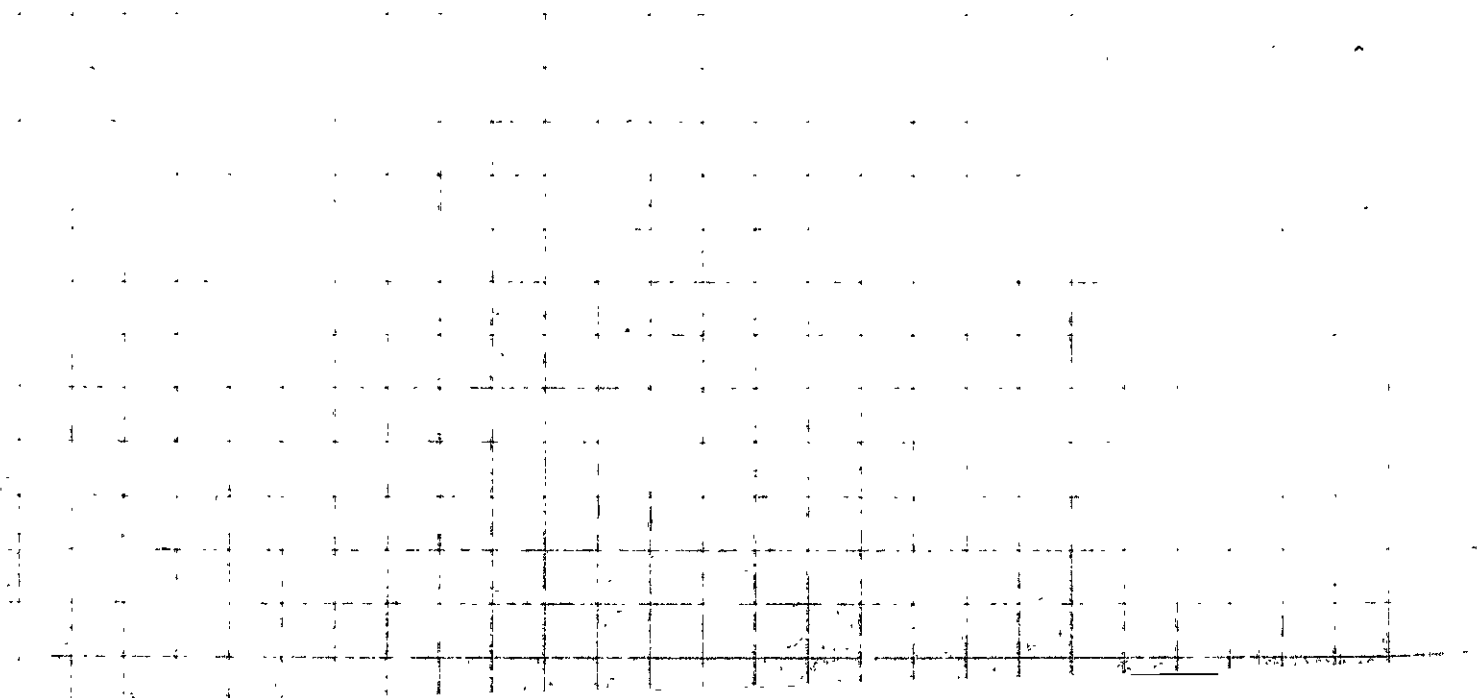


# BLACK POLITICS - HOMELANDS

1986

JUNE — DEC.



the French Government regarding this visit; if so, when;

- (3) whether he will furnish any information on these communications or representations; if not, why not; if so, what was (a) the purpose of the communications or representations and (b) his response thereto;
- (4) whether any alternative arrangements have been made regarding this visit; if so, what arrangements;
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

**THE STATE PRESIDENT:**

- (1) No.
- (2), (3), (4) and (5) Arrangements to visit Delville Wood have not been finalised. They are still under consideration because final rounding off of the museum building and terrain is still to be completed, as was explained by the Chairman of the Monuments Council, Mr Justice M T Steyn, on 3 June 1986 at a press conference.
- In the case of visits to other countries by heads of State and members of Government, it is a matter of course that interaction will take place between the Governments concerned and it is not general practice to make public statements in this regard.

**Ministers:**

\*1. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Finance:†

- (1) Whether any cases of swindling with foreign currency in which the African Bank was allegedly involved, occurred recently; if so, what are the relevant particulars;
- (2) whether he will submit a list of this bank's foreign clients to the House; if not, why not;

HoA

subject to the normal Exchange Control Regulations and Rules.

Bayard Rustin

\*3. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Home Affairs:†

- (1) Whether a certain Mr Bayard Rustin visited South Africa in the years 1970 to 1986; if so, (a) of which country is he a citizen, (b) what was the purpose of his visits and (c)(i) on how many occasions did he visit South Africa and (ii) when in each case;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:**

- (1) Yes.
- (a) United States of America.
- (b) Mr Rustin is a member of the Philip Randolph Education Fund—an organisation established to promote human rights. According to information at my disposal his visits were in connection with his organisation's "Project South Africa" which has as its object to establish direct linkage between individuals, non-governmental and charitable institutions in the United States of America and South African groups striving for humanitarian or social change.

(c) (i) Three times according to available records.

(ii) 4 October 1983 to 21 October 1983;  
13 August 1984 to 26 August 1984;  
15 March 1986 to 21 March 1986.

Mr Rustin also arrived in South Africa on 24 June 1985 and again on 1 July 1985 in transit to Lesotho and Swaziland respect-

ively. He did not leave the transit area of Jan Smuts Airport.

(2) No.

\*4. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any members of the South African Police have (a) received any complaints and/or (b) investigated any allegations that "arms issued by the former Department of Co-operation and Development and/or the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning have been used by vigilante groups against residents of any Black townships; if so, (i) what is the nature of the complaints or allegations, (ii) when were they received or investigated, (iii) what townships were involved and (iv) what were the findings;
- (2) whether any fire-arms registered in the name of any Development Board or Government Department were involved in any crimes investigated by the police in 1984, 1985 or 1986; if so, (a) in respect of what total number of crimes, (b) which Development Boards and/or Government Departments were involved and (c) what (i) were the circumstances of these crimes and (ii) was the outcome of the investigations?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

- (1) (a) and (b) No.  
(i) to (iv) Fall away.
- (2) Yes.

(a) 40.

(b) and (c)(i) and (ii) Although crimes with firearms which are registered in the name of a Government Department or Statutory Body, do occur, though not

HoA

- (2) (a) (i) 150 cases  
(ii) 150 cases  
(iii) 2 cases

(b) To a variety of radical organisations which are affiliated with the UDF or which support and propagate the same objectives as the UDF.

Reference books/influx control

804. Mr P R CROGERS asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether his Department keeps statistics on the number of persons imprisoned as a result of convictions relating to reference books and influx control; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that such statistics will be available from his Department; if so, (i) how many persons were so imprisoned during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (ii) for what period in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

No.

(a) and (b) The SA Prisons Service does not have the manpower or sophisticated equipment to gather and centrally keep statistics in the particular format such as requested. In the past, statistics of this nature were obtained by conducting special country-wide surveys of the number of offenders in prison on a specific date. Such statistics, which were gathered at considerable cost and with great manpower input, have been tabled from time to time or referred to during debates in Parliament.

With regard to the continuous gathering of statistics of this kind there are further complications involved, for example a prisoner can be imprisoned for a variety of offences. Thus available information which must be processed, applied to prisoners imprisoned for certain common-law offences as well as transgressions of

specific statutory stipulations and it is extremely difficult to accurately classify these offences under generic descriptions such as that mentioned in the question, or to correctly place a person with more than one unrelated offence.

The statistics pertaining to the category to which you refer cannot be gathered as prosecutions in this regard have been discontinued and prisoners who were sentenced or awaiting trial in terms thereof, have already been released.

