

COMMENT

Telephone: (011) 673-4160

A tragedy

THE situation in the Maritzburg area has assumed the proportions of a national tragedy and something dramatic has to be done to stop the violence.

If the authorities in that area are not going to declare it a disaster area with immediate effect, then the job falls on the shoulders of all South Africans, black and white, to try to help stop this madness.

The time for political point-scoring is gone. We do not wish to upset any of the leaders who have indicated their desire to see an end to the violence.

But we fear they get involved in political rhetoric while many innocent lives are lost.

Maritzburg should thus not be seen as an isolated problem which does not affect us. The truth is that it affects everyone of us, particularly blacks.

The hatred sown and the divisions riven between the people of that area are becoming deep and unbridgeable, unless something is done from outside.

We do not think we are meddling in the affairs of Natal or KwaZulu for after all those dying are our brothers and sisters. We believe that sanity can only come from a concerted action mounted by outsiders to stop the hostilities.

Perhaps the churches should be approached to meet and in their united action go to Maritzburg. It will not be easy. Already too much blood has been spilt. There is too much hatred and desire for revenge.

It is patently clear that both Inkatha and the UDF are in agony over the situation. Perhaps they cannot contain the violence anymore. It should not be a matter of shame for them to seek outside help.

We will perhaps be considered the wrong vehicle to call for such help. But as long as somebody outside of this newspaper picks up the idea and makes it reality we will consider our job done.

We will not claim any credit for whatever is done to stop this shameful killing. Blacks have to stop it themselves otherwise we will never be able to hold up our heads in a struggle that is just.

ROBERT Mugabe, elected on Wednesday as Zimbabwe's first Executive President, has at last achieved his long-time goal of a one-party state.

But despite the 63-year-old former guerilla leader's success in reshaping his country's political landscape, he remains an enigma to many of his countrymen.

After seven years as Prime Minister under the British-style constitution with which Zimbabwe was born in 1980, he will now combine his former powers with the ceremonial role of the State President.

The constitutional change will give Mugabe a position more in line with those of other African leaders. But despite his political dominance, he has always been careful to avoid any hint of a personality cult.

An austere intellectual with a long string of degrees, most of them earned in prison, Mugabe is often described as a shy, private man who does not easily relax with strangers.

His long, bookish sentences are delivered with a mixture of icy calm and strong emotion, and his political career has combined a capacity for reconciliation with a stubborn refusal to compromise.

Born the son of a rural carpenter who was given his first education by Jesuits, he spent his formative years studying in South Africa and teaching in newly-independent Ghana, where he met his wife, Sally, in the late 1950s.

He entered politics in the early 1960s as a junior aide to Joshua Nkomo, the burly father-figure of African nationalism, but broke with him in 1963 and became secretary-general of the newly formed Zanu the following year.

Thus began a 25-year struggle between the two

Mugabe gets what he always wanted

Sowetan
FOCUS
Sowetan

rivals whose partnership in the guerilla war against the rebel white government of Ian Smith came to an end with Mugabe's crushing election victory in 1980.

After being outmanoeuvred and out-fought by his one-time pupil, Nkomo agreed to unite his Zapu party with Mugabe's dominant Zanu-PF movement. The deal was clinched just before Christmas this year after two years of on-off talks.

Sanctions

Mugabe's pre-independence reputation as a Marxist firebrand has been tempered by his policy of reconciliation with Zimbabwe's white community and his generally cautious management of the economy.

When in July 1987 he tried to impose economic sanctions against South Africa, he was outvoted in Cabinet and backed down. But despite his country's economic dependence on South Africa, he has always

refused to agree to Pretoria's frequent requests for ministerial-level meetings between the two governments.

In other foreign issues he can be intransigent. When Zimbabwe's Foreign Minister made a speech attacking US foreign policy at a US embassy reception and Washington demanded an apology, Mugabe refused. As a result, US aid was cut off.

His professed Marxism-Leninism has not led to any privileged position for other communist countries in Zimbabwe, whose political culture is still largely shaped by three generations of British colonial rule.

But the search for political stability and internal peace has been dogged by the Zanu-Zapu split, increasingly a tribal division between the majority Shona people and the Ndebele minority.

Political analysts say ordinary Zimbabweans have mostly welcomed the party merger as a step to ending the ethnic conflict and activity of "dissidents" or armed rebels in Matabeleland.

