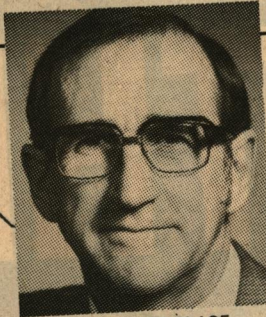


NEWS

TRANSVAAL NP CONGRESS

'Political' teachers: Govt will act

The natal witness
16/11/87



Mr PIET CLASE

PRETORIA — The Government would not hesitate to act against any teacher who abused his position for party political gain, the Minister for Education and Culture, Mr Piet Clase, said at the weekend.

He also assured congress delegates that legislation was being finalised to provide for the removal of a school committee which no longer acted in terms of the will of parents.

He was responding to resolutions, one from Menlo Park, calling for new controls on school committee members and their election.

He also replied to Mr Albert Nothnagel, MP for Innesdal, who called for an inquiry into political abuses by teachers, particularly those supporting the Conservative Party and ultra right-wing organisations such as the Afrikanerweerstandsbeweging (AWB).

Mr Nothnagel said he had several memoranda from parents who complained of CP and AWB

members openly promoting their organisations in schools.

Mr Clase started his reply by saying it was self evident that education was an emotional issue.

It was his task to retain perspective.

The request that a school committee be democratically removed once it no longer reflected the views of parents, was an obvious step which would be included in the new regulations. This was a basic democratic principle that applied even to the local tennis club.

Politics in the broad sense could never be divorced from education but the education function was too complex, vast and challenging to afford party political exploitation.

"Any teacher may of course participate in party politics like any other voter but he may not abuse his position as teacher.

"We must curb the political activities of a Nationist teacher as well," Mr Clase said. — Sapa.

SOWETAN
16/11/87

Promoting the ANC and PAC says Minister

GOVT THREAT TO SOWETAN

SOWETAN Reporter

THE Minister of Home Affairs and Communications, Mr Stoffel Botha, gave notice to the *Sowetan* on Friday that a gazetted warning was being considered against the newspaper for promoting "inter alia the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress".

Mr Botha said he had examined a series of six issues of the *Sowetan* and that he was considering action "under regulation 7A (1), to wit the issuing of a warning by notice in the Government Gazette in respect of your periodical".

His department had prepared a "prima facie evaluation of the matter published in the (abovementioned) issues and particulars of which are set forth in the annexure attached hereto. Representations must be submitted to me within a period of two weeks from the date of receipt hereof."

Revolutionary

The issues which apparently contained subversive propaganda and which led to the warning tended to promote "the public image or esteem of inter alia the ANC and the PAC which are unlawful organisations within the meaning of the emergency regulations.

According to Mr Botha:

- An article on September 4, 1987 under the heading "*The Week I Went On A Roller Coaster*" refers in a legitimising way to the symbols (leaders) of the two above-mentioned unlawful revolutionary organisations;
- In the issue of September 16, 1987 under the heading "*Tambo In Talks With Runcie*" by referring in a legitimising way to a meeting held

SOWETAN
16/11/87

MORE than 2 770 traders were moved from their premises and 126 000 families, comprising about 630 000 people relocated, in the past 37 years that the Group Areas Act has been in force.

This is one of the findings of a research conducted by the South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) into the effects of the Group Areas Act.

The research, conducted by Mr Melville Festenstein, a retired lawyer, and Ms Claire Pickard-Cambridge, a former journalist now working as a researcher in the policy research unit of the SAIRR, has found that far from ensuring "separate but equal" access to accommodation and land, the Act had benefitted whites and harmed blacks.

The Act also created market distortions caused by the housing shortage in black areas and surpluses in white suburbs.

Their report, called Land and Race, will come in handy for people who wish to lobby formally against segregation. According to the authors of the 79-page document, this Act has often had results opposed to those predicted by its architects. They say many of the reasons advanced for the imposition of segregation are even more inappropriate in the light of current events than they were when they were first mooted.

The research found that though attempts to impose residential segregation started soon after Jan van Riebeeck and the early settlers arrived in the country, the Group Areas Act was enacted in 1950 and described by the then Prime Minister, Dr D F Malan, as the



MOUTSE people being moved to a new area: the Group Areas Act has often been used to move people like goods from one place to another to give white developers access to their land.

Fresh study shows bias of the GAA

"essence of apartheid".

It was at first a response to white demands for protection against what was described as "unfair competition" from Indian traders.

The ruling National Party argued that the Act was necessary as the races were at "different stages of cultural and political development."

As the years went by and more restrictions rigidly applied, the Government defended the Act by saying it was a means of ensuring orderly urbanisation, racial harmony and economic justice. In the words of Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, the purpose of

the Group Areas Act was to "maintain the fixed patterns of our commonality of interests and our group adherence."

The research has found that the effects of the Act have often had the opposite effect.

The report says that while some of the Act's supporters stress its role in keeping crime out of city areas, it may well have played an important role in creating the conditions which have produced lawlessness in segregated areas.

The report also says that Group Areas segregation reinforced

other forms of discrimination by preventing normal contact through which race prejudice could be overcome.

"Group Areas planning has also altered the pattern of South African cities in such a way that the development of urban areas is in sharp contrast to the pattern in other countries.

