

SOWETAN, Friday, October 30, 1987

SIR I wish to express my deepest concern over you and your colleagues tendency to call persons on whom an honorary doctorate has been conferred

*Doctors especially if such individuals happen to be black.

My question is: why do you heap new-

~honours on people like Messrs Gugushe

(ex-Vista Varsity Director) L M
- run the risk of being accused by Chinua Achebe of: I think it is good that our

Mangope (so-called Bophuthatswana
 President), S Motsuenyane (Nafcoc
 chairman), Mopeli (QwaQwa Chief
Minister), the late C N Phatudi (ex

Lebowa Chief Minister), the late M

Madiba (ex-chancellor of the

" University of the North), Mrs Helen

Suzman, PFP MP who between them have received over ten such degrees (both locally and abroad), are

still called Mr and Mrs respectively by

everyone. not the least (by) ironically, you and your newspaper. Why this radical ' discrimination, apartheid in reverse?

Most people with an academic

~ doctorate are still called Mr and Mrs,

: West German Chancellor
 .Helmuts/ KOhl
 appreciation is that in fifty year time

or Ms vi

Â¥ % inter alia. My
we shall be having over five hundred
bogus doctors . It is as a result of this

 concern of mine that I call on you all editors, journalists and reporters alike

to stop this malpractice. Otherwise we

clan holds the ozo title in high esteem.
In those other clans you speak of, Ozo is

_ so low that every beggar takes it. I was

only speaking in jestâ\200\235, said Obierika.

â\200\234In Abame, and Anita the title is less -

than two cowries. Every man wears the
thread of title on his ankleâ\200\235. (Things
Fall Apart, page 48). Similarly, William
Shakespeare succinctly sums it up thus:
e | ï-\202b fear that these applauses are for
some new honours that are heaâ\200\231d on

- Caesar (Julius Caesar),
WATCHDOG

PO

Meadowlands

q

BE%BTS that Mrs Margare
y over the â\200\230the Kagiso Trust,

~ apartheid organisations,

contemplated the possibility of war

fund set up by churches in South
Africa to funnel EC money to anti-
have a
strong echo in the not too distant
past.

Documents released over the past
few years at the public record office
show that during his peacetime
administration, between 1951 and
1956, Winston Churchill was from
the beginning completely out on a
limb as far as the attitudes of
permanent officials- towards South
Africa were concerned, and
increasingly isolated within his own
cabinet.

However, whereas Mrs Thatcher
is at odds with many of her officials
because she considers them too
hostile to South Africaâ\200\231s National
Party government, Churchill was
impatient with his own because he

thought them too ready to appease

Pretoria. In 1954 Churchill

~ against South Africa.

~ Africa

During the Attlee government,

between 1948 and 1951, considerable

progress had been made in sharing a
close defence relationship between
Britain and the nationalist
government which came to power in
South Africa at the beginning of this
pÃ©riod. This was based on British
promises to re-equip the unionâ\200\231s
armed forces and promote the
surreptitious integration of South
in the Western security
system, and the Nationalistâ\200\231s
undertaking in return â\200\224 spelled out

_in a secret understanding of

zw

September 1950 â\200\224 to send an

cxpedmonary force to the Middle

East i in the event of a world war.
" Election

: Only months before the October
general election in 1951 which

+ brought Churchill back to power,

officials in the Commonwealth
Relations Office, headed by the very
highly regarded Percival Llewellyn, were prepared to consolidate this

: relationship by retreating on the only
serious disagreement over defence
remaining between the two

countries, they recommended that,
as the Nationalists were now
demanding, the RN ' base at
Simonstown should be handed over
to the union without an unqualified
user guarantee.

This advice was commended to

the Cabinet Defence Committee by

the Secretary of State, Lord Ismay, in

March 1952 and flatly rejected by
Churchill.

. Thereafter the issue remained
dormant (and South Africa's

commitment to the Middle East, to

which the chiefs of staff attached
such importance, withered) until the

Times with

base as an economy measure in 1953. It

It was not revived again until the
Nationalist pressed their case once

Reason =

The reason for this was that while

more, in late 1954, when they tried to officials in the CRO and FO and

make its acceptance easy for

African department assumed that

Churchill by themselves and South Africa would be
on the issue of a user guarantee. But 'on the same side in the next (anti-

on each occasion Churchill proved
obdurate.

communist)

war, Churchill was
transfixed by the domestic struggle in

He was amazed at the proposal the Union and thought it just as likely
to hive off Simonstown in 1953, that the next war involving South
observed that it would be more Africa would be a civil war between -

reasonable to shut down g . Nationalist Government and the
Portsmouthâ\200\235, and added for good â\200\234loyal Britishâ\200\235, with their territo
rial
measure that he was sure that it base in Natal.

would be possible to save â\200\234half a'
millionâ\200\235 on irggaff cuts at the
admiralty.

In 1954, when even Lord
Swinton, the new Commonwealt

Secretary, had come round the view |
that Simonstown should be throws-~
â\200\230in in order to close a package deal on
__defence with South Africa, Churchill

insisted that not the slightest

concession should be made without

full cabinet consideration.
Though Churchill repeatedly
stressed the indispensability of

Simonstown to Imperial communi-

cations, he came increasingly to
admit, as his strategic arguments
were whittled away, that its

â\200\234significance for him was prmclpally

symbolic.

admiralty itself tried to jettison thc

In order to prevent this, Britain
should cling firmly to Simonstown in in
order to demonstrate â\200\230the
contmumg virility of the British

Emplre and stiffen the morale

f the English-speaking section

gf the population. In the mean-
time, the potential of Durban
Harbour (Natal), as an alternative
base in South Africa for the Royal
Navy should be investigated, â\200\234if as is
quite possible Malan repudiates
British sovereignty,â\200\235â\200\235 minuted
Churchill on August 25, 1954, â\200\234Natal
will be our only hope.â\200\235 :

Having received an encouraging
report from the admiralty on the
capacity of Durban Harbour â\200\230and
brushed aside as unimportant its
pedantic cautions concerning
ownership and absence of â\200\234warlike
preparationsâ\200\235 (â\200\234â\200\230that can be rapldly
developed should the occasion

ariseâ\200\235â\200\231), Churchill went even further.
Should Natal secede from the union,
he minuted on August 30, Britain
might have to â\200\234defend her rights to
an independent choice,â\200\235 by force of
arms if necessary.

The most eloquent testimony to-
the horror with which Churchillâ\200\231s
contemplation of a new boer war was

â\200\231 I
returned to South Africa under an
agreement negotiated in the
Âfollowmg June. But it is no accident
-that by that time Churchill had
retired

verwoerd must be

laughing in his grave

Dr HENDRIK Verwoerd . .-

apartheid.

