AP2003-1-12-4

Thursday December 4 2003 SOWETAN

Job creation will top ILO agenda

By Irene Louw

THE employment challenges of Africa will be the focus of the 10th International Labour Organisation's (ILO) regional conference in Addis Ababa.

Labour Minister Membathisi Mdladlana will meet with New Partnership for Africa's Development (Nepad) counterparts in Ethiopia to discuss social dialogue and employment promotion in Africa in the context of globalisation.

Snuki Zikalala, the department of labour's spokesperson, said Mdladlana is attending the four-day meeting with a tripartite delegation.

He said the meeting would provide a forum for delegates to review ILO activities since the previous meeting almost five years ago in Cote d'Ivoire.

"The meeting will draw up major guidelines and a programme of action for implementing the ILO's Decent Work Agenda in Africa during the next four years," Zikalala said.

South Africa's participation in the ILO seeks to advance and promote the country's position and to enhance its role and stature on the international stage. It aims to do this through contributing and influencing ILO technical cooperation programmes and policies. It also aims to ensure compliance with international labour standards.

The ILO said Africa was falling behind the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) to reduce global poverty by 2015.

Labour Minister Membathisi Mdladlana.

These goals include halving the number of people who live on less than a dollar a day and have no access to clean water.

"The world community set a goal to reduce extreme poverty by half by the year 2015, but we all know that the goals are off track in Africa and elsewhere in the world," said ILO director general Juan Somavia.

He said Africa's current overall economic growth rate of around 3,5% was about half of what was needed to achieve the 2015 goals.

"At the current growth rate the MDGs, to which the world leaders have committed themselves, may not be achieved in Africa," he said. – *Additional reporting by Reuters*

4.Dec. 2003 10:02 INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY No.8530 P. 9/9

THE MERCURY
Thursday December 4 2003

Stand up for SA's champions

President Mbeki has bestowed the country's highest honours on the following people

THE MENDI DECORATION FOR BRAVERY, Gold:
BASIL FEBRUARY (1943–68): Cape Town-born February slipped out of the country in 1964 to join the ANC's military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe without bidding his family goodbye for fear that he would endanger their lives. They would never see him alive again.

After training, February was sent back to SA to lead a guerrilla unit which was ambushed in Southern Rhodesia in 1968 en route to SA. Against overwhelming odds, February fought off the Rhodesians, giving his unit time to escape. "February sacrificed his own life to save his comrades and in so doing became one of the first young SA to die in the course of the armed struggle," his citation reads.

PETROS LINDA JABANE (1958–80): Also known as The Lion of Chiawelo. Jabane fought to his last bullet after being cornered in a Chiawelo house by security forces.

Jabane skipped the country and received military training in Angola. Shortly after his return to SA his whereabouts were known after security police extracted information from comrades. On November 21, 1980, security forces descended on his hideout and called on the solitary Jabane to surrender but he kept them at bay until he was overcome when a grenade was launched into the building.

MEMBERS of the SA National Defence Force in Operation Lichi, during the Mozambican floods rescue mission who rescued 14 391 people in 2000 during the worst floods in Mozambique in 40 years.

Silver:
SAM NKOMO (1974–): Nkomo showed great bravery when his off-road vehicle was attacked by an elephant at a lodge near Madikwe in North West Province. A tourist was catapulted from the vehicle and the elephant pinned him to the ground. Having lost his rifle in the commotion, Nkomo reached for a branch of a tree and beat off the elephant. With seven other elephants approaching, Nkomo stood in their path to protect the tourist and made a tumultuous clamour, which drove them away.

LEONARD SLABBERT: Two passengers who swam to the edge of the Saulspoort Dam in the Free State alerted Slabbert, a technical official at Dihlabeng municipality to a bus that had plunged into the dam. The bus was carrying 61 Cosatu workers to a Workers' Day rally. Slabbert rushed to launch a boat and accompanied by Rudi Kok and Marco Rautenbach, rescued passengers from the submerged bus.

MEMBERS of the units of the former SA Defence Force involved in the Oceanos cruise liner rescue mission in 1991.

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA, Gold:
Dumile Feni (1939–91): Feni, who was born in Worcester, started his art career by drawing on and decorating walls in hospitals. He worked as a sculptor apprentice at a plastics foundry in Johannesburg. His drawings brought him recognition and he was supported by the Johannesburg Gallery to work professionally in 1965. Two years later his work was exhibited at the Sao Paolo Biennale. In 1968 he went into exile in the US and never returned.

BESSIE HEAD (1937–86): The daughter of a mixed-race relationship between her Scottish mother and an African man. Head drew on her experience as a racially mixed person in her writings which dealt with poor and abused black women and their experiences of racism and sexism.

PRINCESS MAGOGO KA DINUZULU (1900–84): The mother of IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, was regarded as an authority on Zulu music and is remembered as one of the greatest Zulu composers, musicians and singers.

ALEX LA GUMA (1925–85): Considered one of SA's major 20th century writers. La Guma wrote four novels and many short stories. In 1969 he received the Lotus Prize for Literature from the Afro-Asian Writers' conference. He was the ANC's chief representative in the Caribbean at the time of his death.

STEVE "KALAMAZOO" MOKONE (1932–): Mokone was the first black soccer professional in Britain when he played for Coventry City in 1955. Disheartened by his treatment and the style of football, he left to achieve superstar status while playing for Heracles in Holland and Torino in Italy. In 1959, he was elected Europe's best soccer player and has a street named after him in Amsterdam.

GARY PLAYER (1935–): Player's golfing career spanning 50 years has been one of relentless success. He won nine major titles: three Masters, three British Opens, two PGA championships and one US Open. He is widely regarded as one of golf's all-time greats.

Player has been integrally involved in providing golf facilities and promoting golf among historically disadvantaged communities in the country.