Mugabe's executive presidency is likely to be judged by how far he



MR Robert Mugabe

succeeds in healing the rift, and by how his government meets the challenge of providing jobs for tens of thousands of unemployed high school graduates.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe was proclaimed Zimbabwe's first Executive President on Wednesday at a five-minute session of both Houses of Parliament.

Mugabe (63) was sworn in on Thursday at an open-air ceremony, taking over from titular President Canaan Banana who has been head of state for the past seven years.

Women Ministers and Members of Parliament sang and danced after Mugabe, the sole candidate, was proclaimed elected by Didmus Mutasa, speaker of the House of Assembly.

The powerful new executive presidency was created by a constitutional reform abolishing the post of Prime Minister and giving full executive powers to the head of state.

It took Mutasa less than two minutes to proclaim the election of Mugabe, who sat in his usual front bench seat, his hands clasped before him.

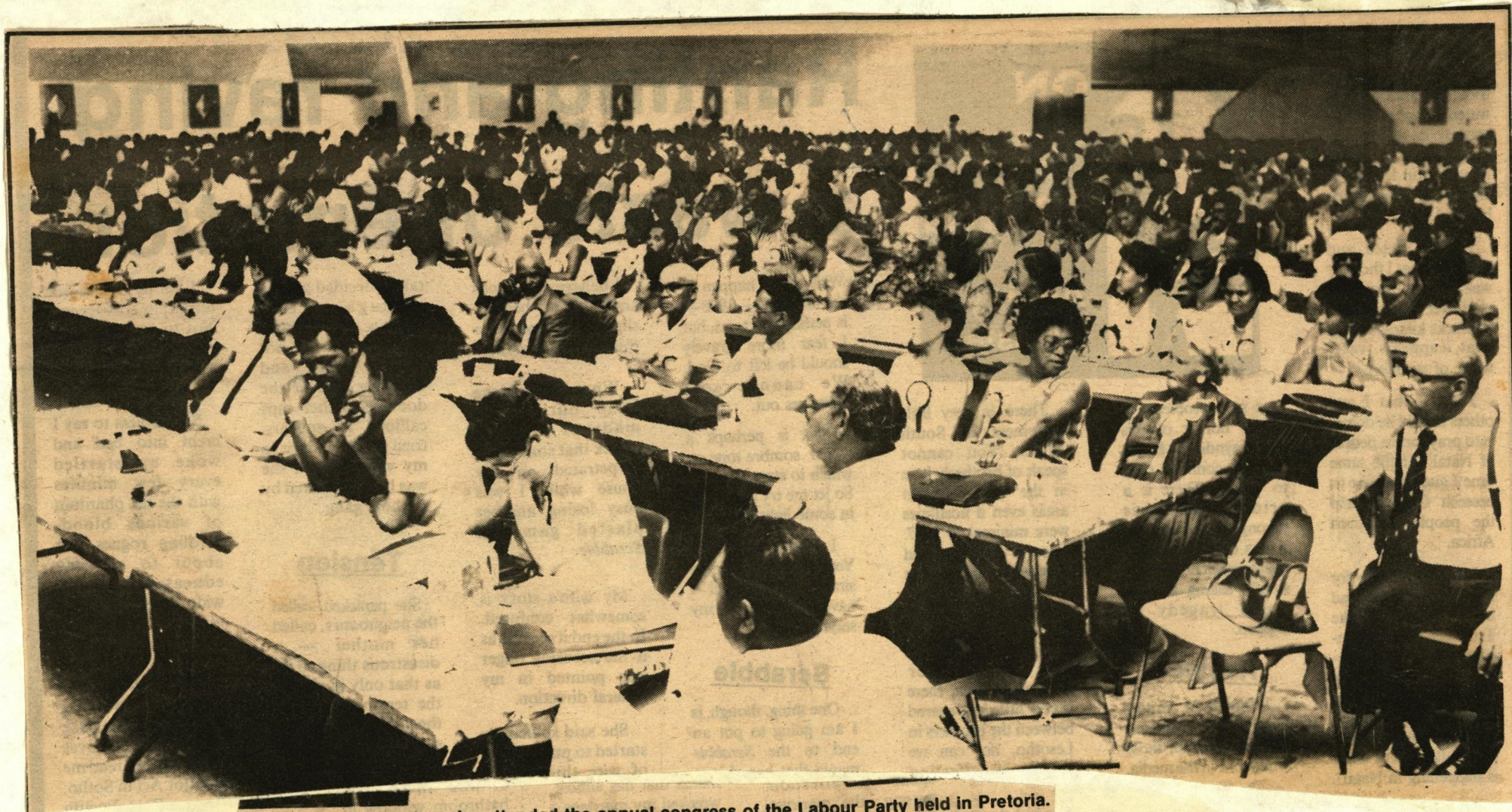
"Only one nomination paper was duly completed," Mutasa said, explaining that there would be no need for a vote. "I accordingly declare the honourable comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe duly elected."