"â\200\2305â\200\224 S I was reading -
| the series by
Nkopane Ma-
kobane in. this paper
on â\200\230the crisis cin

education in Soweto, I
found myself gettmg
angrir and angrier.
After so much pain
and blood we can still
manage nothing more'
than tired cliches. The
only difference was that
the Johannesburg

ScweThN

30/'0/3 7

architect of

remember the results of
1976 and 1977, when
there was very little
schooling taking place?

I get angry when I hear
these arguments because
I have beÃ©n hearing them
regularly since 1953
when I was at primary

school and Bantu
Education was intro-
duced.

Today I have a boy
and a girl in Standard 6

Undoing

Let us remember that
Dr Hendrik Verwoerdâ\200\231s,
intention when he intro-
duced Bantu Education
was to produce illiterate
blacks, who would
always serve their white
masters. The Verwoerds
were not as subtle as the

Bothas.

The mad genius of the
fifties must be laughing
heartily in his grave: not
only did he design the
perfect system for his
goals, but he also
managed to get allies
helping him while
believing they were
undoing his work.

I am not buying the

I 'cannd,t afford casualties.
Just to throw a curved
ball: During the school

boycotts, how many

- pupils invaded the
libraries and book shops
to read?.

I am just hoping that
Dr Verwoerd and his
successors. have not
managed to stop us from
thinking for ourselves. If
we stop thinking we
might just -as well lle
down and die.

story that there has bcen
a shift away from his
policies â\200\224 the evidence is
everywhere.

Problems

Ask the thousands of
black parents who have
been trying to get their

children
schools:

into white
the average
product of the black

schools will either fail the
aptitude test or he will be

asked to move one or two
classes back.

n e ;
isomewhere i HE Lecturers at the white

I universities tell an
equally sad tale: black
students have serious
problems switching from
their black high schools
to the universities.

regional director of the
Department of Educa-
tion and Training, Mr
Gunther Merbold, did
not repeat the usual story
that the Government was

Western Transvaal.
also have a little girl who
will be joining the school
system in a few yearsâ\200\231
time.

The rest: Makobane
could â\200\230have written
without getting out of the
office.

Results

From the one side:
â\200\234The Government and
the Department of
Education and Training
are to blame, blah,
blah ;. .â\200\235

Or: *â\200\234Our demands
have not been met, blah,
bBlah>

From the other side:
#â\200\234There is nothing wrong
with black education; we
expect better results,
Blah, blah .. .~

And mind you, I will
not be surprised if the
matric results in Soweto
are better. Do you

school was cut short last
year.

. One day when these
children are hewing
wood and drawing water
for white South Africa,
they will unbend to rest
their backs and at the
same time curse a father
who let thls happen to
them.

In my old age I will see
them looking years older
than me and my
conscience will not give
me peace.

We have
something about
children's education.

As this year draws to a
close, let us pause to
think about our children:

to do
our

spending so many The boy is repeating p d
millions on black Std 6 because his formal ersonfnel epart-
education. education at a Soweto's merits -of a companies

moan too: people with
impressive - certificates
apply for jobs, but they

are unable to cope with
the demands of the jobs.

And it is not because of
any native failing. It is

obviously the effect. of
Bantu Education and of

apartheid in general.

Strategies

It is therefore right
that we fight Bantu
Education and apart-
heid, but it is decidedly
not right to ' flagellate

- ourselves in the process.

The black community
to work out
a-strategies for fighting
without getting so many
casualties and education
is one arena where we

needs

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Peace bid by Tutu

ARCHBISHOP Desmond Tutu is to make a call for peace in all violence-hit Natal townships when he takes part in a special church service in Pietermaritzburg on Sunday. â\200\224

The service will be held at the Edendale Ecumenical Centre at 11am. He will also meet leading clergymen, including the Rev Athol Jennings who is due to chair a â\200\234peace summitâ\200\235 between United Democratic Front and Inkatha groups in Durban on Wednesday.

A spokesman for Bishop Tutuâ\200\231s office in Cape Town, Mr John Allen, said the head of the Anglican

Church would arrive in Durban by air then travel to Pietermaritzburg for the service.

He will then meet top clergymen.

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Tutu to
Notall

â€¢ PIETERMARITZBURGâ€¢\200\224The
Archbishop of Cape Town,
the Most Reverend Desmond
Tutu, and other national
church leaders will converge
on Pietermaritzburg this Sun-
day to attend a peace service
for the cityâ€¢\200\231s strife-torn town-
ships.

The British and West Ger-
man consuls have visited the
| city on fact-finding missions,

Sundayâ€¢\200\231s peace service will
also be attended by Dr
Khozoa Mgojo, president of
the Methodist Church of
Southern Africa, and the
Methodist Churchâ€¢\200\231s President
Elect, the Rev Stanley
Mogoba.

It is hoped that a senior re-
presentative of the Catholic
Church in southern Africa
and a Natal Anglican bishop
will also attend, 2

In a statement yesterday,
the Rev Lizo Jafta, acting
chairman of the Pietermaritz-
burg Council of Churches,
said: â€¢\200\230National and local
church leaders call upon peo-
ple of all political persua-
sions in and around Pieter-
maritzburg to join the peace
service in Edendale on
Sunday.

â€¢\200\230The church representa-
tives also call on congrega-
tions throughout southern
Africa to pray for the service
and for people living in the
strife-torn areas.â€¢\200\231

Responding to Speculation
that Archbishop Tutu might
perform some mediatory role
in the Pietermaritzburg vio-
lence, a Spokesman for his of-
fice in Cape Town said that
while the archbishop was
deeply concerned and in
close touch with local church
representatives, â€¢\200\230there are no
plans at this stage for him to
play any role beyond partici-
pation in the peace serviceâ€¢\200\231,

The service will begin at
2pm at the Edendale Lay
Ecumenical Centre.

Mr Jafta said it was hoped
that large numbers of people
of all backgrounds would at-
tend â\200\230in an act of solidarity
with all those who have suf-
fered in the violence and to
demonstrate thejr deep de-
sire for justice and peaceâ\200\231,

â\200\230It is also hoped the service
will encourage existing ef-
forts to end the violence and
inspire new efforts,â\200\231 he said.

The West German consul in
attend

capitalâ\200\231s ?gz;;nships

Durban, Mr Dieter Sasse, who
visited the city on Wednes-
day, expressed â\200\230extreme con-
cern about the fate of the
troubled peopleâ\200\231 in black
townships surrounding the
Natal capital,

Mr Sasse held separate dis-
cussions with the Midlands
chairman of the UDF, MrA S |
Chetty, and a member of
Inkathaâ\200\231s central committee,
Mr Vitus Mvelase. He also
held talks with local South
African Police Press liaison
officer, Capt Pieter Kitching,

. â\200\230The discussions were only
intended as a means of gain-
ing information about the sit-
uation. Unlike the embassy,
the consul does not play a po-
litical role and we do not take
sides. :

- â\200\230We are, nevertheless, con-
cerned about the welfare of
people caught up in the vio-
lence,â\200\231 Mr Sasse said. :

His British counterpart, Mr
Simon James, held similar
talks with UDF and Inkatha
representatives yesterday.

