

THE CITIZEN COMMENT

2 OCTOBER 1989

'Call me Arch'

THE Archbishop of Sanctions, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, has been having a grand time these past few weeks.

He has been involved in various demos, including the Big March in Cape Town.

He has accused the police of mass deaths in the Western Cape on election night, without admitting that his figures have been proved wrong.

He led the first attempted invasion of the Strand and Bloubergstrand beaches, only to see his followers barred or chased off the beaches.

On Saturday, wearing a T-shirt, "Just call me Arch", he led another beach demo at the Strand — a picnic that turned into a march which threatened to result in police intervention.

The archbishop defused the situation, the crowd thinned out and some protesters then picnicked and played ball games while children swam.

Archbishop Tutu announced later that "we have claimed this beach" and "this sea" for all God's people.

We don't know whether Anglicans like their archbishop running around like a character from an American comic book.

We don't know whether they think he should be claiming beaches on behalf of anyone.

Church leaders, after all, are supposed to have an aura of spirituality that puts them above the common crowd.

Perhaps Archbishop Tutu does not see himself as a spiritual leader but rather as a political priest. Even then, his "Just call me Arch" smacks of false bonhomie.

Still, anything is better than his tirades against the government and the police.

And if the archbishop confined his forays to

beaches, we would be very happy indeed. At least he gets on to a beach and off it without causing any lasting harm.

So many beaches are now open to all races that it would be a blessing if the government opened the rest, which it may well do.

"Just call me Arch" could then enjoy the beach of his choice for the simple pleasure of just being on it, without having to make any political statement.

The same goes for his sidekick, Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, who has so far refrained from wearing a "Just call me Allan" T-shirt. It is only a matter of time, we suppose, before he follows Archbishop Tutu's example. He always does.

Before anyone gets too excited about Archbishop Tutu's newfound boyishness, he should remember that beach apartheid is only a side-issue for the archbishop.

His proposal to foul up arrangements for the rescheduling of South Africa's debts has been taken up by pro-sanctioners everywhere, including Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clarke and Commonwealth Secretary-General Sir Shridath (Sonny) Ramphal.

The word is also going around that South Africa is only talking reform to pacify its creditor banks ahead of the debt rescheduling, which is due in mid-1990.

Finance Minister, Mr Barend du Plessis, has denied this.

The proposed reforms, he said, were aimed at unifying South Africa's multiracial society.

Asked about bankers' suggestions that South Africa was talking reform only to be bailed out of its debts problem, he replied: "We do not need a bail out."

Nevertheless, because of "Call me Arch" and Sonny Ramphal, pressure on creditor banks is escalating.

However, the atmosphere in South Africa has changed since Mr F W de Klerk became State President.

But if his plans for a new South Africa are to succeed, Mr De Klerk will need a strong, expanding economy. This requires foreign loans and credits.

Tougher rescheduling of South Africa's debts would create more tension, uncertainty and economic problems.

If South Africa does have trouble over its debts, then we know what we will call Archbishop Tutu — and it won't be Arch.

Activists join tribal chiefs in challenge on homelands

BUSINESS DAY 2 OCTOBER 1989

UMTATA — Anti-apartheid leaders joined tribal chieftains in an unprecedented challenge to Pretoria's homeland policies at the funeral of a Xhosa chief in Transkei yesterday.

Dozens of political, trade union, and church leaders were among 10 000 people at the burial of Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, tribal king of the Tembu clan and Nelson Mandela's cousin.

Activists streamed to the funeral, singing anti-apartheid songs and waving ANC and SA Communist Party flags.

"The homeland system must be put into a paper bag and locked in a strongroom in the Union Buildings," said Peter Mokaba, president of the restricted SA Youth Congress.

"What we have witnessed in the Transkei today is the beginning of bigger things to come in our goal to defeat apartheid," he told the cheering crowd.

It was the first time anti-apartheid

activists have been allowed to campaign in any of the homelands. It also challenged the authority of homeland rulers.

Transkei military ruler Gen Bantu Holomisa shared for the first time a political platform with Winnie Mandela, UDF publicity secretary Murphy Morobe and Cosatu president Elijah Barayi.

"Regimes have come and gone. If the people want to be part of SA, we shall hold a referendum," Holomisa told the crowd.

