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Death squad killings - top cop exposed



Zulu monarch King Goodwill Zwelithini and Inkatha president Gatsha Buthelezi wave and salute from a Tuk-tuk taxi. Pic: Rafs Mayet

Surprise 'PAC' speaker at imbizo

By Siza Ntshakala

AN 'imbizo' called by Zulu monarch, King Goodwill Zwelithini Zulu, in Durban 'to address the nation' received an unexpected speaker from the Pan Africanist Congress of South Africa from London, who was said to be representing Zulus in England.

Addressing a crowd of more than 70 000 people, Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu bantustan and Inkatha president said: 'I am delighted that there is a representative of PAC Natal region, who has come to represent the Zulus in England at this important gathering.'

'He is Prince Velekhaya Shange. I hope he can be given a few minutes to convey to the King and the nation, the feelings of our people in exile,' said Buthelezi.

The imbizo was widely seen as a show of strength by Zulus following the Mass Democratic Movement's Soweto rally to welcome the recently released

African National Congress (ANC) leaders.

Shange - who said he had been in exile for 27 years - said his organisation was completely opposed to sanctions and violence of any form. He said there was a great need for Zulus to be more united than ever before.

Zwelithini said: 'You know that the UDF and Cosatu have come into your midst to turn you against Inkatha. Why? Is it because Inkatha is led by a Zulu? I am not being party political.'

'I will not be drawn into party political defence of Inkatha. It needs no protection from me.'

Zwelithini asked the crowd how the UDF and Cosatu were attempting to use his nation's Zuluness.

'There will be no major change in South Africa which the Zulus do not support. 'There can be no successful negotiations with the government by any black group if they try to ride roughshod over the Zulu nation,' warned the King.

He called on the ANC leaders 'to sit down with my uncle' and him to 'talk about the issues I raise' and complained of being left out of the MDM welcoming rally for them in Soweto.

'The Zulu nation was spurned in this rejection.'

'Anybody who attacks the KwaZulu government to denigrate it as being treacherous to the black struggle for liberation, insults the dignity of myself as King of the Zulus.'

'Any political organisation or party which sets black brother against other in your midst must be thrust aside, spurned and trampled on if necessary,' he added.

Referring to a recent speech by Professor Fatima Meer in Johannesburg, the King said:

'There is more hope for reconciliation across race groups when leading Indians call for reconciliation instead of fanning the flames of black on black violence.'

Please turn to page 4

By Farouk Chothla

GENERAL Johan Coetzee - the retired Commissioner of Police - allegedly knew that the secret security police death squad had murdered Durban civil rights lawyer Griffiths Mxenge in November 1981.

General Coetzee was also allegedly aware of a death squad mission in Angola in 1984 which went wrong and led to the callous killings of two innocent victims, including a little child.

Further, Gen Coetzee allegedly kept contact with South African spy, Peter Casselton, in London through the South African embassy's diplomatic bag. Casselton was suspected to have blown up the African National Congress's (ANC) offices in London in 1982.

He also allegedly intended smuggling diamonds to London through the diplomatic bag.

These claims were made by former policeman Captain Dirk Coetzee in an exclusive interview with Vrye Weekblad, before he fled the country for Mauritius.

Snowballing

They come against the backdrop of more and more senior policemen being implicated by snowballing evidence pointing to the existence of the death squad.

Denials from government spokespersons and police continue as the state braces itself for massive local and international pressure to appoint a commission of inquiry consisting of international jurists to investigate the claims.

Coetzee's claims and those of Butana Almond Nofomela were followed yesterday by former Captain David Tshikalange's confession that he was part of the squad.

At the time of the killings Gen Coetzee was chief of security. Subsequently, he was promoted to the rank of Commissioner of Police. Today, he is a diplomat living on a farm in Molteno.

His wife refused The New African permission to interview him and abruptly slammed the telephone down.

However, he reportedly denied the Askaris - a 'secret police unit' - assassinated anyone.

He said it appeared as if Coetzee had taken 'a few grains of truth', like the existence of the Askaris, and had embroidered them wildly.

Coetzee told Vrye Weekblad that after Mxenge was murdered he 'heard' that General Coetzee 'was called out of a meeting after my report-back to (Brigadier Marius) Schoon to be told of the successful operation'.

Coetzee said he was 'told' in 1981 by Brigadier van der Hoven, then chief of security in Natal, to 'kill Mxenge'.

'The police knew that money for the ANC was channelled through him, but couldn't prove it. I was told to make it appear like a robbery, because Van der Hoven said the police didn't want another Biko case,' said Coetzee.

Coetzee's account of Mxenge's murder largely concurs with the account given by Nofomela from Death Row.

In another mission, Coetzee said Gen Coetzee had donated a Scorpio machine pistol he was given by the Americans to security.

The weapon was to be used to kill ANC member Marius Schoon in Botswana.

However, Coetzee said shortly 'before we departed Gen Coetzee personally ordered that we shouldn't go anymore' as 'different plans were made'.

Coetzee said in 1984, Schoon's wife, Jeanette, and 'their little daughter' were killed in Angola 'with a letter bomb which was apparently meant for Schoon'.

Meanwhile, a deadline of 10am today has been set for Minister of Justice Kobie Coetzee to give an assurance that Nofomela would not hang soon after the official inquiry investigating his claims completes its report.

Execution

If Coetzee fails to meet today's deadline, lawyer Bheka Shezi, acting for the Mxenge family, said he would make a fresh application in Durban Supreme Court to obtain a stay of execution for Nofomela.

Shezi said Nofomela would be needed to give evidence in a civil action of R2,4 million the Mxenge family intends instituting against Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok for Mxenge's murder.

Nofomela would also be needed to give evidence in the inquest into Mxenge's murder. Shezi has applied for the inquest to be reopened.

In Mauritius an inquiry has been launched into the presence of Coetzee on the island.

If Coetzee is still in Mauritius today, the government - after studying the inquiry's report - would decide on what action, if any, to take against Coetzee.

Please turn to page 4

Namibia - the challenge begins - Page 8 & 9

Contralesa chief hits back - Page 11



THE FACE OF ANGUISH: A refugee from KwaMakhutha tells of her plight. Pic: Rats Meye!

Sobantu residents fear eviction

By S'khumbuzo Mlyu

RESIDENTS of Sobantu township near Pietermaritzburg - who have been accused of not paying rent and service charges - fear they will be evicted from their homes following the locking of more than 20 homes in the township.

Sobantu residents said last week that houses had been locked by the authorities since September.

They said this was the first time in the township's history that such action had taken place.

In 1982 the Sobantu community launched a massive campaign against rent increases, housing shortages and the lack of infrastructure in the area.

Consequently all the Sobantu councillors were ousted and were replaced by the Committee of Twelve, a community-elected pressure group.

A pensioner, Constance Shlembe (78), who was among the first Sobantu residents to be locked out of their houses, related her story to The New African.

She said that she was sleeping in her house one day in September when two white police-

men arrived with a group of people.

'One white policeman told me that I had to be sent out from my house because I was not paying rent.'

'Before I could utter a word he started removing my belongings from the house and ordered his men to do so,' Shlembe said.

Shlembe, who is under constant medical care, claimed that some of her goods were damaged as the removal was carried out 'forcefully'.

'Within a short time I found myself in an empty house.'

The white policeman then ordered me to wake up and vacate the property.

I told them of my sickness and that I could not even move from my bed as I was very sick.

'The policeman said I was talking rubbish and nonsense and he ordered his men to wrap me with my blankets,' she said.

She said that the men carried out the order and after she was thrown outside, she collapsed and lost consciousness where she was lying on the ground.

'I regained my consciousness at the hospital where I later spent the week.'

'My children and my goods were outside during that week I spent at the hospital until my children borrowed a deposit of R300 from a relative.'

The only income at her household is an old age pension of R150 a month that Shlembe receives.

Shlembe said that she is required to pay a monthly rental of R200 and as a result the family is starving.

The family claimed that it was not informed of the money it owes towards rent.

Shlembe concluded her story by stating the township authorities, saying that they were not sympathetic to the plight of the aged.

Samson Mthembu's house was locked up on November 13. Mthembu said there was no-one in the house during the lock-up but police entered the house forcefully and removed some of his goods from the house.

'Some of my goods were confiscated and I paid a sum of R400 to return them.'

'I also paid the rent to return back to the house,' Mthembu said.

Other residents who have been locked out of their homes since September said they are sleeping on verandahs or with other families in Sobantu and other Pietermaritzburg townships.

Many are destitute and are not in a position to pay arrears amounts in order to regain access to their homes.

The secretary of the Sobantu Town Committee, Thami Mthlane, denied being involved in the evictions.

'I don't have an eviction power and I used to help anyone who lays his or her problem.'

'I am tolerant.'

Mthlane said that it was surprising that residents could not afford to pay the service charges, which he said are R15 per month.

Some residents complained about the housing shortage and the lack of infrastructural services in the township, the oldest in Pietermaritzburg.

'As a result slums have mushroomed because of housing shortages.'

'The roads are also in a very bad condition,' one discontented resident complained.

Carnage spreads on south coast

By Sithembiso Sangweni

A DURBAN attorney has made an urgent appeal to the Commissioner of KwaZulu Police in Ulundi to intervene urgently to stop the carnage at KwaMakhutha, Mkhazeni and Felekisi on the Natal south coast which has left scores of residents homeless.

The lawyer, Linda Zama, said residents had fled their homes to escape the ongoing vigilante attacks, which have left 11 people dead since the beginning of the month.

On Saturday, four KwaMakhutha Youth League (KYL) members - Patrick Mvuni, Bafana Ndlovu, Makhoeswe Dladla and Petros Maphumulo - were buried at a mass funeral which had to be moved to Adams Mission for fear of another attack.

During the funeral, the homes of mourners at Felekisi were attacked by vigilantes.

'Violence has reached what appears to be uncontrollable proportions in these areas and at present there are scores of people and relatives of murdered people flocking to our offices for assistance', said Zama.

She said that despite and assurance by the commissioner on Tuesday that a senior official would be sent from Ulundi to step up security in the areas, he had not arrived by the weekend.

Earlier in the week residents told The New African that they were now homeless after alleged Inkatha supporters attacked them to wipe out 'comrades'.

One of refugee, Cynthia Madondo (26), said in an affidavit that on November 12 she learned that a group of people known as 'Inkatha supporters' were looking for a youth, Msizi Dladla, because he was a 'comrade'.

'When they did not find him they killed his father,' said Madondo.

The same group assaulted Dladla's aunt while at a vigil, causing neighbours and relatives to flee.

Madondo added that on November 14 the vigilantes attacked in Ward 6.

When the KwaZulu Police arrived, they allegedly started shooting members of the KYL who were warding off the vigilantes with stones. She said the

vigilantes were armed with fire-arms.

Meanwhile, a group of refugees said they had also been attacked in another area called Bhekulwandle which is near KwaMakhutha.

Musa Maphumulo said the vigilantes had forced his brother Petros out of the house and hacked him to death.

'They stabbed him with spears and pangas repeatedly leaving him with a big hole in his chest and cut off one of his thumbs,' Maphumulo said.

Agnes Mvuni (45) said her 20-year-old son Patrick was 'butchered to pieces' by the rampaging vigilantes.

'Patrick's bones were strewn all over where the mob took turns to hack him with spears and axes and an assortment of other weapons.'

'It was terrible - you could not recognise or imagine what happened to him,' she said.

Lilian Ndlovu (64), said her son Bafana was shot to death.

In a separate incident, Lynette Makhanya (26) from Ezimbokodweni said last Sunday a member of KwaZulu Police assaulted her by trampling all over her body until she menstruated.

She said the police singled her out of a crowd of people and because she had seen them assault a youngster outside her home.

Makhanya said she was kicked, slapped and thrown to the ground. She alleged she was trampled upon until she started bleeding and pleaded: 'Stop, stop I am bleeding'.

'When her uncle tried to intervene, the police allegedly threatened to shoot him.'

Another victim, Christina Khambule (39) from Felekisi who is now widowed after her husband was killed by the vigilantes in May, was forced to abandon her home and children and live in Umkhomazi.

Khambule said she is now homeless after her house she burned down last weekend.

KwaZulu Police spokesperson Major S Van Sittert denied knowledge of any of the incidents.

'People must make statements at the police station so that the allegations could be properly investigated', Van Sittert said.

Estcourt march

By S'khumbuzo Mlyu

THE Estcourt community will stage its first protest march on November 25 as part of the ongoing Mass Democratic Movement (MDM) defiance campaign.

A spokesperson for the organising committee said a memorandum will be handed to the regional director of the Department of Manpower in protest against the Labour Relations Act (LRA).

'To protest against the police harassment, the state of emer-

gency and the apartheid regime we will handing a memorandum to the district commander of the South African Police,' he said.

Before the march, a rally addressed by United Democratic Front (UDF) co-president Archie Gumede, Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) general secretary Jay Naidoo and Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa) national organiser Siphiwe Thusi will be held at the Princess Grounds.

This is the second time in recent months that permission has

Limpet mines blast away at Ciskei Transport Corporation

By Phila Ngqumba

THE Ciskei Transport Corporation (CTC) was hit by four bomb blasts on Friday after commuters announced that they will again be boarding its buses following a six-month boycott of its services.

Four workers were injured when a limpet mine of Soviet

origin exploded at the Zwelitha bus depot. The first bomb blast rocked the CTC depot at Reeston in East London at 7.30 am.

The second blast at the same depot detonated 20 minutes later and caused extensive damage to buses parked at the depot. The fourth blast occurred at a CTC

bus depot Mdantsane.

The Ciskei police spokesperson Colonel N. Ngxizela said a Soviet-made limpet mine caused the Mdantsane and Zwelitha blasts. The South African police were not in a position to say what type of explosive was used at the Reeston depot.

The blasts bring to five the number of bomb blasts in the border region this month. On November 6 a bank autoteller in King William's Town was destroyed by a limpet mine explosion.

On the same day, a signal box on the East London-Berlin railway line was also blown up.

The CTC boycott was the second this year.

In 1983, the company was hit by a historic boycott at Mdantsane. A number of residents died in clashes with Ciskei police and soldiers.

This led to the declaration of

the first state of emergency in Ciskei which resulted in the detention of many South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) activists.

CTC managing director John Armstrong could not be reached for comment.

-Veritas

Painful memories from Death Row

By Thumida Mistry

AT an East London rally to protest the death penalty last week, a former Death Row prisoner painfully recalled life in the shadow of the gallows.

Xolani Moses Stuurman, a member of the Uitenhage Youth Congress, was arrested in 1985. He was subsequently sentenced to death and spent 15 months on Death Row.