Mr James could not be
reached for comment, but Mr
Pieter Kerchhoff of the
Pietermaritzburg Agency for
Christian Social Awareness
said the consul â\200\230shared their
concernâ\200\231 for the people in the

strife-torn areas, 200224 (Sapa)

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hatcher

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Foreign Service

LONDON: Britain is apparent- }
ly closing the door on further
official contacts with the ANC.
In a significant policÂ¥ shift,
Whitehall sources said, Foreign
Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and
Foreign Office Minister for Afri-
can affairs, Mrs Lynda Chalker,
were expected to have no further
contact with ANC representatives.
This follows Mrs Thatcherâ\200\231s strong
attack on the congress during the Com-
monwealth summit in Vancouver ear-
lier this month, where she likened the
ANC to the PLO and IRA, calling it
a â\200\234typical terrorist organisationâ\200\235.
Her comment that she would â\200\230:g_ave

- prised observers Who said a year ago

rs Thatcher publicly acknowledged
the im; ce of the ANC in the fu-
ture of southern Africa, and backed
calls for its unbanning in South Africa,
and the freedom of its jailed leader,
Nelson Mandela.

When Britain did formally meet ANC
leaders, the Foreign Office was always
at pains to point out that these contacts
provided an important chance to dis-
suade the African nationalists from
taking the course of armed struggle.

Mrs Thatcher may be anxious to dis-
pel the impression that her emphasis
on giving material aid and some politi-
cal support to the Frontline states
means Britain is siding with the â\200\234liber-
ationâ\200\235 movements based there. :

In fact, her attack on the ANC. in
Vancouver was in response to a ques-
tion put by a journalist who wondered
if giving aid to black South Africans
(part of Britainâ\200\231s alternative to im-
posing sanctions) meant Britain would
give aid to the ANC. A,

Many thought at the time that the
~virulence of the attack suggested it
was a hasty, ill-considered response
which did not reflect Foreign Office
thinking, but Whitehall sources dispell-
ed the doubt yesterday by saying her }
statement represented the govern-
mentâ\200\231s policy.

This emerged on the day the UDF
announced its suspension of relations
with the British Government. There is
clearly a cooling of relations all round
between Britain and Pretoriaâ\200\231s stron-

it Asttins Ao el e

Bold Indaba
â\200\234move planned

Next step: How
to implement

the proposals

Bruce Cameron

Political Correspondent

Party and extra-parliamentary
right-wing groups.â\200\231

He, however, complimented the
Minister of Constitutional Develop-
ment, Mr Chris Heunis, and other
senior Nationalist spokesmen for

Dr Dhlomoâ\200\231s announcement fol-
lows growing criticism that there
were numerous flaws and open-
ended problems in the Indaba pro-
posals that would make them diffi-
cult to implement.]

Dr Dhlomo also gave a severe
warning to Natal Nationalist back-
benchers that â\200\234there is a limit to
the extent to which we can be
abused...â\200\235

He said at the recent Natal Na-
tional party congress attacks made
by junior Natal MPs were â\200\234dis-
turbingly similar to attacks made

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e AFI/L:/ Naws
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the way they handled the Indaba. on the Indaba by the Conservative

Dr Dhlomo was confident agree-
ment could be reached with the
Government on the Indaba propos-
als but warned they could not be
changed in a way which would lose
the support of the majority of any
group.

- Announcing the â\200\234implementation
studyâ\200\235, Dr Dhlomo said it was
being undertaken on the â\200\234perfectly
reasonable assumption that some
form of elected, non-racial or mul-
tiracial, power-sharing govern-

ment would be introduced in the
combined region within the next
few years.

It was equally essential that those who were apprehensive about the changes saw from day one that their fears were unjustified and the protection and power sharing mechanisms built into the constitution were real.

The implementation study would look at numerous issues including:
O The holding of a referendum the first election, the combination of fragmented departments, the creation of a non-racial administration, the provision of basic services, maintaining and improving education standards, deregulation and job creation, and non-tax sources of additional revenue.

Dr Dhlomo said that if similar studies had been undertaken in many other African countries how different might much of Africa and other parts of the world have been.

The study would allow pro-active steps to be taken.

CAPE TOWN: The Natal/KwaZulu Indaba has launched a new initiative to get its proposals for a single region off the ground.

The new initiative announced today by Indaba co-sponsor, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, at the Cape Town Press Club, is aimed at overcoming hurdles in the implementation of the proposals.

An implementation study, which would take two years to complete was to be started by the Indaba office.

PRIME Minister Mar-

garet Thatcher.

THE United Democratic Front had suspended relations with the British Government and its

representatives, the UDF national executive committee has announced.

The dropping of charges against those who allegedly plotted to kidnap African National

1 Congress members living in Britain was â\200\234the last straw,â\200\235 an open letter from the committee to the

British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, said.

"The UDF said Mrs Thatcher and her government should apologise to the ANC for the statement and reinstate .charges against the alleged kidnappers.

â\200\234For some time now,

â\200\234the oppressed people of South Africa have watched your political antics in the region with some dismay,â\200\235 the letter said.

â\200\234However, your recent attack on the African National Congress nd the dropping of charges against apartheid agents engaged in illegal activity on British soil, are the last straw.

R

â\200\234Asa result the United |

+ Democratic Front has

decided to express it

. strong objections to the

. actions of yourself and
â\200\230the British Government
by suspending all
relations with the British
Government and its
representatives, pending
further discussions with
our affiliate organisa-

tions.â\200\235

SA Press Assoclation

_ and that a commission of |

Apologise

The SA Government
would regard the recent
actions of the British
Government as direct
support for its policies.

The UDF â\200\230â\200\234â\200\230believes
that Mrs Thatcher
personally and the
British Government|
should apologise to the
African National Con-
gress and the people of
South Africa for the
offensive statements.

â\200\234We further demand
that the charges -are |
immediately reinstated ||
against the kidnappers, |

inquiry investigates and |
makes public the |
conspiracy as well as the

extent of undercover ||
actions by the South |
African Government on
British soil.â\200\235 "

Isolating SA â\200\230a big

Pretoria Bureau

The African National Congress factor was the most important element in South Africaâ\200\231s relations with its immediate neighbours, Mr Glenn Babb, deputy director-general of the Depart-

ment of Foreign Affairs, said

yesterday.