Pauper's burial

Dalindyebo, a fierce opponent of the homeland system, died in exile in Zambia in 1986 after being driven out of the Transkei by the Pretoria-backed ruling Matanzima family, subsequently deposed by Holomisa in an anti-corruption purge.

Dalindyebo was originally given a pauper's burial, but his remains were exhumed last month and reburied in

the Transkei in a royal funeral, honouring him as king of the Tembu.

The Tembu royal house has long reflected the complex rivalries in black SA politics between tribal leaders and anti-apartheid campaigners who shun tribal connections.

Mandela himself is a member of the Tembu royal house, but has refused tribal honours during his imprisonment since 1962.

□ Last-minute arrangements to fly Dalindyebo's son, Buyelekhaya, from Harare to the reburial had to be cancelled on Friday afternoon.

A source close to the family told Sapa the flight had to be cancelled after information was leaked that he would be assassinated en route to Transkei.

The source said another date would be arranged to fly Buyelekhaya to Umtata. Buyelekhaya is heir to the throne of paramountcy of the Tembu clan.

The cancellation of his visit was, however, kept secret from the crowd at the funeral. — Sapa-Reuter.

Transkei pledged vote on joining SA

NATAL MERCURY 20 OCTOBER 1989

BUMBANE—The leader of Transkei promised a crowd of 15 000 people at a tribal funeral yesterday that if they wanted a referendum on rejoining South Africa, he would arrange it.

Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa, who took power in Transkei in a December, 1988, bloodless coup, addressed the crowd during the funeral service for a Thembu clan paramount chief who had opposed the territory being declared independent in 1976.

Thembu King Sabata Dalindyebo, a relative of ANC leader Nelson Mandela, died in Lusaka in 1986, and his body was sent home for burial. Homeland leaders, fearing a huge demonstration of support for the ANC, had it interred in a commoner's graveyard. The body was exhumed last week for reburial in the chiefs' cemetery.

There were several anti-Holomisa chants among the crowd, waving ANC and South African Communist Party banners before the 33-year-old military officer took the stage with major South African anti-apartheid figures such as Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of Nelson Mandela.

But by the end of Maj-Gen Holomisa's speech, delivered in Xhosa, even policemen were joining in the shouts of 'Amandla'.



Maj-Gen Holomisa
... promises to arrange a referendum on rejoining S A.

He referred to his seizure of the Transkei Government by force and said if the people of Transkei wanted a referendum on independence, he would organise it. He did not specify how such a desire would be made known, and there is no indication whether the South African Government would accept such a decision.

Exhumation

But Maj-Gen Holomisa said he had allowed the exhumation and reburial of Chief Dalindyebo 'because the people wanted it'.

Chief Dalindyebo was the traditional leader of Thembuland. He was forced out of office by his cousin, Kaiser Matanzima, in 1975 and fled to Lusaka, Zambia, where he joined the ANC. The South African Government supported Mr Matanzima because he had agreed to Transkei becoming the first independent homeland.

Chief Matanzima, the first president of Transkei, had installed his own choice — Bambilanga Mtirara — as king of the Thembu, but Mr Mtirara was deposed in July at a meeting of thousands of Thembu in Bumbane, which means 'great place'.

Chief Matanzima was succeeded in 1979 by his brother, George, who was deposed for corruption in October, 1988 by Stella Sigcau. She was then pushed out of office by Maj-Gen Holomisa, partly because many Xhosa leaders felt it was inappropriate for a woman to be in charge.

At the July meeting the crowd chose Chief Dalindyebo's son, Buyelekhaya, king by acclamation. The 26-year-old was raised in the household of President Kenneth Kaunda and is closely connected with the ANC. He did not attend the funeral, as there were fears he might be detained while en route through Johannesburg. — (Sapa-AP)

The Afrikaans Press by James McClurg

A long and hard road of negotiation ahead

NATIAL MERCURY
2 OCTOBER 1989

COMMENTATORS in the Government-supporting press have stressed that the road of negotiation will be long and hard.

In *Rapport*, Professor Willie Esterhuyse of the University of Stellenbosch said 'negotiation' had now taken its place next to 'reform' as one of South Africa's vogue words.

However, there were few if any points of contact between the NP and its most important challengers, the extraparliamentary opposition.