My replies to questions 5 and 12 of 6 May 1986 may be helpful.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

989. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any agreements have been reached between the Governments of South Africa and Ciskei regarding (a) the operating of members of the police forces of either country in the territory of the other and (b) joint operations; if so, (i) when and (ii) what are the details of these agreements;

(2) whether members of the Ciskei Police Force have taken any action on the South African side of the border since the independence of Ciskei; if so, (a) on what dates, (b) what specified action did they take and (c) where in each case;

(3) whether the Ciskei Government requested permission from the South African Government on each occasion on which they took such action; if not, (a) on how many occasions did the Ciskei Police Force take action in South Africa without permission, (b) where did they take such action and (c) what action was taken by the South African Government as a result;

(4) whether any persons have been arrested or detained by the Ciskei Police Force on South African territory;

tory; if so, (a) how many, (b) where and (c) when;

(5) whether, prior to these persons being arrested or detained on South African territory by the Ciskei Police Force, the South African Government was informed in each case that such action would be taken; if not, what action was taken in respect of Ciskei as a result;

(6) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) to (6) I am not prepared to make known any information of this nature.

RSA/Ciskei: agreements

1065. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any agreements have been reached between the Governments of South Africa and Bophuthatswana regarding (a) the operating of members of the police forces of either country in the territory of the other and (b) joint operations; if so, (i) when and (ii) what are the details of these agreements;

(2) whether members of the Bophuthatswana Police Force have taken any action on the South African side of the border since the independence of Bophuthatswana; if so, (a) on what dates, (b) what specified action did they take and (c) where in each case;

(3) whether the Bophuthatswana government requested permission from the South African Government on each occasion on which they took such action; if not, (a) on how many occasions did the Bophuthatswana Police Force take action in South Africa without permission, (b) where did they take such action and (c) what action was taken by the South African Government as a result;

(4) whether any persons have been arrested or detained by the Bophuthatswana Police Force on South African territory; if so, (a) how many, (b) where and (c) when;

(5) whether, prior to these persons being arrested or detained on South African territory by the Bophuthatswana Police Force, the South African Government was informed in each case that such action would be taken; if not, what action was taken in respect of Bophuthatswana as a result;

(6) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) to (6) I am not prepared to make known any information of this nature.

Townships: hand grenades issued

1072. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order:

With reference to his reply to Question No 12 on 13 May 1986, (a) on how many occasions were hand grenades (i) issued to and (ii) used by the South African Police in townships in the Republic during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available, (b) (i) on what dates and (ii) in what townships were these hand grenades used, (c) what were the (i) circumstances surrounding and (ii) results of the use of hand grenades on each occasion and (d) what was the rank of the police officer who ordered the (i) issuing and (ii) use of hand grenades in townships on each occasion?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) to (d) I refer the honourable member to my answers to Question No 12 on 13 May 1986 and Question No 22 on 27 May 1986. I am not prepared to furnish any further answer in this regard.

11B (18) DD 2/7/86

# TNIP caucus to go ahead despite snub

## Dispatch Reporter

UMTATA — The ruling Transkei National Independence Party (TNIP) head committee, which is the supreme body controlling the party's policy, holds its crucial meeting in the Parliamentary caucus room this morning.

The meeting will go ahead despite a rebuke by the party's founder and former Transkei State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, of the TNIP "having snubbed and insulted the paramount chiefs of Transkei by not inviting them to the meeting."

The TNIP's Secretary-General, Mr Gibson Bodlani, who was rebuked by Paramount Chief Matanzima for having announced the TNIP nominees for the coming general elections in September, said yesterday that many delegates from various parts of the

country, including those from South Africa, had already arrived in Umtata.

"We expect that all delegates to the meeting will be on time when we start our business," Mr Bodlani said.

Mr Bodlani said the final agenda for the meeting had not been finalised by late yesterday, but would be ready for presentation today.

Earlier, the assistant-general secretary of the party, Mr Goodman Makaula, who is also MP for Tabankulu, confirmed that there had been no invitation to the Paramount Chiefs to attend the meeting.

"We are following the policy of the party and we shall follow this to the letter," Mr Makaula said.

Mr Makaula had also stated that he was not aware that there was any clash between the TNIP

head committee and the Paramount Chiefs of Transkei.

Paramount Chief Matanzima had accused the head committee of insulting the paramount chiefs by saying their presence was not needed at the head committee's meeting.

Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, is the leader of the Transkei National Independence Party and leader of the head committee.

His cousin, Chief Ngangomhlaba Matanzima, who is the former acting Paramount Chief of Western Tembuland, and now Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima's Parliamentary representative, is the chairman of the party.

The head committee also includes the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr G. S. K. Nota.

# Vendan troops in SWA

JOHANNESBURG —  
The President of Venda,  
Chief Patrick Mphephu,  
said yesterday "a com-  
pany of 232 Venda sol-  
diers" was being de-  
ployed in the  
SWA/Namibian opera-  
tional area.

Chief Mphephu said  
in a notice to the Venda  
National Assembly that  
the soldiers were sent  
there on May 12 for  
training and would re-  
turn towards the middle  
of next month.

"The Executive Coun-  
cil has approved the  
training and employ-  
ment of Venda Defence  
Force soldiers in the  
South West African op-  
erational area for  
periods not exceeding  
three months," Chief  
Mphephu said in the  
statement.

It was true that South  
Africa and Venda had a  
common interest in the  
maintenance of peace in  
Southern Africa, he  
said.

Service in the SWA/  
Namibian operational  
area would also give  
practical experience to  
the troops, he said.

Sapa

11B

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DD 2/7/8

# Massive hike in Ciskei election deposit fees

3/7/86 Dispatch Reporter O.D.

**BISHO** — The deposit fee for election candidates has been increased from R300 to R10 000 in terms of the Electoral Amendment Bill passed in the National Assembly yesterday.

Any political party that wanted registration had to obtain 10 000 signatories in support of its application, the Minister of Internal Affairs and Land Tenure, Mr L. Williams, said during the second reading of the bill.

He said the passing of the bill would be retrospective to April 1 this year.

General elections are to be held in Ciskei this year and a new political party has been formed by Chief Lent Maqoma.

The bill also increases the electoral divisions from nine to 10, with the incorporation of Stockenstrom (Mpopu) into Ciskei.

Mr Williams said the costs of an election were enormous and past experience had shown that frivolous nominations for candidates had resulted in considerable waste in printing and other costs.

In the current financial climate, it was necessary to restrict government spending to the absolute minimum.

It was also proposed that the existing act be amended to increase the deposit required of a candidate and to increase the minimum number of votes required by an unsuccessful candidate to avoid loss of his deposit.

A candidate who received less than half the votes polled by a successful candidate in a constituency would forfeit his deposit. In the case of more than one candidate, a candidate who received less than half the votes polled by the most successful candidate, would lose his deposit.

Mr Williams said the addition of new sections would rectify an omission in the original act and would make provision for the registration of political parties.

The requirement to obtain 10 000 signatories in support of an application to register a new party was well known within Ciskei, for this was agreed on some years ago.

In the general principles concerning the registration of political parties, Ciskei was following similar legislation in South Africa.

## Assembly authorises R6m in overspending

**Dispatch Reporter**  
**BISHO** — An unauthorised expenditure of R6 168 281,16 was approved by the National Assembly yesterday.

The Minister of Finance and Economic Development, Chief M. E. P. Malefane, said during the second reading of the Unauthorised Expenditure Bill that the amount was due to expenditure incurred above the amount appropriated for the 1984/85 financial year.

He said the excess in the office of the presidency was mainly due to overseas trips, crea-

tion of new headmanships, purchase of office equipment or labour-saving devices and the appointment of commissions of inquiry.