Stuurman described his ordeal: 'I was sent to section A1 where those awaiting death are kept. You are warned that the doctor or the wardens can file complaints about you which will stop you getting clemency.'

Measurements

'They take your neck and head measurements. All your clothing is taken away. On the day of execution you are given a meal of chicken without bones. Photographs are taken and marked. You are given five or seven days notice of your execution.'

'When the hangman comes to collect those to be executed everyone rushes into the toilet.'

'As the comrade goes to the pit the whole prison sings quietly. I never heard anyone scream except for an old lady from Hanover who cried. The hangings continue one immediately after the other.'

'People are hanged in groups of eight for an hour. Black wardens are not allowed to witness the hangings. The doctor says you are fit for execution and then goes on to check if you are dead and to sign the court document to say

the sentence has been passed.

'People hanged are put in sacks. The sacks are covered in blood. We can see them, the bodies are washed in front of us.'

'I still can't sleep... in prison I only slept on Sundays. I stopped eating meat. I felt as if I were eating the flesh of those who were killed. My co-accused are still on Death Row.'

'I asked the State President to release them instead of me as they are so young. They are 17 and 18 years old. It doesn't take even three minutes to die.'

Stuurman ended in tears but shouted 'long live the spirit of no compromise and no surrender. Long live the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress'.

Lawyer John Smith, the vice-president of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers (Nadel), said that executions were the legalised, deliberate and degrading 'slaughter of comrades'.

A representative of the National Medical and Dental Association (Namda) said that the participation of doctors in executions was a violation of medical ethics. He said doctors were under oath to protect human life and were forbidden to take part in torturous, cruel and degrading punishment.

He said doctors who checked that prisoners were 'mentally and physically fit' for execution were accomplices to murder.

The rally called for the active campaigning for the abolition of the death penalty.

-Elnews

Fierce battles waged in East Cape taxi wars

By Peter Auf Der Heyde

AN ATTEMPTED murder docket has been opened and an as yet unidentified man is to appear in court soon following the latest developments in the ongoing Eastern Cape taxi war.

Rival taxi groups have been engaged in a fierce battle for commuters and this has, in the past, turned into violent confrontation.

Four weeks ago a taxi group nicknamed 'The People's Taxis' was attacked by a rival group, some of whom are policemen. During the attack, gunshots were fired and five people had to be taken to hospital as a result.

In the latest developments, police spokesperson Captain Bill Dennis said two taxis operators belonging to rival bodies clashed

at the Sundays River outside Port Elizabeth early last week.

'A shot was fired and as a result a man has been arrested. An attempted murder docket has been opened and it is expected that the man is to appear in court soon.'

After the arrest a group of about 10 taxis arrived at the Kinkelbos police station 40km outside Port Elizabeth.

Eye witnesses said that all the taxis were full and some of the men who got out of them were armed with guns and sticks. It is not known if the men belonged to the same group as the arrested man.

However they dispersed shortly afterwards and no further confrontation took place.

-Albany News Agency

Stutterheim protest refused

By Phila Ngqumba

A PLANNED protest march in Stutterheim was called off last week when the town's chief magistrate refused the organisers permission to hold the anti-apartheid demonstration.

This is the second time in recent months that permission has

been refused for such a march in the Border region. Last month a Fort Beaufort magistrate made a similar refusal.

Two months ago the Border Council of Churches conducted a peace service in the town without permission. It was attended by thousands of people.



Port Alfred saw more than 10 000 demonstrators march through the city centre to the town hall last weekend to hand over a petition to the authorities. The march, which began at the township stadium, was led by members of the clergy and submitted a petition containing grievances from the community to the local SAP station commander and the town clerk. After the peaceful march, the demonstrators gathered for a prayer service. Pic: T.J. Lemmon (Afrapix)

Experts testify in Queenstown retrial

By Chris Mabuya

AN APPLICATION to recall witnesses was refused in the East London's Supreme Court last week during the retrial of six former Death Row prisoners from Queenstown.

Mzwandile Gqeba, Lundi Wana, Theminkosi Pressfeet, Mzwandile Mhizini, Monde Tingwe and Thozamile Bacele spent almost a year on Death Row. They have been in custody since 1986.

The state application was refused on grounds that the witnesses who testified in the previous trial would not show the group influence over the accused when an alleged 'impimpi', Nosipho Zamela, was burnt to death in 1985.

Defence counsel David Soggo argued that only experts can prove the extent of group influence on the accused.

Last week a British social psychologist, Dr Andrew Colman, testified at length on the concept of 'deindividuation' in which one lost individual identity in a group of people.

Colman said some of the factors that could be relevant to the behaviour of the accused during the incident were frustration and relative deprivation which could be described as what people had and what they thought should have and they both normally led to aggression.

Radical

He described deindividuated persons as acting more quickly and radically than the person would have done on his own and led to partial recollection of events.

The accused escaped death after the Bloemfontein Appeal Court had set aside convictions and death penalties earlier this

year. They were immediately arrested and recharged following findings of 'irregularities' during previous trial proceedings and that the court was not 'properly constituted'.

At least four defence witnesses had already testified about the situation at the Queenstown's Mlungisi township as well as the circumstances that finally led to the death of Zamela.

According to the evidence before the court, the authorities' desperate attempt to break the consumer boycott in 1985 led to the killing of 11 Mlungisi residents.

Lundi Wana recalled the day when about 2000 people who had gathered at the local Methodist church were given five minutes to disperse. The purpose of the meeting was to hear the report back from negotiations between authorities and resident represen-

tatives.

'A teargas was fired shortly after,' said Wana. 'Shots were also fired and at this time people who were standing outside were trying to run inside and those inside pushing their way out.'

'I was about to jump through the window when I saw Father Ngcama who was addressing the meeting at the time falling with blood pouring from his mouth and ears.'

Boycott

Under cross examination, Wana disputed the prosecution's claim that the meeting was called to intensify the boycott.

Wana told the court that people were angry after the killing, generally known as the 'Queenstown massacre'.

'People tried to revenge against the police,' Wana said.

The case continues. -Elnews

Police withdraw passport

By Vuyo Bikitsha

THE wife of a Grahamstown community leader had her international passport withdrawn by the South African Police (SAP) last week, only five days after it was issued to her.

Police who went to Zolelwa Sandi's home and demanded her passport said they had been sent by the Department of Home Affairs.

When Sandi went to the department's local offices to ask for an explanation she was told she

should have applied to its head offices in Pretoria and not the local office.

This is the second time Sandi applied for a passport. Last year the department refused to issue her one.

Sandi said she will reapply to Pretoria and that she is seeking legal advice about the withdrawal.

A police spokesperson confirmed that the passport was withdrawn on the instructions of the department.

-Albany News Agency

Workers protest East London privatisation

By Thumida Mistry

MORE than 4 000 workers held a march and rally in East London at the weekend to protest against the privatisation of municipal services.

Apart from calling on the government to stop selling municipal services to private ownership, the marchers made demands on a range of issues affecting the East London population. They called for the return of the Mdantsane township from Ciskei and the improvement

of infrastructure in Duncan village.

The workers handed over the demands to the mayor of East London, John Badenhorst and told him that the privatisation of public services would lead to unemployment, inflation, starvation and a general lack of services.

The delegation then reported to the workers at a rally where a massive police presence did little to dampen the spirits and discussion of the crowd. -Elnews

Students refused exam entry - claim

By Sithembiso Sangweni

NINE students from Mbambangwe Junior Secondary School in the strife torn Felekisi area near KwaMakhutha have allegedly been prevented from writing their Standard 8 examinations after they refused to join Inkatha.

Zakhele Ntinda said he and eight other students who had been identified to alleged Inkatha supporters as 'comrades' have missed writing their final examination.

He said he wrote only two subjects for the half yearly ex-

aminations and was forced to go into hiding for three weeks, after their school came under siege from vigilantes bent on eliminating United Democratic Front (UDF) sympathisers.

In the recently-renewed bloodbath in the area - which has caused residents to flee their homes for the bush - the alleged Inkatha supporters approached him inside the school premises after they were allowed in by the principal and demanded to know why he had not joined Inkatha.

He said it was strange that the principal and vice-principal allowed the armed men inside the school premises when the school committee had passed a motion that no-one from outside should enter the school.

Ntinda also alleged that after the visit by the vigilantes, who threatened to come back, the principal told those students accused of being 'comrades' to either join Inkatha or leave the school.

He said after the principal's

announcement, he and other students abandoned their examinations for fear of being killed as their homes had been burned by vigilantes.

He also alleged that the vigilantes had free access to the school because they were kept informed by the schools' security guard.

A spokesperson for the KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture said they were not aware of the incidents at the school because the circuit inspectors have not yet submitted a report.

Exiled PAC member seeks entry



Veteran anti-apartheid activist, Albertina Sisulu, (left) is met at Jan Smuts airport by her husband Walter after receiving an award from the Africa-America Institute in New York

By Siza Nishakala

AN attempt by exiled Pan African Congress (PAC) member Anton 'AP' Mda to return to the country for a week to address the launch of the Pan Africanist Movement (PAM) in Soweto will set a precedent for all exiles if it succeeds.

Mda's application to State President FW de Klerk for a political visit to South Africa follows an invitation to him from PAM leadership to address the movement's three-day inaugural congress on December 1.

PAM publicity secretary Benny Alexander said: 'Mda's case could be viewed as a test case in many ways. Our lawyers have formally approached the government on the matter.

'If Mda finally returns home, it will be for the first time that an exile is allowed to do so through a publicly announced application.

'We are asking De Klerk to clear the way for Mda to return for a week to address the masses as he used to do in the 1940s and 1950s,' Alexander added.

Mda is now a Lesotho citizen and an attorney. He made the application to return to the country of his birth last week.

Mda was involved in the formation of the ANC Youth League in 1943 along with the late Anton Mzwakhe Lembede.

He was the league's first general secretary and helped in the drafting of the ANC's Programme of Action later in the decade. The Programme was later superseded by the Freedom Charter.

Mda finally broke away with the Africanists in November 1958 to organise the PAC, which was officially launched on April 6, 1959.

Alexander rejected rumours that the PAM is going to be an internal wing of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania. He said PAM was not to be the internal wing of the PAC and said it would not seek to overtake the vanguard role of the PAC.

Alexander pointed out that a refusal by the government to allow Mda permission to come to South Africa would be a clear contradiction of De Klerk's statements on policy change.

The fledgling PAM has challenged De Klerk to prove that he is genuine in his talk of change.

It is due to release its draft negotiation document soon. Two pillars of the document will be one person, one vote in a unitary state and the redistribution of resources, of which land will be a priority.

It has stated that if negotiations were to be a reality at all, the government would have to give up its rights over 'every inch of African soil'.

Alexander has squashed reports that PAC veteran and founder member Jifa Masemola is tipped to be elected leader of the PAM.

Alexander said the basis for Pan Africanist unity would be African nationalism, continental unity and socialism.

'We will equip the masses in terms of ideas to reject cultural and ideological colonialism.

'The government's invitation to negotiations is an invitation to be an official yes man to them. They retain the veto. We are rejecting that invitation as it stands,' Alexander explained.

Alexander said instead of reacting to government stances or looking toward them to change the system, the PAM will 'politically re-educate the masses to effect their own liberation'.

Koevoet and DTA behind Namibian violence

By Special Correspondent
THE patience of Swapo supporters is reaching breaking point following large scale violence by former koevoet members and Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) supporters in northern Namibia in the wake of Swapo's election victory.

Swapo's chief representative in Europe, Peter Manning, told The New African that the organisation had appealed to its supporters to remain calm in the face

of attacks by koevoet and the DTA, but he was not sure how long Swapo supporters would remain silent.

'The people are angry. Throughout the election campaign they remained silent and accepted the insults and intimidation. But their patience is running out. We fear that something is going to snap soon,' said Manning.

Tracing the events which led to the flare-up in northern Namibia, Manning said following

the announcement of Swapo's election victory, koevoet members and DTA vigilantes had attacked Swapo in the Oshikati area.

According to the Namibian Communication Centre (NCC), the attacks escalated following a raid by Swapo on a home where prominent Swapo officials were meeting.

During the raid scuffles broke out and police assaulted several Swapo leaders.

Among those arrested were the newly elected Swapo Constituent Assembly members Maxuulili Nathaniel and Hadino Ishongwa.

Almost 30 people were admitted to hospital following an attack by DTA vigilantes armed with pangas and other weapons.

Manning said Swapo had approached Administrator General Louis Pienaar and Untag to launch an immediate inquiry into the violence.

Welcome rally to be held in Transkei

By Farouk Chothia

A WELCOME rally for the released African National Congress (ANC) leaders will be held in Umtata, Transkei, this weekend. Their next stop will be Natal for a rally at a date yet to be finalised.

Former ANC secretary general Walter Sisulu said the ANC leaders were looking forward to both the visits.

He said the Transkei, under military ruler Major General Bantu Holomisa, was 'showing signs' of adopting a 'progressive' political line.

Sisulu was referring to the fact that Holomisa recently lifted the state of emergency enforced since the Transkei's 'independence' and unbanned political organisations.

Sisulu said he had 'no doubt' the movement is going to grow

in the Transkei.

During their Natal visit - expected to last more than one day - the ANC leaders are likely to stress to the people the importance of ending the violence.

At the recent national welcome rally in Johannesburg, Sisulu described the violence as a 'blot on the noble struggle for liberation'.

He said the 'evil of apartheid' was behind the violence and called on the United Democratic Front (UDF), the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) and Inkatha to continue attempts to seek peace.

* On Friday Inkatha secretary general Oscar Dhlomo said the chances of peace talks with the UDF/Cosatu were slim unless the 'vilification' of Inkatha and its president, Gatsha Buthelezi, was resolved.

Swapo man still on Pretoria's Death Row

By Farouk Chothia

NAMIBIAN Leonard Sheehana, a member of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) - the military wing of the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) - now has the vote but he does not have the right to life.

Sheehana is on Death Row at the Pretoria Central Prison, from which the same government that so reluctantly gave Namibia its independence has refused to release him.

But with the election behind it, Swapo is expected to mobilise international support to secure Sheehana's release.

Pretoria's response could be an indicator for future relationships between Pretoria and Windhoek. Sheehana was given five death sentences in the Cape Provincial Division's Circuit Court in Namibia on April 21 this year

at a time when the groundwork for Namibian independence was in progress.

He was found guilty of a bomb blast which occurred in Walvis Bay. South Africa still claims the right to Walvis Bay and argues that the bomb blast occurred on South African soil.

Swapo argues that Sheehana is a Namibian national who fought a Namibian war and should therefore be tried by a Namibian court.

The issue came before United Nations independent jurist Carl Norgaard in June this year where both parties presented their case.