What would be acceptable to South Africa to improve rela-

tions with its tâ\200\231xneighbours was â\200\234the complete ending of violent activity (by the ANC) out of these countriesâ\200\235, he said.

Mr Babb was addressing a conference on â\200\234Southern Africa â\200\224 a reassessmentâ\200\235, organised by the South African Institute of International Affairs.

He- said the greatest error Africa had made since indepen-

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dence was isolating itself from South Africa.

Not only the Non-Aligned Movement and the East Bloc, but also the West to a â\200\234considerable degreeâ\200\235, had contribut-

ed towards this spht for their

own motives.

Africa deserved to experience the healthy influence of the economy of South Africa,

which accounted for 70 percent of the electricity consumption

and 40 percent of manufactur-:

ing in Africa.

Making neighbouring countries less dependent on South Africa was like trying to â\200\234hide

. an elephant behind a blade of

grassâ\200\231v

â\200\230The paradox of the mdepend-

mistakeâ\200\231 â\200\224 Bab

dence of the neighbouring

states was that they could achieve that independence only by using the strong economic and infrastructural base South Africa provided â\200\224 not just the aid given by the West.

Mr Babb said South Africa had proved it was a healthy catalyst for development and

- realised that it was in its own

interest to promote macro-economic development.

â\200\234African problems deserve African solutions. Improved relations between South Africa and Africa have already made marked progress.

â\200\234We have opened five new missions in Africa in the past three years â\200\224 and it will not stop there. Â¢ :

â\200\234The West should rather, they ought to have in the beginning, encourage this process. In the end it will redound to their benefit, as it will to ours.â\200\235

S JRECSES

CAPE TOWN. â\200\224 The
onfirmed death toll in
he Natal flood disaster
h isen to 163, with
86 people still missing,
the Minister of Nat-
ional Health and Popu-
lation . â\200\230Development, .
Dr Willie van Niekerk,
said yesterday. :
He told a Press confer-
ence that 28 people had
died in the Natal region,
121 in Port Natal and 14
in northern Natal.
A total of 50 632 people

â\200\230in Natal and KwaZulu

~ were known to have been

. left homeless by the
t| floods, Dr Van Niekerk
- said.

â\200\230The northern Natal-

. Ingwavuma area . was
under heavy cloud and
rescue teams had been
unable to assess the dam-
" age there. ol)

Although more rain
was forecast for Natal, it
was not expected to be
heavy enough to cause
further flooding.

However, there were
fÃ©ars that more flooding
could follow when heavy
mountain snow began to

â\200\230melt. :
Dr Van Niekerk said

latest reports indicated
that river levels were fall-
ing and that repair work
to roads and water pipe-
lines was well under way.

In Durban a water
pipeline had stopped op-
erating on
night, but had since been
repaired and was pump-
ing at about 100 mega-
litres a day.

Heavy soiling of the
water was a major prob-
lem as it meant that puri-
fication plants had to be
backwashed frequently.

The water supply had
been restored to Verulam
and Richards Bay but in
Stanger, where 500
homes had been de-

stroyed, there was still no water.

Natalâ\200\231s three main dams â\200\224 Midmar, Albert Falls and Hazelmere â\200\224 had no problems with their walls, he said.

The worst shortages of clear water were in Kwa-

Thursday

'Mashu,' Ntuzuma and In-
anda. However, the Dur-
ban City Council was

- doing its best to assist.

In Lamontville, the
water supply was normal
and road repair work had
started.

A major health hazard

had emerged in Lamont-

ville where bodies had
been flushed from the
local cemetery. Local
authorities were busy
moving the cemetery to
higher ground. - f
Dr Van Niekerk said
the use of the Joint Man-
agement Committee sys-
tem to assist flood victims
had worked well.

Industries had suffered
millions of rands of dam-
age. -

A Sappi paper mill had
been flooded out and mil-
lions of rands of damage
had been caused by flood-
ing of the C G Smith
sugar mill.

~ The Glenmills sugar
mill at Glendale would
not be operational again
this year and damage to

i the ICH Toyota plant ran

to millions of rands, he

| said.

Contrary to reports,
there was no shortage of
fuel in Natal and electrici-

ty substations were work-
ing normally.

The full extent of the
damage and the losses

caused by the floods
would be known only by
October 16, Dr Van Niekerk said.

An office of the State
President's Disaster Fund
would open in Pietermaritzburg on Monday
and committees under
local magistrates would
be set up in all areas to
handle claims for personal property losses.

Dr Van Niekerk said
that if necessary, the gov-

ernment would contribute

to the disaster fund. As
far as emergency expenses were concerned,
each responsible department would deal with its
own expenses. _

After October 16 the
government would decide
on how the emergency aid
would be financed.

He said the public response to the flood disaster had been tremendous. One company had

offered two helicopters

and another a caterpillar tractor.

Dr Van Niekerk said
the disaster had created a tremendous opportunity

for companies to

for international

whom promoted disinvestment to come forward with aid for Black flood victims. |
They should really do something for the victims of the floods, he said.

" There were no signs of spreading disease in the affected areas, but cholera was seen as a real threat and a team was monitoring the situation.

A large quantity of chloride pills had been sent to purify water in areas that needed them, he said.

Near Muden a 10-month-old girl drowned in the Mooi River at 1 am yesterday when the motor car in which she was travelling drove past a warning that the bridge had been washed away and plunged into the river.

The child's name was Mukelisiwe Mkhize. The driver, Mr Michael Ndebele (25) and passengers

- Mr Babylon Khumal (25) Mrs Fobi Mkhize, (20) and a five-year-old boy, Zawankhose Mkhize were injured.

â\200\224

>

Britain closes door

with AN

By Michael Morris, The Star's Foreign News Service ' and backed calls for its unbanning in

N Britain is apparently closing the door on the freedom of Nelson Mandela, further official contacts with the African National Congress. When Britain formally meet ANC leaders, the

Congress, : Foreign Office was always at pains to point out that In a significant policy shift, Whitehall sources have the contacts provided an important opportunity to

indicated that the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Gifford, urged the African nationalists from taking the

Howe, and the Foreign Office Minister in the struggle,

Lynda

Mrs Thatcher - taking a tough line. M

St

likened the it to the PLO movements based there, a typical terrorist organisation - In fact, her attack on the : response to a question by Her comment that she would have no truck with groups allied to black South Africa those organisations surprised observers, who pointed to imposing sanctions out that, a year ago, Mrs Thatcher publicly acknowledged would give aid to the ANC. " | nowledged the importance of the ANC in the future of / Many thought at the time that the violence of the attack suggested it was a hasty, ill-considered response. | sponse which did not reflect Foreign Office thinking, out Whitehall Sources dispelled that doubt yesterday || - by saying her statement represented the government's policy. : i This emerged on the day the UDF announced its termination of relations with the British government, It must be of some concern to the diplomats responsible for shaping southern Africa policy that the latest developments look likely to restrict the the Scope for creative diplomacy in a region sorely in need of dialogue, rather than a fractious schism;

ongress (ANC) is or-
. ganising its nighicat
e'vet P Opaganda exer-
mi;n,aat Arusha in Tan-
g carly in Decem-
ber.
to be attended by about
600 guests from up to 75
countries is' bei e
Tanged as the culmination
of the ANCâ\200\231s 75th anni-
ersary celebrations. :
The primary purpose is
to give impetus to the
| ANCs bid to gain recog-

nitio as a government in

exile as well as to raj

' funds for the organisa- -

â\200\230 DiPlomatic rcpresenta.
lives of donor and Third
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countries â\200\224 Ak 1
heid Movement fepresel a!nt_
]tatives from around the
â\200\230world, sanctions lobby-
ists, the United Na o Bk
â\200\230Apartheid, and sympa_
} thetic p()hï¬\201cians i
' understood to be among
those invited.