In the Department of Education the excess expenditure was due to the new salary structure for teachers introduced with effect from January 1 last year.

The excess on the justice vote was due to the creation of additional posts, and salary increases to legally qualified officers and police. An ever-increasing number of criminal cases resulted in increased

activity and related costs in the magistrates' courts.

The excess in the health vote was due to the payment of recruitment fees to medical and paramedical staff, price escalation of supplies and services and an accumulation of pharmaceutical and professional fee accounts due for payment.

The excess on the transport development vote was mainly due to the purchase of more vehicles than had been anticipated for the various government departments.

003786 (116)

## Special unit for Ciskei

**Dispatch Reporter**

**BISHO** — A bill to establish an intelligence organisation with wide powers similar to the disbanded Ciskei Central Intelligence Services was passed in the National Assembly yesterday.

The bill was piloted by President Lennox Sebe under whom the organisation, the Elite Unit, falls.

The unit had been given extensive powers so that it might legally infiltrate and investigate virtually any organisation, body or state department or any official thereof, President Sebe said in his second reading speech.

"It is an anti-corruption body to realise the long-cherished goal of the President, that of clean administration," he said.

# PM: party will pick candidates

(118)

DAILY DIS 27/86

Dispatch Reporter

**UMTATA —** The ruling Transkei National Independence Party (TNIP) district committees would nominate all candidates for the September general elections.

This was announced by the Prime Minister and leader of the party, Chief George Matanzima, after a marathon meeting of the head committee yesterday.

The decision announced at a press conference after the all-day meeting comes in the wake of a rebuke from former State President and Western Tembuland's Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

He said the head committee had no right to delegate party district committees to nominate candidates.

The Western Tembuland ruler said it was a snub to paramount chiefs and he wanted the election to be open to all candidates.

He said he had felt insulted when he received a letter from the TNIP head committee, advising him that paramount chiefs were not needed at the crucial meeting of the committee on July 2.

"The Transkei National Independence Party was founded by me. My brother, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, helped me to found this ruling party. We, as paramount chiefs of the country, who are the custodians of our people, will not

accept any further snubbings or insults from the TNIP head committee."

After the meeting yesterday which lasted from 10 am to 4.30 pm, Chief George said the head committee had decided there would be no deviation from the party's constitution.

The head committee comprises the party's executive (five members), representatives from nine regions in Transkei and 28 TNIP district chairmen.

None of the paramount chiefs attended the meeting and Paramount Chief Matanzima was not available for comment.

After lunch, the Minister of Justice and Prisons, Mr Ramsey Madikezela, was called on to explain his backing of the rebuke of the head committee by the Western Tembuland ruler.

After giving evidence and answering questions at the closed sitting, he rushed to his official car which was standing outside the National Assembly.

He avoided journalists and said he would not release any statement.

Chief George said he wanted to clear up the confusion about the nomination of candidates.

He described how the TNIP was founded and how the programme of action and policy was made by him after he had been instructed by Paramount Chief Matanzima.

He named the party after Dr Kenneth Kaunda's party and copied the programme of action and the policy from the National Party in South Africa.

He had not been asked to make provision for chiefs as this provision was there when Transkei's self-government was promulgated.

"There was no reason for that provision of chiefs because chiefs were members of parliament as they are still members of the National Assembly today," he said.

Chief Matanzima said, "I have the first constitution of the TNIP which is written in Xhosa."

"As far as the general elections' issue is concerned, the constitution has this provision and this sub-section has always been there, it has never been changed since this party was formed."

"In the amended constitution, Section (A) is written word-for-word."

"It is surprising to me to notice that 20 years after the Transkei National Independence Party was formed, there should now be a person or persons who do not know the real foundation constitution of this party."

"In 1981, when there was a general election, it was decided by the TNIP congress that the policy of the party must be strictly followed when there were nominations for general election candidates, but because of several representations and complaints, like these today, not all districts followed the foundation policy of the party during those elections."

"Party members wanted to emulate the procedure in Western Tembuland where the system of voting was last staged in 1983." In subsequent General Elections all candidates from Cofimvaba had been returned unopposed.

• See page 14.



A yellow umbrella and a sunny smile brighten up a grey, wet day in East London yesterday. Liesl du Plessis is the girl keeping raindrops from falling on her head.

## Border shivers as snow expected

Dispatch Reporter  
EAST LONDON — The Border shivered yesterday — and there are prospects of even colder weather.

The entire eastern coastal area and surrounding hinterland experienced cold cloudy weather with rain in some places.

The rainy conditions were expected to last at least another day, a spokesman at the weather office said.

The maximum temperature in East London was about 12 C.

"Usually one finds that while there are still clouds about, the temperatures do not drop all that dramatically, but the real cold comes when the clouds are gone and the icy wind starts," the spokesman said.

Rainy conditions were experienced in most of the Border areas and temperatures were down slightly, he said.

Temperatures of 8 C in Stutterheim and Queenstown, 10 C in Bisho, and 11 C in Umtata were recorded at 8 am yesterday.

A spokesman at Hogsback said although it was "extremely misty" in the area, it had not yet snowed.

The town clerk at Burgersdorp Mr C Erasmus, said although it had been cold in the area, it was not "as cold as it could be."

Perfect weather for snow flurries had arrived in Dordrecht, the town clerk, Mr J Kolze said.

Rain fell in Cathcart during most of the day, and at one farm about 3 mm was measured.

Aliwal North was cloudy yesterday with a slight drop in temperature, the town clerk, Mr J Joubert said.

A spokesman at the agricultural offices in Barkly East said it was misty, cloudy and cold yesterday, but no rain or snow had fallen.

In Umtata, the temperature dropped last

Dispatch Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG —

The Minister of Finance, Mr Barand du Plessis, moved quickly yesterday to calm foreign bankers by issuing a statement that Dr Denis Worrall's comments on South Africa's foreign debt repayments were not intended as a threat but were a statement of fact.

"The statement by the ambassador in London, Dr Denis Worrall, that South Africa might consider reneging on its foreign debts if crippling sanctions were applied by other Western na-

## Minister explains debts remarks

national loans if the country were to be placed in an intolerable situation by the kind of sanctions suggested by the Eminent Persons' Group, certain Commonwealth members and members of the European Community. A country that is prevented from exporting will obviously not be

the point is, if you put SA in an extremist situation, that kind of consideration might apply."

"This puts his intention beyond any doubt. It is well known that it has never been the policy of the SA Government to hit back at boycotts or sanctions. It has constantly pronounced its rejection of punitive

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11B (circled) ~~11B~~ 11/7/86

# SA refusing to pay claims — Pukwana

## Dispatch Reporter

UMTATA — The South African Government was still refusing to pay about R1 million in claims for industrial incentives on a rand for rand basis, after several Transkei claims had been rejected by Pretoria.

This was said by the Secretary-General of the Transkei Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr B. B. Pukwana, when he gave evidence yesterday before the judicial inquiry into the conduct and affairs of the department.

Mr Pukwana told the commission, which is chaired by Transkei's Chief Justice, Mr Justice Van Reenen, that several vouchers prepared by the industry section of the department had been rejected by Pretoria and that South Africa owed Transkei about R1 million for the industrial incentives claims.

He said Transkei was now paying more than she should to industrialists, as Pretoria had refused to pay out these claims. The money was still outstanding.

Mr Pukwana also told the commission that the duty of the department was to protect the interests of the Transkei Government, but at the same time to make sure that industrialists were not neglected and were satisfied with the services from his department.

He said he joined the Department of Commerce in 1981 when the incentives and concessions to industrialists were operating.

Mr Pukwana said he had checked vouchers which contained the claims after making sure that officials in his section had initialled the vouchers which had been processed.

After he had satisfied himself, he then passed these vouchers for the Department of Finance to effect payment.