Mugabe's election was greeted with massive applause from the members of the two houses, including several whites nominated by the ruling party Zanu-PF.

Mugabe's old political rival Joshua Nkomo, who agreed to merge his PF Zapu party with Zanu-PF last week, also applauded from a special reserved back bench seat.

Sowetan 4/01/88

Botha dismisses Labour demand



SOME of the delegates who attended the annual congress of the Labour Party held in Pretoria.

PRESIDENT P W Botha has made it clear that he is not going to scrap the Group Areas Act as demanded by the Labour Party last week.

Mr Botha has also said that whites will not be forced to go to the polls in 1989 as the Labour Party demanded at its national congress held in Pretoria last week.

Delegates at the congress which lasted three days voted overwhelmingly to demand the unconditional

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

repeal of the Group Areas Act as a pre-condition for the possible postponement to 1992 of the scheduled 1989 elections for the House of Assembly or the other houses of Parliament.

Opening the congress Reverend Allan Hendrickse, Labour Party leader, made it clear there would be no

compromise on his stand that either the Group Areas Act must go in 1988 or he would force the National Party to hold an early general election.

The Government needs the co-operation of the majority party of the House of Representatives in order to amend the constitution so as to extend the life of the House of Assembly by five years from the date of the last general election.

If the Labour Party refuses to co-operate, the Assembly will automatically be dissolved along with the other two houses when the five-year life of the current Parliament expires in September, 1989.

Mr Botha's office in Cape Town said last week that he had nothing to add to what he said on October 5, last year when he was addressing the House of Assembly on the President's Council report on the Group Areas Act.

The State President told the House of Assembly that the Government intended enforcing the existing provisions of the Group Areas Act until such time as the amended or new legislation comes into force.

The council's report further stated that separate residential areas for the different race groups should be maintained — but that some areas could be "opened" if these areas wanted this.

SOWETAN

4/01/88

R120-MILLION BOYCOTT

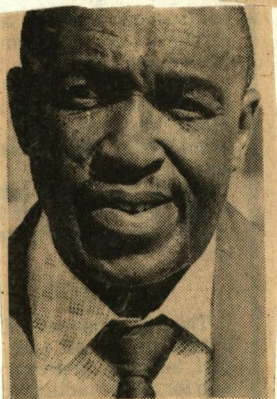
By SAMKELO KUMALO

That's what Soweto had to borrow

Sofasonke decided R15 was reasonable, says Ambition

A TOTAL of R120-million has been borrowed by Soweto city council from the Government and financial institutions since the rent boycott started to keep Soweto services going, says the town clerk, Mr Nico Malan.

He told me: "The money was used not only to pay its monthly accounts with Escom and the Rand Water Board, but to continue other projects which couldn't be stopped."



MR AMBITION BROWN

MR AMBITION BROWN, PRO for Mr Tshabalala's Sofasonke Party, earlier said the payment of R15 a family per month was what the party had agreed that Soweto residents should pay for service charges and rent.

"The councillors cannot be part of the eviction machinery, as the people are showing that they are willing to pay. The R15-a-month is what was agreed on at a meeting of residents.

"What the people of Soweto are asked (by the council) to pay every month-end is even higher than what our coloured neighbours in Eldorado

Park and Noordgesig are paying — and their houses are quite new.

"The higher service charges and rents are caused by the fact that Soweto is basically run on rent collection.

"But it's not the fault of residents that such a big city, with more than two-million people, should be run on rent collection. Other sources of income must be exploited.

"Because we realise that people should pay something towards the running of the city, we decided R15 was a reasonable figure. Residents are coming in their thousands to pay the R15," said Mr Brown.

"The rent situation is improving every month compared with this time last year. Only a handful of people are still refusing to pay rent.

"We are also faced with residents who have been advised to pay R15 a month without consulting the council. We accept the money, but they should know that this is not the full and final amount they should pay.

Evicted

"They are not exempt from being evicted either. They should pay the difference and the arrears.