"Elsewhere residential land-use patterns are usually such that the low-income groups live closest to their workplace, whereas in South African cities they have been relocated in townships generally far

from their work. This has led to increased transport costs which have not been compensated for by wage increases — putting additional pressure on the poor," the authors say.

South Africa faced a growing housing crisis over the past four to five decades and this was clearly worsened by the implementation of the Act.

It worsened the housing shortage in coloured areas because between 25 to 70 percent of new houses had been allocated to families who were compelled by the Act to resettle.

The report says that the cost of implementing the Act has been very high, although Cabinet Ministers have not disclosed the figures.

The authors conclude by saying that while the erosion of residential segregation, both in practice and as an element of official policy, is clearly gathering pace, formidable obstacles must still be eliminated before unrestricted access to residential and trading land for all races becomes a reality.

FOCUS

By SY MAKARINGE

Sowetan

16/11/87

2

Mandela raided

THE house of Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, was raided by police early on Friday morning and 10 people were arrested at her two residences.

She said yesterday about 90 policemen surrounded her well barricaded house and ordered her, over loud hailers, to open as they wanted to search it.

She said the police raid followed an incident earlier in the week in which a Mofolo township woman was spanked by her mother for allegedly running away from home with another man.

The woman apparently lost her spectacles and wristwatch during the scuffle with her mother.

She said she and her daughter, Zinzi, were called by the woman's mother to talk to her to return home and were present when her mother spanked her.

Mrs Mandela said she felt her name was being linked to an



WINNIE Mandela.

alleged assault and robbery in order to besmirch it.

Regarding the arrest of five youths at her house and another five at her new residence, Mrs Mandela said she was puzzled by this.

"The youths are members of the Mandela Football Club and members of a street committee who were present when this woman spoke of her problems with her daughter. They did nothing," she said.

Mrs Mandela said the woman's accusation of robbery was a fabrication of facts.

The police public

relations division in Pretoria said Mrs Mandela and her daughter, Zinzi, were allegedly present when two people were robbed and assaulted at a house in Soweto.

They also confirmed the arrest of 10 men in connection with the incident.

The police statement said police were investigating allegations by a black man and a black woman that they were "forcibly removed" to the house on October 20 by a group of blacks. At this house they were allegedly assaulted and robbed of certain articles.

"It was further alleged that Mrs Winnie Mandela and her daughter, Zinzi, were present," the statement said.

It was suspected that the suspects and the stolen property might be at Mandela's home in Orlando West and the policemen went to the house early on Friday, the statement said.

Nov 1 1987
SOWETO

Top UDF men held in raid on peace meeting

N. witness
16/11/87
by CLAIRE FROST

POLICE allegedly swooped on a meeting held yesterday to discuss solutions to the township violence and detained the United Democratic Front Natal Midlands joint secretaries, Mr Skumbuzo Ngwenya and Mr Martin Wittenberg, and 10 youth activists.

The detentions have been condemned by a number of individuals and organisations involved in the peace talks, being conducted between the UDF (together with the Congress of South African Trade Unions) and Inkatha, as a severe blow to the discussions.

KwaZulu MP for Vulindlela, Mr Velaphi Ndlovu, said last night that Inkatha didn't view "any summary detention as a proper system of settling problems", but it was too early to comment on the future of the peace talks.

Police in Pretoria were unable to confirm the detentions. The lawyer acting for the men, Mr Rishi Thakurdia, said he would be meeting with Brigadier B.J. Beukes of the security police today, but that security police would neither confirm nor deny the arrests.

According to reports the arrests were made while the UDF Midlands region was meeting with members of various youth organisations in the Marion Hall in Loop Street.

In a statement, the UDF Midlands branch said the peace discussions, in which the two UDF secretaries were "centrally involved", had reached a "crucial and sensitive stage".

"The detentions of our secretaries and youth activists are not only prejudicial to the present discussions but will make it impossible for this process to continue," the statement said.

City organisations condemn UDF arrests

Talks jeopardised by detentions — Inkatha

Natal Witness

16/11/87

Witness Reporter

INKATHA has condemned the detention of two senior UDF officials and warned that sensitive negotiations aimed at resolving the crisis in the townships were now in jeopardy.

The two United Democratic Front men, Mr Martin Wittenberg and Mr Skumbuzo Ngwenya, and 10 youth activists, were detained while allegedly negotiating with people from the townships.

"Everything is going to ashes, the talks now face a tough time," senior Inkatha member Mr Velapi Ndlovu said of the pending peace negotiations.

"It is bad that the police arrested these men, and I was sorry to hear about the detentions. But they should have applied ... for permission to hold their meetings," he said.

Yesterday police confirmed Friday's detention of Mr Wittenberg and Mr Ngwenya. They have not yet confirmed that 10 others were also arrested.

Mr Ndlovu was reacting to claims by the UDF and Cosatu that more than 200 of their members in the Midlands area have been detained, while no Inkatha members have suffered the same fate.

"We are under a state of emergency, and we must apply for a permit to hold meetings. These people have obviously not applied and that is why they are being arrested," he said.

Mayor Mr Mark Cornell, who has been involved in the peace talks, said he was afraid "that the youths will now regard the peace talks as a sellout since it was while they were holding

talks that they were detained".

National Democratic Movement MP Mr Pierre Cronje, who has also been involved in the negotiations, commented that the detentions would "certainly increase the conflict in the townships".