OLIVE SCHREINER (1855–1920): Schreiner worked as a governess and then taught at the Kimberley New School. In her free time she began work on a novel about life in SA. While at medical school her first novel *The Story of an African Farm* was published in 1883. She was a strong supporter of universal suffrage, believing that a vote was a weapon by which the weak could defend themselves against the strong, and the poor against the rich.

GERARD SEKOTO (1913–93): Sekoto was studying teaching near Polokwane when he won second prize in a Fort Hare University art competition. He left teaching to concentrate on his art. He lived in various areas, including Sophiatown and District Six, and drew inspiration from his surroundings.

CECIL SKOTNES (1926–): Born in East London, Skotnes is an internationally renowned artist who has exhibited his work to high acclaim in many countries including Belgium, Spain, Brazil, Namibia and Israel. He is a recipient of three honourary doctorate degrees. Through his leadership and guidance during trying times, he trained scores of black artists at the Polly Street Centre in Johannesburg and at the Community Arts Project in Cape Town.

Silver:
HESTRIE CLOETE (1978–): Cloete became the first woman high jumper to successfully defend her world championship title and was voted this year's World Best Performer. She was also crowned World Best Athlete. She has repeatedly set records – three South African, 13 African, and five Commonwealth for the high jump between 1999 and 2003.

BASIL D'OLIVIERA (1931–): A keen cricketer from an early age, D'Oliviera excelled at cricket, but soon reached a racial ceiling. He left for England where he played for a league club before playing for England in 1966. He was selected to tour SA, but the apartheid government would not approve of such a challenge to its racial policies and cancelled the tour. D'Oliviera campaigned tirelessly for the exclusion of SA from international sports.

KEN GAMPU (1929–2003): Gampu had a successful acting career spanning 40 years. He worked with some of the greatest names on stage, film and television and became one of the first black South Africans to be featured in Hollywood films.

PENNY HEYNS (1974–): Heyns, who was born in Benoni, was the youngest member of SA's Olympic team in Barcelona in 1992. In that year she became the only woman in the history of the Games to win the 100m and 200m breaststroke events. She has broken 14 world records. In 1999, she broke a total of four individual world record events in one event, on two separate occasions.

ERIC MAJOLA (1930–71): Majola started playing schools cricket and went on to earn provincial colours. He had impressive cricket statistics, such as seven for 27 and scored 93 when Port Elizabeth trounced Grahamstown in an inter-town, sub-union match. In January 1954, *African Sports* declared Majola "the best all-rounder in Bantu cricket" at the time.

SYDNEY MAREE (1956–): Maree broke onto the athletics scene in 1976 when he became the first and only sub-four minute mile schoolboy in the history of SA athletics, second only to the American sensation Jim Ryan. He became the first black athlete to receive the SA Athlete of the Year award in 1981.

GLADYS MGUDLANDLU (1925–79): Mgudlandlu was a self-taught artist with a natural talent for painting. Described as the black Irma Stern, Mgudlandlu practised her art under very difficult conditions and became one of the first black women artists to exhibit their works in public.

LIONEL NGAKANE: Ngakane entered the filmmaking industry in 1950 and established a career in cinema, television theatre and radio as an actor, writer, director and producer, largely in Britain but also in parts of Africa.

JACOB NTULI: Ntuli was the first black SA boxer to receive world acclaim at a time when black boxers were severely restricted and not allowed to fight whites. He was the first black South African to win an Empire championship, a forerunner to the Commonwealth title.

ZENELE SITU (1971–): Situ is the first black woman to win a Paralympic gold medal at the Sydney Games in 2000. She lost the use of both her legs after an accident when she was 12.

Bronze:
GERRIE COETZEE (1955–): Coetzee, who started boxing professionally in 1974, was the first African to win the world heavyweight boxing title.

GOOLAM ABED: Abed was a pioneering sports sportsman in the 1950s, playing cricket for Western Province and rugby for the Western Province Rugby Football Union. He left SA in 1961 to play rugby league in England. He was given a Springbok blazer in 2003 as part of the SA Rugby Football Union's efforts to recognise previously neglected rugby greats.

ORDER OF LUTHULI, Gold:
CHARLOTTE MAXEKE (1874–1939): Maxeke was the first African woman from SA to be awarded a BSc degree. She was a leading figure in the establishment of the Bantu Women's League and led a delegation of women to meet Prime Minister Louis Botha to object to the extension of pass laws for women.

PATRICK MOLAOA (1938–68): Molaoa was among the first MK cadres to be killed in action during a guerrilla skirmish in Southern Rhodesia. He was president of the ANC Youth League in 1959.

JOHN NKADIMENG (1925–): Nkadimeng was detained during the 1952 defiance campaign. He was secretary-general of the underground Sactu and later helped realise the formation of Cosatu.

ALFRED NZO (1925–2000): Nzo, who was born into a poor family in Benoni, became active in student politics and helped organise the defiance campaigns in the 1950s. He worked for the ANC in exile, and was its secretary-general from 1969 to 1991. As the first foreign minister of a democratic SA, he laid the groundwork for continental conflict resolution processes that are now bearing fruit.

Silver:
MARY BURTON (1940–): A native of Argentina, Burton came to SA in 1961 and became immersed in the liberation struggle. She was a leading figure in the Black Sash, an anti-apartheid organisation formed by white women to protest human rights violations. She was a Truth and Reconciliation commissioner and in 2000 launched the "Home for All" campaign which called on white SA to contribute to reconciliation in recognition of benefits received from racial privilege.

WILLIE ESTERHUYSE (1936–): From humble beginnings in Laingsburg where he was born, Esterhuyse rose to become a leading Afrikaner writer, philosopher and intellectual. He played an outstanding role and showed great foresight in opening and maintaining dialogue between the ANC and the apartheid government.