"We have advised Mr Tshabalala and his Sofasonke Party through his lawyers that he should stop collecting the rent and service money on behalf of the council. We haven't heard anything from him.

"We are again appealing to residents of Soweto to stop going to the offices of the Sofasonke Party in Mofolo to make such payments.

"While Mr Tshabalala and his party continue to collect the money the attitude of the council is to accept all the money handed in at council offices.

"However, that does not mean the council appreciates what Mr Tshabalala has appointed himself to do."

Aware

Mr Malan said the people who made use of Mr Tshabalala's services must be aware that the council had neither appointed him to collect the money nor agreed to the R15 a month they are paying.

"In short, they face the same treatment from the council as the people who are not paying. They will be evicted, as happened in Emdeni a few weeks ago.

"The council alone has the power to review how much an individual family should pay if they are in difficulties. In some cases the council has written off arrears of pensioners and sick

people who could not pay," Mr Malan said.

However, Mr Tshabalala continues to collect R15 payments from residents.

Ranting and raving a waste of emotion

AS the year limped to a sticky end our thoughts were concentrated in agony on the tragedy in the Maritzburg area. To quote Alan Paton I have no choice but to cry for the beloved country.

I have ranted and raved in what I thought was a rather passionate way over the spectacle of blacks killing blacks. That, it appears, was a waste of emotion.

I guess what I and others should be doing, is to pray for the people of Natal. At the same time I guess we have to beseech God to help the people of South Africa.

I shed no tears for Ms Stella Sigcau and her cohorts in the Transkei. The problems in the homelands, where brothers are also fighting brothers both literally and figuratively, are a grim reflection of what is happening in Natal.

It is no exaggeration to say that if there were no homelands, if the people of South Africa were not forcibly or tacitly separated by the politicians, perhaps we would not

have such problems.

The horror of this Beirut syndrome is that it is not confined only to blacks. There is a grim broedertwis among the Afrikaners. It is a country divided against itself and we are simply asking for the major tragedy to happen.

Recipe

I should be writing about the problems that lie ahead of those who work in the media.

I will rather end the last year, and start the new one, by speaking on a broad level about the recipe for a major tragedy that we are eagerly brewing in the beloved country.

There is very little happiness in South Africa. You cannot speak of brotherly love in the various urban areas even if hostilities were minimal in 1987. There is no love spared between brothers in the Transkei, in Bophuthatswana and more seriously in Natal.

In the greater geographic area, there is very little love spared between the brothers in Lesotho, nor can we speak of affection among the various brothers in Mozambique, Angola and even Zimbabwe.

It almost seems as if a dark shadow crept over the Southern African region in 1987.

What is to happen in the leap year — 1988 — is perhaps up to us, but I fear more gravely should be left to God. We cannot sort ourselves out.

This is perhaps a rather sombre tone on which to start the year. So let me try and bring in some light relief.

I do not make New Year resolutions for the simple reason that I have no faith in my staying power.

Scrabble

One thing, though, is I am going to put an end to the *Scrabble* mania that has almost wrecked my marriage.

With a couple of friends of mine we have been playing *Scrabble* the entire year in a murderous, in a

maniacal fashion. Something had to go wrong. It did.

I believe my friends and I have become slightly insane over this ridiculous game.

What made me jump out of the madness was an attack that some fools perpetrated on my house while I was busy losing another blasted game of *Scrabble*.

My wife's story is somewhat confused. In the end it seemed as if the accusing finger was pointed in my general direction.

She said somebody started to push a piece of wire through the bathroom window in an attempt to break into the house. She woke up in great fright and distress and bundled our little boy into a corner.

After a few agonising minutes the

rascal decided getting through a tiny window with burglar-proofing, was not exactly smart and went for one of the doors. Another rascal, it appears, tried the other door so my wife thought she was being attacked by a whole gang.

Tension

She panicked, called the neighbours, called her mother — a disastrous thing to do as that only increased the tension — called the police for heaven's sake. She was as surprised as everybody else when the police rolled up pretty fast, something that I fear does not happen all that often.

She left that night with my boy and I spent the night alone. Thanks to *Scrabble*.

I am by nature not terrifically courageous. Not to put too fine a point on it, I fear I am a bit of a coward.

So needless to say I crept into bed and woke up startled every few minutes with the phantom of various blood-curdling rogues just about to slit my educated throat wide open. A long night.