"What is required at present is effective action against perpetrators of actual violence, without regard to political affiliation, in order to restore the confidence of the people in the townships in the legal process."

A joint UDF-Cosatu statement yesterday said the detentions had "seriously undermined the entire peace process".

"All the parties which are concerned to end the violence are agreed that talks between the leaders of the organisations are futile unless the leaders have been fully mandated by their constituencies and hold report-back meetings.

"This is the only way to ensure that agreements ... are implemented."

Six organisations, the PMB Democratic Association, the Black Sash, the ECC, the Joint Academic Staff Association, the Detainees Support Committee and Pacsa also released a statement in support of the UDF and Cosatu.

"This action once again shows that the Government is incapable of bringing peace to our country. It displays a complete disregard for the sensitive negotiations currently taking place to end the violence."

According to unconfirmed reports the police raided the Cosatu offices on Friday and Saturday and disrupted meetings.

The statement said: "What is clear is that the UDF and Cosatu do not have the same opportunity as Inkatha to have meetings."

Witness Reporter

A BOY aged 15 was brutally murdered and a man was fatally wounded by birdshot in Slangspruit at the weekend.

The teenager, who police declined to name, was allegedly killed by a group of people on Friday night.

The dead man has also not been identified. He was shot on Saturday when police dispersed a gathering. Five men were arrested.

The police unrest report, in addition to the two killings, listed the following weekend violence:

- In Slangspruit on Saturday afternoon a man was stabbed and injured by a group of people.
- In Caluza, at about 3.10 pm on Saturday, police fired birdshot, injuring two people when one group of mourners were stoned by another group. Three people were arrested.
- In Edendale in the early hours of Friday, a private house was petrol bombed and extensively damaged.
- At Dambuza a private vehicle was set alight and extensively damaged on Friday at 3.30 am.
- At Imbali a petrol bomb was hurled at a private house causing extensive damage, on Friday at about 11.15 pm.
- Also in Imbali, on Saturday afternoon, an 18-year-old was stabbed by a group of people. He is in a satisfactory condition. One man was arrested.
- At Henley Dam on Saturday at 3.15 pm, a private vehicle was extensively damaged when it was set alight by a group of people.
- In Enhlakahle near Greytown in the early hours of Saturday, a private vehicle was extensively damaged by arsonists.

Botha firm: ^{Natall witness} SA won't talk ^{16/11/87} to the ANC ✓

PRETORIA — President P.W. Botha has reiterated that the Government is not prepared to talk to the ANC.

He quoted the ANC mouthpiece *Sechaba* to illustrate that the ANC itself confirmed its commitment to the Communist Party and to violence.

He said *Sechaba* confirmed that the ANC's permanent allies were the SACP, the SA Congress of Trade Unions, Cosatu and the UDF, but not the Afrikaner intelligentsia, although it would seek to "detach them from the Botha regime to promote the ultimate victory of Umkhonto we Sizwe", the military wing of the ANC.

"With such people we do not speak," Mr Botha said. "When they join in negotiations it is for one purpose only, to force you into submission."

Mr Botha warned that although the building of good relations was essential in South Africa, the temptation to fall into the belief that talks and fine gestures alone would solve the country's problems had to be resisted.

"We do not live in such a world. We must clearly distinguish whom we want to negotiate with and with what purpose and goal."

"There are certain people we do not wish to talk to. The world is full of such people," he said. — Sapa.

Inselelo yeNkatha

ILANGA - NOVEMBER 16-18
1987

ngokuqeda udlame

INHLABAMKHOSI yokuqeda udlame koMnyama noMnyama ephoswe ngusihlalo kazwelonke wentsha yeNkatha, uMnuz Musa Zondi, yokuba wonke amaqembu ikakhulu i-UDF kuhlenganwe ndawonye kuvunyelwane ngamasu okudala ukuthula emalokishini aseNatal nakwezinye izindawo, idinga ukusekelwa yibobonke abakufisa ngempela ukuthula.

Ukuhlalisana ngokuhlaselana nokubulalana okuqhubeka emalokishini eMgungundlovu nakwezinye izindawo njengamanje yinto esিকে noma ngubani. Kukhathazeke abahlala khona kulezizindawo kanye nabangahlali khona. Ngakho abaNkatha makuphawuleke ukuthi benza imizamo efanele futhi njengenhlengano bayazigeza impela uma bememezela ukuthi izandla zabo zivulekile, makuze noma iyiphi inhlangano kuhlalwe phansi kukhulunywe.

Nokho kukhona into edidayo eshiwo yiNkatha nge-UDF. UMnuz Zondi ekhuluma emhlanganweni nabacosheli bezindaba eThekwini ngolwesiNe uthe, sebehlangene kanningi noMongameli we-UDF uMnuz Archie Gumede beqonde ukuba kuyohlenganwa nabantu ababaholayo ukuze kuvunyelwane ngokubhula umlilo wodlame. Kodwa uMnuz Gumede wacela ukuba anikwe ithuba ayobonana nabanye abaholi be-UDF. Kuthiwa wanikwa amasonto amabili. Ngemuva kwamasonto amabili wabuye wacela ukuba anikwe inyanga, nempela wanikwa.

Kamuva kuthiwa wazivumela yena ukuthi uyehluleka ngoba akesekelwa ngabaholi be-UDF. Kufanele abe-UDF bakuchaze ngokusobala ukuthi yini lena ebona bangavumi ukuba kukhulunywe kuhlenganwe neNkatha ngokuqeda ukubulalana okuqhubekayo njengamanje eMgungundlovu nakwezinye izindawo.

