen and activist from Soweto, and executed her in a most disgusting way, first gouging out her eyes and then hacking her to death. What is Archbishop Tutu doing to eradicate and call for an end to practices such as these?

c. Perhaps, most important of all, why are some Australians making so much of the visit of a leader of a relatively small church, in terms of black membership, when 4.5 million are members of the united Independent Churches and some 4 million in another Protestant group? More important still, why is the archbishop a bitter enemy of Chief Buthelezi, possibly the most important Christian leader in South Africa, and

chief of some 6 million Zulus. Buthelezi has spent years trying to find a just political solution to the problems of South Africa. The commission which he convened, with a large membership of international experts, is generally regarded outside South Africa as the most valuable contribution towards a peaceful solution yet seen.

I deplore apartheid and I deplore even more the methods and tactics of the security forces in South Africa. Almost daily one receives instances of the most unjustified and unacceptable behaviour.

However, I am equally sure that the answer does not lie in self-righteous denunciations, nor their translation into economic and political actions which often make the plight of the black people worse.

I look forward to hearing truly constructive proposals from the Nobel Peace Prize winner and perhaps the first step would be towards the healing and bridging the trenches at present separating Christian and Christian in his country.

(Rev Dr) MALCOLM  
MACKAY  
Former Minister for  
the Navy  
Canberra



# The Daily News

## 19.01.87 Natal shakedown

RE-ALIGNMENT of the structure of party politics in South Africa has been long overdue and the events of the weekend in Natal should bring further clarity to the swiftly changing scene.

The resignation of 12 senior members of the New Republic Party, some of whom will join the National Party, adds momentum to a process that has been taking place over the last few years with piecemeal defections by various NRP members of Parliament. It should end the confusion created by the fact that many NRP members could hardly be regarded any longer as "opposition" to the Government. For example, it is worth noting that is was only six months ago that Mr Peter Miller, leader of the breakaway group, angrily rejected suggestions that he would join the Nationalists!

The shakedown in Natal means the election becomes almost a straight fight between the Government and the Opposition (with a few distractions here and there provided by the Right wing). It is a fight for the survival of Parliamentary democracy and for the imaginative alternative presented by the Natal/KwaZulu Indaba.

The new injection of support has already emboldened the Nationalists, who have announced that they will contest every seat in the province. It becomes vital for a united Opposition response on every front. It is also vital that selection of candidates to the moderate opposition front should reflect a clear commitment to opposing the Nationalist brand of muddled reform and authoritarianism.



## **White politicians can kill Indaba plans**

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He said proposals were far too important for Natal and South Africa for this, and the Indaba should be above mere "petty political bickering".

"Right now we face the prospect of the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba proposals being dragged into the election debate by those who will kill it if they are allowed to ride on its back and by the National Party in this part of South Africa which could follow Mr Stoffel Botha's lead of political assassination against it," he said.

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the election were either deliberately aiming at its destruction or could not care "two hoots in hell" whether the government accepted its findings or not.

Such action was making it easier for the government to treat the Indaba as a petty political issue and to react accordingly.

Chief Buthelezi also praised prominent Whites

who have now admitted publicly that they were wrong in supporting State President P W Botha's tricameral Parliament.

"I want to record my respect for Dr Chris Saunders, Professor Marius Weichers and Dr Louis Luyt and the Financial Mail for admitting that they erred in supporting Mr Botha when he set up his tricameral monstrosity," he said. — Sapa.