CISSIE GOOL (1897–1963): Gool remains synonymous with the history of the struggle in Cape Town. She was the daughter of a prominent political figure, Abdullah Abdurahman, and from 1938 to 1951 represented District Six on the Cape Town city council.

ARCHIE GUMEDE (1914–98): Born in Pietermaritzburg, Gumede established and chaired the Release Mandela Committee in 1979. He was active in the ANC in KwaZulu-Natal and participated in campaigns against Bantu education, extension of pass laws to women, and forced removals in northern KwaZulu-Natal. He was elected president of the United Democratic Front at its inception in 1983.

MATTHEW GONIWE (1947–85): Goniwe was a mathematics and science teacher at Sam Xhallie School in Cradock. On his release from prison for his political activities, he was active in leading protests against high rents in Cradock. Goniwe and three other activists were murdered and their bodies mutilated by the apartheid security forces.

MTHULI KA SHEZI (1947–72): Shezi was a Black Consciousness Movement intellectual, a political leader and cultural activist. Through his writings and plays, he introduced many South Africans to black consciousness ideas and influenced a generation of leaders and activists. He died after being pushed in front of a moving train for daring to defend African women who were being drenched with water from a hosepipe by a white station cleaner.

WINNIE KGWARE (1917–98): Kgware, who was the wife of the University of the North rector and was first president of the Black People's Convention in 1972, supported students in their protests against government restrictions on campus.

JAFTA "JEFF" MASEMOLA: Masemola was among the ANC Youth League members who broke away to form the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania in 1959. He left the country after the banning of the PAC to form its underground guerrilla structure, Poqo. He was captured in Lesotho and imprisoned on Robben Island. Prison authorities regarded him as an instigator and subjected him to solitary confinement.

PHYLLIS NAIDOO (1927–): Naidoo set up a human rights committee while teaching at the non-white section of University of Natal which helped raise funds for the 1956 treason trialists and their families. After her banning order expired, she set up a law firm that employed former Robben Island prisoners, including Jacob Zuma. She fled to Lesotho where she helped activists skip the country.

FATHER ALBERT NOLAN (1934–): Nolan studied in SA and Italy and later travelled widely to research the rationale for liberation movements. While on the run from security forces in 1988, he wrote *God in South Africa*, a key exposition of the theological vision that arose from the struggle for the salvation of communities and individuals.

Bronze:
LEKGAU MATHABATHE (1928–2003): Mathabathe was a courageous principal of Morris Isaacson High School in Soweto during the height of the student uprising. Together with Nthato Motlana and others, he was deeply involved in the progressive structures challenging apartheid.

JASMAT NANABHAI (1907–): Nanabhai was born in India and his family came to SA in 1924 and settled in Boksburg. He joined the Transvaal Indian Congress and became involved in all the major campaigns of the struggle.

ARCHIE GUMEDE

PENNY HEYNS

ALFRED NZO

PHYLLIS NAIDOO

OLIVE SCHREINER

GARY PLAYER

Landless people prepare for war

By Nompumelelo Khumalo

AN explosive situation is developing on a Utrecht farm, near Newcastle, KwaZulu-Natal as the Landless People's Movement and farm dwellers prepare for war.

The group formed a defence unit aimed at fighting farmers whom they accuse of abuse. The move follows a number of racial incidents.

LPM national organiser, Mangaliso Kubheka, said the LPM defence unit would protect farm dwellers and workers from abusive farmers.

He said they formed the unit because the Government had failed dismally to protect them.

"We are not going to vote next year because the Government has not helped us. They have been making empty promises since 1994 and they failed to save us from attacks from the Landman family since 1995," said Kubheka.

He alleged that a number of people were killed by the Landmans which they had reported to no avail.

Kubheka refused to disclose how they were going to deal with the farmers.

"That's our secret. We are prepared to face the consequences."

The community feels that white police officers and prosecutors in the area are in cahoots with the family.

Theodore Landman recently made headlines after he allegedly tried to run his car over a six-year-old child. It is alleged that he killed the child's father in 2000 with a spanner.

A number of marches by the farmworkers prompted senior prosecutor Xoliswa Soyizwapi to take action. She charged Landman and his two sons Jakobus and Johan with three counts of attempted murder and assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm.

The other charges were referred to the special task team for investigation. The case has been transferred to Newcastle. Last week, safety and security MEC Inkosi Nyanga Ngubane and MP Meshack Radebe officiated at a reconciliation meeting but their efforts were in vain as the meeting ended in chaos.

Sahlukumeza kakhulu isihloko ngomdlalo ongomNtwana uMagogo

Mhleli, - "Umsindo ngoMntwana uMagogo". Lesi sihloko esilumela kangaka saphuma kwelakho (**ILANGA** 13-15 November 2003). Uma injongo yentatheli kwabe kungukuheha abathengi, angingabazi ukuthi yaphumelela ngamalengisi, nephepha lathengwa ubuthaphuthaphu ngoba phela noma ngubani oziqhenya ngeNdlunkulu yakithi kwaMalandela wayengeke angafisi ukwazi ukuthi msindo muni ongasuswa ngomNtwan'Omkhulu oseneminyaka ecishe ibe ngamashumi amabili esaziphumulela.

Uma kungukuthi intatheli yayizama ukuheha abathengi bephepha, umbuzo uthi yake yacabanga khona ukucabanga ngobuhlungu nokuhlukumezeka kwenhliziyo nomphefumulo kulabo abazalana nomNtwana uMagogo kaDinuzulu ebukhosini baKwaZulu kanye nabomndeni wakhe kwaButhelezi, ikakhulu Inkosi MG Buthelezi, umNtwana waKwaPhindangene nonguMengameli weQembu Inkatha Yenkululeko?