OweNkatha uphonsela abaholi be-UDF inselelo

DUDU MBATHA

ETHEKWINI.— UMnuz. Musa Keith Zondi ongusihlalo kazwelonke wombutho wentsha yeNkatha, ngeledlule uphonsele i-UDF inselelo wathi ayiphumele obala.

Ekhuluma emhlanganweni wezintatheli obukweliney lama-hotela eThekwini uMnuz. Zondi uthe, i-UDF ngabe iyakholelwa yini embusweni wentando yeningi (democracy)? Ubuze futhi ukuthi iyakholelwa yini eqhingeni lokuletha izinguquko ngendlela yokuthula (non-violence), wathi mangabe ikholelwa kukho konke lokhu ngabe izimisele yini ukuhlalngana nabaholi beNkatha ukuze kuqedwe lobubudlova obukhona?

UMnuz. Zondi uqhuba wathi uma ngabe izimisele ukusebenza ngokubambisana neNkatha kufanele zombili

lezizinhlangano zenze isitatimende esihlangene phezu kwemigomo yentando yeningi, wathi futhi kufanele zemu-kelele ukubakhona kwekomidi lokucwaninga elizokuba namalunga e-UDF aweNkatha, aweCosatu, aweUwusa kanye nezinye izinhlangano ezithintekile.

UMnuz. Ntwe Mafole ongumGugquzeli kazwelonke wombutho wentsha weNkatha yena uthe, kunoghekeko oselula ukubonakala phakathi kwabaholi be-UDF bebodwa, wathi lokhu ukushiso ukuthi uMongameli wayo uMnuz. Archie Gumede ngokwakhe uzimisele ngempela ngalezizingxoxo zokubonisana eziphakathi kweNkatha ne-UDF, kanti amanye amalungu asesigungwini esikhulu se-UDF eNatali awazimisele nakancane.

Eqhuba inkulumbo yakhe uMnuz. Mafole uthe, into eyenza ukuba amanye amalungu esigungu se-UDF angazimiseli ngalezizingxoxo ukuthi awabona abantu abamnyama, wathi awabuzwa lobunzima obubhekene nabantu abamnyama emalokishini.

UMnuz. Musa Zondi uthe, Inkatha ne-UDF ngokubambisana kufanele babize imihlangano emikhulu yemiphakathi kuyoyonke iNatal kanye nakwezinye izindawo lapho bezokhuluma khona nabalandeli babo babatshela ukuthi indluzula kufanele iphele. Uphethe ngokuthi iNkatha izimisele ngokuvumelana nanoma ngabe yini, inqobo nje makuthiwa izokwelekelela ekuqedeni indluzula.

UMongameli we-UDF, uMnuz. Archie Gumede uthi inhlangano yakhe kayiphikisani nokuba

× Iphela ekhasini 3 ×

ILANGA Inselelo

× Isuka ekhasini 1 ×

kuhlanganwe neNkatha kukhulunywe ngamasu okuqeda udlame, kodwa abe-UDF basalindele ukwenza isitatimende bephendula okwakufunwe yinhlangano yabefundisi kubona okukhona kuyo u-Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

Funda ILANGA LITHI:

AFRICA NEWS

INSIDE

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South African police persuade Inkatha supporters to withdraw after a clash with the UDF.

Storm Over Natal

Amid some of the bloodiest fighting ever seen in South Africa's black townships, the Inkatha movement led by Zulu chief Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi has asked the white government to turn over police stations in the Natal provincial capital of Pietermaritzburg to the Inkatha-run KwaZulu administration.

The prospect that the request might be granted is dismaying Buthelezi's critics. Since KwaZulu police were assigned

continued

to several posts in townships around nearby Durban earlier this year, political opposition to Inkatha has been crushed and Inkatha committees have replaced community structures that were organized by political activists unsympathetic to Buthelezi.

Buthelezi has reportedly appealed directly to Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok, following a regional Inkatha leadership conference late last month which called for a Kwa-Zulu takeover of the main police station in Pietermaritzburg's Edendale township.

The struggle for the allegiance of Natal's black population, which is 90% Zulu, has resulted in an estimated 180 deaths this year, about half of them occurring since Inkatha launched a province-wide recruitment drive in July. Most of the clashes have been between Inkatha loyalists and supporters of the United Democratic Front (UDF), the nationally-based multi-racial coalition closely allied to the outlawed African National Congress (ANC).

Expanding Inkatha's clout in Natal is part of the movement's broader strategy to step onto center stage for political negotiations with the white government – "with an agenda," Buthelezi has said, "in which the main item is the sharing of power."

"It is very difficult in the long run to imagine Inkatha co-existing with the UDF," Gerhard Mare of Natal University's Centre for Applied Social Science told *Weekly Mail* correspondent Phillip van Niekerk. Inkatha leaders insist that they "solely represent the interests of African people," Mare said, and they appear determined to defeat anyone who disagrees.

Inkatha's determination is matched on the other side by the young militants of the UDF and of its trade union federation affiliate Cosatu, who regard Inkatha and Buthelezi as collaborators in the hated apartheid system.