On the Government side there were not many people equipped with the ability, experience and expertise needed to negotiate meaningfully on a new political dispensation.

Those close to President De Klerk said he possessed good negotiating skills; but it was doubtful whether he had had enough exposure to persons and groups in the sphere where the main issues would arise.

A serious problem he would face was the distrust of the NP that had built up in recent years both abroad and within South Africa, especially among blacks.

The hope was that Mr De Klerk would restore trust in South Africa's word.

Beeld said it was doubtful whether the existing legislation for the creation of the 'Great Indaba' would succeed as it now stood. The door would have to be opened wider.

'In fact,' said *Beeld*, 'let it be said frankly: The organisations which, by whatever means, could succeed in bringing 35 000 people together for a peaceful march through Cape Town will inevitably have to be represented.'

Attire

In more than one newspaper a sigh of relief greeted the absence of male formal attire at President De Klerk's inauguration.

'Hats off to the new State President,' ran the headline over Pollux's political column in *Rapport*.

Sayings of the week

☐ South Africa does not need a miracle-worker — only a leader it can trust. — *Transvaler*.

☐ With full consciousness of what is at stake and of the dangers if the Mandela factor should boomerang in one way or another, this newspaper ranges itself completely with those who say the time has come to release Mr Mandela from his isolation. — *Die Volksblad*.

☐ We mourn because it is not a Boer who has been inaugurated as State President, but an 'Afrikaans-speaking South African'. — Mr Robert van Tonder of the Boerestaatspartij, as quoted in *Transvaler*.

While hats had been abandoned elsewhere, said Pollux, they had 'stayed on top' in politics until Mr De Klerk had begun a new tradition by standing bareheaded in the blazing Pretoria sun.

Beeld said that by setting this example Mr De Klerk had shown that he was really out to modernise the country.

'Other objects that could well be donated to museums are striped trousers and black jackets.'

Ructions

Political diarists in the NP-supporting newspapers are promising the faithful they will soon see some 'fun' in the opposition parties.

Die Burger's diarist, Vryburger, predicted there would be ructions when the DP came to decide whether the present troika that heads the party should be replaced by a single leader.

Although practically all the key posts in the party were held by former members of the PFP, a 'coup' by Dr Denis Worrall could not be ruled out.

In *Beeld*, Lood said that with 39 members in the CP's caucus, the divisive forces in the party would make themselves felt as people began to be driven by their ambitions and by inward uncertainty about policies.

There was already talk of Right and Left wings in the CP.

Christian?

Another attack on the declaration of human rights drafted by the Law Commission has come from a religious quarter — this time from the Gereformeerde (Dopper) Kerk.

The church's journal, *Die Kerkblad*, said the 'ideology' of human rights conflicted with the Bible.

'It is clearly humanistic, with a utopian hope: hope for freedom, security, peace, equality and justice — all created by man himself.'

'All from here below — nothing from Above.'

If the declaration was implemented, Christian culture in South Africa would be 'destroyed for all time'.

Priorities

Transvaler welcomed the statement by the new Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Eugene Louw, that changes in the Electoral Act headed his list of priorities.

In particular, Mr Louw's preliminary observation that an election campaign ought to last no longer than six weeks deserved enthusiastic support, said *Transvaler*.

The country could not afford another such lengthy campaign as the one it had just experienced.

Transvaler also commended Mr Louw's intention to ensure better voters' rolls.

It was intolerable that, with all the technological aids now available, as many as 20% of the voters had found they were not listed.

The Daily News



20 OCTOBER 1989
FOUNDED IN 1878

Job for the JEA

IT no longer makes sense to speak of Durban in terms of its municipal boundaries. It is merely the core of the huge and mushrooming conurbation of Greater Durban, which includes formal townships administered by KwaZulu and haphazard shack settlement, much of it also under KwaZulu's jurisdiction. The megalopolis of Durban is one of the fastest-growing urban centres in the world and is suffering all the infrastructural strains and social ills of such places.

The population is more than three million at present and likely to reach eight million in another 20 years. The authorities have to begin planning now if they are to avoid a human swamping which would destroy the quality of life for all.

Nobody will be able to af-

ford housing these numbers to First World standards, but shack settlements can be upgraded. Freed of paralysing bureaucratic regulations, the informal sector can achieve wonders.