Norgaard ruled in favour of South Africa and at the time South Africa's Administrator General in Namibia, Louis Pienaar, gave a chilling warning - if the appeal being launched by Sheehana's attorneys is not successful, he will hang.

SB death squad: the revelations continue

Continued from page 1

An ANC spokesperson in London said only a genuine investigation would reveal that the death squad operation inside and outside South Africa 'is only the tip of the iceberg'.

'The revelations by Coetzee and Nofomela clearly show the death squads are part of the regime's instruments of oppression,' the spokesperson said.

On the alleged importation of explosives through the South African embassy in London, the ANC said this was a longstanding operation which confirmed the fact that 'the regime has violated the laws of other countries and interfered in their affairs.

'The regime's agents - official and unofficial - use the embassy to circumvent the laws of another country.

'We expect the British government to take the necessary measures that this does not occur again.

'We should remember the assassination of Dulcie September and the two attempts on the life of Godfrey Motsepe,' the spokesperson said.

The Democratic Party's Eastern Cape Conference supported the call of the party's leadership for a judicial commission of inquiry to be 'appointed without delay' to investigate the death squad claims.

The South African Council of Churches (SACC) said that it would continue with its own investigations into informal repression in South Africa.

State President FW de Klerk has attempted to quell the shockwaves by ordering Vlok to launch an urgent investigation into the claims.

Ulundi civil servants forced to attend imbizo and pay R20 - claim

Continued from page 1

Sithembiso Sangweni and Farouk Chothia report that KwaZulu civil servants from Ulundi were allegedly threatened with 'punishment' if they did not attend the imbizo.

Civil servants - who asked that they remain anonymous - claimed vacation leave had been suspended while they were told

to pay R20 to cover transport.

They also alleged they had been told a roll call would be conducted at the stadium to ascertain who had attended.

One concerned civil servant said teachers had received circulars ordering them to attend. He further alleged they had been told they would be acted against if

they did not do so.

A group of civil servants said in a statement that they had been called by officials who ordered them to attend and pay R20 each for transport.

They claimed they were warned that if they did not attend they would be 'punished'.

'Marshalls have been ap-

pointed from each department to take the names of their fellow workers who attend.

'Circuit inspectors have also reportedly been pressured to ensure that all the teachers in their circuits attend,' the civil servants alleged.

They said civil servants were ordered to go house-to-house to

demand that each home be represented. Attempts to obtain comment from a number of KwaZulu departments proved unsuccessful.

However, DY Zimu, secretary for the Department of Education and Culture denied that circulars had been issued to teachers instructing them to attend the

convention.

'As far as I know, no-one has been forced to attend, there is no coercion at all, said Zimu.

He said people who do not want to heed the call by the King to his subjects were at liberty to do so and added that if some people misconstrued this call, that would be most unfortunate.

'PoW status for ANC cadres'

By Noel Bruyns

CAPTURED African National Congress (ANC) combatants should not be detained and put on death row but should be given prisoner-of-war status in keeping with the Geneva Protocols of 1977, recently released ANC leader Ahmed Kathrada said last week-end.

He was speaking at a protest meeting at Nasrec in Johannesburg at the culmination of the Anti-Death Penalty Campaign Awareness Week, organised by the National Association of Democratic Lawyers (Nadel).

Protocol 1 recognises armed conflicts in which people fight against colonial domination and foreign occupation and against racist regimes in exercising their right of self-determination. It was added to the Geneva Convention of 1949 which regulated the treatment of prisoners-of-war who, inter-alia, must be treated humanely and not tortured.

The ANC signed the Protocols but the South African government refuses to recognise them, although it signed the Geneva Convention.

'All efforts must be made to get South Africa to sign the Geneva Protocol of 1977,' Kathrada said.

The question as to why ANC combatants had to appear in court when SADF soldiers were not charged for killing ANC cadres, had increasingly been asked, he said.

'A soldier shFormer death row prisoner Michael Mambukwe addresses the anti-death penalty protest meeting. Pic: Cedric Nunn (Afrapix)

prisoner of war. We must campaign that the sentences of convicted ANC soldiers be commuted and they be given prisoner-of-war status,' he said.

Speaking of the Rivonia trialists and other prisoners on Robben Island, Kathrada said the most important factor which boosted their morale was constant news of solidarity and support from the people of South Africa and around the world.

There was a great need to boost the morale of those on Death Row in Pretoria Maximum Prison. They should never feel neglected, and people had to keep the anti-death penalty issue alive, he said.

In South Africa, judges and most public prosecutors were whites, and whites made the laws, while 90 percent of those executed were blacks.

The claim that the country had a fair judiciary had therefore to be questioned.

'The government is not interested in evidence that there is no proof whatsoever that the death penalty acts as a deterrent.

But as long as black lives are cheap, the apartheid regime will continue with the hangings.

'So let us go forward in our determination to kill apartheid that kills our people, to kill apartheid that our people may live,' Kathrada said.

Methodist Bishop Peter Storey of Johannesburg said the killing that took place in black townships was called 'brutal', but the killing at Pretoria Maximum Prison was 'permissible' to the regime.

'But in South African hanging is part of the political system

of white power with an all-white judiciary. Black people are judged not by their peers but by their rulers,' he said.

To the government he said: 'Thank your lucky stars that you did not hang the Rivonia trialists, because you need them now to find solutions.'

If State President FW de Klerk spoke of negotiations, he had to abolish the death penalty.

'You cannot negotiate with a corpse,' he said.

If South Africans wanted a non-violent society, this should begin by stopping the state from executing people.

Advocate Pius Langa, president of Nadel, said South Africa accounted for 47 percent of all executions in the world.

He said there should be a moratorium on all executions in the country until there is a just society.

'While our society is so afflicted by racial discrimination, the death penalty should never be imposed, because it is not guarantee for justice,' Langa said.

Michael Mambukwe, who spent 18 months on Death Row before being reprieved, said hanging had become 'the way of open assassination'.

He also called for the unconditional release of all political prisoners, the granting of prisoner-of-war status to convicted ANC combatants, and for the government to sign the Geneva Protocol. He called on community organisations in the Mass Democratic Movement (MDM) to inform people's structures as to what the Protocol meant.

ASSOCIATION OF DEMOCRATIC JOURNALISTS

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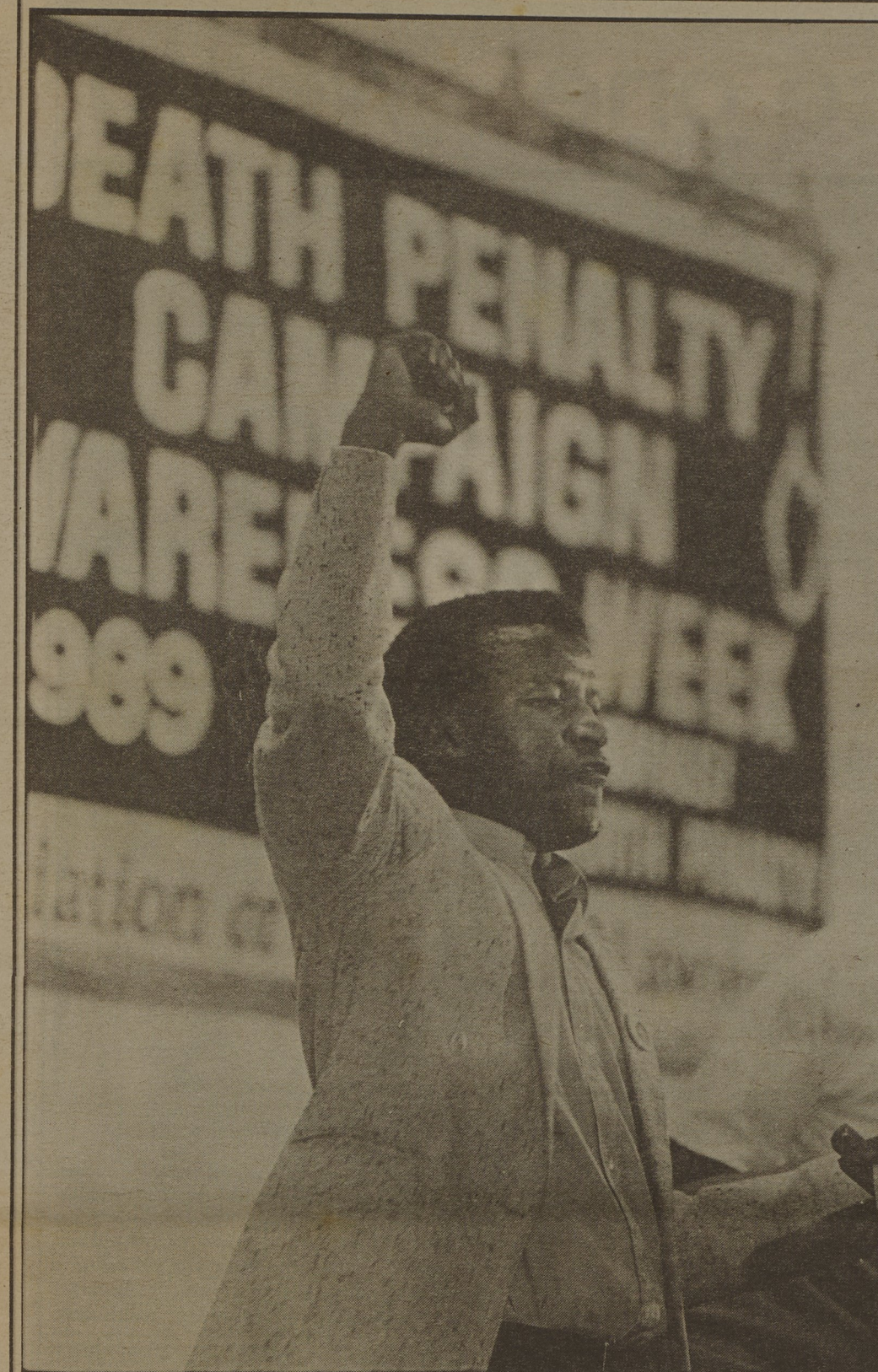
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ADJ, P O Box 260425, Excom 2023 by December 8.



Former Death Row prisoner Michael Mambukwe addresses the anti-death penalty protest meeting. Pic: Cedric Nunn (Afrapix)

The other life prisoners

By Fred Khumalo

WHILE the nation was recently gripped by a carnival spirit of celebration, welcoming the release of eight long-term political prisoners - seven of them members of the African National Congress (ANC) high command - one Natal family was painfully reminded that its breadwinner is still serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

The anguished family from Mpumalanga, near Hammarsdale, is that of Mathews Makholeka Meyiwa (65), the ANC and South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) veteran who has spent a total of 23 years on Robben Island.

He was released in 1972 but was again arrested three years later along with the famous Harry Gwaia, Joseph Masobiyi Mdululi from Lamontville, Zakhele Mdalo from Hammarsdale and six other Natalians. They were charged under the Terrorism Act and the Suppression of Communism Act for canvassing youths for military training with the aim of forcefully overthrowing the government. They were all given life sentences.

Sylvia described the father of her seven children as a diligent political activist and a dedicated trade unionist who hardly talked with his family about his political activities.

Before joining the movement Meyiwa was a clerk at an aluminium factory in Pietermaritzburg and in 1960 he joined the ANC. But Meyiwa's conflict with

not succumb to conditional release - he still stuck to his convictions of the armed struggle,' said Sylvia.

Meyiwa was first arrested in 1963, three years after joining Umkhonto weSizwe, the military wing of the ANC.

He was charged with sabotage and in February 1964 was sentenced to eight years imprisonment, most of which was spent on Robben Island.

Her years of hard work have ultimately paid off - all her children reached matric and four are teachers.

But she has paid severely for her diligence: her legs are now sore and swollen as a result of spending countless hours on the machine. She walks in a sloppy and uneven gait.

Her youngest son Humphrey - a student teacher at the Mpumalanga College of Education - said: 'But growing up without a father has been a painful experience not only to us children but also to mama who was forced to play two roles, that of a father and that of a mother, something very difficult in a family as big as ours.'

Sylvia said her hopes that her husband would be released were shattered when the government did not say anything about him and his other comrades when they released Gwaia last year after relentless lobbying by human rights

and anti-apartheid organisations. He was in a sad state of health, with his hands paralysed.

Another trying experience the Meyiwas have had to go through were the incessant raids from the police who used to visit the house 'looking for weapons and dangerous literature'. The visits became even more frequent after the eruption of political violence in Mpumalanga.

Real happiness to the Meyiwa family will only come after the release of the head of this family, Sylvia told The New African.

Meanwhile the plight of the other political prisoners serving life sentences on Robben Island, has been underplayed and the focus has been - not wrongly - on those released.

Those lifers still lurking in obscurity in the deeper recesses of prison are Anthony Mfene Xaba (56), Zakhele Elphas Mdalo (65), Petrus Mashigo, Johnson Lubisi, Johannes Shabangu, D Moise, Sama Thwala, Linda Hlophe, Lizo Ngungwana, Daniel Mbokwane, Vusumzi John Nene, and Dieter Gerhard (53), an admiral in the South African navy who was later found to be a Soviet spy.

However, the longest-serving lifer is Nelson Rolihlahla Madiba Mandela, who has spent 27 years behind bars.

LABOUR

Each one, organise one - Wectu

By Brian Sokutu

EVERY teacher needs to be an organiser and every school needs to become a branch of the National Teachers Union (NTU).

This is the message from the restricted Western Cape Teachers Union (Wectu) president, Yusuf Gabru, while addressing a packed Eastern Cape Teachers Union (Ectu) rally in Port Elizabeth last weekend.

In looking at the role of education in the process of liberation 'teachers needed to bear in mind that the transition process from racism and capitalism is not just a question of changing economic and political structures'.

'It involves changing everything about the way we work and about the way we look at society in general,' Gabru said.

Noting the vital importance of education as a tool for liberation and acquiring the necessary skills required for the running of a future non-racial South Africa, teachers resolved to:

- * work tirelessly towards the formation of a strong and non-racial democratic teachers union aligned to the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu).
- * assist students in building strong democratic Students Representative Councils (SRCs)
- * call on all parents, teachers, and students to build democratically elected parents, teachers and students associations that can take control of and direct education towards providing the necessary skills for the people to take control of their lives.

Teachers could no longer stand outside the broad struggle for fundamental change in the community, an Ectu declaration said.

Commending teachers in the Eastern Cape for having stayed away from school during the September 6 protest against the elections, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches,



Part of the crowd which attended the Eastern Cape Teachers Union (Ectu) rally in Port Elizabeth recently. Pic: Brian Sokutu

Boesak said it was 'one thing to walk together with thousands of people in a march when you are taken up by multitudes and thousands who offer you that kind of protection, that a march in its own way does offer.