The following day I was still patting myself on the back when my relatives called me and read me the Riot Act in Sotho, Tswana, Zulu, English and Afrikaans.

Among the more hair-raising accusations was that I had sent those bastards to kill my wife and child!



UChief K.D. Matanzima

Isiprofetho esisakuncokola ILANGA JAN. 4-6, 1988 sikaButhelezi ngeTranskei

**Inkosi uButhelezi uncokole sakupholofetha
ngombuso woMatanzima**

WILMOT MBATHA

ETHEKWINI. — ILANGA selingakudalula manje ukuthi uMongameli weNkatha nonguNdunankulu waKwaZulu, uDr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, usanda kuxwayisa ngendlela esakuncokola uGeneral H.B. Holomisa, obegade uMongameli waseTranskei, uParamount Chief Tutor Ndamase, ngesikhathi evakashele oLundi kulezizinsuku zimbalwa ezedlule, ngokuthi abaphathi bombutho wamasotsha bangalokothi bavukele ngombuso waseTranskei. UNdunankulu waKwaZulu ukhulume ka-

nje ngesikhathi enikeza uMongameli waseTranskei, oNgqongqoshe bakhona kanje nezinye izikhulu izipho edlini ebelenzelwe ukuhlonipha izivakashi zaseTranskei.

Ngesikhathi enikeza izipho uDr. Buthelezi ubebuyela akhulume isiXhosa. Kuthe lapho sekuyithuba likaGeneral Holomisa ukuba emukele isipho, uDr. Buthelezi waphakamisa umunwe wakhe watshela uGeneral Holomisa ngendlela yokuncokola ukuthi "asifuni ukuba kubekhona ukuketulwa kombuso eTranskei".

Lenkulamo kaDr. Buthelezi bayemukele kahle abaseTranskei no-

Mongameli Ndamase wabonakala imkitaza njengencoko.

UMnuz. M. Lujabe ongomunye wawoNgqongqoshe abaphoqelelewe ukuba bayeke izikhundla zabo, nguyena owasukuma wabonga uDr. Buthelezi ngobumene bakhe.

UMnuz. Lujabe wayebukeka enamile futhi kusobala ukuthi kumhlabe umxhwele ukuba noDr. Frank Mdlalose ababanye eFort Hare.



KUNGESIKHATHI sedili oLundi lapho uDr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi exwayisa uGeneral H.B. Holomisa ngokuthi abaphathi bombutho wamasotsha eTranskei bangawuyukeli umbuso. UGeneral Holomisa nango ekhonjwe ngumcibisholo kwesokunxele, besekuthi okhonjwe ngumcibisholo kwesokudla kube nguMnuz. M. Lujabe ophoqwe ukushya isikhundla sobuNgqongqoshe.

Kulindeleke amahlazo ngoHulumeni waseT'kei



UChief George Matanzima

ISITHOMBE sikhombisa ngamzukuwana oNgqongqoshe baseTranskei bevakashela oLundi lapho Inkosi uDr. M.G. Buthelezi akhuluma sakuncokola ethi kuyabangcono uma umbutho wamasosha eTranskei ungawuketuli umbuso omusha ngemuva kokuketulwa kokaChief George Matanzima.

WILMOT MBATHA

ETHEKWINI. — Ukuketulwa okungabanganakho ukuchitheka kwegazi kombuso kaNdunankulu waseTranskei, uNksz Stella Sigcau, nguMajor-General H.B. Holomisa kugcwalise isipholofetho sikaNdunankulu waKwaZulu, uDr. M.G. Buthelezi, asenza ngoSeptember ngonyaka odlule ngesikhathi exwayisa uMajor-General Holomisa ngendlela esakuncokola ukuthi abaphathi bombuso wamasotsha bangalokothi bazame ukuketula umbuso waseTranskei.

UNdunankulu waKwaZulu waxwayisa kanjena ngesikhathi uMongameli waseTranskei, uParamount Chief Tutor Ndamase, owayephelekezelwa yizikhulu zikaHulumeni waseTranskei nezombutho wamasotsha akhona bevakashela oLundi ngoSeptember.

Ukuketulwa kombuso kaNksz Sigcau emuva kokuba ephathe isikhathi esifushane kakhulu njengoNdunankulu waseTranskei kushiye abantu abanengi bemangele

kodwa eNatal naKwaZulu baningi abantu abamangaliswe ukugcwaliseka kwesipholofetho sikaNdunankulu waKwaZulu.