The governments of
| Frontline States are ex-
| pwe(i tO be wcu fep-
members and the non-
Al movement. -

. According to The Citi-
zenâ\200\231s information, the
_ commissioned papers to

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ional issue, the internat-
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e SouthAfï¬\202ca, B
state of e

| Soh Africa; high-
lighted at a recent Harare-

conference attended .bl_ :

the ANC president, Oliv-
er Tamh), and delegam
ï¬\201om m A fri ;

There is no firm indication of whether invitations have been extended to any groups from South Africa, but because of the ANC contact with a group of South African Zulu speakers, of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa, earlier this year [any such invitations can be expected to be kept secret at this stage.

The
for the siting of the conference at Arusha is the

availability of hotel and

exercise

we Sizwe, was announced in Lusaka earlier this week. .

Tshwete, a former regional chairman of the United Democratic Front in the Border area

in the Eastern Cape, has had a meteoric rise in the ANC

since he fled South Africa in 1985. He is one of the

youngest persons to be co-opted onto the ANC's

national executive committee. He was jailed on Robben Island for ANC activities,

The Arusha conference, unlike the previous closed conference in Zambia in 1985, where strategies for the armed

struggle were outlined, = ANC's terrorist war against South Africa, because of the adverse impact the question of violence has had on the orga-

nisation's international image.

The conference is

from 1 to De-

cember 4.

conference facilities nor- r

mally used for meetings |
of the OAU, and its rela-
tive proximity to ANC ex- |
periments in St
-such as the Solomon Mh-
langu Freedom College, |

| 200 km to the south. |

The college is used for
the education of the dn1- |

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Friday 30 October 1

sive propaganda

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O

WETAN, Friday, October 30, 1987

PRIME Minister Mar-
garet Thatcher.

WITH

THE United Democratic Front had suspended

British Government and its

representatives, the UDF national executive
committee has announced. Â«

The dropping of charges against those who

allegedly plotted to kidnap â\200\230African National:

Congress members living in Britain was â\200\234the last

straw,â\200\235 an open letter from the committee to the -

British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, said.

The UDF said Mrs
Thatcher and her

| apologise to the ANC for
the statement and
reinstate .charges against
the alleged kidnappers.

â\200\234For some time now,
the oppressed people of
South Africa have
watched your political
antics in the region with
some dismay,â\200\235 the letter
said.

â\200\234However, your recent
attack on the African
National Congress and the
dropping of charges
against apartheid agents
engaged in illegal activity
on British soil, are the
last straw.

government should

TS LINKS

SA Press Association

UK

â\200\234As a result the United Democratic Front has decided to express its strong objections to the actions of yourself and the British Government by suspending all relations with the British Government and its representatives, pending further discussions with our affiliate organisations.â\200\235 â\200\230

Apologise

The SA Government would regard the recent actions of the British Government as direct support for its policies.

The UDF â\200\234believes (| that Mrs Thatcher personally and the British Government should apologise to the African National Congress and the people of South Africa for the offensive statements.

â\200\234We further demand that the charges -arc immediately reinstated against the kidnappers, and that a commission of inquiry investigates and makes public the conspiracy as well as the extent of undercover actions by the South | African Government on British soil.â\200\235 :

â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224

.D. Cook poses the
Yâ\200\224question of where Des-

mond Tutu is and why he

has not been to Natal and

. correspondâ\200\231 â\200\230it

Founaavivn
for future

- KwaZulu to comfort and i-\'201ls i ol el mati th 1

minister to his flock in
their time of need after
the disastrous floods re-
cently experienced there.
Let me enlighten
G.Iv

in any of the
places: Zim

bia, Australia, - "

States of America and
several other places
around the globe.

I think that Desmond
Tutustochyasl-cha

(Wâ\200\231Qâ\200\224 Eâ\200\230â\200\234_. 3
Tutu can Â«sitybe M 5

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_ 1940â\200\2315 resulted in six mil-
ioahemg murdered, op-
_pression of Blacks â\200\230under e
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creased their population ment, but not so with a :

have Â\$rogressed

most nnpo:-tant from il-

" literate labourer to liter-

ate trade unionist and en

trepreneur.
Surely this is an ad
equate foundation to

" build a future on?

RALF PINTO
- 205 Curion Place
Beach Road
Sea Point

munist dommatwn
leader of the ANC, Oliv- m&ou â\200\230within
er Tambo, celebrated his ANC = ;

'ON October 27, 1987, the

committed person with .â\200\230}'
strong Communist attach- 7,
ments like himself. .=~ "

In the name of the
â\200\234revolutionâ\200\235 Tambo has
been leadmg and guiding
in connivance with the
SACP and Moscow and
its allies, Nkontho we

ceded Siswe to kill, maim, in-
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South Africa and their
properties.

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peace and justice in our
country, -he should de-
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immediately, and . start

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" into self-destruction.
- A VICTIM OF

alms

London Bureau

THE mystery man at the heart of the bizarre ANC kidnap case in London, who claims to be a senior British secret service agent, was given a third identity in the High Court yesterday.

A judge was told that the man who used the names Frank Lynge Larsen and | Johan Viggo Orebak, a 53-year-old Norwegian, was actually born in Doverport, a suburb of Harwich, Essex, on September 9, 1931, as John William Pearson Lewes Parker.

In the latest twist to the

Nerede

case, the new identity was presented to Mr Justice Kennedy in a sworn affidavit together with a birth certificate.

Barrister Tony Rimmer was seeking a writ of habeas corpus to halt an order that the mystery man should be deported to Norway later yesterday.

_ To avoid confusion, lawyers

referred to the man as Frank Larsen, the name under

which:he was arrested in July:.

with three others and accused of conspiracy to kidnap ANC leaders.