'It is one thing to simply issue a statement to the newspapers, so that the people know that you are part of the Mass Democratic Movement (MDM) and that you are committed to the struggle for justice and the liberation of our people. 'It is quite another thing as a teacher under these circumstances, with the Allan Hendricks still around, sitting where they are, to decide that you will take that personal risk and decide to stay at home when the nation has called you to do so,' said Boesak.

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KZT workers reinstated

By S'khumbuzo Myia

MORE than 600 members of the Transport and General Workers Union (TGWU) who were dismissed by KwaZulu Transport (KZT) recently were reinstated last Monday.

The reinstatement comes after the union made a representation to management through its lawyers.

TGWU information officer Kelly Forest confirmed the reinstatement and said the wage negotiations and the retrenchment procedures at KZT will continue.

The workers were dismissed on November 8 while attending a report back meeting on wage negotiation with their shopsteward.

According to Steven Zungu, the Natal Midlands organiser of TGWU, the meeting was authorised by management.

'Before the deadline for the meeting the management served the workers with an ultimatum urging them to return to work,' Zungu said.

Some KZT workers were off duty but they were also affected

by the dismissal, which the TGWU regarded as an unfair labour practice and a contravention of the recognition agreement.

Workers will be reimbursed for the days they were dismissed. KZT managing director Chris Pickett said the workers had been reinstated but that the strike had been illegal and in conflict with the recognition agreement with TGWU.

'However, we agreed to the reinstatement because we are conscious of the enormous loss and inconvenience faced by tens

of thousands of commuters and hundreds of businesses,' he said. He claimed the dismissal had been fair.

'I would also caution those who participated in this illegal action that they must remember that we have to consider the long-term future of our services as much as any short-term inconvenience we inflict on the public.'

Forest said this year's TGWU National Congress will be held at the University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg, from 1-3 December.

Ccawusa conciliation for December 4

By Siza Ntshakala

THE conciliation board set up to resolve the dispute over recognition and wage agreements between the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers of South Africa (Ccawusa) and Protea Furnishers is to resume on December 4.

Ccawusa Ladysmith regional organiser Obed Shabangu accused the company of adopting delaying tactics.

'The company is completely

refusing to negotiate with us. When we first approached management, we were assured that the company had no problems in principle to negotiate with us,' said Shabangu.

He said the company even granted the union stop order facilities, access to its premises for the union officials, recognised union shopstewards and conducted a membership verification process.

The Weekly Mail Training Project

Traineeships, 1990

Applications are invited for a limited number of traineeships on the Weekly Mail Training Project, starting Thursday March 1, 1990. There will be positions for:

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Worker victimised?

By Vusi Ngema

A FORMER temporary employee at Creamline Dairy Products at Empangeni claims that his dismissal was a disguised form of victimisation arising out of his past trade union activities.

The employee, Richard Bhengu, was a senior shopsteward of the Food and Allied Workers Union (FAWU) at Zululand Food Products (ZFP), Empangeni, until December 1987, when the company closed down its plant in the area.

Bhengu was subsequently employed by Creamline in January this year on a temporary basis. He claims that towards the end of this year, the company was considering registering him as a permanent employee.

'I had virtually filled in all

the necessary forms and only a few preliminary procedures were still outstanding when I was suddenly informed that the company found it undesirable to provide permanent employment for me,' said Bhengu.

Although Creamline's local manager, a Mr Hogan, denied that Bhengu was being victimised for his trade union activities with the previous company, he disclosed that in his decision he had taken into consideration a report he claims to have received from Bhengu's previous employers which labelled him a 'trouble maker' and 'agitator'.

'In the interests of the company's harmonious operation and productivity, I felt it would therefore be unwise to employ Bhengu,' said Hogan.

THE LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH PROJECT (LERP)

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Applicants should apply in writing by the 8th of December 1989 to: The Director, Labour and Economic Research Project, c/o Dr Mike Suteliffe, Department of Town and Regional Planning, University of Natal, King George V Avenue, Durban, 4001.

LABOUR

Thousands of Sats workers fired

By Siza Ntshakala

THOUSANDS of members of the South African Railway and Harbour Workers Union (Sarhwu) employed by the South African Transport Services (Sats) in Johannesburg and Durban have been fired for failing to observe a return-to-work deadline.

According to Sats spokesperson Frickie Steven, 1 879 workers had been dismissed by Wednesday.

The dispute started at the Braamfontein and Springs depots on November 1 and later spread to Durban, Bloemfontein, Pretoria, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.

It now appears that the three-week old strike by at least 20 000 workers is spreading like wildfire throughout the country.

Sarhwu general secretary Martin Sebakwane said the union wanted an increase in wages from the present minimum of R600 to R1 500 a month. Sebakwane said

the question of the current disciplinary procedure on which the majority of workers had not been consulted would be raised.

Recognition of Sarhwu was not taken up by the workers' committee with Sats management because talks on this issue were 'separate but on-going'.

Steven said Sats fired 150 workers from Johannesburg on Tuesday. On Wednesday, an

additional 476 workers were sacked.

Steven said a further 1 253 workers from Johannesburg and Durban were dismissed on Thursday. Only 46 were from Durban.

Steven could not say if the negotiations between Sats and the union were still to continue or not. 'I really don't know. All I can say is that I am not aware of any new proposals to be negotiated

with the workers representative committee,' said Steven.

Police and the Sarhwu gave contradicting versions of the conflict at the Germiston station on the East Rand early last week.

The union has accused the police of attacking and assaulting its members at the Springs railway station. A union spokesperson said 50 members alighted from a train to attend a meeting at the

Congress of South African Trade Union's (Cosatu) regional office.

A union spokesperson said the police jointly with ticket examiners attacked workers with batons. One worker had three of his fingers cut off, apparently by a panga-wielding ticket official.

Unconfirmed reports said five people were taken to hospital. Three were Sats employees and one was a South African Brew-

eries employee. The union claimed police chased the workers from the station to the offices, where they took knobkerries from workers and beat them, a SAB employee and a bystander.

Police claim six policemen were injured in the incident. They claimed that Springs workers were armed with sticks and sjamboks and had not paid their train fares. No arrests have been made.

Vusi Ngema reports that all Sats railway depots in Empangeni closed down last week following a massive strike by almost all railway workers in the area.

Although the issues of the strike are similar to those made by Sarhwu nationwide union action began to solidify on Thursday. The only incident of violence took place at Enseleni township where a Sats official was reportedly assaulted by a 'mob of people'. Attempts to contact Sats management were unsuccessful.



Part of the funeral procession of Unemployed Workers Movement (UWM) members Mzwandile Matshikiza and Mzayitani Mitchell Bussack who died in a shack fire in the Browns Farm squatter camp recently. Pic: Paul Grendon (Afrapix)

Fawu launches another national campaign

By Siza Ntshakala

THE Food and Allied Workers Union (FAWU) has launched an intensive national campaign to report back to all Mass Democratic Movement (MDM) structures on the latest developments in the six-week wage strike by 6 000 South African Breweries workers.

Fawu national organiser Rajen Naicker said last week that the strike would be intensified.

'What other options are open to us?' he asked.

A meeting will be held soon with community organisations and the National Taverners Association to discuss the boycott.

The first round of talks aimed at ending the strike ended in deadlock last week despite a drop in the union's minimum wage

demand. Top SAB and FAWU representatives met in Johannesburg last week, for the first time since the bitter strike by union members began.

The union has dropped its demand from R1,80 an hour or 38 percent minimum increase to R1,50 an hour or 32 percent.

However, this was described by SAB management after the four-hour talks as 'too little and too late'.

The company has condemned the union, labelling it 'obdurate and unimaginative'.

Management accused the union of 'not being prepared to negotiate its additional demands totalling 150 percent'.

In response, Naicker said the key to negotiating the current wage

dispute had been tabled to SAB management.

He pointed out that Fawu had attended the Johannesburg wage talks at the company's invitation.

'We saw the meeting as a way of finding alternative ways outside mediation to ending the dispute,' he said.

The strike is reported to have claimed seven lives so far.

The union has also criticised SAB for blocking all its moves toward negotiation.

Naicker reported that management would not attend to union demands on working conditions.

SAB's final offer is an increase of 75 cents and hour or 16 percent, which it says will increase the minimum monthly wage to R1 063.

Benz conflict

By Chris Mabuya

CONFLICTING claims continue to surround the clash at East London's troubled Mercedes Benz plant after the entire workforce of 2 800 downed tools last week.

The dispute started after a worker was assaulted by a supervisor last Friday. This week workers went on a go-slow pressurising management to dismiss the supervisor.

According to workers the supervisor had already been dismissed but the entire workforce downed tools after the company issued a warning that workers won't get their full wages. A Mercedes spokesperson said the dispute resulted from the issue that both National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (Numsa) and Mercedes Benz company were presently involved in.

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FOCUS ON NAMIBIA

Liberated Namibia: The challenge begins

FOLLOWING Namibia's first election to elect members of the Constituent Assembly to draw up a constitution for the country, there is much debate about how independence in South Africa's 'colony' will effect South Africa. The New Africa looks at the outcome of the elections and their implications for South Africa.

By Dr Ian Phillips

THE Namibian peace process has now entered its final phase. The Constituent Assembly, made up of the representatives of each of the successful parties, will deliberate on a new constitution for the territory. The new constitution not only needs the agreement of two-thirds of the Assembly, but must also conform to a set of principles originally drawn up in 1982 by the Western Five Contact group of the USA, Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom and France.

Amongst other things, those principles state that Namibia will be a unitary, sovereign and democratic state made up of a separate legislature, judiciary and executive. A declaration of rights, based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - which South Africa has refused to accept - will include all the basic freedoms of association, speech and movement. It would also prevent 'arbitrary deprivation of private property without just compensation.'

New government

The conclusion of the peace process will only occur with the end of the Constituent Assembly's work and the installation of a new government.

Perhaps one major problem lies in the fact that no plans exist to keep the process on track if the new constitution is not ratified by the end of March 1990 when Untag officially leaves the territory.

Thus, Swapo's lack of the necessary two-thirds majority might force it into unwelcome concessions and compromises with smaller, more conservative parties.

Another issue is Walvis Bay and the off-shore islands of Namibia. President Sam Nujoma

has already indicated Swapo's determination to secure recognition and implementation of the various United Nations binding resolutions that urge the full reintegration of Walvis Bay into the territory. Pretoria's continued occupation is as illegal as was its continued presence after the mandate was revoked in 1973.

Pretoria's intransigence in this score underlines the necessity to examine briefly why South Africa eventually agreed to the implementation of Resolution 435, 11 years after its adoption.

Bloody war

There is little truth in the notion that Pretoria underwent 'a change of heart' and suddenly became committed to peace in the region after a decade of bloody war and a hostile policy of destabilisation that has cost our neighbours vast quantities of material and many deaths.

Rather, a combination of other more tangible pressures and events forced Pretoria into retreat on the Namibian question.

These pressures included the economic costs of the war in southern Angola and Namibia at a time when South Africa's isolation through sanctions and a poorly performing domestic economy were increasingly forcing the state to reconsider a whole range of political issues.

At home, quarters that included the NGK began to question the role of Pretoria in the region. Mutinies in Namibia, the unpopularity of conscription amongst whites and increasing losses in Angola turned Namibia into political dynamite.

Ultimately these were overshadowed by the complex developments surrounding Pretoria's spectacular disaster at the hands

of Fapla and Cuban internationalist forces at Cuito Cuanavale. Cuito precipitated Pretoria's 'change of heart' in the region.

In Namibia itself though the main pressure that forced Pretoria and the internal parties to abandon their version of UDI emerged in increasing mass resistance.

Mass organisation, mobilisation and resistance emerged out of the conditions of harsh repression. It was expressed through the development of trade union structures and the formation of the National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW), student and youth organisations centered in the Namibian National Students Organisation, and through the churches.

These actions combined with the long-standing commitment of Plan to the armed struggle. The combination of mass resistance, international pressure, armed struggle and impending military defeat of SADF and its surrogate forces created a situation whereby Pretoria was forced to reverse its traditional stance of arrogant defiance.

All fronts

The implications for the future of Namibia and for South Africa itself are clear: if Pretoria was forced to give up Namibia, a separate territory, then even greater force on all fronts will be needed to force a settlement at home, if Pretoria did have a change of heart, then FW can be left to complete the job.

It would be foolish to think that any value can lie in the second course for a number of reasons.

It is important to note that the peace process for Namibia was regulated by over 30 international

documents and agreements that included Resolution 435.

Over the years, the western countries piled concession upon concession to try and secure Pretoria's agreement. The effect is that over time, the original proposal was watered down considerably. Another point to recall is the Pik Botha affair.

Regardless of who 'set him up' or not, it is clear that the readiness of the military, the chief South African negotiator, the Administrator General's office, Botha himself and FW's white-

washing of the affair point to an eagerness to reassert aggressive policies at a time when the immediate impact of Cuito has left us, when elements in the international community are relaxing their grudging condemnation of Pretoria on the flimsy evidence that the government had 'a change of heart'.

But what implications or lessons does the Namibian example hold for South Africa's struggle for democracy and freedom from exploitation? General and specific issues present themselves.

In general terms, Namibia's independence under a Swapo government in particular can provide a helpful pillar of moral support for the liberation struggle here.

The collapse of the Portuguese colonies in 1974 provided both a psychological boost and an opportunity to organisations inside South Africa to assess afresh the definition and strategies and tactics of the South African struggle.

Zimbabwe's independence in 1980 emphasises the role of politically directed armed struggle rooted amongst people as well as the hazards of forced settlements that compromised the liberation forces because of the failure to consolidate all their resources, most notably of not having a clearly defined strategy and programme in the event of negotiation.

Zimbabwe's independence also gave impetus to the Release Mandela Campaign. The collapse of racist and colonial regimes provided an atmosphere of the 'inevitability' of South Africa's future direction. This attitude is also evident, in combination with other factors, in ANC's decision-making at the time.

The ANC proposed the closure of bases and the removal of MK soldiers from Angola to bases elsewhere.

This move was described as a strategic shift to remove a possible

stumbling block in the path of Namibian independence whose negative effects were heavily outweighed by the strategic gains of dealing a blow to Pretoria as well as forcing independent Africa to the Orange River.

The Namibian experience also emphasises the need to rely on a strategy based on home-grown politico-military initiatives supported by international

action.

Prior to 1984 at least, Swapo tended to place too great an emphasis on the actions of Plan and confidence in international agreements. The undue influence of the Western Five Contact Group in Namibia provides the lesson that the task of working out the principles of a new constitution as well as the programme of action to implement a transitional phase

- if one becomes politically and strategically necessary - should be the task of those most concerned with the inequalities of the status quo.