Mangikubeke obala ukuthi umNtwana wahlukumezeka kakhulu yilesi sihloko kanye nendlela udaba olwabekeka ngayo. Mhlawumbe bekuyozwakala ukuba bekunomsindo ngomNtwan'Omkhulu ngempela. Akukho msindo nakancane ngaye. Okunomsindo wumsebenzi wobuciko oyi-Opera ngaye. Pho ugaxelwani umNtwana kulolo daba? Bayaziwa ababangayo kulolu daba. Kusiphatha kabi kakhulu-ke ukufaka umNtwana Omkhulu asetshenziswe ngesu elingamanyala nobugovu bokuheha abathengi bephepha. Yisicelo sami esinzulu ukuba izindaba ezithinta abahlonishwa nezinsika zezwe bangabekwa ngendlela engelona iqini-so.

Asinike umuntu wonke inhlonipho efaneleyo. Nanxa uMhleli ekhululekile ngokwemigomo yephepha, kepha leyo nkululeko ayingasetshenziswa ngendlela ehlukumezayo ngenxa yokutshekisa amaqiniso. Empeleni iNtatheli iyalazi iqiniso futhi yalimisa ngesihloko ekhasini 3 yathi:

"Umbango ngomculo kamNtwana uMagogo". Pho belihlanekezelwani leli qiniso ekhasini lokuqala? Hloniphani Bantu bakithi.

C.T. Msimang
DURBAN

IMPENDULO

Ngithanda ukunikeza isiqiniseko lapha sokuthi umbhali wesihloko (sub editor) sale ndaba (okungesiyona nokho iNtatheli eyayiyibhalile) wayengahlose bubi ngalesi sihloko.

Nokho ngizwakalisa ukuxolisa okukhulu kubo bonke abahlukumezeka ngendlela esabekeka ngayo, ikakhulukazi umNtwana waKwaPhindangene njengoba umlobi ekubalulile ukuthi samhlukumeza kakhulu lesi sihloko.

UMHLELI.

Baqhosha ngemali yempesheni

S'BU MASANGO

UMQONDISI omkhulu eMnyangweni wezeNhlalakahle nokuThuthukiswa komPhakathi uMnuz ES Mhlongo, ukhwele wadilika kubasebenzi balo mNyango baseZingolweni okuthiwa baqhudelana ngokugwazisa nangokushintsha amafenisha kuhle kwamasokisi emizini yabo okwenziwa ngemali yomgwazo.

UMnuz Mhlongo ubekhuluma emcimbini wokuvulwa ngokusemthethweni kwamahhovisi ezenhlalakahle esifunda saseZingolweni, ekuqaleni kwaleli sonto. La mahhovisi adle isamba sika-R10 million, obekukhona kuwo uNgqongqoshe walo mNyango umNtwana uGideon Zulu, umNtwana waKwaPhindangene uDr Mangosuthu Buthelezi onguNgqongqoshe wezangaPhakathi kuleli, Amakhosi, amakhansela, izikhulu zePhalamende nezinye izicukuthwane.

"La mahhovisi makhulu ukuwedlula wonke akulesi sifundazwe kanti futhi nenkohlakalo yokugwaziswa kwabantu abafuna izimpesheni idla umunyu. Sesizwile ukuthi kunabasebenzi asebeqhudelana emahhovisi ngezimali abazenza ngosuku okungezokugwazisa. Abanye kuthiwa baze baqhudelane ngisho nangamafenisha asebewathengile, nezimoto ngayo le mali yokugwazisa abantu abahluphekayo.

"Abagcini lapho baphinde banike abantu baseMpumalanga Koloni impesheni yakulesi sifundazwe. Kunemibiko uNgqongqoshe ayithola yokuthi kunabantu asebehlale iminyaka ngeminyaka bengayitholi imali yabo ngenxa yokuthi ubanayo imali yokugwaza. La mahhovisi anenkinga enkulu yenkohlakalo. Ngithanda ukusho ukuthi isikhathi sabo sesiphelile sizobakhuculula bonke labo abenza lokhu," kuxwayisa uMnuz Mhlongo oshayelwe elikhulu ihlombe ngumphakathi obuphume ngezinkani.

Le nkulumo kaMnuz Mhlongo inanelwe nanguNgqongqoshe walo mNyango othe abasebenzi bakhe basebenzisana nabameli ukuqola abantu. balahle namafayela abafake izicelo zempesheni.

"Asithule ngoba singaboni. Sisanihlelela indawo enifanele lapho nizogcinwa khona ngoba umNyango wami awunayo. Azophela amantshontsho manje. Uthola ukuthi umuntu uhola isamba somali ethile, bese kuthiwa akakhokhele abameli okuyibo abamsizile, baphinde bathathe amantshontsho futhi umuntu agcine esesele nobala. Sizokuqeda lokho," kusho uNgqongqoshe.

Ekhuluma kulo mcimbi uDr Buthelezi unxuse abasebenzi balo mNyango abebethithibele ngemuva kokuthi bethulwe emphakathini, ukuthi baqine, babe babe nesibindi nesineke.