Abantu abanengi eThekwini abakhulume neLANGA bathe isexwayiso sikaNdunankulu waKwaZulu ayesiqondise kuMajor-General Holomisa yisipholofetho esiyisimangalisano kwezombusazwe eSouth Africa.

Umphathi omusha waseTranskei uMajor-General Holomisa (32) ngolwesiThathu oludlule oketule umbuso kaNdunankulu waseTranskei, uNksz. Sigcau, kumanje uphezu kwamalungiselelo okwakha uHulumeni omusha ozokhethwa ngokukhululeka ngabantu baseTranskei ngenjongo "yokushanela zonke izibi nokuqeda ukukhohlakala kulelizwe."

UMajor-General Holomisa ngemuva kokuthatha kwakhe amatemu eTranskei umemezele ukuthi uNksz. Sigcau naye uyabaleka kulokhu khohlakala kulelizwe". thimandla zaseTranskei wathi kumanje umbuso waseTranskei sewuphethe ngamasosha. Uthe akazimisele ukuzimbandakanye nezepolitiki wathi uzibona esemncane kakhulu ukuba angazimatanisa nempilo yepolitiki, wathi kodwa akukho okunye angakwenza ngoba uzimisele ngokukhuculula ukukhohlakala ezweni laseTranskei.

Uthe inqobo nje uma sekukhethwe uHulumeni "ongenasici" yena Phenya eKhasini 3

Indodakazi kaKD ithi sekuneziqubu ihlukunyezwa

LESLIE NYASHENG

EMTATA. — Amadoda angaziwa ngesonto elidlule angenele umuzi wowayenguMongameli waseTranskei, Inkosi Kaiser Matanzima efake izigqokó ezimboza ubuso afike ashaya indodakazi yakhe.

UNksz. Victoria Matanzima (22) indodakazi yamagcino yenkosi uMatanzima isimze yakhihla isililo, kwapho phoza izinyembezi uma



UNksz Stella Sigcau

isikhumbula izigameko esike yanqwamana nazo ezendulela lesi.

Ngesikhathi elanda ngesigameko esimehlele uVictoria uthe kungene amadoda amathathu ngendlovuyangena kubo kuMillar Street eMtata, afike athi afuna ukwazi ukuthi uyise ukuphi.

Enye yalamadoda imsakaze ngempama kwathi enye yamkhahlela. Abuye amphoxa ngokumethuka ngezinhlabha.

Kuthe emuva kokuba sebengene endlini bagunquza, bapequlula amaphapha bawashiya esakazeke phansi endlini yokuphumula, bangena emotweni bashaya bachitha emuva kwalokho.

UNksz. Matanzima

Iphela ekhasini 3

ILAMBA

JAM. 4-6, 1988

IKHASI 3

Isuka eKhasini 1

uyobuyela ekuphatheni ezempi zaseTranskei.

UMajor-General Holomisa uthe ukubusa kwakhe kuHulumeni ngaphandle kokuba yinhloko yombuso, uzoqikelela ekwakheni umnotho nokuvikeleka kwezwe.

Kuvele nokuthi ngaphambi kokuba umbuso waseTranskei uthathwe ngamasosha ngo-12,15 ntambama ngolwesiThathu, uMongameli waseTranskei uParamount Chief Tutor Ndamase waziswa ngesimo ngomsakazo.

UMajor-General Holomia ukhiphe isiqiniseko sokuthi uNksz. Sigcau umketule esikhundleni ngoba esethole ukuthi naye uyabaleka enkambisweni yokukhohlakala koNdunankulu abebengaphambi kwakhe wathi futhi kulelisonto uzoveza izincwadi ezimfakazelayo ngalokhu.

Kudaluleke nokuthi uNksz. Sigcau ngaphambi kokuba akhethwe

Isiprofetho sikaButhelezi

ukuba nguNdunankulu waseTranskei waphiwa "isipho" ngesinye sezikhulu zombuso woMatanzima okwakuyimali engu-R50 000.

Ekhuluma nephephandaba laseTranskei, uNksz. Sigcau kuthiwa wathi: "Mina angiphiki ukuthi nganikezwa imali ngaphambi kokuba ngibe nguNdunankulu nginikezwa ngesinye sezikhulu eziphambili zikaHulumeni waseTranskei, kodwa wathi lesisipho sasingahlangene nakancane neCasino yaseWild Coast".