In our case, this means that the definition of and initiatives around negotiated settlements rests mainly with the majority of the people of South Africa who endure the hardships of apartheid.

Swapo's failure to gain more than 57 percent of the total vote is a success under the circumstances but a failure perhaps of the organisation to spread its tangible appeal right down to the grassroots levels of south and central Namibia.

The creation of internal mass politics after 1984 was unable to consolidate itself in time for the implementation programme. Such problems are not unique to this region, but they serve to highlight possible areas of weakness in any resistance struggle.

Swapo's victory emphasises the idiosyncrasy and undemocratic position of those forces that have for so long denied them a legitimate role in Namibian politics.

Likewise, the centrality of the ANC to the politics of South Africa, let alone their central importance to reaching any solution of the South African conflict, is denied by many at their own peril. The ANC's centrality is not a self-styled position: it is based on popular support for its policies, strategies and tactics and on a long tradition of resistance.

That support rests side-by-side with the rejection and increasing derecognition, domestically and internationally of Pretoria and its policies.

Bound into this political scenario is the unfolding process whereby the ANC through its Constitutional Guidelines and the OAU Declaration on the question of South Africa is initiating a politics of popular participation in the determination of the route to freedom as well as building a post-apartheid South Africa.



Jubilant Swapo supporters march through Windhoek following Swapo's election victory last week. Pic: John Liebenberg (Afrapix)

SWAPO has a historic responsibility to contribute to change in SA

By Marimuthu Subramoney

THE South West African People's Organisation (Swapo), which will form the independent government in Namibia following its victory in the pre-independence elections, has a historic responsibility to contribute to change within South Africa itself.

Swapo Director of Information Hideo Hamutenya, said this in an interview at the organisation's headquarters in Windhoek last Wednesday.

Hamutenya, who is expected to become independent Namibia's Minister of Information and Broadcasting, was asked what would be their reaction to whites now that Swapo had won the independence elections and would become the new independent government.

'Time and again we have reassured the Namibian white community that they are welcome to stay because we consider them to be as much Namibians as we ourselves are. We have told them that Namibia has enough resources to satisfy the basic needs of all our people.'

'We told them at conferences in Zambia, Zimbabwe, Sweden, Germany and France that if they choose to walk out and leave en masse for South Africa and West Germany then they stood the chance of finding themselves in severe economic crisis.'

'Some of them now own up to five or six farms. If we say that they would have to give up some of these farms in line with land reforms, they will still be left with one or two farms - a position that will be far better than either in South Africa or West Germany.'

'We are advising them to be rational, level-headed, to accept the reality of change and to accept the fact that there would be cuts into their privileges in order to bring about socio-economic justice for those who have been left out - the masses of our people.'

Prosperous

'We have told them time and again that for social peace to be reached Namibia has to expand its economic base, to produce more and to be a prosperous nation.'

Hamutenya said an independent Namibia would not like to see whites flocking to South Africa or West Germany and they intended to demonstrate that this was indeed their position.

'We think we have a historic responsibility to contribute to change in South Africa itself. We would like to show that people of different races can live together in peace and harmony.'

'We would like to demonstrate that the South African rulers have nothing to fear by abolishing apartheid and by proceeding to negotiate with the leaders of the ANC and other genuine leaders of the black majority in South Africa in order to bring about change and to transform South Africa from an apartheid state to non-racial, democratic and unitary South Africa,' he said.

On Namibia's relationship with South Africa, Hamutenya said this would all depend upon developments within South Africa itself.

'We cannot be expected to love apartheid after having been victims of apartheid for so many years. So as long as there is apartheid the relationship between Namibia and South Africa will still be constrained by this reality of apartheid oppression in South Africa. So we intend to consolidate our independence, we intend to reduce the degree of dependence on South Africa at a pace possible, without necessarily creating a crisis situation.'

'But we would like to be on good terms with South Africa and consolidate our relationship with South Africa as soon as apartheid is abolished. The pace of elimination of apartheid in South Africa must be preceded by the release of all political prisoners now being held, including Nelson Mandela, lifting of state of emergency, unbanning of ANC and all other political organisations. This is the kind of progress we would like to see and in accordance with such change we would like to have a good relationship with South Africa.'

Diplomatic relations

'But we would not have diplomatic relationship and close ties with the apartheid regime as long as it remains in place without change.'

Hamutenya said the main feature of Swapo's intended constitution for an independent Namibia were indications that neither the whites of Namibia or the white regime in South Africa had cause for alarm.

'Swapo's constitution will include a Bill of Rights, all human and democratic rights which are contained in the universal declaration of human rights, and we will include a unitary state of a democratic nature.'

'The essential features, however, are to create a state of national democracy, where the rights of all those countries that assisted them during the liberation war and organisations such as the ANC.'

'We consider ANC a sister movement. ANC comrades are people we have shared the agony of the liberation struggle with



The joy of victory in Namibia

sion will be respected and where the main thrust of state activity is to promote the socio-economic well-being of our people.'

He said Swapo would work with all parties in the Constituent Assembly to draw up the independent constitution if the proposals of the other parties contributed to the benefit of the oppressed and deprived masses of Namibia. He also said that once the constitution was framed, drafted and adopted they would move towards independence as soon as possible because the people of Namibia had been waiting for their freedom for many decades.

'We would like to see the constitution being drafted and adopted within the first quarter of the coming year. We do not intend to prolong the process. Our people have long yearned and we would not like to delay it any further.'

'We intend to move towards independence in the first three months of next year,' he said. Hamutenya said Swapo would invite all their friends to the independence celebrations, especially all those countries that assisted them during the liberation war and organisations such as the ANC.

'We consider ANC a sister movement. ANC comrades are people we have shared the agony of the liberation struggle with over decades. They are our comrades in arms and we consider the ANC as the considered expression and wishes of the people of South Africa. So naturally we would invite the ANC and its leadership to come to the independence celebrations. We want to believe that they would regard the victory for Swapo and the achievement of Namibia's independence as their own victory. We would like them to come and celebrate that victory with us.'

Swapo's victory and Namibia's move towards independence, he said, would have a profound effect on the situation in South Africa.

'We don't believe that South Africa will be the same again after the independence of Namibia. Just as the independence of Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Angola had profound consequences for the struggle in South Africa, we believe that our victory will also be a catalyst for change in South Africa in some significant ways.'

Hamutenya said Swapo would move to consolidate Namibia's independence by gradually overhauling the civil service, the police force, the broadcasting services and other state-apparatus so that all people were directed towards contributing to the development of an independent Namibia. - Press Trust of SA



Exuberant Swapo supporters at the party's headquarters. Pic: John Liebenberg (Afrapix)

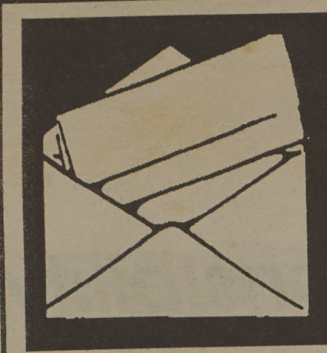


President Sam Nujoma walks down the steps of the old seat of Government after hearing the election results.



Swapo murals showed voters the way in the recent elections. Pic: Steve Hilton-Barber (Afrapix)

READERS PAGE



This is your page, your opportunity to air your views. Send your letters to: Readers Page, The New African, PO Box 4356, Durban, 4000. Please give your full name and address, even if you want your letter published under a pen-name.

South African commits suicide in Germany

This is to ask your help for the family of a South African who committed suicide in the German Democratic Republic. It is an urgent request handed over to me, Reverend Ulrike Birkner, Kieler Strasse 51, DDR-7025 Leipzig, who knows the family well.

Felix Mgoza, born in Pietermaritzburg on October 10, 1951, formerly a trainee for the (Catholic) ministry, left South Africa in 1980 Mozambique/Tanzania and came then to the GDR. He married a German woman of the GDR in the mid 1980's but committed suicide in Leipzig in 1989. Felix leaves his wife and two children, Jenny, 2 and Maria, 1 year old.

Mrs Mgoza feels very strongly that she and her children should be able to get in touch with the relatives of her husband in South Africa because of the heritage but also because probably the family does not know of the developments of the last five years. She only knows the name of the mother

Angelica Mgoza who lives in the Durban area and she and Ulrike Birkner would like to know whether anybody know her or can give information about her whereabouts.

Of course, South Africa is large and the South African family may never get to know what happened. But I write to you because just by chance there may be any worthwhile contacts.

Perhaps you could ask other people too. If you can give some information you can write to me or to Ulrike Birkner.

Yours faithfully
Roswith Gerloff.

Help the poor

Herewith I sincerely appeal to the rich to give a hand to the determined poor so that they may achieve their goals in life. I make this appeal after meeting a number of young people who passed matric some years back, but they haven't duly made any educational progress owing to the lack of financial support. Some of these

needy people have very high mental potential and good leadership qualities. We are at present struggling for freedom and and we may achieve it in the near future and take over leadership. Who are going to be our leaders if we do not develop and enrich these latent qualities among the poor? Well-to-do people, be considerate and unselfish, otherwise our future doctors and engineers will all become policemen and soldiers. Ask yourself why has God made you so wealthy whereas others are so poor. I hope businessmen and other financial well-off citizens will respond positively.

Yours faithfully
Samuel Shezi
Kwa-Dlangezwa

Remove beach apartheid

I live around Durban and would like to air my views about the Durban City Council's decision not to eradicate segregation in 'white beaches' but to remove the

segregational 'whites only' signs from the beaches.

Does that not mean that I will have to spend a night of insult in the cold cells of CR Swart Square for trespassing and trying to dye the 'white' water 'black' just because I failed to notice that I was the only black?

I would like someone with more knowledge than I, perhaps from the City Council, to enlighten me about this matter.

I (for one), think it foolish (very foolish) for them to impose segregation on us because we are 'black'. Is it not in the same waters that we swim? Is it not the same Durban shore?

In actually I didn't mean to speak of Durban alone, I also include those 'City Councils' who support the policy of 'racial segregation'.

Forward with your testing struggle towards a non-racial South Africa and never mind the traps set by Pretoria, we are behind you and you are our voice so keep talking for us.

African Youth

Marianhill

Building sport

I am the author of the letter entitled 'Building the sporting nation' in The New African of 30 October this year. Yes indeed I am building the sporting youth in Zola because of my involvement in the formation of the Zola Soccer Association (Zosa).

I commend Mzwakhe Mbuli for his poem 'Why tricks and not solutions'. The Zola town committee has objected to the formation of Zosa because it is aware that the clubs will now longer suffer negligence from it as individuals, all clubs under Zosa will feel the pain of other clubs.

Zola town committee promised to do something for the clubs but recently it refused to hand over the gifts to the authentic representative of the township soccer clubs on behalf of them.

Long live.

Yours in the struggle
Dumlsani Maphalala, Tar-kastad

Community Notice-board

FAWU AGM

The Food and Allied Workers Union (Fawu) is inviting its members from Durban and surrounding areas to an Annual General Meeting (AGM) on November 25. It will be held at the Emmanuel Cathedral in Queen Street. It will start at 9am.

Chatsworth Centre

The Chatsworth Early Learning Centre cordially invites the community to attend the opening of the Community Education and Development Centre on November 25. It will be held at the Community and Development Centre, Off Road 305 (Powerline Station), Westcliff, Chatsworth. It will start at 2pm and ends at 4pm.

Lawyers for Human Rights

The Lawyers for Human Rights is inviting its members to an annual general meeting on November 25 at the University of the Witwatersrand, in the Multi-Purpose Centre West Campus. It will start at 9am.

Crisis Care Women Forum

The Crisis Care Women's Forum is inviting communities living in shacks and informal settlements to a conference entitled 'Health in Squatter Areas and Informal Settlements' on November 25. It will be held at the Moberi Heights Methodist Church, 33 Fiona Street. It will start at 11am and ends at 2pm. It will be addressed by speakers from South African Health Workers Congress (Sahwco). Members of the general public are also welcome to attend.

The Women's Forum will also on November 18 hold a seminar under the banner 'Women and Health'. It will start at 11am and ends at 3pm. It will be held at the Montford Methodist Church, Road 725, Chatsworth.

Christian Women's Movement

The Christian Women's Movement (CWM) urgently needs funds to finance a self-help project for homeless youths because of violence in their areas. The project is aimed at providing the

youth with basic learning skills and rehabilitating them.

The project will also aim to assist unemployed youths and those who are not at school.

CWM spokesperson Mavis Joyisa said the organisation is presently running a women's sewing self help project in Ezimbokodweni.

Interested people can telephone her at 3011968.

Umbilo Road School

Former staff and pupils of Umbilo Road School are invited to a formal dinner to commemorate the closing of the 65-year old school on December 9. The event will start at 7 pm. The dinner will be held at the DLI Drill Hall 4. Admission cost is R30 per couple.

Congress of Traditional Leaders

The Congress of Traditional Leaders (Contralesa) jointly with organisations in the Mass Democratic Movement (MDM) will hold a rally on December 3 at Wadely Stadium in Edendale, Pietermaritzburg.

The rally is aimed amongst other things to provide Contralesa with a platform to air its views.

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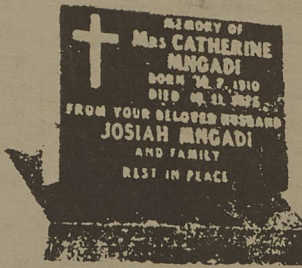
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STONE MASONS AND MONUMENTALISTS

This is your chance to inform the Natal community of activities. Phone details to Sithembiso Sangweni at The New African at (031) 3073601 by the Wednesday before publication.