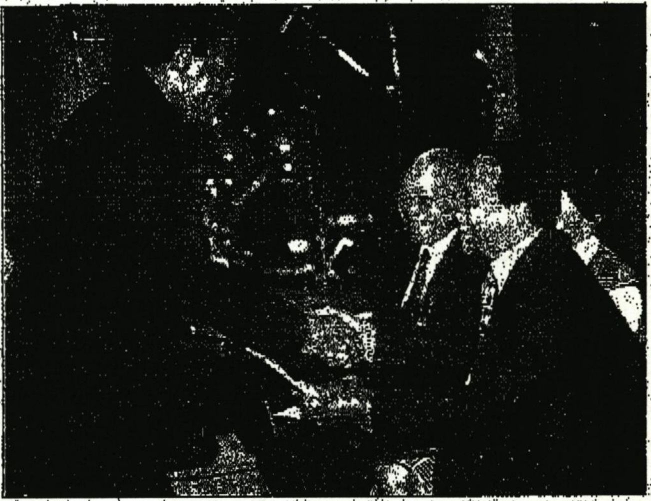
"Kufanele sizikhiphe izibozi phakathi kwethu, noma ngabe ziyiziphathimandla noma ngamalungu omphakathi nje. Kufanele kube nokubambisana phakathi kwemiphakathi noHulumeni ukuze kuqedwe inkohlakalo. Nginxusa umphakathi ukuba ningawavumeli la mahhovisi ukuba abeyindawo okwenzeka kuyo inkohlakalo," kusho uDr Buthelezi oxoxhiswe ngenkomo kulo mcimbi.

Uphinde wanxusa umphakathi jikelele ukuba uhlale ugaphe eqolo okonwabu, uvule amehlo, ubike noma yiziphi izenzo ezisolisayo, noma ngabe zenziwa yiziphathi-mandla noma yiwo umphakathi uqobo.

Njengoba kade kugujwa usuku lwengculazi umhlaba wonke, uDr Buthelezi uphinde wanxusa uHulumeni nemiphakathi ukuthi kube khona ukubambisana ukuze kubhekwane nezinhlangothi eziningi zempi yokulwa nalesi sifo.

Njengoba kulezi zinsuku kubungazwa ukuhlukunyezwa kwezingane nabantu besifazane, uDr Buthelezi uthe; "Imiphakathi kufanele isebenze ngokubambisana nezakhiwo zenhlalakahle ukuguqula izinhliziyo nemiqondo yalabo abanobuthakathaka bokusebenzisa indluzula kwabesifazane nokuhlukumeza izingane. Kuyinto engamukelekile neyiphutha ngokuphelele ukusebenzisa noma yiluphi uhlobo lwendluzula kwabesifazane nasezinganeni. Kukhona indluzula yokulimaza abantu, eyocansi, eyengqondo neyesimilo. Indluzula yengqondo neyesimilo yenziwa ngokuhlukumeza ngamazwi futhi iyanyanyeka njengeyokulimaza, ngoba ilimaza into ngesinye isikhathi ebucayi neyigugu kakhulu kunomzimba womuntu, okungukuphefumula, ukuzethemba nesithunzi somuntu," kubeka uDr Buthelezi.

BHEKA ISITHOMBE EKHASINI 2



Guduza

"NAMI ngithi nje She . . nge, Sowalisa!"

HALALA Shenge... Isilo samaBandla uKing Zwelithini kaBhekuzulu sibamba ithembo kumNtwana waKwaPhindangene Inkosi Mangosuthu Buthelezi ngemuva kokwamukela umklomelo kamNtwana uMagogo ngegalelo lakhe emculweni wesiZulu. Eduze kweSilo yiPhini likaMengameli weZwe uMnuz. Jacob Zuma. Ngezansi uShenge oyindodana kamNtwana uMagogo, uhalaliselwa nguMengameli weZwe ngemuva kokwamukela umklomelo kamNtwana uMagogo emcimbini obusePitoli.

IZITHOMBE NGABE: PLAYHOUSE PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO

4.Dec. 2003 9:53 INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY No.8530 P. 2/9

"Ixakile inkohlakalo eMkhandlwini waseKokstad"

VUSI NGCOBO no-ANDILE MOSHOESHOE

KUCHWAZE intsha kwakikiza omame ngesikhathi abaholi beqembu le-IFP betheleka endaweni yaseBhongwana eKokstad ngempelasonto.

Lo mkhankaso ongeminye emikhulu yokusabalalisa ukwesekwa kwaleli qembu kwezinye izifundazwe, bewuholwa ngabaholi bophiko lwabesifazane beqembu le-IFP, uSihlalo kazwelonke uNkk Linette Zwane (osesithombeni) noMgqugqquzeli kuZwelonke uNkk Buyisiwe Thabethe.

"I-IFP isifikile ukuzoletha uguquko olubonakalayo eKokstad, ngoba kusifikisela ubuhlungu namahloni indlela abantu baseKokstad abahlupheka ngayo, inkohlakalo ebatshazwa eMkhandlwni kaMasipala wakhona ophethwe yi-ANC, ixake ngendlela emangalisayo kodwa asizwa muntu ekhuza lo mhlola," kusho uNkk Thabethe evula lo mcimbi.

Ethula inkulumo yakhe uNkk Zwane emphakathini obuthutheleke ngobuningi bawo ehholo lakule ndawo, uthe kuyingqophamlando kubona njengabaholi be-IFP ukubona abantu bakule ndawo bephuma ngobuningi ukuzobemukela, wathi lokhu kusho ukuthi sebezimisele ngokwenza umehluko empilweni yabo.

"Ngifuna ukunitshela izindaba ezimnandi nani zokuthi akukaze kukhulunywe ngenkohlakalo esifundazweni sethu, ngoba silokhu saphathwa ngobuqotho nobunono, kusukela sisaphethwe ngumNtwana waKwaPhindangene uDkt Mangosuthu Buthelezi kusenguhulumeni omdala waKwaZulu iminyaka engaphezu kwengu-25 eyadlula," usho kanjalo egaya amavoti.

Uthe iKwaZulu Natal, wukuphela kwesifundazwe esakwazi ukubuyisela inqwaba yemali eyasalayo sekuthatha uhulumeni omusha eNingizimu Afrika.