Buthelezi is chief minister and Inkatha is the ruling party in Kwa-Zulu, which is spread throughout Natal Province. Buthelezi has refused Pretoria's offers of independence for KwaZulu – four of the ten ethnic homelands created by the South African government for the country's black population have accepted that

status – and he says he is working for a non-racial, democratic alternative to the current system.

As a first step, Buthelezi advocates an interracial KwaZulu-Natal government. His plan for a provincial administration with a black prime minister – and a veto for the minority

white and Indian communities – was accepted by white provincial authorities late last year, but not by Pretoria.

Earlier this month, a more limited Joint Executive Authority – consisting of five blacks from the KwaZulu cabinet, two whites, two Asians and two from the mixed-ancestry "Coloured" community – was inaugurated by Buthelezi and South African President P.W. Botha.

The new body will have no legislative or budgetary power – these remain the domain of the Provincial Administration and the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly. The Authority will be responsible only for administering health services, roads and conservation programs.

Buthelezi defended his participation with Botha in launching the initiative, saying the president "wields power over me and my people [and] I must come to terms with that power." He added that he still will not negotiate further steps with Pretoria until political leaders are released. For his part, Botha has also maintained distance from the Zulu leader, even though one faction of the president's cabinet believes Buthelezi's involvement in a proposed National Council for black leaders could cement its credibility.

Whether the gesture of a joint authority in Natal represents a concession to Buthelezi or not, another possible indicator of the government's interest in wooing the Kwa-Zulu leader is the release of the former ANC chairman, 77 year-old Govan Mbeki, after 24 years in prison.

Mbeki's release is widely seen as a



Chief Buthelezi: Negotiating for power

UN/ W. Raynor

possible precursor to freeing ANC leaders Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu. Some members of the Botha government, such as Minister of Constitutional Development Christiaan Heunis, are known to feel that once the major ANC leaders are freed, some influential blacks – including Buthelezi – could be enticed into a power-sharing arrangement that stops short of majority rule. As long as popular ANC figures are behind bars, the reasoning goes, even a person as powerful as Buthelezi cannot be seen to be cooperating with the jailers. Adding to the pressure on the government is the fear that if any ANC elders – Mandela, in particular – die in prison, serious unrest could erupt nationwide.

None of these developments, though, has overshadowed the current strife in Edendale's sprawling settlements, which house approximately 200,000 blacks. One of Govan Mbeki's first statements upon his November 5 release was an expression of concern about the Natal conflict. Mbeki, who was allowed to spend more than an hour with Mandela just before leaving prison, reported that Mandela, too, is very worried about the continuing strife. Mbeki appealed to Natal's leaders to work towards peace.

However, a truce agreement signed last month by national UDF co-president Archie Gumede and Inkatha Youth Brigade national chairman Musa Zondi dissolved almost immediately, with both sides blaming the other for the breakdown.

Just days after the pact, Buthelezi

continued on page 10

Continued from page 2

charged Gumede with "toadying" to divisive elements in the UDF, and accused the UDF-affiliated Natal Indian Congress of actively opposing black unity. Gumede rejected Buthelezi's claims, saying it was more important to try and stop the killing than to engage in personal recriminations.

The UDF/Inkatha confrontation has also moved into the courtroom. In the Natal Supreme Court in Pietermaritzburg, UDF and Cosatu officials obtained a restraining order against two local Inkatha leaders accused of murdering residents, including young children. An injunction against a third Inkatha local official has also been sought.

Three Inkatha members were sentenced to 12 years in prison last month in Pietermaritzburg for killing two persons, one a Cosatu member. Four other Inkatha youths have been charged with the murder of a South African policeman in Durban's Umlazi township.

In another court case - this one brought by Buthelezi against the editor of *Frontline* magazine, Denis Beckett - the KwaZulu leader said he was "too busy" to keep up with the cases brought against Inkatha members, and he again denied that the movement was instigating any trouble. Buthelezi is seeking \$10,000 in damages for publication of an article from Britain's *Spectator* magazine that calls him "nauseatingly pompous" and describes some Inkatha members as "thuggish operators."

Civil rights and social welfare workers in Natal report that most of the victims of violence have been UDF sympathizers or uninvolved individuals. A field worker for the Pietermaritzburg Agency for Christian Social Awareness told the *Weekly Mail* of a church gathering in September in which everyone was told to join Inkatha and "woe unto them" who did not. A few days later, he said, "a mother and her son who did not want to join were killed."

The white mayor of Pietermaritzburg reported hearing similar stories, even during the recent devastating Natal floods. "If Inkatha had wanted to make friends," he told the newspaper, "they should have gone and helped 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."

Inkatha denies the charges. "The kind of coercion alleged here is strictly contrary to the dictates of the movement," Buthelezi has said. "Inkatha leadership would not tolerate such behavior." Buthelezi claims that "numerous" Inkatha members have been "butchered" by pro-UDF elements. He points out that 13 Inkatha supporters were locked in

powerful South African labor movement. Because of the violence, many Cosatu affiliates have been refused office space and have had leases withdrawn. And Cosatu officials charge that the South African police have not acted to end the attacks.

The round of violence started in May when Cosatu's offices in Johannesburg were destroyed by a bomb blast that experts say could only have been the work of experienced sa-



Inkatha warriors at a Soweto Prayer meeting in 1986.

Afrapix/Impact Visuals

a house that was set on fire on September 13; those inside were killed as they fled.