The charges against Mr Larsen and the other three

men were dropped last week on the orders of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Opposition MPs are now accusing the Government of trying to cover up British secret service involvement.

Abeyance

The Judge yesterday halted Mr Rimmer when he sought to read to the open Court the sworn affidavit giving Mr Larsen's personal background, including details of

the claim that he was acting

for British intelligence during the alleged ANC kidnap plot.

Mr Justice

Kennedy said this was not necessary as he

has both

an

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had already studied the affidavit in the privacy of his chambers.

Placing the application for a writ of habeas corpus in abeyance, the Judge said a further hearing would be needed next Monday or Tuesday, probably with Mr Larsen in court.

The Judge said an amendment to deportation proceedings normally needed the signature of the Home Secretary, Mr Douglas Hurd.

This was impossible at short notice and Mr Justice Kennedy gave a verbal undertaking and issued an order preventing Mr Larsen's de-

AN

er identity

portation for at least seven days.

Mr Larsen is being detained in custody at a high security detention centre near London's Heathrow Airport.

He is being held with the 28-year-old man he calls his son and who was arrested using the name John Terence Larsen, but was later named

in deportation proceedings as
Norwegian-born Hans Chris-
tian Dahl

Homosexual

After the cryptic hearing,
Mr Stephen Fiddler, the so-
licitor acting for the Larsens,
said DNA (chromosome) tests
were being carried out to

prove beyond doubt that they
were father and son.

There had been allegations
that they were homosexual
lovers, which Mr Fiddler says
are untrue.

Mr Fiddler produced a
birth certificate purporting to
prove that the younger Mr
Larsen was born in Nairobi
on November 30, 1960, with
the name John Andrew Lewes
Parker.

Mr Fiddler said his clients
continued to maintain that
they had worked for British
intelligence, although the
Attorney-General, Sir Patrick
Mayhew, last week told Par-
liament this was untrue.

Page 4

SOWETAN, Friday, October 30, 1987

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Vo Qf I

NEW YORK (The New
York City controller, who
oversees disinvestment of
hundreds of millions of
dollars in shares in

companies doing business

with South Africa, has

called for the immediate

release of Nelson
Mandela.
â\200\230Comptroller Harrison

Goldin claims the South -

African Government has

â\200\230Botha has broken promise

reneged on its agreement
to release the imprisoned
ANC leader if three
conditions are met. They
have all been met, he
says. :
Goldin, who controls
five New York city
employee pension funds

. valued at a total 30000 :
ued at a total 30000

million dollars, is due to
sell off more stock in
compames doing bus-
iness' with South Africa
next month.

It will be the third
phase of a four-phase,
five-year disinvestment
campaign begun in 1984.
In phase one about 92

~was

million dollars worth of
stock in 17 companies
sold. Phase two
involved the sale of about
86 million dollars in nine
companies.

The trustees of the
pension fund are
required to evaluate the
progress at which

apartheid is bÃ©in
dismantled to determi
if the disinvestment
programme should be
accelerated or modified.

Goldin says

that
President PW Botha
promised to release Mr
â\200\230Mandela if the Soviet

Union freed Anatoly

Schar. and Andre

akharov and South

African .commando

Wynand du Toit was
released from pnsion in

Angola.

â\200\234All three have now
been freed > said the

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â\200\234ed it as *â\200\234cruelâ\200\235 tonow setv

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he bloody war which claimed 150

Qme PAGE 1

"Itâ\200\231s defence,â\200\235 said Ndlovu in an interview on Sunday. â\200\234Because if

there was no attacker there would be

no revenge.

â\200\234Revenge killing is not acceptable in the policy â\200\224 but what can you do if your house is burnt down and the law wonâ\200\231t do anything about that? You revenge yourself so he wonâ\200\231t come back again.

Ndlovu said when Inkatha acted to â\200\234defendâ\200\235 itself, it used all kinds of weapons: â\200\234It can be the teeth â\200\224

everything â\200\224 as long as they are defending themselves, because life

comes once, not twice.â\200\235

A few hours later the sirens of am-

bulances could be heard in the distance as the brutal Inkatha-UDF war,

1 which more than 150 people have

ended this year, continued to take its nightly toll.

Ndlovu was speaking after the local

Inkatha committee met to discuss

their remedy to the war: they want

police stations handed over to the In-

katha-run KwaZulu government.

Not far away, the â\200\234enemyâ\200\235 was meeting in a darkened and sparsely furnished church in newly-liberated

â\200\234Angolaâ\200\235 (to get there you go left at

â\200\234Moscowâ\200\235), a section of the Edepedale valley, to form an area committee.

A youth activist opened the meeting *

by outlining the priorities of the community. These, he said, were defence committees to counter vigilante attacks; peopleâ\200\231s courts to discipline

â\200\234comradesâ\200\235 who misbehave; and first Relative merits of different

aid committees to treat the battle- whistles are debated in wounded.

As he spoke, shafts of light illuminated the whites of the eyes of a row . of delegates, none of whom could have been more than 12 years old.

Edendale. Three long blasts will summon your â\200\234comradesâ\200\235.

WEEKLY MAIL; â\200\234October 30 to November'5, 1987

Picture: WALTER DHLADHLA, AFP

Everyone â\200\224 from the Chamber of Commerce to the warring factions â\200\224 is talking about the need for a truce to stop-the killing.

But the factors which have turned Pietermaritzburgâ\200\231s black areas into a mini-Beirut go back more than two years and are deeply embedded in the

- politics of Natal.

The August 1985 consumer boycotts in Pietermaritzburg â\200\224 partially spurred by the BTR Sarmcol dispute at Howick down the road â\200\224 and the emergence of UDF-supporting youth congresses were regarded as politically threatening to Inkatha in an area where its support was not traditionally high.

According to Ndlovuâ\200\231s own figures, there are 53 functioning Inkatha branches in the area, with 40 to 100 people in each â\200\224 a maximum of about 5 000 members out of more than half a million people in the area.

The Congress of South African Trade Unions has warded off a chal-

lenge in the area, centred on bus drivers, from the Inkatha-linked United Workersâ\200\231 Union of South Africa.

And although the June 1986 Emergency temporarily stunted the growth of the youth organisations, they have been regrouping strongly this year.

The current escalation of violence follows an Inkatha recruitment drive in Edendale which began in late July and August.

Though the area is semi-rural with traditional chiefs still in place, much of Edendale falls outside KwaZulu and the proximity of a big city has loosened the tribal sway of the Inkatha-supporting chiefs.

Siphiwe Khanyile, a fieldworker for the Pietermaritzburg Agency for

By SEFAKO NYAKA

THE arson attack this week on four trade union offices in Kimberley brings to nine the number of attacks on Cosatu and its affiliates in less

than two months.