The problem is clearly beyond the capacity or jurisdiction of Durban City Council, but the KwaZulu/Natal Joint Executive Authority is ideally placed. Central Government should provide the JEA with a budget and charge it with assembling a professional team to draw up and implement a comprehensive strategy for metropolitan government. Overseas funding should also be sought.

Greater Durban presents South Africa with a challenge which has to be met intelligently and systematically.



Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu leads a demonstration against beach apartheid at the Strand near Cape Town on Saturday.

Picture: REUTER

Cape beach opened to all God's people

OWN CORRESPONDENT

CAPE TOWN — About 1 000 people marched, picnicked and milled around on the whites-only Strand Beach on Saturday, ignoring a police warning to disperse and verbal attacks from many local residents.

About three hours after the beach protest started, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, wearing a T-shirt proclaiming: "Just call me Arch", said the beach had been opened for "all God's people".

Despite a prior government assurance that police would "keep a low profile", there was a visible police presence as riot unit members patrolled the area in vans and armoured vehicles. Numerous policemen wore beachwear and carried towels in an attempt to mingle with the crowd.

Police did not carry out threats of force to disperse the crowd, but briefly detained about 16 journalists.

Residents standing on the pavement also criticised the protestors for "coming onto our beach".

Police left after Tutu asked them not to interfere.

Growing up in a land of suffering

In the shops in Mozambique there are posters with the names and little photographs of hundreds of children.

They hang like signs for wanted men but there is no reward for identifying these. They are the unwanted, bloated, battle-scarred orphans of war and famine, up for identification as part of the State programme to place them with relatives.

There are thousands, maybe millions, of orphans in Mozambique.

These little ones, with the rest of the population, are this year suffering more than any nation on earth, according to the International Index of Human Suffering.

They are born into a country with an infant mortality rate higher than that of Angola and Afghanistan.

They stand a 33 percent chance of dying before they reach the age of five. In the province of Tete more than one third of children under five will not survive — a terrifying prospect for a country in which 44 percent of the population is under 15.

And even if they survive childhood, the life expectancy in Mozambique is 44 years for men and 46 for women.

The plight of the children of Mozambique is a tragedy which involves almost every family in the country. It's a horrific saga in which children die every day, some from starvation, others by being butchered or forced to march through the bush for days by Renamo rebels.

Slaughtered

Others die like little animals, roaming lost and naked in the veld. Some are found and taken to mission stations riddled with malaria, TB or worms — or comatose from malnutrition.

Toddlers see their mothers slaughtered before their eyes and, even worse, pre-teenagers are caught and trained as rebel fighters who are described by locals as the most barbaric and vicious fighters in the bush.

There are parents who have suffered the anguish of burying all of their children; mothers and fathers who have lost children fleeing from the "banditos"; and uncles who have come face to face with nephews during rebel raids.

It is a country in which children bear children, where it common for an 18-year-old to be carrying her third child. The birth rate is 45,1 per 1000.

It is a country where children are denied childhood, where stories like that of Francisco Titieni (12), his cousin Mateus (11) and tiny sister Lorda (5), now resident on the "Jesus is Alive" mission project in Inhambane province, are common.

Francisco, with the body of a boy and the mannerisms of a man, told The Star: "The banditos came around our village in December. They burnt the houses. They made us march for a week through the bush to their base. I carried my sister. They sacrificed our mother and father in front of us."

"Mateus and I were tied to a tree for two weeks. Lorda was not tied, but she hung on to me all the time. They made us climb up the trees and get coconuts for them. That was all we had to eat."

Several children were being held captive at the base, he said.

It was while foraging for food that they dashed for freedom. The children

scattered in different directions, Francisco sticking with his sister and cousin.

"We walked for days looking for a big army base. I thought we would be killed in the bush. Yes, I was scared but I kept myself from falling because I had to be a man and look after my sister and cousin."

Mr Picardo Ngumane Mutondo (38), now a worker on the Jesus is Alive mission project 700 km north of Maputo, knows of children from his own family who were snatched and trained as rebels. A nephew once showed up during an attack, never to be seen again.

"The banditos train the children to do the killing. They are the most vicious. The banditos also use them as guides. They know where people live and hide. The children are the worst killers," he said.