Mr Pukwana said many industrialists had phoned him and once he received such calls he would go to the

industry section to find out how far they were with the claims.

He said that if his department could be given a more experienced accountant, things would go smoothly.

He said some of the clerks in the industry section prepared the vouchers.

He said that at the time he was transferred to the Department of Commerce, he found Mr Willem Germishuizen, a seconded official.

"I had no problem because I approached Mr Germishuizen for advice.

"I also received the minutes of the Transkei Industries Board, (Tib) but I was not aware that there had been any differences between the Transkei Development Corporation officials and the Tib members.

"If I had spotted any confrontation between the members of these two bodies, I would have called them together to iron out these differences."

Another witness, the chief auditor from the Auditor-General's office, Mr Elliot Mokoena described in details how Mr Bongani Soldati, the director of the industry section of the Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, together with Mr K. Magidigidi, from Qumbu, were involved in several businesses, including Ethwa and Etyeni sawmills.

Mr Mokoena told the commission that at first it was not clear who owned the Etyeni sawmills.


He said that after investigations, "we discovered that the Etyeni sawmills was not a registered company, but Ethwa was.

"Our investigations led us to unearth that many sums of money were claimed by the Ethwa sawmills and also channelled to Etyeni sawmills which was run by Mr Magidigidi.

"There was also the Etyeni store which had two banking accounts and at one stage one was for Etyeni sawmills."

11/7/86

Best Wishes  
Luz and Siff

10/11/7/86 (11B) 

# Inquest: policemen blamed for man's death

Dispatch Reporter

**MDANTSANE** — The death of a Ciskei public servant, Mr Mbulelo Boltini, in police custody early this year was blamed on the "unlawful acts" of two policemen, by an inquest court here yesterday.

The inquest magistrate, Mr G. M. Zamxaka, heard that Mr Boltini was taken from his place of employment, the Ciskei Transportation Board, on January 27 by Detective Constables Richard Tembile Saul and Nceba Matoti and a South African policeman, Constable Mzwandile Zitumane, whose service revolver was stolen while he was drunk at Mr Boltini's house.

Mr Zamxaka heard that Mr Boltini told the policemen he had taken the firearm for safekeeping and had taken it to his girlfriend's house.

Mr Boltini's girlfriend, Miss Nomahlubi Caga, said she was fetched by the police at Cecilia Makiwane Hospital, where she worked as a nurse.

She was told that Mr Boltini had left the firearm at her home. The firearm was later found at her home.

Miss Caga said they

were then driven to the Zone One police station where she was tortured several times.

During the torture, she said she was questioned about the whereabouts of other firearms and when she said she did not know of any, she was assaulted and her head covered with a plastic bag which prevented her from breathing.

Constable Saul testified that when he was preparing to take down a statement from Mr Boltini, Mr Boltini had an epileptic fit.

Constable Matoti said he ran out of the office to call a senior officer who was 25 km away.

The two policemen could not say how Mr Boltini had received marks on his neck which two independent pathologists said were consistent with strangulation.

After Mr Boltini died, the Ciskei state pathologist, Dr M. Terensio, conducted a post-mortem after which he recorded the death as resulting from natural causes.

However, the principal district surgeon of East London, Dr Basil Wingreen, and Dr Jonathan Gluckman, of Johannesburg, found that the death was

caused by violence to the head and neck, "the probable mechanism being that of reflex cardiac arrest and shock."

The doctors said there had been nothing in their examination of the body to suggest that Mr Boltini had died of an organic disease.

Mr Zamxaka said Dr Terensio had agreed while giving evidence that his post-mortem had not been thorough. He had not removed some parts and had failed to see wounds and marks on the neck of the body.

Mr Zamxaka said he had been impressed by the evidence of Dr Wingreen and Dr Gluckman, who had conducted a thorough post-mortem.

Mr Zamxaka said the two policemen were the last people to see Mr Boltini alive. They had told the inquest that when Mr Boltini was brought to the police station he was in sound health.

He found that the death of Mr Boltini was "brought about by the unlawful acts of the two policemen."

Mr G. M. Zamxaka was the presiding magistrate. Mdantsane's senior public prosecutor, Mr T. M. Maru, appeared for the state. Mr P. Wood appeared for the Ciskei Police and Mr Pius Langa, instructed by Mr M. X. Qabaka, for the family.

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R  
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# Unity will come only after change — chief

JOHANNESBURG

The majority of blacks would become the natural allies of the South African Government once the State President, Mr P. W. Botha, started bringing about real political change, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said here yesterday.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president was giving the keynote address at a conference organised jointly by the University of the Witwatersrand's department of business economics and the Association of Managerial Economists.

He said the minute the State President started moving forward, blacks would rally behind him as he did what needed to be done. But he warned that if the situation in South Africa remained as it was, the illusion that the problems of poverty could be resolved by completely dispossessing whites would gain more credibility with the masses.

He accepted that a certain amount of redistribution of wealth would have to take place. But for him, this meant redistribution of opportunities

That was why he supported more, rather than less, investment, "to enlarge the cake so that we can easily distribute it".

Chief Buthelezi said he had faith that his "white fellow South Africans" would survive the trauma of change and ever increasingly accept the implications of living in a true democracy.

White managements had campaigned for the liberalisation of industrial relations legislation and had provided blacks with thousands of jobs despite influx control. — DDC

118  
117/82

# Church call: scrap apartheid

Dispatch Reporter

UMTATA — The United Methodist Church of Southern Africa has called on the Transkei Government to urge South African authorities to speed up its programme of "scrapping the hurtful apartheid system that has brought so much misery and agony in Southern Africa."

This was resolved at the church's annual Clarkebury district synod at Buntingville Mission.

A motion was carried that the synod

be mindful of the "disastrous consequences that would befall Transkei's predominantly peasant community should the canvassed total economic strangulation of South Africa take full effect."

The synod held moments of silent prayer that the South African Government "may be sensitive to the issues which have brought misery and loss of life," and that "peace may prevail at the University of Transkei so that a climate conducive to good academic progress may be restored."

# Indaba produces bill of rights

## Dispatch Correspondent

DURBAN — In a challenge to the government to speed up its reforms, the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba has produced a proposed Bill of Rights to protect individual freedoms and rights in a united KwaZulu and Natal governed by a joint legislative authority.

The bill is intended to be binding only on provincial legislation in KwaZulu-Natal, but Indaba chairman, Pro-

fessor Desmond Clarence, said the Indaba hoped the constitution would set an example for the rest of South Africa.

Prof Clarence said the bill implied that the Group Areas Act should be scrapped and schools opened to all races.

He said the bill had been released to publicise the Indaba's progress, although the rest of the proposed constitution was still being drafted.

Prof Clarence said the bill gave a clear indication of some basic principles with which the constitution would have to comply.

One of the major provisions of the bill is the protection of ethnic, linguistic, cultural and educational rights.

Another major provision is equal protection of the law regardless of race, political opinion or status.

Prof Clarence said he was proud that 35

delegations representing a wide spectrum incorporating people of all races, had shown it was possible to reach agreement on fundamental issues.

He said the bill would not be presented to the government to seek parliamentary approval until the whole KwaZulu-Natal constitution was finished.

Mr Val Volker, member of the new nominated Natal Provincial Executive Committee and National Party ob-

server at the Indaba refused to comment.

The director of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal, Durban, Prof Lawrence Schlemmer, said the bill gave a foundation for democracy.

"The idea of a Bill of Rights for South Africa is frequently criticised because it is thought it protects ethnic groups but it is equally important in protecting trade unions."

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DD 12/7/86

# Churches blamed for bloodshed

11B

14/7/86



**ULUNDI—Church bodies which took sides on political issues without consulting the people were responsible for much blood that was now being shed in South Africa, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.**

Speaking at the annual KwaZulu National Day of Prayer in Ulundi, Chief Buthelezi questioned whether church bodies were, by not consulting the people, acting any differently from 'various regimes' which had ruled blacks by claiming to know what was best for them.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president made specific reference to actions by the SACC and the Southern African Catholic Bishops's Conference.

