

Â»Zâ\200\230IW, (?:

an end to violence

UMTATAâ\200\224African | T  
National Congress

president Oliver

Tambo yesterday

urged Pretoria and

â\200\230all those con-

cernedâ\200\231 to stop  
shifting the blame  
for the violence in / / / /

the country and  
realise the urgency  
of ending it.

Mr Tambo was ad-  
dressing a rally in his  
honour at the Inde-  
pendence Stadium

ere, attended by  
over 10 000 people.

In his speech, the re-  
cently-returned presi-  
dent spoke warmly of  
Transkei and the home-  
landâ\200\231s military leader,  
Maj-Gen Bantu Holo-  
misa.

Mr Tamboâ\200\231s ailing  
health was evident as he  
slowly moved towards  
the podium aided by a  
walking stick and ac-  
companied by his depu-  
ty, Mr Nelson Mandela,  
and Umkhonto we  
Sizwe chief of staff, Mr  
Chris Hani.

Determined

Mr Hani held Mr  
Tamboâ\200\231s notes while he  
read them, saying the  
violence of the past five  
years was being foment- |  
ed by certain sectors of  
the State â\200\224 the aim be-

ing to prolong the  
lifespan of â\200\230doomedâ\200\231  
apartheid. :

â\200\230The ANC will not al-  
low this to happen be-  
cause we are determin-  
ed not to spend another  
year under apartheid  
rule.â\200\231

The ANC was willing  
to talk to anyone who  
had a contribution to  
make towards the end-  
ing of the violence which  
had plagued many parts  
of the country, but  
would not continue to  
watch its people being  
massacred in their  
thousands.

Mr Tambo said the  
ANC had re-affirmed its  
commitment to peaceful  
negotiations in ending  
apartheid. However, the  
organisation continued  
to insist on the forma-  
tion of an interim gov-  
ernment and constit-  
uent assembly to draw  
up a new constitution.

â\200\230We demand freedom  
now for all the people of  
the country â\200\224 regard-  
less of race, sex or creed  
â\200\224 which cannot be de-  
layed any longer.â\200\231

#### Importance

The struggle had to be  
intensified throughout  
the â\200\230length and breadthâ\200\231  
of the country and the  
people should not allow  
division to set in, â\200\230least  
of all on the eve of our  
freedomâ\200\231, he said.

Mr Tambo also  
stressed the importance  
of education in enabling  
blacks to play a mean-  
ingful role in South  
Africa.

He made an appeal to  
the leaders of Kwazulu  
to join hands as the last  
phase of the struggle  
was entered.

Mr Tambo comment-  
ed that there was no  
doubt that in Transkei

the noble\*spirit of free-  
dom had taken root in  
the hearts and minds of  
the people. Since a  
meeting with Gen  
Holomisa last year, the  
Transkei and the ANC  
had gone from strength  
to strength here.

â\200\230As Transkei has dem-  
onstrated, we can trans-  
form homelands into  
joyful places of peopleâ\200\231s  
power.â\200\231 na

George Bush â\200\224 drunk with

George Bush appears to be drunk with (super) power â\200\224 obsessed with the idea of demonstrating that drunken power to a disinterested world, a world that has learned that â\200\234violence breeds more violenceâ\200\235, a world that has gradually distanced itself from warfare. .

Only George Bush â\200\224 ably assisted by his Defence Minister,

Dick Cheney, and his Secretary of State James Baker â\200\224 ap-

pears to think that war â\200\224 and

only war â\200\224 can win for him some measure of respect and statesmanship.

Faced with a Budget Deficit of \$70 billion for 1991, can America even afford a war â\200\224 let alone win it? :

If George Bush does goes t war, what does he hope to gain? Oil? Never! He might succeed in destroying Iraq, but all he will get in return will be 500 000 charred young American bodies, because Saddam Hussein would incinerate the entire Gulf.

\*, . It was the Saudis themselves

who came up with this idea in the 1960s. They said they would never surrender their oilfields to foreigners.

(super,-) power

Saddam Hussein has called George Bushâ\200\231s bluff, repeating with dogmatic emphasis that he

will not surrender Kuwait.

Mr Bushâ\200\231s world is crumbling about him. His would-bâ\$-allies, with the exception of British Prime Minister John Major and Foreign Minister Douglas Hurd, have discreetly distanced themselves from the madness of barbarism.

Does George Bush pull the trigger and disgrace all America forever â\200\224 or what?

\_ Peter Steinbank  
Hillbrow

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## The Rivals

sIR: Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi joined the ANC in 1948, remained a member until it was banned in 1961, and has adhered to its principles ever since, being by far the most successful black leaderâ\200\224as Kenneth Kaunda recently acknowledgedâ\200\224in fighting apartheid from within.

George Case's Buthelezi ( â\200\230Enemies Within', The Listener, 10 May) is a figure of myth and fiction. The split between Buthelezi and the ANC External Mission came only in 1976â\200\224a split that, like the Pan-Africanist split of 20 years earlier, was largely the fault of the South African Communist Party, with its unrealistic policy of insisting that the ANC must operate simultaneously as a broad-based nationalist movement and an ideologically based political vanguard.

One legacy of these splits is the existence of

" rival federations of black trade unions, It was rivalry between the ANC-aligned COSATU and Inkatha's UWUSA that sparked off the present violence. The industrial dispute at the British-owned BTR factory in Pietermaritzburg was a major factor. When | was last in Pietermaritzburg in January, four young black women were stripped naked in a township street and whipped for the crime of being the girlfriends of UWUSA members working at BTR. ;

Natfai today is part Heart of Darkness, part. Wapping.  
Chris Jones  
Folkestone, Kent

â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224

â\200\234Terrorâ\200\235 Lekota, {

nkatha president Mangosuthu-Buthelezi has

described the allegation as â\200\234ludicrous in the extremeâ\200\235

â\200\234These allegations are totally devoid of truth and can only cause more violence in an already overheated situation,â\200\235 he said.