And, so far, police have not apprehended a single culprit from any of these attacks. :

The union federation has decided to.

step up its Hands Off Cosatu campaign which was launched at the

height of the railway workers' strike in May.

Since then many Cosatu affiliates and had leases withdrawn.

This week's fire completely destroyed the regional offices of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), the SA Railway Workers' Union (Sarhwa) and the SA Domes-

tic Workers' Union.

The offices of the Municipal Workers' Union (Mwusa) and the Detainees' Parents Support Committee also suffered serious damage.

The fire is a further setback for the

used at thousands of rands,

NUM whose Kimberley office was

destroyed in an arson attack during the mineworkers' strike in August.

Besides damage to equipment valuable documents were also destroyed in this

week's fire.

Early this month, the offices of the

National Education, Health and Allied

Workersâ\200\231 Union (Nehawu) were gut-
have been refused office premises

WEEKLY MAIL, October 30 to November 5, 1967

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e anti-unions :
: nions SCore:
- Tous attack during which it was van-
â\200\230dalised with Afrikaner Weer-
standsbeweging (AWB) slogans.
hi after a
powerful explosion ripped through

This happened two weeks

Community Centre in Cape Town,
which housed Cosatu offices, among
others.

In September offices housing the
federationâ\200\231s Vaal region and a num-
ber of its affiliates were broken into.

Commenting on the Kimberley at-
tack, Cosatuâ\200\231s information officer,
Frank Meintjies
which appeared to have been carried
out with precision and sophistication
by professionals, were clearly a re-
sponse to the federation's â\200\234Living
Wageâ\200\235 campaign. -

Last week the Mabopane home of
Cosatu official Jerry Thibedi was de-
stroyed by a powerful blast believed
to be a limpet mine.

Another official, Northern Natal re-
gional secretary Matthews Oliphant,
narrowly escaped death when gun-
men opened fire on him.

Other attacks on Cosatu and its af-
filiates this year include: :

@Â®The destruction of Cosatu House
in Johannesburg after the explosion
of two powerful bombs in the base-
ment of the building in May.

The bomb that rendered Cosatu
House uninhabitable was one of the
biggest ever exploded in Johannes-

not have been handled by inexperi-
enced saboteurs.

said the attacks, |

Nine blasts, no culprits

\

burg and experts have said it could |

ted.

The attack followed a number of

strikes at various government hospi-

tals involving Nehawu members.

In early August, the National Union
of Metaiworkersâ\200\231 (Numsa) offices in

â\200\230Krugersdorp were razed after a previ- |

@Â® The Germiston offices of the
Metal and Allied Workers Union and
the Commercial, Catering and Allied
â\200\230Workersâ\200\231 Union were broken into in

ay.

@ The burning and vandalising of
the East London offices of the SA Al-

' lied Workersâ\200\231 Union and Sarhwu in
| May. g

@ In the same month, Sarhwu of-
fices in Kroonstad were smashed up,
officials detainedâ\200\231and escorted out of
town. Â¥

@Â® Several Cosatu members have
also been killed or maimed by vigi-
lantes. i |

The fact that nobody has been ap-

. prehended in connection with any of

the attacks on Cosatu, prompted
Meintjies to comment: â\200\234We have seen
no evidence that the police are seri-
ously investigating the attacks again
the federation.â\200\235

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Federation aims at
women leadership

TWO women unionists were de-
tained this week, days after a Con-
gress - of South African Trade Un-
ions conference on education.

Nonceba Dube, vice chairperson
of the Cosatu Womenâ\200\231s Forum, and
shop steward Lindiwe Mvube were
picked up from their Soweto homes
on Wednesday morning, three days
after the Cosatu Education Confer-

ence committed itself to women's participation and leadership in the federation.

The conference, held at Crown Mines, Johannesburg, over the weekend resolved to launch a concerted drive to mobilise and educate around the issues of women.

A planning committee was elected as a first step towards promoting women's leadership and education around the discrimination of women. Made up of delegates from affiliated unions, it will co-ordinate a campaign that will lay the basis for more decisive steps in the near future, Meintjies said.

Shop steward councils have also been urged to launch women's forums in preparation for a women's conference next year.

In adopting guidelines for people's education, the conference stressed that education must assist in the process of liberation through exposing the structures that exploit people in all aspects of their lives ' schools, work, home, etc.

«Education must

is also linked to production, but in such a way as to entrench exploitation, a conference statement noted. The education curriculum should be planned by the educator and those to be educated "not knowledge pouring into empty vessels, but knowledge arising out of their own realities and experiences.

. designed to keep people in . ventions. It is to facilitate and co-

In his opening address, Cosatu - general secretary Jay Naidoo slated 'Bantu Education because it was 'logical bondage and enslavement working sytem (3 - Naidoo said Cosatu rejects the idea of educators lecturing workers

The role of the educator is not to make high-powered political inter-

the class to the cheap labour

ordinate, Naidoo said. 230

The conference is also seen as a

first step in Cosatu's policy to de-

;;l;tr:l:lse lâ\200\231lts education programme
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as possible. i â\200\230

be linked fo.pro="--"
duction, but in creative liberating
ways. Under capitalism, education

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FEALY

WEEKLY MawL -

'CHURCH LEADERS PLAN A SERVICE FOR PEACE

IN response to the soaring death rate in Pietermaritzburg's townships, national and local church leaders including Nobel laureate Archbishop Desmond Tutu are planning a peace service in the troubled Edendale township.

. They have called on people of all political persuasions in and around Pietermaritzburg to attend the service, scheduled for Sunday at 2pm in the Edendale Lay Ecumenical Centre.

" The church leaders have also asked congregations throughout South Africa to pray for the success of the ser-

By Carmel Rickard,
Pietermaritzburg

vice, and for all those living in the strife-torn areas. ;

The event will be hosted by the Rev Liso Jafta, acting chairman of the Pietermaritzburg Council of Churches.

Among the church dignitaries who will attend are Archbishop Tutu of the Anglican Church, the Rev Khoza Mgojo, president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, the Rev Stanley Mogoba, Methodist president-elect, and the Rev John Boraman, Methodist leader of the Natal coastal area.

A senior Catholic representative also be present.)

According to a member of the organising committee, the initiative has been taken in view of the fact that at the very least, 138 people have died

in the fighting around Pietermaritzburg this year â\200\224 39 in September, and 38 so far in October.â\200\235 . . .

He said the service would give the clergy an opportunity to identify with the people in their suffering.

â\200\234We hope that a large number of people from all backgrounds will attend the service as an act of solidarity

ive will

with all those who have suffered in the violence, and to demonstrate their desire for justice and peace.

â\200\234We also hope the service will encourage existing church efforts to end the violence and inspire new efforts.â\200\235

Archbishop Tutu has been mentioned in some quarters as a possible mediator, but a member of his staff said yesterday that there were no plans at this stage for action beyond

his participation in the service.