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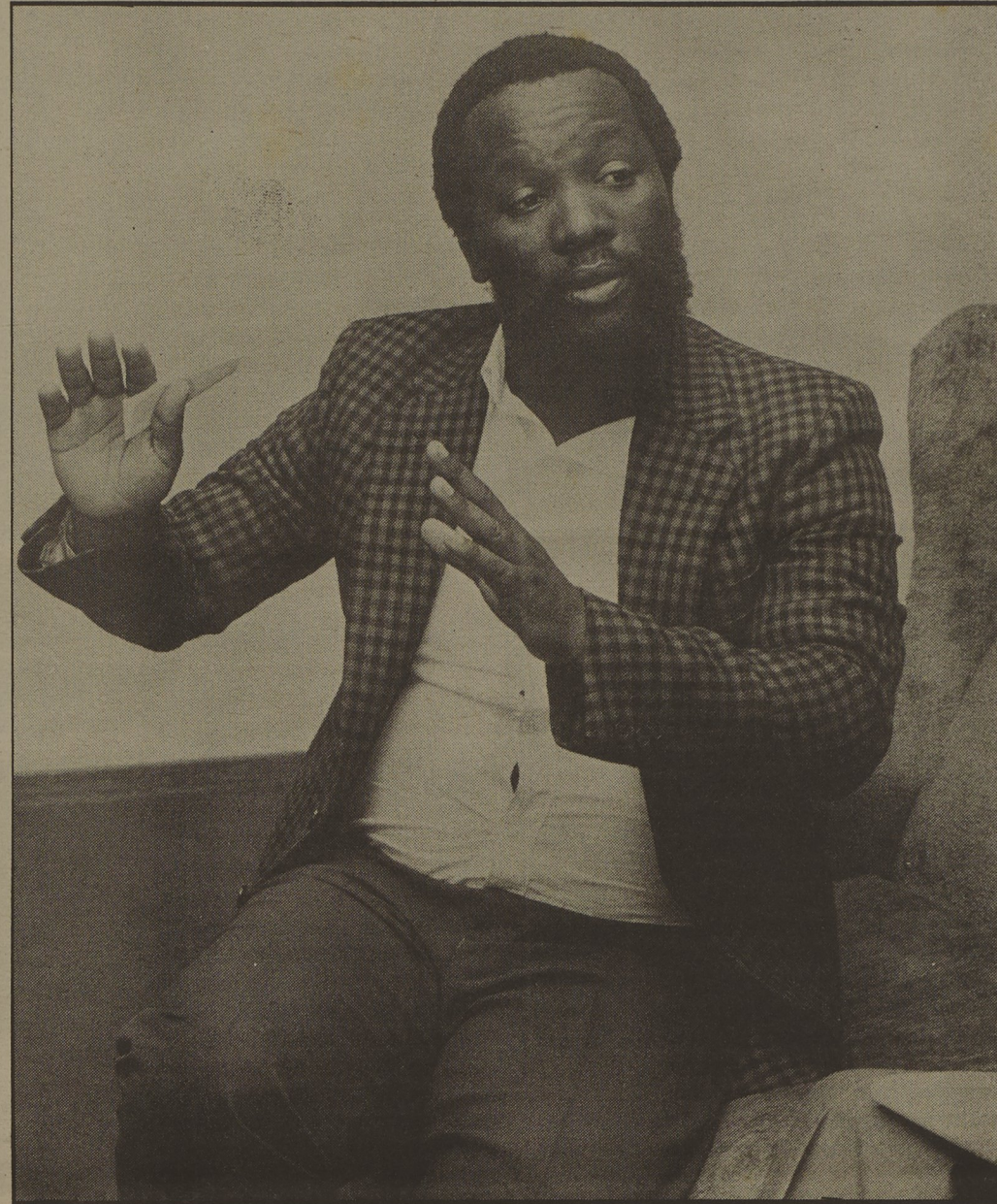
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Britain, Europe, North Africa	R125	R250
USA, Canada, Japan	R155	R310
Australia, New Zealand, India	R171	R346

NEWS FOCUS

Contralesa chief hits back

IN the recent months the Congress of Traditional Leaders (Contralesa) has come under attack from the KwaZulu bantustan government. In the most recent attack, Contralesa president Mhlabunzima Maphumulo has been associated with the now defunct Bureau of State Security (Boss) for his role in the Inala Party, which was created as an opposition movement in KwaZulu. SIPHO KHUMALO reports.



Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo, president of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa). Pic: Rats Mayet

of the KwaZulu bantustan.

The Contralesa leader said he had to retell the Inala Party story to prove that the party and himself had nothing to do with Boss.

'I find it strange that I am always accused of having been a Boss operative. In the first place I am not the only person who was a member of Inala.

'This accusation is a true double standard. Some of the people who were also members of Inala are now big guns in Inkatha.

Buthelezi is keeping them close to his shoulder.

'Having been members of Inala, I wonder why the same accusation of being Boss operatives does not apply to them?

'Take for instance Steven Sithebe, who is now the KwaZulu Minister of Health, and Simon Hulumeni Gumede, the deputy secretary general of Inkatha. They were also members of Inala.'

Maphumulo said the impression was always created that he

was the one who instigated the formation of Inala.

'I was only invited to the third meeting. The first meeting was held at KwaDlamahlala, the Zulu monarch's royal kraal.

'I started attending from the third meeting, which was held at the home of Chief King Mbhele in Richmond.

'It is claimed that in that meeting there were representatives of Boss. If there were any, then I was not responsible for

inviting them.

'I attended at the invitation of Sikhumbuzo John (SH) Gogo of Mpumalanga. There was also the Zulu monarch, whose car was hidden at Cato Ridge and who was brought by Gogo to the meeting.

'The former speaker for the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Prince Clement Zulu also attended and he was driven by a white person called Mathandekishini. This white person did not participate in the meeting.

'There was also Joseph Madlala from Bulwer who works for the Bureau for Information. He was not invited by me there. Madlala was there as a concerned Zulu, not as a representative of Boss. There was also a former member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Mpungushe Pius Shange.

'People were there because of their unhappiness with Buthelezi and his Inkatha's ruling of KwaZulu'.

Maphumulo said many of the people who attended these meetings were now leading figures in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly. 'Who was paid by Boss and why is Buthelezi now keeping these people close to him? Some of them are members of his cabinet.

'This theory of Boss is something that Buthelezi uses to attack someone that he does not like.

'I find it strange that I have been associated with Boss because in my life no one has ever been convicted because of me.

'I have never been a Mr X at any political trial. There are using this Inala to bash their enemies but it cannot verify this accusation of me being in cahoots with Boss.'

Mr X is a name often given to people who are used as secret state witnesses in political cases.

'Now Inala claims that I am fighting against the Zulu monarch by calling a Contralesa meeting to coincide with the Imbizo (convention) called by Zwelithini. Maphumulo said Contralesa

had identified three days for a rally to welcome the recently released African National Congress (ANC) leaders in Pietermaritzburg.

'We submitted these days to the National Reception Committee to ascertain when the leaders could be available. We had not made any date public because we were still waiting for the Committee's confirmation.

'Now we find a story that our rally is on the November 19, which is absurd.'

The Editor of Inanga T G Mthembu was reported to be out of the country when contacted for comment. However, his assistant Wilmot Mbatha declined to comment.

'I do not want to comment about that one. Unfortunately the editor is out of the country,' said Mbatha.

Maphumulo said the objective of the rally was to explain Contralesa's aims.

'We want to explain to people what we have done and what we want to do to stop violence in Pietermaritzburg. We would also discuss the Organisation of African Unity's (OAU) document on a possible negotiated settlement in South Africa.'

Talking about Contralesa, he said it had done a lot of work in Natal and was being favourably received by the chiefs.

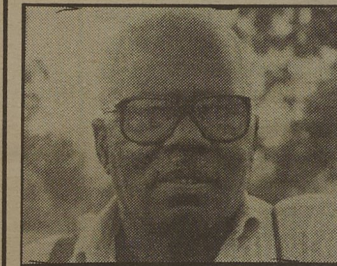
'This is despite the resolutions supposedly taken by chiefs in Ulundi that they would have nothing to do with Contralesa.

'We are making serious inroads. We have also moved into the Transkei where 99 percent of the chiefs have joined. I am also moving into Ciskei following an arrangement with (Lennox) Sebe (the Chief Minister),' he said.

Maphumulo said the only thing which was holding Contralesa back in Natal was the suspension of Chief Molefe of Nquthu by the KwaZulu government.

'We are fighting this one and after we have crossed this hurdle I foresee easy sailing in Natal,' he said.

There is a need for opposition in KwaZulu - Shange



Mpungushe Shange

MPUNGUSHE Pius Shange (72), is a stockily built Mpumalanga township businessman who is also a former member of the Inala Party, Inkatha and the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly (KLA).

The talkative, diminutive man prides himself in having served the government - both under Pretoria and the KwaZulu bantustan.

For 24 years he worked as policeman, becoming a sergeant before joining the army.

He was also the KLA member for Mpumalanga for five years. When talking about his involvement in the KLA he comes across as a bitter person.

'I checked my services vis a vis the way I have been treated and I decided to leave the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

'I did not want to be involved in this thing for long because it was going to tarnish my name,' he said.

The New African visited him at his Mpumalanga home to find out more about his involvement in the Inala Party, which was formed in 1975 as an opposition party in the KLA.

'I was there at Inala. I joined at Richmond in the third meeting. There were lot of us there and we had top security. The gate was closed and manned by our guard. We had closed windows and our guard at the gate ensured that there was no person entering the gate uninvited.'

He said Inala was not meant to cause any fighting.

'It was meant to be an opposition and to ask question on issues being discussed. It is a not a good thing to have single party.'

'I do not see anything wrong

with asking questions. When I was still a policeman I used to enjoy being questioned by a prisoner during the trial,' said Shange, who wore a gun on his hip during the interview.

Shange, an inyanga (traditional doctor), also refuted allegations that there was involvement of the Bureau for State Security (Boss) in the formation of Inala.

'I do not know anything about money.'

Asked about the role of Joseph Madlala, who was working for Boss, Shange said: 'Madlala was just a member of the party and he was not a representative of Boss.'

'There was not money from Boss and there was no Boss involvement. To say that Mhlabunzima Maphumulo was a member of Boss is just to tarnish his image.'

He said there were some people who were members who now hold key positions in the KwaZulu government.

'If there was any money from

the Boss these people who are in the cabinet should clarify that.

'There were many big names. I am afraid that if we go deep into this matter there will be a bomb-shell.'

He refused to divulge the names of those involved.

Shange said some people who were working with the Inala Party sold them out.

'I was raided by members of the special branch demanding to know what was happening. Most of our members were rounded up by the security branch,' he said.

'But later there was reconciliation afterwards and we were accepted back into Inkatha. That is why I was the member of the Legislative Assembly. If you are not a member of Inkatha you cannot be a member of the Legislative Assembly', he said.

Shange said he personally made an apology in the KLA and was accepted into Inkatha.

'There are still a lot of problems in KwaZulu similar to those which necessitated the formation

of the Inala Party. People who do wrong things seemed to be rising to high positions and it is just confusing,' he said.

He claimed that 'right inside the KwaZulu cabinet there are members of African National Congress'.

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By Musa Ndawandwe

SOUTH AFRICA has enormous wealth of talent when it comes to jazz. Besides the presence of such greats as Winston Ngozi, Phillip Tabane, Barney Rachabane, Lionel Pillay and Basil Coetsee, there is a new breed of young but equally ingenious talent.

This is where the youthful Johannesburg piano wizard, Denzil Weale, comes in. Here is a highly talented player, quite capable of taking the audience through a musical journey and back to the point of departure without a hint of regret.

With him you can visit the hot jazz spots in the West and hear the legendary Keith Jarrett, Dave Brubeck, the blues of Monk Higgins and the fusion sounds of Rodney Franklin.

Don't start panicking yet, he won't leave you there. Weale will take you back to Mammenberg, where it's happening, to District Six where the sounds of kwela, marabi and mbaqanga are tantalizing.

It is in vibrant communities like Sophiatown where this pianist belongs, but he has never been there. In fact South African jazz is what makes Weale tick but he is equally at home with mainstream jazz.

What more could be said about this man except to let him talk about himself and his music.

'Music is a conversation with the spirits. When we play music we know what the harmonic, melodic and rhythmic components of the music are.

'We wait for our spirits to guide us to play over that as a premise for improvisation'.

Weale sounds much like exiled South African musician, Abdullah Ibrahim, alias Dollar Brand, when talking about his music. Weale is a top fan and plays Ibrahim's music.

Weale comes from a family of musicians and has had the luck to start learning piano at the ten-

Weale the piano wizard



Denzil Weale shouting the changes with fingers perched above the ivories. Pic: Ralf Mayel

der age of five. From there on he didn't look sideways. He owes all what he is now to his private tutor, Margot Osler, who took him for lessons then.

'I listen to jazz only', he confesses. Weale, who appeared recently at the Moon Hotel with Capetonian saxophonist Ezra Ngeukana, recalled the time when he used to spend all the money he

got from working with Barney Rachabane, buying jazz records.

'I would buy records until I had only five rand'.

Young as he is, Weale has had the chance to play with great names such as Rachabane, Ezra Ngeukana and Rene Maclean.

This collaboration with local jazz giants has helped him establish himself as the country's top pian-

ist.

A cultural activist on his own, Weale can be put alongside other exiled musicians like Ibrahim, Hugh Masekela and Myriam Makeba.

'You can't ignore the protest element in music', he says.

Currently, Weale is involved with the Mmabana Cultural Centre in Bophuthatswana. His work in-

cludes teaching piano, arranging and composing. 'The centre is committed to promoting progressive music, something alternative'.

Good news for those who missed Weale's concerts is that he is coming back to the Moon later this year. He has planned a series of concerts at the Moon.

The concerts will be called 'The

South African Jazz Standards Recitals' and it will be featuring works of South African musicians like Pat Matshikiza, Mckay Davahe and Kippie Morolong Mooketsi. With him will be young S'bonile Khumalo of the Lakutshon' Ilanga fame. Backing them will be Natal University's Nu Jazz Ensemble. Music lovers should look forward to this jam session.

Refreshing vibes at the Moon

By Musa Ndawandwe

JAZZ audiences in Durban were recently treated to a refreshing experience when Capetonian tenor sax player Ezra Ngeukana teamed up with a most brilliant line-up at the Moon Hotel.

Backing Ngeukana were Johannesburg-based pianist Denzil Weale, nimble-fingered bassist Mark Duby and the diminutive drum warrior, Lulu Gontsana. The grand fusion of Duby and Weale was undoubtedly the highlights of the gig. Ngeukana seemed to team up well with Gontsana and the gap between the two pairs could be felt.

Ngeukana's performance was

perhaps not up to the audience's expectations and there could be many reasons for that.

It is not expected of an artist to be at his best, given the poor sound equipment at the Moon. Somehow there has to be communication between the musicians and poor sound is a major barrier.

Added to that is the fact that musicians themselves did not have much time rehearsing together. The problem with jazz is that there isn't enough finance to host these gigs. The high cost of moving a whole band from one province to another, results in the pulling together of local artists in the convenient and cost effective

manner to back the visiting musician. And this does not always guarantee the best fusion.

However, there are some positive aspects arising from this situation. Artists get to know each other and job opportunities are created for all. Younger musicians, like the Natal University jazz students, get a chance of cutting their teeth while playing alongside established giants.

Besides this, Ngeukana's concerts at the Moon were highly entertaining and fulfilling. A colleague confessed to me that after a long time he was able to listen to music that plays havoc with his heart and soul, not his feet.