He said when the SACBC sought black opinion on the issue of sanctions and dis-

investment it had consulted the ANC, the UDF, Cosatu, Cusa and Azapo and had left out Inkatha. He said this was because, 'parrotting our political opponents' view', they did not consider Inkatha a genuine liberation movement.

Chief Buthelezi said the Catholic Bishops had made themselves a laughing stock by deciding to support economic pressures against South Africa as long as these did not damage the economy.

Chief Buthelezi said the Day of Prayer was raising the questions of whether ministers — religious and political — who served God's people were their masters or their servants and whether Christ would have acted in this way.

'Would he have advocated anything which would cause poor people to suffer more poverty and starving people to suffer even more

starvation?

'What did Jesus Christ do when people were hungry or sick or suffering in any way? Did he advocate more suffering?

'Do we by any of our actions either as the Church, that is as God's people, or as an administration — as Ministers, Members of the Legislative Assembly or as civil servants — cause more suffering, illness or starvation among the people we serve?' he said.

He called for prayers for the black leadership in Inkatha, the ANC, UDF, PAC, Azapo, Uwusa, Cosatu, Cusa, Tucsa and other political and trade union organisations as well as the State President, MPs and the Chairman and members of the Presidents' Council and for the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference and the S A Council of Churches. — (Sapa)

DD 14/7/86

# Buthelezi hits out at action by churches

118

ULUNDI — Church bodies which took sides on political issues without consulting the people were responsible for much of the blood that was being shed in South Africa, the KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said yesterday.

Speaking at the annual KwaZulu National Day of Prayer here Chief Buthelezi questioned whether church bodies were, by not consulting the people, acting any differently from "various regimes" which had ruled blacks by claiming to know what was best for them.

The Inkatha president made specific reference to actions by the South African Council of Churches and the Southern African Catholic Bishops'

Conference (SACBC).

He said when the SACBC sought black opinion on the issue of sanctions and disinvestment it had consulted the African National Congress and various other organisations but had left out Inkatha.

Chief Buthelezi said the Catholic bishops had made themselves a laughing stock by supporting economic pressures against South Africa as long as these measures did not damage the economy.

"You can't give a child epsom salts and expect its tummy not to run."

The blossoming of South Africa into a peaceful land depended on whether "we respect the dignity of the people we are serving," he said. — Sapa

DD 15/7/86 (118)

# T'kei inquiry told of R40 000 overpayment

Dispatch Reporter

UMTATA — The Transkei Government paid R224 000 for wage incentives to the Ethwa Sawmills although the original claim was for R184 000 — an overpayment of R40 000.

This was submitted as evidence yesterday to the commission of inquiry into the affairs and conduct of the Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism by the chief auditor in the Transkei auditor-general's office, Mr Elliot Mokoena.

He told the commission, which is chaired by the country's Chief Justice, Mr Justice Van Reenen, that large sums of money had been claimed from the government by both Ethwa and Etyeni sawmills for wage incentives, electricity and transport.

"Most of the claims which had been submitted to the Department of Commerce were dealt with by Mr Bongani Soldati, who was the director of the industry section of the department," Mr Mokoena said.

"Mr Soldati — it

appeared from our investigations, — prepared the vouchers for these claims, which did not even go through the Transkei Development Corporation, without any supporting evidence or documentary proof as laid down by the Transkei Industries Board.

"He submitted claims from Ethwa and Etyeni and endorsed the cheques after approval for payment by the Department of Finance."

Mr Mokoena said that during the period from 1983 to 1985, false and inflated claims by the Ethwa Sawmills had been paid out by the government.

Most of these claims had been prepared and certified correct by Mr Soldati.

"We discovered that all the claims that were purported to be for transport and electricity were so inflated that, there was no consistence with the current rates for transport and electricity.

"Etyeni and Ethwa sawmills used no state electricity. They had generators in their fac-

ories," Mr Mokoena said.

Some of the claims by Ethwa and Etyeni had been backdated.

"Without any valid supporting documents, Ethwa and Etyeni sawmills received their claims payments on Mr Soldati's approval."

Mr Mokoena said most of the transport rebates claimed by Ethwa and Etyeni had been duplicated.

He found that most of the money paid to Ethwa Sawmills had not been banked in its account. It was deposited by a Mr K. M. Magidigidi in the banking accounts of Etyeni Store.

Ethwa and Etyeni used a system by which supposed loans were paid by Etyeni, or Mr Magidigidi, to Ethwa after claims had been made.

"I doubt if Ethwa ever received such amounts," Mr Mokoena said.

He said the claims escaped TDC scrutiny because they could have been rejected if it were found that they were invalid.

"Our investigations

found that all the claims that had been prepared by Ethwa and Etyeni were received by the Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, and involved vast sums of money.

"We discovered that Etyeni was used to syphon cash from the Ethwa claims — these were channelled to Transkei Blue Mountain Service.

"The loan scheme was just a front.

"No loans, according to our investigations, were ever received by Ethwa.

"It was a complex problem and we discovered that the Etyeni Store and sawmills were used as a channel to get cash into the Transkei Blue Mountain Service, which was owned by Mr Soldati and Mr Magidigidi.

"This operation was such that many claims, which reached the Department of Commerce were processed by Mr Soldati," Mr Mokoena said.

The commission continues today.



# Chief auditor tells of irregular payments

(11B)  
00167/76

UMTATA — The chief auditor in the Transkei Auditor's office yesterday said he was baffled how an official in the Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism found money to pay for cars over the counter.

Mr Elliot Mokoena, who was trained overseas, was giving evidence before the commission of inquiry into affairs of the Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism and its parastatal bodies — chaired by Transkei's Chief Justice, Mr Justice Van Reenen.

He said R1.2m was channelled to the Transkei Blue Mountain bus service, jointly owned by the director of industry in the Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Bongani Soldati and Mr K. M. Magidigidi.

Mr Magidigidi is also the owner of Etyeni sawmills and Etyeni store in Qumba.

Mr Mokoena said Ethwa sawmills received R800 000 and Etyeni sawmills R235 000, in concessions and incentives cash for

industrialists.

Mr Mokoena who with his team investigated the businesses of Ethwa and Etyeni sawmills, Etyeni Store and the Transkei Blue Mountain Bus Service, said there were many vouchers which related to irregular payments in favour of Ethwa and Etyeni sawmills.

Outlining irregular payments paid to Ethwa and Etyeni sawmills, Mr Mokoena said there were "bogus loans' agreements" which were made between Ethwa sawmills and Mr Magidigidi.

He said some of irregular monies paid out to Ethwa and Etyeni sawmills were accepted as personal cash of Mr Magidigidi.

"One surprising feature about the whole transaction, Ethwa did not actually receive the money of the purported loans, but was subsequently made to make good and pay back the purported loans," he said.

He said it was fraud against the Government of Transkei and fraud against Ethwa sawmills.

Mr Mokoena further noted that Mr Magidigidi and Mr Soldati used irregular money to purchase two buses worth R70 000.

Furthermore, he observed that each time an irregular government cheque was received after being claimed — there was in each case a huge cash drawing from the bank.

Mr Mokoena told the members of the commission that there was still about R500 000 which was missing and untraceable — as it was in liquid cash.

Dealing with the assets of the sawmills, he said an Izuzu four-wheel drive was purchased for cash over the counter by Mr Soldati.

"At the present moment there is still R500 000 which is still missing because all these cash drawings from the bank were in liquid cash. All these cheques for irregular payments were written by Mr Soldati and Mr Magidigidi signed them," Mr Mokoena said.