â\200\234He is of course being kept in touch with the situation by the local church representatives who know of his concern about the situation.â\200\235

Christian Social Awareness (Pacsa), said the trouble started when Inkatha began forcing people in Edendale to join them. -

It was 2 lot of money. People had to pay R5 if they were parents or R2 if they were students. The chiefs started in Harewood and moved systematically through the townships. People who didn't want to join were killed while others fled.

As an example, Khanyile cited a church meeting in Mpumaza in early September, where a chief said everyone had to join Inkatha and those who did not. The next Tuesday a mother and her son who did not want to join Inkatha were killed :

Numerous residents told similar tales of conscription into the ranks of Inkatha, with bloody consequences for those who refused or were identified as UDF activists. It is understood that in many cases legal action is pending.

Even during the floods the recruitment drive did not let up. Mark Cornell, mayor of Pietermaritzburg, said: If Inkatha had wanted to make friends, they should have gone and helped the people instead of going and saying to them at three o'clock in the morning sign this card or I'll kill you if you don't. :

On the Monday night, at the height of the floods, 13 people were killed.

Asked to comment on this yesterday, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, the Inkatha general secretary, said: I don't think I need to give this respectability by responding to it. It is just the old story repeated without substantiation.

It is a waste of time and perpetuates this conflict to respond to such

allegations. We don't want to rake up

A father tells of a son's death

WILLIE MPULO, a 49-year-old resident of Sweetwaters outside Pietermaritzburg, describes how his 22-year-old son, Aaron Bhekabantu, was murdered by what he described as Inkatha-supporting vigilantes on

Saturday 4 October.

At 23h30 there was a loud bang at our door and we heard men claim that they were the police. The men demanded that I open the door. They said that they had come looking for qabane a reference to comrade.

At this time, my yard was thick with Inkatha men: there could have been well over 100 about the area of my house. The men were heavily armed with assegais, spears, bush knives and sticks.

One of the leaders insisted: We want to know why he did not come to join Inkatha at our meeting.

Perceiving that there was no alternative, Bhekabantu and I decided to wage a fight. I grabbed a stick but the Inkatha mob said: No, old man, we don't want you, we want your son.

We heard members of the mob exclaim: We must burn the house, and thereafter unsuccessfully attempt to get petrol from a car. In all the confusion, Bhekabantu managed to slip out the back door of the house.

As my niece Mnandi later recounted, Bhekabantu entered her house in an effort to hide from the mob. Moments later, the mob broke the windows to Mnandi's house and smashed down the doors. They entered the house and repeatedly stabbed Bhekabantu

After killing him they pulled him from the bed and dragged him outside where he was left for dead.

these things. It is not in our interests to comment.

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Inkatha president and KwaZulu chief minister, said Inkatha was a voluntary organisation.

The kind of coercion alleged here is strictly contrary to the dictates of the movement. Unfortunately, the allegations do not record specific examples which would enable us to conduct an immediate investigation.

Inkatha leadership would not tolerate such behaviour.

The allegations are typical of the propaganda aimed against Inkatha.

The facts are that various groups are killing each other and this must stop. Numerous members of Inkatha have been butchered by pro-UDF elements and yet a concerted effort is being made to cover this up. Inkatha has been involved in peace initiatives for a considerable time and has done whatever it can to stop the carnage.

â\200\234 find it interesting that little mention is made of the extreme difficulty experienced by Inkatha in getting the UDF to bring its leadership grouping to the peace initiative,â\200\235 he said.

Though the initial pressures came from Inkathaâ\200\231s recruitment drive, Peter Kerchhoff, Pacsa organiser, pointed out there had been tremendous retaliation against the organisation in the past months.

The best-publicised case was the KwaShange shooting on September 16 in which 13 members of the Inkatha Youth Brigade aged between 14 and 22 were locked in a house which was set alight. As they fled they were attacked and killed. Three policemen were arrested in connection with the killings.

Even the UDF does not deny that â\200\234a number of excessesâ\200\235 have been committed by members of the UDF-related defence committees patrolling the townships.

, station was â\200\234biasedâ\200\235 against Inkatha because, he alleged, the police re-

the next few days violence.

A UDF statement issued this week said that though the township violence had reached crisis proportions â\200\234we in the UDF do not feel that we are the aggressors or the main culprits. :

â\200\234In order to achieve an end to the violence, it is imperative that we be able to consult freely with our members and all the victims of vigilante violence.

â\200\234This is made very difficult by the activities of Inkatha supporters and is also restricted by the State of Emergency.â\200\235

The claims coming from both Inka-

tha and the UDF are in some ways strangely similar. Both claim the South African Police are siding with their enemies.

Apart from the KwaShange massacre, a UDF youth activist said several black policemen living in the community had chosen to side with them be-

cause they too were victims of the recruitment campaigns.

However, he said, the trend

was that in cases where UDF people

were murdered by known Inkatha supporters, no action was taken. Ndlovu said the Plessieslaer police

moved their weapons.

Inkatha members are on the de-

fending side, he said. Some of our members, if they are being attacked

and come out to defend themselves, are arrested, while those who are doing the defending are left alone without their weapons.

He denied that Inkatha was involved in a recruitment drive and blamed the conflict on the UDF. He said the UDF was disrupting exams

because if the people don't pass at the end of the year, it means they are

nothing. After that, they will be carrying guns on the other side of the fence because they are not educated.

The UDF are the baby-sitters of the
NG 1

Both UDF and Inkatha leaders say they are in favour of peace talks though a youth activist pointed out their priority was setting up the defence committees because it is the only way we can stop us. If we didn't

-~

the grassroots 1

definitions of the battle as being;
creasingly taken over by armed g
of no particular political ht
totally out of control.

The reality, as people li
Kerckhoff point out, is that the b
is fundamentally political.

Political antagonisms throughout
Natal run so deep that the best out-
come to be hoped for in a situation
like Maritzburgâ\200\231s is a temporary
truce. :

On one hand, the militant youth
congresses are involved in a fight
against the apartheid system. They
see Inkatha â\200\224 as the government of
KwaZulu for the past 12 years â\200\224
very much as part of that system.

On the other hand, there is what
Gerhard MarÅ© of Natal Universityâ\200\231s
Centre for Applied Social Sciences
describes as Inkathaâ\200\231s desire to dom-
inate all of Natal.

This, he says, is part of a political
strategy in terms of which Natal, and
the boast of the support of six million
Zulus, is a stepping stone '

katha leadership on to the

litical stage . it
â\200\234It is very difficult in th

imagine Inkatha co-exist

UDF and Cosatu,â\200\235 said M
is a very strong trend
solely represent the inten
can people, or of peasants or \

ers. That approach means they can
allow something else to happen.