I must admit that eventually, Ngeukana's music caught up with my feet. Apart from going deep into the Western jazz standards like Dave Brubeck's 'Take Five' and others, Ngeukana played some of his compositions from his recently released album, 'You think know me'.

This was the refreshing part of the show. The album includes tracks like 'Sobukwe', an ethnic theme containing the rich jazz elements. The other track 'Alice' is a romantic tune dedicated to the musicians' grandmother. 'Mra' is a moving African jazz tune composed by the saxophonist's father, Chris Ngeukana.

Audition notice

New African Reporter

LOCAL up-and-coming stage actors have got an offer to prove their worth in a new play.

Auditions will be held at Phambili School for actors between the ages of 16 and 24 on Wednesday November 22 between 11am and 1.00pm.

Phambili is situated at 90 Cross Street in central Durban.

Twelve actors are required for the new play. The organisers said they would prefer to audition school leavers and the unemployed.

The potential cast, said the organisers, should be progressive-minded. Bheki Msomi, the director of the new play, said singing

voices and dance skills would count in the actors' favour.

Those interested in taking part in the protest play should contact Msomi at the Stable Theatre at telephone number 3072115.

Meanwhile, The Ensemble of Artists Communicating Through Theatre's (Enact) colloquial 'Coast of Dreams' opens on Human Rights Day, 10 December with a community performance at Willis Road.

The play will then move on to the Gandhi Hall, Lorne Street, Durban, from December 11 to 15.

The play touches on issues which have affected residents of what has come to be termed the 'Durban Casbah'.

MAFIKA's latest album 'Killer' is a blockbuster. The album, released just in time for the festive season will go well with the township youths, especially in the urban areas where the pantsula craze is still the order of the day.

It has all the ingredients of making it to the top of the charts.

The album is a good follow-up to 'Roadblock', his first album. It is a mixed bag of some funky and serious lyrics.

The title track 'Killer' will be a favourite amongst those with dancing feet.

The track, 'King', is dedicated to the late American civil rights leader Martin Luther King

Junior. Selbourne is a tribute to a former Pretoria township Lady Selbourne.

Other tracks are good for dancing the night away.

'Shitokofela', a combination of Shangaan lyrics and the foot-loose beat is likely to be another favourite for contemporary music lovers.

Produced and arranged by Steve Cooks and Themba Mawelela, it is marketed and promoted by On Record - a division of Roots Record Company.

'Killer' boasts a powerful line-up of backing vocalists including, Beaulah Hashe, Marilyn and Tu Nokwe and former Joy vocalist Felicia Marion.

ROOTS RECORDS/ THE NEW AFRICAN MUSIC COMPETITION

Name: _____
Address: _____

Tel. no: _____
Answers _____

Five lucky readers have an opportunity to win a copy of Mafika's latest album by answering the following questions.

1. What is the title of Mafika's new album?

2. Who promotes and markets the new Mafika album?

3. What is the name of Mafika's first album?

RULES OF THE COMPETITION
1. No correspondence will be entered into.
2. The editor's decision is

final.

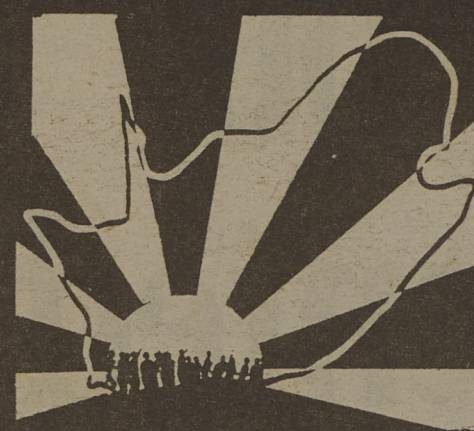
3. Employees of The New African and Roots Record Company and their immediate families are not entitled to enter the competition.

4. The closing date for the competition will be 4 December 1989.

* Winners' names will be published in the 11 December 1989 issue of The New African.

* Send your entry on a postcard to The New African, P O Box 4356, DURBAN, 4 000.

CONFERENCE FOR A DEMOCRATIC FUTURE



Conference for a Democratic Future

The CDF will be an assembly of people of our country and will be truly democratic in its character and objectives. The aim of the conference will be to address key issues facing our people, including:

- A programme of mass united action to end apartheid
- The attitude of our people on questions of negotiations
- Our call to the international community about its role in ending oppression and exploitation

All organisations committed to the reunification of our country and a democratically constituted government and adhering to the unifying perspective are invited to the conference.

Unifying Perspective

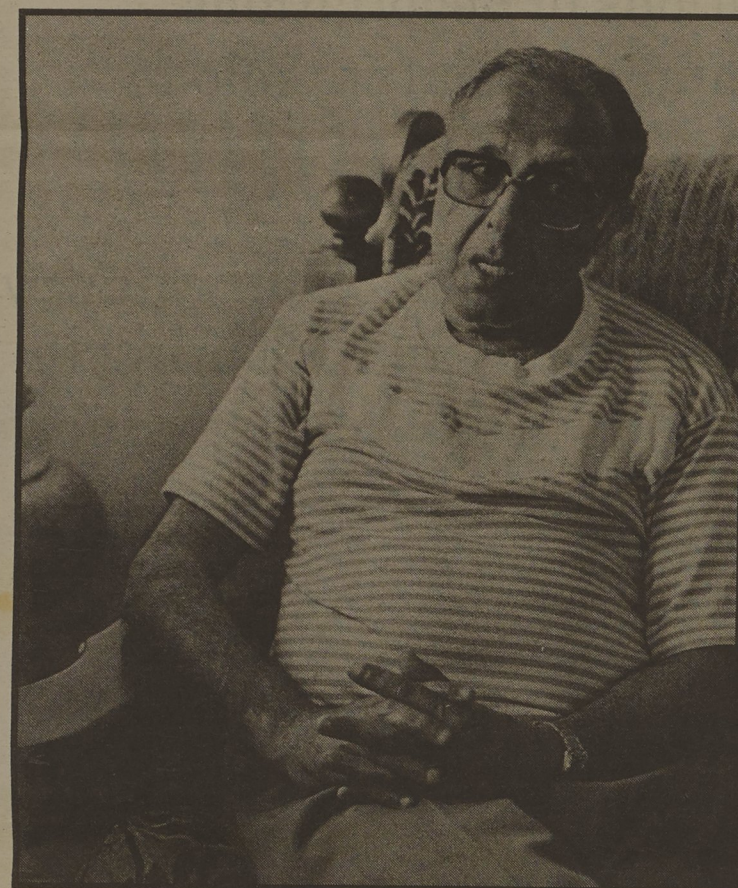
- One person, one vote in a democratic country
- The lifting of the state of emergency
- Unconditional release of all political prisoners
- Unbanning of all political organisations
- Freedom of association and expression
- Press freedom
- Living wage for all

Organisations wishing to participate in the CDF should contact the convening committee.

Contact numbers: CDF Tel: 011-339-7675/6 Fax: 011-339-7709
Address: Computer Science Building, 10th Floor, Juta Street, Braamfontein, 2017

FORWARD TO THE CONFERENCE FOR A DEMOCRATIC FUTURE

This is what you have been prevented from hearing for 37 years.



Ahmed Kathrada was listed in 1952. On October 1989, his name, along with those of Elias Motsoaledi and Raymond Mhlaba was removed from the list. For the first time in 37 years his words could be quoted.

"Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes the freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media regardless of frontiers." Article 19 of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights.

South Africa is not a signatory to this declaration. There are still over 500 listed people who may not be quoted.

The aims of the Anti Censorship Action Group (ACAG) are to monitor all acts of censorship and to educate the public about the dangers of censorship.

Join us in our fight. Become a member of ACAG. Our monthly newsletter will keep you fully informed about current censorship. The membership fee is R10 for

"I wish to reiterate that neither the ANC, the UDF or the MDM has ever called for black majority rule. Nowhere in our demands for one person, one vote is there any stipulation about the colour of the government."

individuals and R20 for organisations. A library of press clippings on censorship in all the media is available at our offices. For more information, phone 331-3517.

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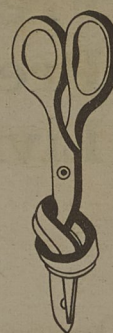
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SPORT

The meteoric rise of Jomo Sono

The battle continues to rage between Jomo Cosmos boss Jomo Sono and the National Soccer League (NSL) over a plot by Sono to establish a new league. Now it appears that the NSL will eventually succeed in purging him from South African football. SIPHO KHUMALO traces the rise of the Black Prince of South African soccer.

IF the current vicious soccer battle between the National Soccer League (NSL) and South Africa's 'Mr Soccer', Jomo Sono, ends up in his disappearing from the face of the footballing world, it will be second disaster to have befallen soccer in the 1980s.

The decade has already witnessed the fall of soccer big guns like George Thabe, the chairperson of the then money-spinning National Professional Soccer League (NPSL).

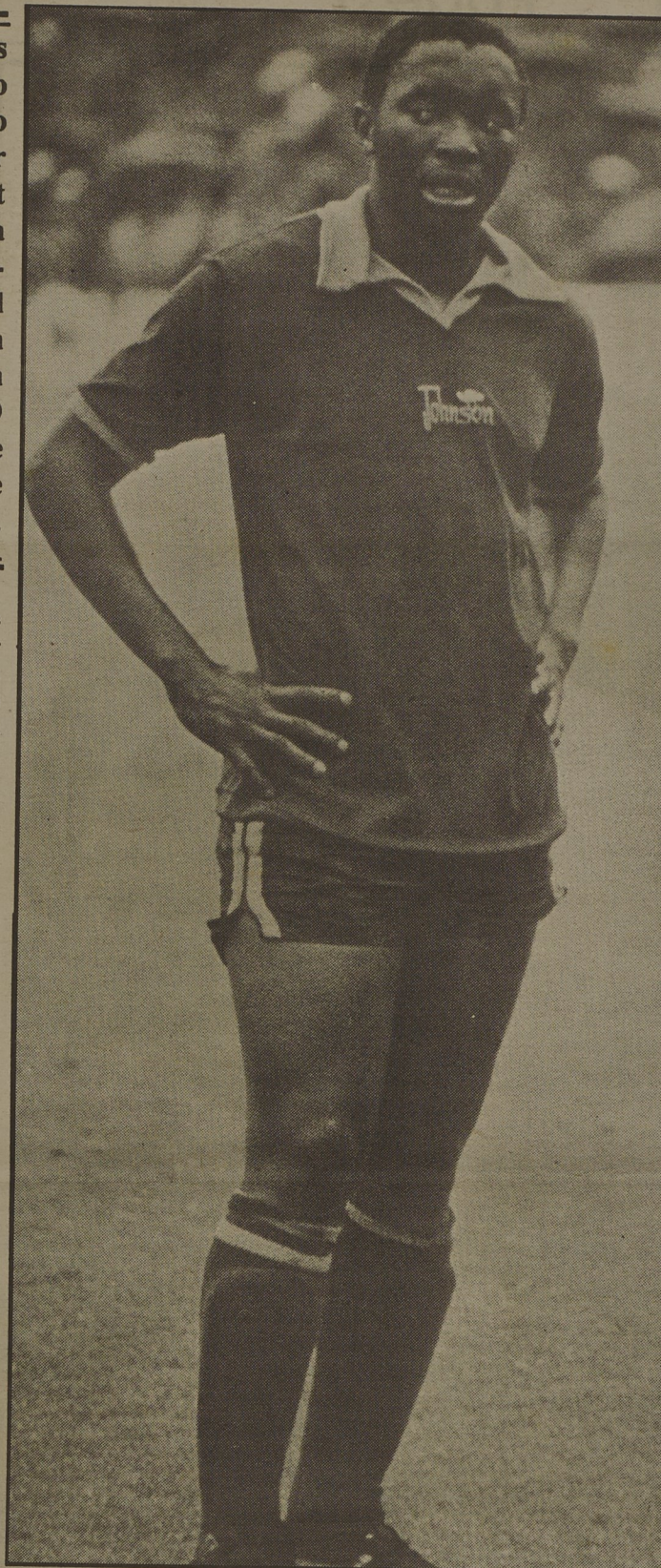
The head of South African National Football Association was forced into an unceremonious exit in the greatest soccer coup of the decade, sponsored by the NPSL clubs.

That coup crippled black professional football, resulting in two soccer bodies - the NPSL and the NSL - competing for supporters and sponsorship.

Today the NPSL has become a mediocre league, boasting no major sponsorship and no big soccer teams. The reality, however, is that soccer was divided in two with the emergence of the NSL.

The NSL today has grown into a sometimes very sensitive and power-drunk giant.

At one stage people at the head of this youngest league took such bizarre decisions as to bar some journalists from covering their games. They seem to be having some kind of a megalomania. To justify its actions, the NSL bosses have coined something they call 'bring-



Matsilele Jomo Sono in his heyday against the Argentine XI. He scored four of the five goals against the tourists

ing the league into disrepute'. Wagging this phrase around, they hack at everyone who dares criticise the league. Even in the today's era of perestroika and glasnost, the NSL bosses are still

The next person facing the gallows is Jomo Sono, the player-manager with a lot of nicknames. Some call him the 'Troublemaker', others just Jomo, but you will also hear him being called the 'Black Prince' and of late he has been called Inkosi (the king of South African soccer).

Sono's sin, according to the NSL's charge sheet, is to plot a new soccer body, something viewed by the soccer officials as being tantamount to high treason. As a result they have dished out the harshest possible judgement to expel Jomo Cosmos and its owner from the NSL. At the time of writing the battle lines seem to be clearly drawn, with Sono wanting to contest the decision.

But who is this Jomo Sono whose battle with the NSL has caused storms and curses in the country's footballing community?

Sono is the son of the great Orlando Pirates captain Eric 'Scara' Sono. His name has always been synonymous with soccer since he made his historic debut in the professional world at the tender age of 16.

Many believe that soccer in South Africa will not be the same without him.

In 1984 an over-enthusiastic soccer scribe, tracing the meteoric rise of Sono, went to an extreme of saying: 'Any soccer follower in this country who claims not to know or to have never heard about Jomo Sono will never go to heaven, that is if telling the truth does help one to go there.'

Born 34 years ago, Sono showed signs of being a great soccer star at the age of eight. Later, while attending Musi High School, he became the centre of attraction when in possession. It was then that he was wooed by Orlando Pirates' stalwart Alfred 'Russia' Jacobs to the Soweto team.

At school he went a far as passing the junior certificate and during his overseas engagements, completed a Bank Teller's Diploma and a Business Management Diploma while in America.

At Orlando Pirates he was the youngest player and it appeared as though his popular no. 10 jersey was heavy for him. This was the beginning and he was to grow

up to be the greatest star that black football has produced.