Ngaphambi kokuphetha inkulumo yakhe uNkk Zwane ubonge kakhulu uNkk Thabethe, uMgqugqquzeli we-IFP kule ndawo uMnuz Luvuyo Nongimba noMnuz Bongani Ngcobo oyikhansela loMkhandlu waseXobho ngokwenza lo mcimbi ube yimpumelelo.

...ER 4-6, 2003

Ukuqolwa kwezwe eMbusweni wakwaZulu kusukela ngesikhathi seSilo uDingane

KULIQINISO ukuthi ngesikhathi sokubusa kweSilo uShaka imingcele yoMbuso wezwe lakwaZulu kwakuwolwandle eMpumalanga, iziNtaba zoKhahlamba eNtshonalanga, ngoMfula uMzimvubu eNingizimu, neNingizimu yeMaputo eNyakatho. Ngakho-ke iSilo uDingane sithathe isikhundla sokubusa imingcele yezwe omi kanjalo ngowe-1830.

Kuliqiniso futhi ukuthi iSilo uShaka salinika iziza nje kuphela idlanzana labeLungu elafika kwaBulawayo ngowe 1824 kanti sekuzoqala ukusebenza kweSandla seSithathu okwaholela ekubulaweni kwalo iLembe ubila zingama 24 kuMandulo 1828 eSigodlweni sakwaDukuza. Akulona iqiniso ukuthi ugaMntwana uMhlangana nekabasi owenza icebo lokuthi iSilo uShaka sibulawe. Kwakungakaze kwenzeke ngaphambili ukuba uZulu abulale iNgonyama yakhe azixabanise namadlozi.

Izwe laKwaZulu liqale ukuqolwa ngamaBhunu ka-Andries Pretorius ngowe 1840 ngemuva kwempi yaseMagongo ngoMfosingana 1840. La maBhunu ayecheme noMntwana uMpande kuleyo mpi. Kuthe ekupheleni kwayo aqola lonke izwe laKwaZulu eningizimu yoMfula uThukela alibiza ngeRepublic yaseNatali. Kwaqala ngaleso sikhathi ukusetshenziswa kuka "Natali". ISilo uMpande sasala nje sibusa enyakatho yoMfula uThukela kusukela ngowe 1840. Amaqola amaBhunu nawo aphinde alwa aqolwa exoshwe ngamaNgisi ngowe 1843. Lokhu kwelandelwa wukubuswa kwamaZulu eningizimu yoThukela yiBritish Colony yaseNatali nayo eyazinze khona belu ePhilthamarizibheki. Igama lalelo ndawo kwakukwaMachibise igama leNdlovukazi yeBhaca eyayibusa ngobuqotho khona. Nanamuhla uMachibise sekuthathwa ngokuthi kwakuyilokishi lalelo ndawo kanti kwakuyiyo yonke indawo kumbandakanya nalapho sekuyiPhithamarizibheki khona. IKoloni yamaNgisi nayo yaliqola kanjalo izwe laKwaZulu eNingizimu yoThukela kusukela ngowe 1843 kuya phambili. Ngowe 1846 iKoloni yagunyaza iKhomishani yeMingcele, ukuthi inikeze abeLungu yonke indawo ababeyidinga, kuthi okusalayo kunikezwe uZulu. Ngaleso sikhathi abeLungu babengamaphesenti ayisithupha ekhulwini uZulu engamaphesenti angu-94 ekhulwini. Umphumela wale Khomishani yeMingcele kaMbusi uLt West kwaba ngukunikeza idlanzana labeLungu lonke elivundile lezoLimo, imfuyo, namahlathi.

Wonke uZulu namaKhosi akhe wasiwa ezindaweni ezabizwa ngama "Native Reserves" (ezabelweni kwaNokhesheni. Abanye abeLungu bagcina befuye izinyamazane. Laba beLungu bamapulazi babezincibilekela ePhithamarizbheki nasedolobheni laseThekwini. Ngabantu ababesebenza amapulazi lipluma lize liyosbona behola ubala. Nalabo ababekwaNokheshenii lapho okwakuminyene khona babekhokha intela indlu ibiza uR1-25, bekhokhela nezinja.

Ngakho-ke isimo somhlaba asikaze siqoqube kusukela ngowe 1846 kuze kube manje. Enyakatho yoThukela nakhona abeLungu bagcina befikile ukuzoqola izwe ngowe 1902-1904. Phela lokho kwenziwa yiKhomishane kaMashiqela [Charles Saunders] eyanikezwa igunya lokuba iklaye imingcele ukuze abeLungu bafhathe yonke indawo kaZulu evundile bayilime. Nempela nakhona enyakatho yoThukela kwenzeka sona esowe 1846. Wonke uZulu wadudulelwa emeveni, emiguqeni nasemaisheni emahlanzeni. Lonke elivundileyo lanikezwa abeLungu bakhona odwaladwala bamapulazi amanogeni ayizi 3000 ipulazi likhulu. Baxitshalela izimoba ezitogodwaladwala namahlathi bengazange bakhuphe ngisho isenti lodwa leli.

Yize isimo samaZulu sasisebucayini ngokuzbotshelaniswa kodwa uHulumeni wamaNgisi washaya uMthetho wokuthi kusukela ngowe 1903 izindlu zazizothelelwa intela eyi-R1-25, izinja nazo zithele.