He is a man who has lost everything — again and again. He stayed in the Pambara district only because he had nowhere to run to, even though it meant years of sleeping sitting upright,

rushing to hide in the fields with his children when the rebels came at night.

On one such night he looked back to see them killing his relatives with pangas.

Another worker on the mission, Mr Ngezimane Pandi (58), stares into the distance without expression when he tells how the rebels came repeatedly to his house demanding food and how, finally, when he had not a scrap left and feared being followed into the fields and killed, he took his four children and fled for Vilanculos, 60 km away.

His children were so weak that they dropped, one after the other. He buried each of them on that journey.

Such are the stories of Mozambique, a country where you will struggle to find someone without their own tale of personal tragedy or horror.

It is a country with conditions that five years ago shocked a Nelspruit-based churchman, Pastor Peter Pretorius, into starting an orphanage for children whom he found sitting next to their parents' bodies in the parched

veld near Vilanculos in Pambara district.

While living in Nelspruit, Pastor Pretorius became aware of the problems in Mozambique and asked the Frelimo government to show him the places worst hit.

This was in 1984 at the height of the famine and prior to the injection of foreign aid.

"They flew me into Vilanculos. For 10 days we dug ditches and buried bodies. But it wasn't just the 300 dead that got to me, it was all the others who were so close to dying. They weren't hungry any more; their eyes were fixed into their heads. They had no hope of tomorrow," he said.

"When black people bury their dead they really weep and wail. The atmosphere was terrible. I promised God that if he would help me, I would come back and build a home for those kids."

It was an area so remote that it could only be reached by air or irregular convoy. The 74 ha allocated to Pastor Pretorius by the government had to be cleared and the houses for the orphans erected piece by piece.

Workers on the project sometimes had to flee when fighting broke out.

Self-supporting

In the past few months, rebel activity in the Pambara-Vilanculos area has ebbed and foreign and government aid has brought some stability.

The Jesus is Alive project has expanded to include a vegetable garden, a carpentry shop and a basket-weaving section that employs 80 locals from the surrounding district and is working towards becoming self-supporting.

Pastor Pretorius has established soup kitchens for about 40 000 children in the refugee camps of Maputo, Beira and Tete. Good things, they say, are starting to happen in Mozambique.

But still there is horror.

There are tales of human skeletons walking around in the veld 60 km inland from Vilanculos. In northern Mozambique, where there is intensive rebel activity, people have only the bark of trees to wear as clothes.

"The situation in the rural areas is critical. People are flooding into the refugee camps. Areas in the north are cut off by rebel activity," Pastor Pretorius said.

"It is not that these people do not want to help themselves. They are enormously resourceful but the situation is totally against them. If this war were over, this would be a wonderful country. But right now they need as much help as they can get, otherwise they will just carry on dying."

SOUTH Africa's two largest daily newspapers, the STAR and the SOWETAN are combining forces to bring together Reef pupils and students from a wide variety of backgrounds.

The leaders of educational institutions, principals, teachers, head boys and girls, or any other interested



Nation Building. The power in your hands.

students, have been invited to make contact to arrange joint events such as discussion groups, debates, sports events or social gatherings. The aim is to increase understanding and communication across social and cultural barriers.

The events precede the SOWETAN'S Nation Building week from October 16 to October 22 of which we will be hearing much more.

Meanwhile Mr Aggrey Klaaste, editor of the SOWETAN, is to lead a group of black South African editors to see Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the British Prime Minister.

Mr Klaaste writes that not everybody will see this as a compliment. He also admits that Mrs Thatcher has never really been a favourite of his, but he is intrigued at the thought of meeting her.

He admits in a weekly column that he is also excited at the thought of seeing some British football. It turns out he is an avid supporter of Liverpool. Why? "The main reason is plain racism. I love John Barns." (Barns is Liverpool's powerful black left wing).

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BLACK PRESS

David Wightman



Joint events *DAILY NEWS* across the *2 OCTOBER 1989* colour line

COMMUNISM and Christianity are simply incompatible, said CITY PRESS, commenting on the flag showing the hammer and sickle in the Durban march.

The paper agreed with Archbishop Denis Hurley and Bishop Michael Nuttall for "seeing red" over the flag. The churchmen were regarded as champions of the liberation struggle, said the paper, and they should be given support for this by respecting their principles.