The UDF does not deny that "a number of excesses" have been committed by members patrolling the townships. A pamphlet distributed by the UDF and Cosatu has called on members to stop the violence and not to retaliate against members of Inkatha. Nevertheless, tempers continue to run high.

The upsurge of recent violence has not been confined to Inkatha/UDF rivalries. Union activists, in particular, have been victimized by attacks of undetermined origin. Amos Tshabalala, a South African labor organizer affiliated with Cosatu, was found dead last month in a street in Tsakane, east of Johannesburg, disfigured almost beyond identification. "There were stab wounds all over his body," a relative said.

His death was just one in a wave of anti-union attacks that are threatening to stunt the increasingly

bateurs. In the same month, offices of the Metal and Allied Workers Union and the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union were broken into, the East London headquarters of the Allied Workers' Union were burned and two South African Railway Workers' Union (Sarwhu) offices were vandalized.

Since then, Cosatu offices and the homes of its leaders have been attacked. Most recently, Cosatu's Kimberly office was set on fire, destroying the regional offices of the National Union of Mineworkers, Sarwhu and the South African Domestic Workers' Union. The home of one Cosatu official was also bombed.

Cosatu Information Officer Frank Meintjies believes the attacks are in response to his union's "Living Wage" campaign. To date, the police have not arrested any suspects in the anti-union attacks. "We have seen no evidence," Meintjies said, "that the police are seriously investigating the attacks against the federation." ■

ILANGA LITHI...

Inselelo yeNkatha

NOV. 16 - 18, 87

ngokuqeda udlame

INHLABAMKHOSI yokuqeda udlame koMnyama noMnyama ephoswe ngusihlalo kazwelonke wentsha yeNkatha, uMnuz Musa Zondi, yokuba wonke amaqembu ikakhulu i-UDF kuhlangukane ndawonye kuvunyelwane ngamasu okudala ukuthula emalokishini aseNatal nakwezinye izindawo, idinga ukusekelwa yibobonke abakufisa ngempela ukuthula.

Ukuhlalisana ngokuhlaselana nokubulalana okuqhubeka emalokishini eMgungundlovu nakwezinye izindawo njengamanje yinto esicike noma ngubani. Kukhathazeke abahlala khona kulezizindawo kanye nabangahlali khona. Ngakho abeNkatha makuphawuleke ukuthi benza imizamo efanele futhi njengenhlangano bayazigeza impela uma bememezela ukuthi izandla zabo zivulekile, makuze noma iyiphi inhlangano kuhlalwe phansi kukhulunye.

Nokho kukhona into edidayo eshiwo yiNkatha nge-UDF. UMnuz Zondi ekhuluma emhlanganweni nabacosheli bezindaba eThekwini ngolwesiNe uthe, sebehlangene kangingi noMongameli we-UDF uMnuz Archie Gumede beqonde ukuba kuyohlangukane nabantu ababahlalayo ukuze kuvunyelwane ngokubhula umlilo wodlame. Kodwa uMnuz Gumede wacela ukuba anikwe ithuba ayobonana nabanye abaholi be-UDF. Kuthiwa wanikwa amasonto amabili. Ngemuva kwamasonto amabili wabuye wacela ukuba anikwe inyanga, nempela wanikwa.

Kamuva kuthiwa wazivumela yena ukuthi uyehluleka ngoba akusekelwa ngabaholi be-UDF. Kufanele abe-UDF bakuchaze ngokusobala ukuthi yini lena ebona bangavumi ukuba kukhulunye kuhlangukane neNkatha ngokuqeda ukubulalana okuqhubekayo njengamanje eMgungundlovu nakwezinye izindawo.

Owabakhubazekile ubuhanjelwe yizinkulungwane

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VUSI SOSIBO

ULUNDI.— Bekubuthe amakhulu ngamakhulu abantu emcimbinini wabakhubazekile obuwendelwe eMandleni/Matleng nokungumcimbi obuhanjelwe nguNgqongqoshe wezeNhlalakahle kanye neziMpesheni ngaphansi kukaHulumeni waKwaZulu uMnuz. E.S.C. Sithabe.

Ekhuluma kulomcimbi uNgqongqoshe uveze ukuthi izibalo zabantu abakhubazekile zikhomba ukuthi sezenyuke kakhulu uma kuqhathaniswa naleso seminyaka eminingi eseyadlula. Uthe kungumthetho nje osebenzayo esizweni esimnyama ukuba lababantu abakhubazekile bangahlekwa. Wathi kungenzeka ukuthi kaysagcinwa lenkolelo yabamnyama.

Unxuse ohulumeni bezifunda ukuba kubekhona abakwenzayo

ekusizeni abantu abakhubazekile njengokubakhela izindawo lapho bengahlanganyela khona ngenjongo yokubafundiswe imisebenzi enhlobonhlobo. Wathi imali yempesheni ekhokhelwa laba abakhubazekile kayenele ukuthi ingahlangabezana nazo zonke izidingo zabo. Uthe ngaleyo ndlela kudingeka ukuba bafundiswe imisebenzi engabangenisela imali ukuze baziphilise kangcono.

Ephawula maqondana nokukhululwa kukaMnuz. Govan Mbeki ejele lasePollsmoor uNgqongqoshe uthe lokhu kumthokozise kakhulu wathi nakuba uMnuz. Mbeki esekhombisile ukuthi uzihlanganisa naliphi iqembu lezombusazwe kodwa yena ubona kufanele ukuba abambe iqhaza ekuxazululeni inkinga yokungqubuzana phakathi komnyama nomnyama kulelizwe.