Wonke amadoda aphoqwa ukuyogqoma ingobolwane kojaetshi bezitsela ekutshaleni amahlathi pasekwakheni amadolobha mahhala. Lowa kwakuwuMthetho weSibhalo. Kuthe lapho kuthiwa wonke uZulu makathelele ikhanda lakhe amadoda asikn izihlangu aziphonsa esibhanyini kwachitheka gula linamasi. Lokho kwenzeka ngowe 1906 lapho Amakhosi oBhambatha Zondi, Mehlokazulu kaSibayo Ngobese, Mangathi kaGodide kaNdlela Ntuli, Sigananda Shezi owayesemnyaka engama 96 ubudala, bahola abashokobezi. ISilo uDinuzulu sama nabantu baso sagcina siqonywe ejele sakhothamela kwaTheogisanga ye mhla zizi 18 kuMfumfu 1913, kubangwa udaba olusukela ekuphathweni komhlaba. Kuliqiniso futhi Mazulu ukuthi lonke izwe elisuka phambili kwaseMdlangentsha [Piet Retief], oThaka [Wakkerstroom] kuze kuyogcina olwandle, lalingelaKwaZulu. Lona-ke laqolwa ngamaBhunu ngokubambisana namaNgisi esivumelwaneni abasisayinda mhla zingama 22 kuMfumfu 1886 esalandelwa ngowe 1887 ukuqolwa kwendawo yonke yasebaQulusini yenziwa amapulazi amaBhunu kwathiwa yiNew Republic, abenqaba ukusuka badutshulwa bafa. Kodwa uMntwana uDabulamanzi, iqhawe elaliseSandlwana ngowe 1879, yena wagibela ihhashi lakhe wanqamula ncingo emapulazini amaBhunu. Wagcina edutshulwe yiBhunu u'an den Bergh wafa ngoMandulo 1887. Kuthe lapho amaBhunu esejobulala uMntwana uShingana oNaweni phansi kwaseBabanango lapho ayezinze khona walungwa indlebe wabaleka wayozinza ngasoNdini, kanti uMpiyizi Zungu noMaotshontsho Zungu badutshulwa ngamaBhunu bafa. Ngakho-ke bonke abantu baseboQulusini baphenduka izisebenzi zasemapulazini angodwaladwala amaBhunu ayengakhiphanga ngisho indibilishi emnyama le. Kwakunzima lapho njengoba nanamuhla lokho kusenziwa kulawo mapulazi. Kuthe lapho amaBhunu edubula abantu kwaMhashana uSikhobobo Sibiya wahloma wabulala angama-56 khona kwaMthashana kuze kwasala abangama-52 enkundleni mhla ziyi 6 kuNhlaba 1902. Njalo ngonyaka amaBhunu abuthana eVryheid akhumbule lawo asala enkundleni afunge agomele ukuthi ngeke baze bakhohlakale nanini. Masikhumbule ukuthi kwawona amapulazi amaBhunu eBaqulusini ayengama mogeni ayizi 3000 lilinye. Ngakho-ke umuntu uthi uxa elibuka ipulazi kuphele amehlo. Ngakho-ke sinqalokothi sikhohlwe ngumlando nokuzabalaza kokhokho bethu namaKhosi ethu, ezabalazela ukuthi sithole izindawo zokulima, ukufuya ukuze sizokwazi ukusiselana, ukuthebelisana, ukwenza ilima nokuvunisana. Kulilishbo elesabekayo ukuthi kuthiwe ndaba lomhlaba kudingeka luxazululwe kusukela onyakeni we 1913. Ngokubona kwami lokho kwenziwa ngongqondongqondo nje ababengazimisele ukuthi udaba lomhlaba lubukwe njengoba lunjalo. Namhlanje ezabelweni kulokhu kwaxbotshelwana kuze kwayikho lokho ngoba phela uZulu uyanda, uyazala, kodwa futho akwengeza umhlaba ukuze siphile kahle kwelikaMthaniya. Akukho lapho singabasola khona okhokho ekuzabalazeni kwabo bevikela izwe. Kudingeka sibakhumbule. Kudingeka izingane zamaZulu zifundiswe ngabo. Ukuzenyeza akuthi shu ngoba lapho siyizizwe, [illegible]. Akusizi ukuphika esiyikhona.

ILANGA, DECEMBER 4-6, 2003

Isexwayiso sikaNdunankulu ngolwe-Aids

VUSI NGCOBO

INGQUNGQUTHELA eyasungulwa nguNdunankulu waKwaZulu Natal uDkt Lionel Mtshali ebizwa ngePremier Aids Indaba 2003 edonse izinsuku ezintathu e-International Convetion Centre eThekwini, ishiye ithemba elisha emphakathini wakulesi sifundazwe onesibalo esikhulu sabakhungethwe yigciwane nesifo sengculazi (HIV\Aids) kuleli.

Izikhulumi ezehlukene kule ngqungqthela obekungeyokuqala ukubanjwa kulo nyaka, zidingide izinkinga ezibangelwe ukubhebhetheka kobhubhane lweHIV\Aids, zethula izincomo nomhlahlandlela wokusabalalis wa kwemishanguzo kulesi sifundazwe.

Izethameli nezicukuthwane ebeziha-mbele lo mcimbi kubalwa kuzo oNgqongqoshe namalungu ePhalamende lakulesi sifundazwe, odokotela, abelaphi boMdabu, osomabhizinisi, amakhosi nezinhlangano zomphakathi ezehlukene (NGO's GO's).

NgoMsombuluko obekungusuku lwe-World Aids Day, umcimbi wale ngqungquthela uvulwe ngomkhuleko nguCardinal Wilfred Napier, wakhanyisa namakhandlela amabili amakhulukazi okungumphawu lokukhumbula bonke abafa nabaphila nesifo negciwane lengculazi(HIV\Aids).

UNgqongqoshe wezeMpilo kulesi sifundazwe uDkt Zweli Mkhize wethule uhlelo osabalele ngezibalo, imiphumela yakamuva ngocwaningo, izincomo nomhlahlandlela ngeqhaza elingabanjwa yizikhobo nabantu abasondelene nabakhungethwe yile mpicabadala.