The inquiry continues today.

his Batesburg chicken coop. He has lost over 13 000. (Reuters).

## Blushing jurors plea for mercy

**Dispatch Bureau**  
LONDON — A lesson in lust proved too much for two shrinking violets in a blue movie trial yesterday.

Two blushing male jurors pleaded for mercy minutes after being asked to spend 10 hours watching "sexually explicit" videos.

Featured were films with names like Lust Lesson, Teenage Sex, Passionate Palace and Thunderbums.

During a break in the viewing, one young man passed a note to the judge asking "Do we have to watch them all?"

Judge Arthur Milner, QC, said they would and asked if he objected.

He replied "Yes" — and was promptly joined by another young man.

The objections came despite the young age group of the jury at Isleworth Crown Court, London.

In the dock were Lon-

# Namba Sebe backs Maqoma's new party

**Dispatch Reporter**

UMTATA — A former Ciskei Minister of Transport, Mr Namba Sebe, yesterday expressed his support for the newly formed Ciskei Peoples' Rights Protection Party led by a former Minister of Manpower and Utilisation, Chief Lent Maqoma.

At a press conference, Mr Sebe, who has been living here in self-exile since July 1984, called on all Ciskeians to vote for Chief Maqoma's party in order to return Ciskei to a democracy.

He claimed that members of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party (CNIP) had lost all interest and hope in their party. This was shown by their failure to attend party meetings, including the annual congress at Ntaba-



**CHIEF MAQOMA**

kaNdoda. The persecution of party members, from cabinet ministers down to ordinary voters, had reached unheard of proportions, he said.

Mr Sebe praised Chief Maqoma as a "civilised, polite, gentle and considerate leader," who would normalise life in Ciskei and protect every-

one's rights, including those of members of the CNIP.

Mr Sebe accused President Lennox Sebe of having "hijacked" the chieftainship without consulting the Sebe family and said there was no tribe known as the Khambashe tribe in Ciskei.

He claimed that he was the rightful chief of the Chungwa Sebe tribe which was an offshoot of the Amagqunukwebe, all of the Kwatshatshu administrative area near Zwelitsha.

Mr Sebe said the increase in election candidates' deposits from R300 to R10 000 was an insult to every Ciskeian.

The increase deprived every Ciskeian of his birthright to be democratically elected to Parliament.

There was no justification for such a move when even in South Africa election deposits were still as low as R400, he said.

**EAST LONDON** — Two more people from Port Elizabeth have appeared in court in connection with the death of a Ciskei diplomat and his fiancée who were

## Envoy's death: two in court

Mr Luthando Madolwana, 19, and a 16-year-old youth, both from

Wolmer near Port Elizabeth

# Man dies after Ciskei shootout

Dispatch Reporter

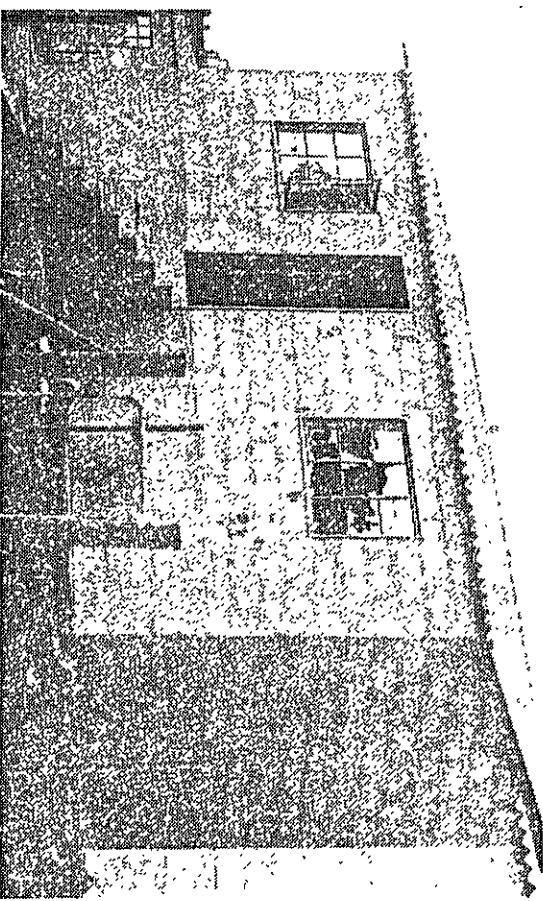
**EAST LONDON**—A suspected terrorist died after a gun battle with Ciskei security forces in Mdantsane yesterday.

The incident was confirmed by the head of the Ciskei Security Police, Brigadier Z. Makuzeni. He said the name of the dead man was not yet known.

Neighbours said the shootout lasted almost two hours, but this could not be confirmed by police.

Neighbours said the dead man, aged about 30, had been staying in a house in Zone 14 for the past month. He had been a student at the University of Transkei and had come to Mdantsane during the boycott of lectures at the university.

The Ciskei Police directorate of public relations said police had gone to the house after receiving a tip-off. After



The Mdantsane house in which an alleged terrorist died after a gun battle with Ciskei security forces yesterday.

the house was surrounded, police used loud hailers to call on the occupant to come outside. Instead, the man opened fire. Police returned the fire and the occupant died later.

Police said AK 47 rifles, four empty magazines and a number of

hand grenades were found.

When reporters went to the house last night, they found all the windows shattered and the house deserted.

Neighbours said police had instructed them not to move about in their homes before the shooting took place.

They said police removed children from a house opposite the one surrounded by police.

One neighbour said the police had instructed them to get into bed at about 10 am. The shooting started at 10.30 and ended at 12.30 when a body wrapped in a blanket was taken to a police van.

## Angry scenes as Bu

Dispatch Bureau

**LONDON**—A distressed Zola Budd looked close to a break-down yesterday amid angry scenes as she left Heathrow Airport here for an 800 m race in Barcelona today.

Her coach, Pieter Labuschagne, appeared to barely restrain himself from attacking reporters asking Budd whether she would take legal action against her exclusion from the Commonwealth Games.

As Budd fled, Labuschagne turned on the press group and said: "What the hell do you want?" Shaking with emotion, he added that they knew "nothing about public relations".

He told athletics writers that Budd, who appeared close to tears as she tried in vain to dodge photographers, was "very badly upset" and had "no comment" to make.

According to the few people close to Budd, Labuschagne has had a difficult time since the Games boycott on Sunday persuading her against packing her bags for South Africa. It is claimed that the last thing

she wants now is to face the stress of a legal battle.

She has reportedly said she "wants nothing further to do with the Games".

While Labuschagne himself has become a controversial figure, with mounting criticism that Budd's reliance on his guidance has become a major hindrance to her career, he seems the one person capable of keeping her going.

In spite of claims that she is learning to live with constant pressure and controversy, it is only Labuschagne's presence in England which is keeping her from deserting her international career.

But the strain she is under was glaringly obvious in the ugly scenes at the airport and there is widespread speculation about how much more 20-year-old Budd can take.

Even black members of England's Games team, who were threatening to ostracise Budd, now have sympathy for her, according to BBC athletics commentator Ron Pickering.

Pickering said that while many members of the England team — about 50 per cent are black — be-

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# CNIP hits out at Namba for supporting Maqoma

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Dispatch Reporter

BISHO — The ruling Ciskei National Independence Party (CNIP) has reacted to a statement made by the former Ciskei Minister of Transport and brother of President Lennox Sebe, Mr Namba Sebe, in which he expressed his support for the newly formed Ciskei People's Rights Protection Party led by the former Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Chief Lent Maqoma.

Mr Sebe was speaking at a press conference in Umtata where he is in self-exile.

A statement issued by the general secretary of the party, Mr A. M. Tapa, said the CNIP had taken note of the press conference held by Mr Namba Sebe, who was regarded in Ciskei as a fugitive from justice but had apparently been given VIP treatment in Transkei.