Like his father Scara, Sono grew up to be an exceptionally talented player with a mesmerising style of play. He is arguably the best distributor of the ball and the shrewdest goal scorer in the country.

Even today at 34 and with the big weight he carries he has not ceased to be a wonder to witness - see him executing those overhead kicks, taking a free kick or just directing operations in the midfield.

Sono has constantly been compared with Patrick 'Ace' Ntsoelengoe, the Kaizer Chiefs' midfield legend. Although Ntsoelengoe is no longer active in soccer, but both players had their own styles.

But what always makes Sono rise above other players is his unpredictability. He is in a class of his own and he knows what to do with the ball. His goals are a record as they are expertly executed. So are his free kicks, which are cut with telling and misleading accuracy.

Many writers say that Ntsoelengoe is calculating while Sono is dazzling.

Recently, in the game that could be his last in the NSL, he personally guided his youthful side to a 5-1 bashing of his former team, Orlando Pirates, in the Castle League. The game was somewhat of a Castle League decider and Pirates had to do with a second spot after this defeat.

Many writers say that if Sono is the Prince, who is the King? Who is better than him? Which player has received more awards than Sono?

In 1974 Jomo started hunting for greener pastures overseas when he joined Sporting Lisbon of Portugal. In 1977 he moved to United States of America where he turned up for the then star-studded New York Cosmos. Here he shared the jersey with Pele, the idol of his youth. In 1978 he moved to Colorado and the following year he was with Atlanta Chiefs. From 1980 to 1983 he played for Toronto Blizzard.

Sono has teamed up with many stars including Frans Backenbauer, Carlos Alberto, Johan Cruyff and Peru's Cubillas.

In 1982 he was to have played for Italy's Juventus but an ankle injury he had suffered in his last game for Toronto stopped him.

Sono has also received a lot of awards in South Africa and abroad. To mention just a few, in 1980 he was the Canadian Footballer of the Year, turned up for the World Black XI and in the same year played in the USA national squad.

In 1981 he was voted Toronto's Footballer of the Year.

In South Africa he has also won many awards, but one of his most outstanding performances was when he scored four goals for the Springboks against an Argentinian side. South Africa won 5-1, with the fifth goal scored by Kaizer Chiefs soccer veteran Ntsoelengoe.

While playing for Orlando Pirates Sono started his own side, Cosmos, which played in the second division.

But at that stage he was not looking eye to eye with the then Bucs trainer coach Brian Goldrick. He planned to leave the club but before departing he had hoped to feature in the 1982 BP Cup Series. The club was not interested in fielding him in these games and Sono was set free. He had hoped to leave his club in great style and dignity, but this was not to be.

In 1983 Sono bought the Dion Highlanders franchise at the telling price of about R110 000. He changed the name to Dion Cosmos and later, when the sponsors pulled out, he named his club Jomo Cosmos.

Sono has turned Cosmos into one of the most entertaining and productive sides hunting in the NSL.

In 1987 Cosmos won the league and it has featured in four cup finals.

Besides Cosmos, Sono owns buildings he lets for totes and three Kentucky Fried Chicken businesses in Diepkloof, Dube and Jabulani.

So if Sono finally bows out of the football world he will be remembered for his many feats. Unfortunately for the many soccer fans who still love him, this is Africa and the price for instigating an unsuccessful coup is facing the firing squad.

Sono: master talent scout of South African soccer

WHILE covering school soccer recently I came across a very promising youngster, Mthokozisi Sokhela of Shaka High School.

Sokhela has scored 19 goals for his school this year and 24 for the Regional Second Division Crook XI soccer club.

His favourite club is, not surprisingly, Kaizer Chiefs, one of the country's greatest teams which recently won the Castle League championship.

When I asked him what club he would like to play for he said: 'Jomo Cosmos'.

'Why?' I asked. 'Because Jomo Sono gives young players opportunities,' Sokhela replied.

Perhaps that is what makes Sono the most loved player with the youngsters.

When the National Soccer League (NSL) eventually succeeds in removing this player-manager from the face of soccer world - as

it has indicated it would love to do - it will have deprived soccer of one of the great mentors and talent scouts of the decade.

That Sono is a great talent hunter is clearly evident when one takes a look at his youthful but productive soccer ensemble, Cosmos.

If there was an award for the greatest scout I would give it to this bulky soccer genius.

Writing in the SA Sports Illustrated recently, Mark Gleeson referred to Sono as 'shrewdest eye in South African football'.

He indeed has the eye to unearth unknown soccer hopefuls from the dusty streets and hone them into gems.

It appears as though his Business Management Diploma that he obtained while playing in America has always put to good use. He believes in investing in young players and this has so far

paid dividends.

Sono is said to be spending much off game time looking around the dusty townships of the Transvaal for boys with the potential to make it.

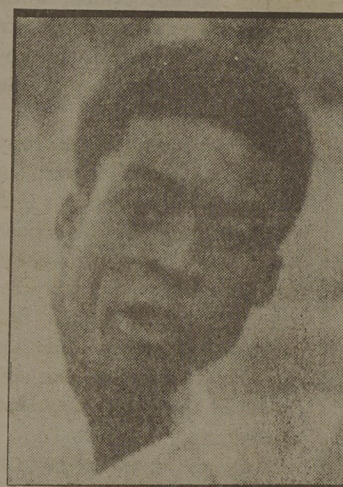
In the list of his finds are the like of Thomas Madigage, whom he scooped from Arcadia.

This young Attardeville lad is bound to go places as he has already left the country to join England's Manchester City.

Those acquainted with transfer market rates say Madigage is now worth R100 000.

Sono also went to Sebokeng where he spotted Augustus Makalalane, who became a top goal scorer last year in his first professional year.

Plans are afoot to get this youngster into one of the overseas sides for trials. He and Madigage constitute a dangerous pair.



Thomas Madigage

Today the price tag on Makalalane is R80 000 and with his current form it is bound to go up.

Some of the players found by Sono are Eric September, who was capped by South Afri-

can XI last year and is currently estimated to be worth R40 000. There is also Samuel Vilakazi who carries a price tag of R40 000 on his head.

Sono also discovered Alfred Gwabeni, whom he sold to Orlando Pirates for R40 000.

Players like Pitso Masimane and William Zondi were also honed by Sono and later sold to Mamelodi Sundowns at a combined price of R100 000.

Cosmos' line up has also boasted such youngsters as John 'Black Sunday' Masegela, who later went Leeds United and then to Pirates.

Sono, talking about his player hunting, said recently: 'It makes me proud when I see them graduate into the first team. I enjoy going around and watching all these games, it is like hunting for gold.'

'I do not believe in spending

big money to buy players. I mean, say I buy a player for R100 000 and then you win the league and the pay is only R100 000. What kind of profit is that?

'Even if I finish eighth in the table this year I have turned a profit.'

Sono pays for the education of his players and their board and lodging but his salaries are known to be among the poorest in the league.

'Let me tell you something, the youngsters would rather come to Cosmos than go to one of those big paying clubs. At Cosmos they know they will get a chance to play. I tell Roy (Mathews the coach) to give the youngster a run in the first team.'

'Even if you are playing a big team like Chiefs. I mean if the guys come through in the game, then you have got a start on you hands', said Sono.

SPORT

Death row
memories -
Page 3

'PoW status for
ANC cadres'
Page 5

Natal selection: Legends speak out

By Plus Zondi

NATAL soccer legends and fans have expressed concern at the way in which the provincial selections were made for the forthcoming TopSport interprovincial games.

They feel, for instance, that those Natal-born players doing service for the Transvaal-based teams should have been ordered back to represent Natal in these games.

'All Natal stars playing outside the province should have been brought back to reinforce their province. The way the selection of these game is done is wrong and does not help us to see the strength and talent of each province,' said two renowned Natal soccer officials, Satch Madondo and Jerome Zulu.

This feeling was also shared by Natal soccer legends Cedric 'Sugar Ray' Xulu and Richard 'Richman' Ngubane.

'Unfortunately I am not well versed with the current players and I am not in a position to comment on their merits.

'On the selection of the provincial teams my opinion is that players who are playing for teams in other provinces should be eligible for selection to represent their own provinces. This is simple common sense,' said Xulu.

He said the purpose of such a selection was to test the ability of each province.

'It is therefore not fair that the product of another province should be used to give honour to the other. I would quote, for instance, the one time Moroka Baloyi Interprovincial competition involving South and Northern Transvaal, Natal and Cape. In this competition teams were composed of players belonging to each province.

'In the same vein the Natal team should therefore include players like Calvin Petersen of Moroka Swallows, Lucky Molefe of Mamelodi Sundowns, Kevin

Mudie of Rangers, Mark Covey of Kaizer Chiefs and many others,' said Xulu.

He said the competition itself was very relevant and needed to be encouraged.

The former Zulu Royals United midfielder suggested that foreign-born players like Ernest Chiwari, Bernet Gondwe and Absolom Thindwa should be included in the team as guest players.

Ngubane, another former Zulu Royals United stalwart, concurred with Xulu.

'Let us take for instance the case of the Argentinian maestro Diego Maradona who plays for Napoli in Italy

'When his country plays international games he goes back to home to represent his country.

'So the same principle should apply in the case of the South African interprovincial competitions.

'For instance, Calvin Petersen as a Natalian should be included in the Natal team, not in the Transvaal team, because he is merely in the Transvaal for the purpose of work,' said Ngubane.

Alfred 'Qokololo' Hlophe, the president of the Natal and KwaZulu Soccer Association (NKSA) who chaired the selection of Natal team, said this was a good idea.

'But I want to make it very clear that by saying this I do not mean that the present selection must be undone.

'Next year I might make suggestions towards the betterment of this competition,' said Hlophe.

Meanwhile it has been learnt from reliable sources that the officials of the Natal side are not satisfied with their draw against Transvaal.

Their apparent concern is that the draw was not made in their presence.

Sources close to Natal said it was likely that these officials were to make a strong representation against the present draw.

Administrator in court

By Phila Ngqumba

AN administrator of non-racial sport in the Border of region, Zandisile Ncinane, appeared in court last week on charges of membership and furthering the aims of the African National Congress (ANC).

Ncinane - the president of Keiskammahoek Rugby Union and assistant secretary of Border Rugby

Union, an affiliate of South African Rugby Union (SARU) - was not asked to plead when he appeared before Zwelitha regional court magistrate J Kotze.

Ncinane, also a member of the National Sports Congress (NSC) Border region, is accused of contravening the Ciskei National Security Act.

No evidence was led.



Soccer legend and former Amazulu linkman Cedric 'Sugar Ray' Xulu

Mitchell, Molina bout

By Tebogo Chimane

THE much-talked about unification bout between Brian Mitchell and Jon Jon Molina could be a reality.

This became evident when American agent Cedric Kushner announced last week that negotiations were under way for the two champions to meet.

Molina recently beat Tony Lopez to win the IBF crown, but Mitchell is still to make his 10th title defence against American Jackie Beard in a return fight in the United States, probably before February 8. In their first meeting five months after the champion sustained serious cuts caused by Beard's unintentional headbutting.

Mitchell's trainers American Murphy Griffith and South Africa's Harold Volbrecht surprisingly launched an attack on the press at the conference claiming that the WBA Junior lightweight champion was given negative publicity.

'Brian is a representative of South Africa everytime he fights

overseas. He needs your support,' said Griffin.

While Mitchell was in Miami, anti-apartheid groups protested against his presence, but he avoided them and went on with the arrangements for his bout.

'When the time comes for Brian to defend he will do so, but to say he was ducking certain boxers is not correct.

'Mitchell fights boxers like Molina and Nelson when negotiations have been finalised. But there's no way that he can take a back seat.

'He proved on Saturday that he did not go to the ring with a piece of cake, and he fought a real awkward and tall opponent in Orozco', said Griffith, adding that he was proud to work with Mitchell.

'We are going to have a world champion for sometime until Mitchell decided to give up. I am sure there's still a lot to come from him.'

Volbrecht appealed to the media to stop being negative but write well about Mitchell.

'Let boxing live,' he said.

Orozco's manager Woodrow Larroseeaux has advised Mitchell to resist fighting either Azuma Nelson and Molina.

'Brian is not the great fighter that many in South Africa were made to believe,' said Larroseeaux.

He said he was disappointed with the judging and if it had to come to the worst Orozco, should have been given at least a draw.

'Orozco scored with the harder and cleaner punches, making Mitchell miss badly. In the last two rounds I instructed Orozco to go flat out because we realised Mitchell did not possess a killer punch.

'Granted, Mitchell has made nine successful defences of his WBA junior lightweight title, but against mediocre opponents.

'If he has to fight champions of the calibre of Nelson (WBC) or Molina (IBF), Mitchell must have a strong jaw and add more power to his punching,' said Larroseeaux, adding that his 29-year old Miami-based fighter was never in trouble.

Downs, Birds replay

By Lebo Kekana

DOUBLE Action Sundowns and Moroka Swallows will replay the Bobsave Superbowl final at Soccer City after the two sides played out a 1-1 draw after extra time at the same venue on Saturday.

The game was characterised by violent scenes as Andries Chitja (Sundowns) and Andy Cencig (Swallows) were sent off the field by referee Abel Ngenenene three minutes before the end of extra time.

One of the players took off his jersey outside the playing field and advanced to the other in an attempt to 'sort him out,' but club officials prevented what appeared to be turning into brawl.

It is a pity that Chitja will miss the replay after scoring a sterling goal and even pulling the game out of the bag by scoring the much needed equaliser four minutes before the end of the normal time.

Swallows had earlier taken the lead when substitute Steve Sekano came on for Calvin Petersen and sweetly guided a corner kick taken by Andries Mpondo past Sundowns' goalkeeper Mark Anderson in the 73rd minute.

But following a poor back-pass by captain Goodman Hlongwane to his goalkeeper De Sa, four minutes before the end of normal time, was intercepted by Chitja, who sliced it past the helpless keeper.

There was drama as the estimated 15 000 crowd booed National Soccer League (NSL) PRO Abdul Bhamjee while a section of the Sundowns supporters chanted 'Jomo Sono' in an apparent reference to the Jomo Cosmos boss expelled from the NSL a fortnight ago.

Both sides approached the game too cautious, a sign of respect to each other, thus making it a dull affair as there were few exciting moments throughout proceedings.

Chitja failed to put the Pretoria club ahead in the fifth minute when his diving header sailed harmlessly over the bar with Swallows goalkeeper Roger de Sa in no man's land.

At the other end of the ground, Sundowns goalkeeper was also forced to dive full length to fist over the bar a tremendous drive from the boot of Marcus Mphahudi in the 23rd minute.

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206 Dinwir Centre, 123 Field
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