Gwala said he had received information from

C military intelligence officers about the hit squad while attending a National Executive meeting in Johannesburg last week. .

Describing the situation as â\200\234seriousâ\200\235, Gwala said

he had taken the necessary security precautions. He (80 e maide d il

Pâ\200\224

GWala says hit squa

Allegation ludicrous in

said while he was not told the size or composition of the Squad, he was told a man known only as â\200\234Hlopeâ\200\235 was in charge, He said two other names, including ANC northern Natal convenor Willis Mchunu, had been on a hit list.

Gwala said the information from the ANCâ\200\231s military intelligence had come after a controversial meeting between the KwaZulu Minister of the Interior Steven Sithebe, a senior member of the Inkatha

the extreme â\200\224\_

| adesâ\200\235, .

d is after hit& | Buthelez;

Central Committee and Umlazi town councillors on June 20,

According to the councillors, who do not want to be named for fear of victimisation, Sithebe told them to each to mobilise 100 â\200\234amabuthoâ\200\235 to kill members of Natalâ\200\231s peace committees and to

Sithebe allegedly a katha, the KwaZulu Government and Â¢ Buthelezi,

Gwala said Sithebe had also told those present that â\200\234the townships had been taken over by the ANCâ\200\235

and he had sent out people to â\200\234take care of the co |

. Lawyers acting for Gwala said that on three occasions family members had seen a red car with four oc-

cupants, two of whom were white, apparently keeping

walaâ\200\231s Dambuza house â\200\234under surveillanceâ\200\235,

â\200\234None of these people were seen committing any

nces and no one actually confronted them, so it s  
impossible to Say who they were or what they  
wantedâ\200\235, the lawyers sajgd.

Gwala said members of the security branch haq  
been inf i i  
surance



by Oscar Dhlomo  
e NATAL N\ eSS LT

Making a life after retirement

Oscar Dhlomo, former KwaZulu Minister of Education and Culture and Secretary-General of Inkatha, begins his regular column in The Natal Witness.

\* THIS is my fifth day in retirement from party politics and public service. All the friends I meet ask me how it feels to be a private citizen. My immediate response is that I feel totally free and at peace with myself. My wife, Nokukhanya, laughs at me in the morning when I open my eyes and hurriedly reach for my diary at the bedside to check the day's appointments. This is the only habit I cultivated in public life which still lingers on.

The last two weeks before retirement were the most hectic. I just could not leave the office as I was trying to wind up my public activities and write status reports on the network of responsibilities I had in the KwaZulu Government and in Inkatha. It was during these two weeks that I fully realised how hopelessly overworked I was. As some of my successors were being announced I also realised that all my former jobs

will not be done by one person in future. It is only now that I am beginning to wonder how I managed. Friends, associates and watchers have been very generous and understanding. They have all encouraged me

and expressed understanding for my decision. Press comments on my retirement

have also been generally positive even though I felt rather disturbed by one press report which attempted to smear me and my family, and to invent untrue reasons for my resignation.

I failed to respond to scores of letters and messages of support and encouragement from South Africa and abroad. I take this opportunity to thank all fellow South Africans and foreign friends who took the trouble to write or phone to express support and encouragement.

Many people are beginning to ask what I will do next. Others are interested to know what job offers I have received so far. I am not yet able to answer the first question except to say

that whatever I decide to do will not be in the sphere of party politics.

As far as job offers are concerned, I have received a large number of them covering areas such as industry, politics, academic life and consultancy work. So far I have accepted one job offer from my family and that is to stay with them and rest until the end of the year, and then announce my future plans.

I expect that when I eventually announce my future activity towards the end of this year it will be in an area that will benefit all South Africans and not just one political party. I am an ardent

believer in multi-party democracy,

peaceful political co-existence, national reconciliation and conflict resolution. I might spend the next five months searching for ways and means in which I could work with all political players and ordinary citizens in our country to enhance the prospects of achieving a lasting, genuine, multi-party democratic system of govern-

ment. Democracy must not only be professed, it must also be practised on the ground

- One always wonders if South Africans are fully aware of the extent to which the future of democracy (let alone multi-party democracy) is threatened in our country. In black politics, organisations that label themselves democratic turn out to be the most undemocratic on the ground. Black leaders who are quick to proclaim themselves as democrats turn out to

- be the worst dictators on the ground.

This reminds one of Eastern Europe before the collapse of one-party dictatorships. Countries that called themselves peoples' democratic republics were in fact the most undemocratic. Right-wing white politics is also gripped by fear and hatred of democracy. The behaviour of party supporters after the announcement of results in the recent Umlazi by-election is clear proof of this. White right-wingers

are arming and mobilising themselves to fight against democracy that is likely

to emerge in our country. Indeed it is as if political leaders are not aware that

democracy has more to do with full and equivalent political participation than with capturing political power at the expense of other political parties.

-It is interesting to note that the foundations for a lasting multi-party democratic tradition in West Germany were laid by the allied powers and German citizens themselves after the fall of Adolf Hitler. Perhaps it is true that in South Africa we should have begun to lay the same foundations long ago in order to make our country safe for multiparty democracy in future.

I welcome this opportunity to share my thoughts with readers of The Natal Witness, as I will be doing on a regular basis starting today.