While it would have been better to ignore his fulminations, it was necessary for the purpose of record to react, Mr Tapa said.

The statement said Mr Sebe's alliance with Chief Maqoma could best be described as unholy and bordered strongly on a marriage of convenience.

The latest move was significant in view of the relations between the two while still in Ciskei.

There was no loss of interest in the ruling CNIP by its members but the loyalty and dedication to the cause of the party had greatly increased since Mr Namba Sebe's departure from Ciskei. His departure had rid the party of "arrogant and chauvinistic attitudes".

"It is strange that Mr Namba Sebe should indulge in a controversy over succession while languishing in exile whereas he never challenged succession to chieftainship while in Ciskei," the statement said.

"This shows how much credence should be given to his utterances and

poses a question to his credibility."

The statement said it was strange that Mr Sebe should dispute the existence of a Khambashe tribe when his next of kin identified with the tribe and had named their children after prominent persons belonging to the lineage.

Perhaps it would be a good thing for him to return to Ciskei to learn more about his tribe, the statement said.

Mr Sebe saw no difference between amaNtinde and amaGqunukwebe. This failure made his claim more feeble and flimsy.

The statement said it was strange that Mr Sebe should complain about the latest amendments to the Ciskei Electoral Act, whereas if he had not fled he would have been in a better position to exert his influence on the matter.

A fugitive from justice could never influence the political course of events in his fatherland.

"Namba Sebe must realise that the Ciskei National Assembly is supreme and is not bound by legislation of other states. It legislates for the benefit of Ciskei."

At the press conference, Mr Sebe had called on all Ciskeians to vote for Chief Maqoma's party.

He claimed CNIP members had lost all interest and hope in their party and said Chief Maqoma would normalise life in Ciskei and protect everyone's rights.

He also said President Sebe had "hijacked" the chieftainship without consulting the family and that there was no tribe known as the Khambashe tribe in Ciskei. He claimed he was the rightful chief of the Chungwa Sebe tribe.

He hit out at the recent increase in candidates' election deposits from R300 to R10 000.

# Buthlezi seeks R50 000 damages

Dispatch Correspondent

DURBAN — The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, is suing the owners of Pace magazine for R50 000 following the publication of an article which claimed he was using Inkatha as a "mafia" to further his own political ends.

In papers filed in the Supreme Court here yesterday the Inkatha president said the article published in February 1984 had defamed him. His reputation, dignity and esteem had also been impaired and injured.

He claimed the article, entitled Inkatha on the Warpath, was intended to mean he supported and used violence against political opponents.

All the allegations have been denied by the magazine.

The court yesterday called on the defendants to supply further affidavits and the three-day trial hearing was set to start on August 20.

PP 7/11/11 (11B)

## Potsdam: search on for arson culprits

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Ciskei police conducted a house-to-house raid at Potsdam on Tuesday night, a spokesman for the Ciskei Police directorate of public relations said yesterday.

The spokesman said the raid had been conducted to search for more culprits suspected of burning down houses belonging to four Ciskei National Independence Party members on Monday.

Two youths had been arrested but police had been informed that more people had been involved.

# Ciskei tribute to Quail

## Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei Government yesterday paid tribute to the late Professor George Quail, former chairman of the Quail Commission which investigated the viability of the independence of Ciskei in 1979, who died in Johannesburg.



### PROF QUAIL

Ciskei became independent in December, 1981.

The Ciskei Deputy Director-general of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, yesterday said Professor Quail was a "typical Englishman" — unassuming, stable and analytical.

Above all, he was a man of justice and kindness to all, Mr Somtunzi added.

Turning to the commission's report, he said it contained all the present reforms in Ciskei and proved to be a document that was purely researched and contained the general opinion of people in the urban areas and in Ciskei.

There were five members of the Quail Commission. They were the chairman, Professor Quail, Professor Coax Lalendla, formerly of Fort Hare, Dr Martin van der Berg, Professor Ernst Marais and Sir Arthur Snelling.

Their report was submitted in December 1980 and a year later Ciskei became independent.

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# Application for release of 3 detainees is withdrawn

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## Ciskei court told parties have reached consent

### Dispatch Reporter

BISHO — A court application for the release of three men detained under Section 26 of the National Security Act in Ciskei was withdrawn in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Counsel for the applicants, Mr Roy Allaway, SC, told the court that the withdrawal was a result of undertakings given by the respondents and was by consent between the parties.

An urgent application was made last month by Mrs Dora Whittles, Mrs Katie Osteridge and Mrs Nokwazelela Ngonyama for the release of Mr Albert Whittles, Mr Avril Fritz, both of Schornville and Mr Smuts Ngonyama, of Dimbaza, who were arrested by the Ciskei police at Bisho on June 10.

They cited the Minister of Justice and the Commissioner of Police as respondents. The respondents opposed the application.

Mr Allaway did not give the details of the settlement. He said that by consent no order should be given with regard to costs.

In terms of the agreement an order granted earlier in the morning ordering Mrs Whittles and Mrs Osteridge to furnish security because they were foreigners (South Africans) fell away and they would not be required to pay the costs of that application.

Before the application was withdrawn, Advocate T. L. Skweyiya, who assisted Mr Allaway, argued that the court should exercise its discretion and not order the two applicants to furnish security in a case of this nature.

His argument was rejected by the court and the two applicants were ordered to furnish security in the amount to be fixed by the registrar. The respondents had asked for a security of R5 000.

Shortly before the hearing yesterday, the respondents applied for leave to file supplementary affidavits by Colonel Simayo Ngetu dealing with certain matters which had been attacked by the applicants in their answering affidavits.

The basis of the application was that his previous affidavit was prepared in great haste because the application was brought as a matter of urgency.

During the adjournment after the ruling concerning the furnishing of security, counsel for both parties met and thereafter the court was told of the withdrawal of the application.

In her answering affidavits, Mrs Whittles said that Colonel Ngetu, in his affidavit, only authorised and gave instructions for the arrest of the

detainees and had not authorised their continued detention.

She said she had been advised by her legal representatives that in terms of Section 26, the further detention of persons had to be authorised. In the absence of such authority to detain the detainees after their initial arrest, she contended that their continued detention was unlawful as it had not been authorised in terms of the section.

Mrs Whittles disputed that the decision to arrest the detainees was taken after careful thought, consideration and bona fide.

On the contrary, it was taken without Colonel Ngetu's appreciation of the extent of his powers under Section 26 and without taking into account available data, she said.

Instead he took into account irrelevant considerations in arriving at his decision.

She said she noted that Colonel Ngetu did not state the source, the nature and the time when he received the information he alleged he received.

"In any event I deny that any of the detainees were engaged in subversive activities," she said.

"Neither are they members of the ANC nor were they planning any activities intended to assist the ANC. Colonel Ngetu does not state any reasons of national security or public interest for not disclosing his sources."

She said that as he had mentioned hearsay and "scandalous allegations", counsel had been asked to apply for the striking out of the allegations and contended that the respondents were not entitled to rely on these allegations.

Mrs Whittles disputed that the Border Council of Churches was generally known for political activities. It was known for missionary work among the poor and in this regard furnished clothing and books to them. She denied that members of the council used it as a guise for subversive activities.

She said there was no factual foundation for the allegations against the council.

She denied that Mr Whittles' detention in Ciskei had anything to do with trying to obtain members for the South African Allied Workers' Union (SAAWU) after its banning in Ciskei.

Mr Justice Pickard presided. Mr Allaway and Mr Skweyiya were instructed by Smith, Tabata and Van Heerden. Mr L. Dison, SC, and Mr P. J. de Bruyn, instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for the respondents.



# ***Buthelezi: Cosatu not backed by blacks***

**DURBAN —** The Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) would not stand the test of time because the vast majority of black workers favoured the free enterprise system, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said here.