Uthe lesisikhulu sambizela ehhovisi laso sathi kuyena njengoba kade ewusizo olukhulu ku-sona phambilini, sizwa sifikelwa ukuba simsize, sabe sesimnikeza isheke lika-R50 000.

"Lemali 'kwakuyisipho' sokusiza indodakazi yami efunda phesheya", kusho uNksz. Sigcau.

UNksz. Sigcau uthe ingxenye yalemali wani-kela ngayo kwelinye iBandla, enye yakhokhela ukufunda kwendodakazi yakhe ekolishi.

Kuze kuvela indaba yalemali "eyisipho" njena, uMajor Holomisa uthe ubenezinsolo zokuthi kunamalunga athize aphezulu ePhalamende athola izimali enkampaini ephathelene nokugembula noma-ke wona engesibo abaqondisi kulezizinkampani.

Imizamo yokuxhumana noMajor Holomisa ngocingo izolo ngeSonto yehlulekile. Ucingo emzini wakhe belulokhu lukhale njalo kungekho oluthathayo, kuloba uBancroft Hlatshwayo.

ILANGA JAM 4-6, 1988

UNdunankulu uthi i-ANC endala yayibazisa ubukhosi baKwaZulu

WILMOT MBATHA

ETHEKWINI. — UNdunankulu waKwaZulu, uDr. M.G. Buthelezi, ngempelasonto utshele abantu abebesemkhosini wokwembulwa kwamatshe kaMnuz. Mabhude William Conco noNkk. Josephine Conco (uMaKheswa), okungabazali bakaDr. Wilson Zamindlela Conco, njengamanje osekudingisweni eLondon owake wabayiphini likaMongameli we-African National Congress eNatal, ukuthi i-ANC endala yayikwazi ukuthi ubukhosi baKwaZulu nabantu baKwaZulu bawazisa kangakanani umzabalazo wenkululeko.

Ekhuluma kulomkhosi obusePlainhill Farm, eNcalu, eXobho, ngomGqibelo, uDr. Buthelezi uthe kasikho isikhathi lapho kwake kwabakhona umkhathi phakathi kwabaholi be-ANC eNingizimu ne-Afrika

nobukhosi baKwaZulu kanye naye wathi kwakuningi ukuhambelana ebukhosini kanye naye. Uthe kwakuhlalwa kuthintwana kuboniswana kukhona nokwemukelela ukuthi umlando udala ikusasa okufanele ukuba

bonke abantu bahlanganye kulo.

UNdunankulu waKwaZulu ubuye wancome kakhulu umsebenzi kaMnuz. Mabhude William Conco ngesiphiwo sakhe sokusebenzisa umhlabathi wathi ungesinye sezibonelo esisobala salokho abalimi abaNyama abangabe sebeyikho namhlanje ukuba babenikezwe umhlabathi nesimo ababengakhombisa kuso usizo lothando lwabo lomhlabathi wathi: "wayengumlimi othuthukayo."

UDr. Buthelezi uncome kakhulu indodana kaMnuz. Conco, uDr. Wilson Zamindlela Conco, osekudingisweni eLondon, ngemisebenzi

Phenya eKhasini 3

Ubukhosi

Isuka eKhasini 1

yakhe ebalulekile emzabalazweni wenkululeko wathi uDr. Conco akazange akuvume ukwesatshiswa yisihluku sezinyathelo ezathathwa nguHulumeni wase-South Africa zilandelana zokubhidliza i-ANC.

Encoma ukuzinikela kukaDr. Conco emzabalazweni wenkululeko, uDr. Buthelezi uthe: "Akazange aphazame ngenkathi uHulumeni engqaphaza ezama ukubhidliza i-ANC nabaholi bayo ngonya."

Uqhubeke wathi uDr. Conco waphikelela ekuzinikeleni kwakhe waze wabangomunye wababoshwa ecaleni lokuvukela umbuso wathi kwaze kwadingeka ukuba alishiye izwe lakubo alithandayo wayoqhubeka nokusebenzela abantu ekudingisweni phesheya."

UDr. Buthelezi ukhumbuze abebekulomkhosi ukuthi uDr. Conco wayesondeleni kakhulu noChief Albert Luthuli, owayenguMongameli we-ANC wathi: "Sasingabafowethu ndawonye emzabalazweni futhi kunamahora amaningi engiwakhumbulayo lapho yena, umufi uChief Albert Luthuli nami esasibandawonye ngawo KwaPhindangene."