"We are a Christian nation," said CITY PRESS.

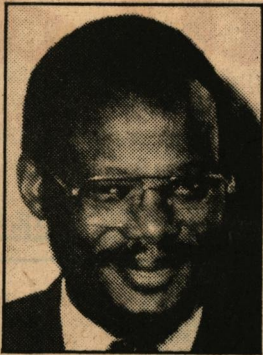
The controversy was avoided in this week's NEW NATION, which is funded by the Catholic Church. The paper's main feature was a debate on a Workers' Charter as a basis for a socialist democracy.

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IN an innovative advertising venture the SOWETAN carried advertisements from small black entrepreneurs who could not normally afford to advertise. Big companies like Anglo American paid the balance. Some of the paper's new clients included: White City Puncture Service, J R Nkawe Ice Cream Wholesalers, Good Luck Welders, Sunshine Pelmetts, Vusani Burials and Linda's Fish and Chips. It's the sign of things to come.

NATAL WITNESS 2 OCTOBER 1989

Join Inkatha or lose your jobs, teachers told



Chief BUTHELEZI

Witness Reporter

THE KwaZulu Government has warned Umlazi schoolteachers that if they refused to join Inkatha they would be considered traitors by the KwaZulu Government.

Mr Winnington Sabelo, a senior member of Inkatha's Central Committee and a KwaZulu MP, accompanied by two members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, spoke to teachers at meetings last week.

Mr Sabelo warned the teachers

that the time had come when their jobs could no longer be guaranteed.

"Be warned that we have been instructed by Ulundi to move from school to school compiling lists of all teachers who are working in our schools. The lists will uncover all those who are not part of us," he told the teachers.

Mr Sabelo said the KwaZulu Government had finally devised a new system of screening all people applying for jobs, including

teachers.

"We will have to know exactly where they stand politically before they are even considered for the jobs, and I am sure you all know what will happen to those whose political affiliation is not clear to us," he said.

The teachers were also told they risked losing many fringe benefits, including housing subsidies, educational bursaries and promotions if they failed to state openly where they stood politically.

Leaders to get R65 000 from minister

Mercury Reporter

AN OUT-OF-COURT settlement has been reached with the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, following the detention of four political leaders, who holed up in the British Consulate in Durban five years ago.

The four, attorneys Mr MJ Naidoo, Mr Archie Gumede, and Mr George Sewpersadh, and Mr Billy Nair were arrested in August, 1984, after leaving the consulate but were released on September 7, following a Supreme Court ruling that the notice under which they had been held was unlawful.

The four had sought sanctuary in the British Consulate after security police tried to serve new banning orders on them during a clampdown on the anti-apartheid movement. Mr Naidoo was informed by his attorneys this week that the minister was to pay out a total of R56 000 in damages.

He told the Mercury yesterday that the matter was supposed to be settled last year.

"Although the matter was settled late last year, it was not finalised, nor was it confirmed in writing. We instituted new proceedings after failing to hear from the minister, but a few days before the hearing we heard that

there is an out-of-court settlement," said Mr Naidoo.

A total of R120 000 was claimed by the leaders for general damages and loss of earnings.

Mr Naidoo and Mr Sewpersadh will each be paid R15 000 plus costs, while Mr Gumede will receive R14 000 plus costs, and Mr Nair R12 000 with costs.

ANC's leader will not be at chief's re-burial

By Patrick Laurence

Transkei military ruler Major-General Bantu Holomisa today dismissed reports that jailed African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela would be the chief speaker at the re-burial in Umtata on Sunday of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo.

Reacting to reports that Mr Mandela might be freed in time to attend the reburial, General Holomisa said: "Not to our knowledge."

Observers pointed out that it was extremely unlikely that the South African Government would allow Mr Mandela to attend the reburial, even on a restricted, one-day visit to Transkei, without first informing the Transkei authorities, who would be responsible for the ANC leader's safety.

Chief Dalindyebo and Mr Mandela were born into the same ruling family in Transkei, the royal house of the Thembus. Chief Dalindyebo fled into exile after he was convicted of violating the dignity of Transkei's President and later deposed from his chieftainship. While in exile in Lusaka, he joined the ANC.

He died in April 1986.