ILANGA. NOVEMBER 16-18, 1987

Road, Durban, 4001.

MHLELI, — Ngicela ukusekela uMnuz. Z. Msuthu owayekhala ngosomabhizinisi abampisholo ngokugqilaza izisebenzi. Mhleli, loludaba ludinga ukufakelwa izipopolo ngoMnuz. P.G. Gumede, Mnuz. Rodolo, Mnuz. Motsue nyane kanye nabezinyunyana imbala oMnuz. G. S.T. Radebe be-UWUSA kanye nabeCOSATU.

Abaholi bakithi babhekene nengwadla yokulwela amalungelo ethu. Kungukudlala ngesikhathi uma osomabhizinisi abampisholo bezoba nobunuku bokusebenzisa i"Capitalism" ngendlela embi, yokuba nomhobholo "Greed" bangabe besacabangela izisebenzi.

Nansi imibuzo engicela abaholi balezinhlalngano bayiphendule: iNyanda, iNafcoc, uKhamba, amashibhi (Tavern Assoc.).

Ngabe izisebenzi zenu zinayo yini iPension Fund, Sick-Leave Pay, Death Benefits for Dependents. Uma lokhu kungekho ngabe nibona singekho yini isidingo na?

Ukugqilazwa kwalabo abaqashwe abomdabu kudinga izipepolo

Uma izisebenzi zisebenza kusuka ngomSombuluko kuze kube yi-Sonto, likhona yini i-day off, kanjalo ne-overtime na? Uma likhona i-"over" nilibala nilikhokhele kanjeni?

Ngabe kuyiqiniso yini ukuthi osomabhizinisi bakithi abamnyama kukhona ingxenye enkulu esaholela izisebenzi imali engaphansi kuka-R120,00 ngenyanga? Ngeke ngimangale uma osomabhizinisi benenkinga yokuntshontshelwa ezitolo zabo. Yebo ukuntshontsha yihlazo!

Ikhona yini imali ekhishwa osomabhizinisi ukulekelela ekufundisweni kwabantwana bezisebenzi zabo? Mhlawumbe ikhona imali ekhishwa izinhlangano njengoNAFCOC. Siyabonga, kodwa ngibuza ekhishwa usomabhizinisi ezisebenzini zakhe?

Ngabe lokunya lokusebenzisa izisebenzi amahora amade alubangwa nje ukuthi imvamisa osomabhizinisi abakhonzi ngamaSonto kumbe ngeSabatha. Mhlawumbe bona abamdingi uNkulunkulu, kepha kungakuhle badedele izidalwa zikaNkulunkulu ziyothandaza zibonge uMdali.

Yebo ibhizinisi ibiza isibindi kanye ne-"risk" kusomabhizinisi ngakho-ke kufanele azithokozise ngesithuku-thuku sakhe, kodwa angakhohlwa izisebenzi izona ezisemqoka. Bathenga izimoto eziphambili ngonyaka wesibili beliqalile ibhizinisi.

Ngakho-ke ngithi thathelani izisebenzi iPension Fund, ninciphise lamahora amade uma ningafuni ukubakhokhela i-overtime.

Jeffrey Zondi

UMLAZI



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OFAKE izibuko ngakwesobunxele nguMnuz. Govan Mbeki owayengusihlalo we-African National Congress ngaphambi kokuba ivalwe nokhishwe ejele iPollsmoor emasontweni ambalwa adlule lapho ebedonsa khona isigwebo sokudulikelwa ijele kanye nomunye wabaholi bakaKhongolose uMnuz. Nelson Mandela. Lapha ubesemhlanganweni obuseKhotso House eGoli. Ohlezi eduze naye nguNkk.

Nondwe owake wabangunobhala wakhe kugcine uNkk. Winnie Mandela.
Ngemvume yeSundav Tribune.

[Handwritten signature]

VUSI SOSIBO

ETHEKWINI. — UNdunankulu waKwaZulu Inkosi uMangosuthu Buthelezi utshele izikhulu zezohwebo ukuthi uHulumeni wakulelizwe ukugondisisa kahle ukuthi lincane ithemba lokusimama kuleli ngaphandle kokuba uthole ukwesekelwa ngosomabhizinisi.

Ekhuluma emhlanga-

IZWI LENKOSI ...

WOZANI-KE sithethe indaba, usho uJehova; noma izono zenu zibomvu kakhulu ziyakuba-mhlophe njengeqhwa noma zibomvu njengobubende, ziyakuba-njengoboya bezimvu. Uma nivuma, nilalela, niyakudla okuhle kwezwe. (ulsaya 1:18-19)

Ithemba likaHulumeni lincike kubahwebi kusho uNdunankulu

nweni obuhlelwe yiphephabhuku iFinancial Mail eGoli uthe osomabhizinisi kufanele benze konke okusemandleni abo ekubambeni iqhaza elibonakalayo emizamweni yokuletha ukugquko kulelizwe. Wathi kuyiqiniso elingephikiswe ukuthi abezemisebenzi kanye nezimbongi kubathathe isikhathi eside ukubona ukuthi ikusasa labo kalikho eku-sekelweni kobandlululo.