UDkt Mkhize uburye wethula uhlelo olubizwa nge-Anti retroviral Therapy for HIV\Aids, wathi uMnyango wakhe sewuzilungiselele ngezinhlelo zokusabalalisa imishanguzo ngendlela yokulandela izinqumo ezethulwe kuKhabhinethi kaZwelonke ngenyanga edlule.

Esigcawini sokubonisana nezithunywa ezivela ezinhlanganweni ezehlukene kuphinde kwaboniswanwa ngokungenziwa ngohlelo olubizwa ngePrevantion of Mother to child Transmission of HIV\Aids (PMTCT).

Ephetha le ngqungquthela uDkt Mtshali uthe izokwenziwa minyaka yonke, wexwayisa uHulumeni omkhulu ngokuthi uma ethatba isikhathi eside ukwethula nokusabalalisa imishanguzo kamashayabhuze, uHulumeni wakulesi sifundazwe uzozithathela eyakhe indlela ukusheshisa lokhu.

Utshele izethameli nezithunywa kule ngqungquthela ukuthi inkinga yokulwa nobhubhane lweHIV\Aids kuleli, ngeke inqotshwe uma kusekhona ukuyekethisa okungaka ngasohlangothini oluthile lwezepolitiki.

"Sibhekene nesimo esingumqansa kakhulu, ukwedlula yonke imishikashika enzima esike sabhekana nayo phambilini, izigidi zabantu bethu zigwinywa wunya olwesabekayo lwesifo negciwane lengculazi ngendlela esabekayo," kusho uDkt Mtshali.

Uthe ukusungulwa kwengqungquthela ye-Indaba akuzokuba nje yisithangami sokuxoxa ngale nkinga, wathi ngesokuphuma umkhankaso wokulwa naso ngqo lesi sifo esibhubhisayo.

UNGQONGQOSHE wezaseKhaya uDr Mangosuthu Buthelezi uthathwe exhawulana nomNtwana uGideon Zulu onguNgqongqoshe wezeziMpesheni nezeNhlalakahle ngesikhathi kuvulwa ihhovisi lesifunda lezenhlalakahle eZingolweni.
ISITHOMBE NGU:- BHEKI MAHLABA

ILANGA, DECEMBER 4-6, 2003

Kuklonyeliswe umNtwana uMagogo

UMNTWANA uMagogo kaDinuzulu, ongunina kaMntwana waKwaPhindangene, uDr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, ube ngomunye wabangaphezulu kwamashumi amane abaklonyeliswe ngezindondo zokuhlonishwa ezikhishwe nguMengameli Thabo Mbeki ngoLwesibili ekoMkhulu likaHulumeni i-Union Buildings ePitoli.

Umklomelo kamNtwana uMagogo wemukelwe nguyena uMntwana waKwaPhindangene.

UmNtwana uhlonishwe ngendondo eyaziwa ngele-Ikamanga ngegalelo lakhe emculweni woMdabu, kanti futhi leli galelo liye labonakala nangesikhathi kubhalwa umdlalo we-opera ngaye muva nje.

Le miklomelo engemqoka kakhulu ezingeni likaZwelonke (National Orders) ikhishwa nguMengameli wezwe ukuhlonipha labo abayibeka induku ebandla emikhakheni eyehlukene okukhona phakathi kwabo abayibamba ishisa kwezepolitiki, kwezemidlalo, kwezomculo, kwezobuqhawe lapho bahlenga khona abantu ababesengozini yokufa nji nji.

"Ngithokoza kakhulu ukubona lokhu kwenzeka ngisaphila," kusho uMntwana waKwaPhindangene kulo mcimbi obuhanjelwe nayiSilo sikaZulu, iNgonyama uGoodwill Zwelithini.

Emuva kokwamukela lo mklomelo kuMengameli, uShenge uye wayowukhombisa sona iSilo ebesihlezi nePhini likaMongameli uMnuz Jacob Zuma naso esibonakale siwuthakasela kakhulu.

Phakathi kwabanye abaklonyeliswe lapha ngumbhukudi osewathatha umhlalaphansi kulo mdlalo emuva kokuhlabana kuma-Olympics, uPenny Heyns, umdlali omdala wegalofu odume umhlaba wonke uGary Player, umdlali omdala webhola uSteve "Kalamazoo" Mokone, umdlali wamabhayisikobho nasesitesji osanda kushona uKen Gampu, isishoshovu sepolitiki esabulawa amaphoyisa ezomoya, uMatthew Goniwe, usopolitiki ongasekho waKwaZulu-Natal, u-Archie Gumede, umbhali wezincwadi uBessie Head, no-Alfred Nzo owaba nguNgqongqoshe wokuqala wezangaPhandle kuleli kuHulumeni wentando yeningi ngo-1994.

Ingaphezulu kwamashumi amanye imiklomelo ekhishwe nguMengameli kulo mcimbi.

* Khona manjalo kulindeleke izicukuthwane zamazinga ehlukene nezinkumbi zabantu lapho kuzokuba kuhlonishwa khona ngenkululeko yesiFunda iZululand, uDr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, onguMongameli weNkatha Freedom Party, futhi onguNgqongqoshe wezaseKhaya kuHulumeni kaZwelonke, ngoMgqibelo wona lona mhla ka 6 Disemba eKing Cetshwayo Stadium, Ondini kusukela ngo 10 ekuseni, kuloba uT.G. Mthembu.

Abagqugquzeli balo mcimbi okukhona kubo neMeya yaseZululand uNksz. Zanele Magwaza, bathi kubhekeke ukuba zithi zishaya izikhathi zokuqala komcimbi imbiza ibe isizwiwa ngothi.

Kuthiwa kuzobe kukhona iziMeya zeMikhandlu, nezikhulu zoMasipala nezinye izikhulu zikaHulumeni. Isimemo sithi abantu bangavunula baconse noma ngani abayithandayo.