Uthe njengoba osomabhizinisi sebeliboni-

le leliqiniso kungenzeka lokhu kube wusizo olukhulu ekuletheni ukugquko lweqiniso kulelizwe. Uthe osomabhizinisi kudingeka benze konke okusemandleni abo ukugququzela uHulumeni wezwe ukuba alethe ukugquko oluyokwamukelwa ngabamnyama futhi oluyokwenza kube khona intuthuko ngisho nakwezomnotho.

Uthe uHulumeni uyakudinga lokhu kubambisana nosomabhizi-

nisi njengoba nezisebenzi zikudinga ngokufanayo ukuze kwandamathuba emisebenzi okungeke kwenzeke uma ukubambisana kungekho.

Uthe osozimboni banzwi elizwakalayo nelinesigqi ngaleyondlela kufanele bakusebenzise lokhu zikhathi zonke ekugququzeleni uHulumeni ukuba akubone kuyisidingo futhi kuwusizo ukughubekela phambili ekulungiseni isimo sakulelizwe.

OlukaZwelakhe Sisulu lusemajajini eGoli

TLANGA, NOV 16-18, 1987

EGOLI.— UMhleli wephephandaba i-New Nation, uZwelakhe Sisulu (36) owavalelwa ejele ngo-December 12 ngonyaka odlule, ngaphansi komthetho wesimo esibucayi, udaba lokukhululwa kwakhe lubekwe phambi kwenkantolo yamajaji eRand Supreme Court ngeledlule.

UZwelakhe uyindodana yomholi kakhongolose i-African National Congress (ANC) uMnuz. Walter Sisulu odonsa isigwebo sokudilikelwa yijele eRobben Island.

Ummeli kaZwelakhe uMnuz. Ismail Mohamed utshele ijaji elikhulu uMnuz. M.J. Strydom ngesikhathi kudingidwa icala ukuthi uzolwa nomthetho wesimo esibucayi.

Abamangalelwa kulelcala uMengameli wezwe uMnuz. P.W. Botha, uMnuz. Andrian Vlok onguNgqongqoshe wokugcinwa komthetho ikhomishana yamaphoyisa ase-South Africa kanye nophethe umnyango wezamajele eGoli.

UZwelakhe wathathwa ngamaphoyisa ngomhlaka December 12 ngonyaka odlule, ulolwedlule.

khu avalelwa ejele laseGoli kusukela ngomhlaka July 9. Useke wavalelwa ngamaphoyisa izikhathi ezimbili ngaphambi kwalesi. Wavalelwa emva kokuba ehle isiteleka senhlangano yababhali i-Media Workers Association of S.A. (Mwasa) ngo-1980, ngalesisikhathi wayenguMengameli wayolwenhlangano.

UZwelakhe usehlabe ne kaningana kulendima yakhe yokuba wumbhali wadla i-Louis M. Lyons Award eNyuvesi yase-Harvard, kwathi ngo-1987 wahlabana nge-Pringle Award eyayikhishwe i-Southern African Society of Journalists (S.A.S.J.) abayihlephulelana kanye nomhleli we-Weekly Mail. BelingolweSine, olwedlule.



UMONGAMELI weNkatha nonguNdunankulu waKwaZulu, uDr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, no-Archbishop Desmond Tutu, umholi webandla lamaSheshi, besezingxoxweni zokubonisana eThekwini muva nje.

ILANGA, NOVEMBER 16-18, 1987

Imibono yabafundi. Lobela: uMhleli, ILANGA, 128 Umngeni

Ngabe ukulwela amalungelo ukubulalana kwabamnyama?

MHLELI, — Ngisuswa yilemikhutshana yamaqembu ezombangazwe abamnyama abulalana wodwa omnyama nomnyama kodwa abe ethi alwela amalungelo omuntu omnyama kuleli lawokhokho.

Ake ngithathe iqembukazi elaziwayo le-ANC nomholi walo othi ulwela abamnyama nje ngoba yena esekudingisweni.

Kungani izingane zakhe kunye nabambisene nabo zingezwakali ukuthi zidutshulwe zafa? Kodwa sonke isikhathi kufa izingane zezimpofana kuphela.

Ngabe yikhona ukuthanda isizwe sakini uma usithatha usibeka emlonyeni wesibhamu na?

Ezabo izingane zisemaNyuvesi ziqhubeka nemfundo, ezethu ziya-phela zishisa izikole, zifa mihla namalanga ziphakamisa izithushana ezingathi shu zibulalana zodwa. Eku-gcineni ziyosala zingafundile khani ziyophathwa ngezalaba abathi bangabaholi babo.

Kuyadabukisa ukuthi

ngisho nalabo abasema Nyuvesi akithi esicabanga ukuthi babuka ngeso elingcono kwabona bahamba yona lendlela.

Angikhumbuli belwisa uMatanzima ngenkathi edayisa ngobuzwe bamaXhosa emukela uzimele geqe.

Pho, thina maZulu asiboni ngani ukuthi siyaduka ngokushiya owethu umholi inkosi uMntwana wakwaPhindangene yena ongayingeni indaba kamazimele geqe.

Ayikho into abangayikhuluma siyizwe thina lababaholi mbumbulu bengakalungisi ezindaweni zabo. Bakhuluma inkohliso bese uyasizakala uZulu wakithi. Musani ukuthatheka kalula.

Derrick Z. Sithole
MTUBATUBA