Addressing a seminar on trade unions, the Kwa-Zulu Chief Minister said black workers who rejected the capitalist free enterprise system now did so because they had not gained entry into it.

Those who were abandoning non-violent, democratic opposition were doing so because they did not see democracy working in their favour, he said.

Chief Buthelezi said blacks were not inherently inclined to socialism or communism anywhere in Africa.

The existing economic interdependence between black and white was a reality. That interdependence took place within an existing free enterprise framework, as limited as free enterprise had been in the past.

Chief Buthelezi said Cosatu would yet find that it could only maintain its position by remaining allied to political organisations which used violent intimidation to safeguard their positions.

"Cosatu is a creation of the vacuum which the lack of progress towards reform has created," he said.

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# Minister's sons appear on terror charges

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UMTATA — Six men pleaded not-guilty in the magistrate's court here yesterday to charges under the Public Security Act which stemmed from a hand-grenade explosion in an official vehicle near Engeobo on February 2.

Two of the accused are the sons of the Transkei Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr E. Z. Boo!

Mr Peace Kali, 22, was charged with carrying out activities in the interests of the African National Congress by attempting to recruit Jabu Sibongile Tshangana for the organisation.

The prosecutor, Mr D. M. Mdletye, said the accused approached Mr Tshangana at Lady Frere and recruited him for the ANC. Mr Kali encouraged him to form a cell of the ANC with two other people and promised to supply him with ANC literature, Mr Mdletye said.

Mr Mlungizi Boo!, 28, Mr Bongani Boo!, 24, and Mr Vukile Makhwelo, 32, were charged with harbouring, concealing and/or assisting alleged terrorists.

The alleged terrorists were: Mr Zolani Mvuli, Mr Bongani Bongo and Mr Vuyisa Vuyile.

The state alleged that on February 2 Mr Bongani Boo! and Mr Makhwelo accompanied Mr Mvuli by car from Lady Frere to Umtata. A hand-grenade in the possession of Mr Mvuli exploded in the car, killing him and injuring the other passengers.

When police searched the premises of the three at Lady Frere on February 5, an outbuilding on the farm of Mr Boo!, they discovered an arms cache.

The cache included two AK47 assault rifles, eight magazines loaded with 30 rounds each and a further 55 rounds of AK47 ammunition in a cupboard in Mr Bongani Boo!'s room.

Police also found a reference book in the name of Bandile Bongo, bearing a photograph of a person known as Bongani Bongo, an alleged terrorist.

Mr Tobile Ndlaku, 31, and Mr Pakisa Ntshobane, 33, were charged on the first count with harbouring and/or assisting alleged terrorists.

Counts two to four apply to Mr Ndlaku only. They refer to carrying out activities in the interests of the ANC by attempting to recruit Zanezwi Nayo, Tobile Joseph Madikizela and Tamsanqa Madikizela.

The fifth count applies to Mr Ntshobane only, and concerns carrying out activities in the interest of the ANC by

attempting to recruit Lungile Wiseman Ntshobane.

The court heard that in November the two accused requested Mr Ntshobane to take Mr Ndlaku and Mr Nayo to Lesotho where they met members of the ANC and brought back two "terrorists".

"The one was known as Zolani Mvuli and the other as Solomzi.

"They entered the country via Telle Bridge border post on the Lesotho side, but the terrorists got off before the border post, walked around the post and were again picked up on the Transkeian side of the post," Mr Mdletye said.

Both alleged terrorists were then taken to the house of Mr Ndlaku in Umtata and from there to Bizana, the state alleged.

"During the first part of December 1985, both accused again requested the said Ntshobane to take Zolani Mvuli to Lesotho to fetch more terrorists. He did as requested and on December 16 1985, he and Zolani Mvuli returned from Lesotho with four other terrorists."

The state alleged on the second count that Mr Ndlaku approached Mr Nayo to recruit him and invited him to meet an elderly man known as Ngxoholo Santsha or Mpevu or Daddy.

They discussed the ANC and Mr Nayo agreed to join, and at a later date Mr Nayo went with Mr Ndlaku to visit the ANC in Lesotho.

On the third count the state alleged Mr Ndlaku met Mr Tobile Joseph Madikizela at the government garage in Umtata in September 1985 and discussed the ANC with him and requested his membership.

In the fourth count the state alleged Mr Ndlaku approached Mr Tatmsanqu Madikizela to join the ANC and offered to supply him with pamphlets.

On the fifth count the state alleged Mr Ntshobane recruited Mr Lungile Wiseman and told him he would introduce him to an old man in Umtata who would clarify any questions on the ANC.

"Ntshobane was thereafter used by both accused for trips to Lesotho."

The case has been transferred to the Regional Court. The accused are all out on bail of R1 000 each and will appear again on August 1.

The magistrate was Mr J. Lukwago and Mr Dumisa Ntsebeza appeared for the defence.

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# Inkatha: Buthelezi could form a coalition

Dispatch Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — As leader of the country's largest ethnic group, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, could easily form a popular, invincible coalition with State President P. W. Botha, according to the Inkatha secretary general, Dr Oscar Dhlomo.

Addressing the South Africa British Trade Association (Sabrita), Dr Dhlomo, who is also KwaZulu Minister of Education and Culture, said Chief Buthelezi had not adopted this strategy because he was a true African patriot, not a political opportunist.

Chief Buthelezi believed it would be unpatriotic for him to negotiate about the future when others were denied the right to participate.

Turning to sanctions and disinvestment, Dr Dhlomo said the advocates of these measures failed to distinguish between apartheid and South Africa.

This had led to the belief that apartheid could be destroyed by crippling the country, but this was akin to freeing prisoners from a cell by bombing the cell.

"We on our part suspect the destruction of the South African economy through sanctions might give rise to a political system far more vicious than apartheid.

"If those who sympathise with us were genuine, they would recognise apartheid as the target and they would then devise strategies to attack it and help equip its victims to triumph over it."

Any post-apartheid government would need all the economic and financial resources it could muster to redress the inequalities caused by many decades of apartheid.

History had no examples of totalitarian countries that became democracies as a result of international punishment, he said.

In addition, South Africa's Western allies should realise that once major sanctions were implemented, the Soviet Union and other Eastern bloc countries might never agree to revoke them unless a Marxist government was installed.

It was the duty of South African business to identify its allies and join them in dismantling apartheid to help instal a non-racial, democratic government in a race-free economic system, Dr Dhlomo said.

It was important for business leaders to be seen to be on the side of those who shared their ideals, otherwise they might find themselves unwittingly fighting on the side of their ideological adversaries.

"In that case they would end up as the proverbial turkeys that voted for Christmas."

# Maqoma interdict bid postponed

Dispatch Reporter

BISHO — An application for an interdict restraining President Lennox Sebe or his agents from harassing a former cabinet minister and leader of the newly-formed Ciskei People's Rights Protection Party, Chief Lent Maqoma, was postponed in the Supreme Court here yesterday until Thursday next week.

Chief Maqoma is also demanding the return of part of the land of the AmaJingqi tribe which had been excised by President Sebe through a proclamation in the Government Gazette.

President Sebe is opposing the application.

Counsel for President Sebe, Mr L. Dison, SC, yesterday asked for the postponement saying that he and his junior needed time to read complicated answering affidavits received in the morning.

It was impossible for them to proceed with argument yesterday.

Mr Justice Pickard agreed to the postponement, saying the matter was an important one affecting many people. He said he would consider whether or not it should be heard by a full bench.

The question of costs was reserved.

**TODAY Mrs SHEENA DUNCAN, advice office director of the Black Sash, looks at the restoration of South African citizenship.**

**T**HE Restoration of South African Citizenship Act is very complicated. In September 1985, President Botha said that citizenship would be given back to those from whom it had been taken away, because of the independence of the homelands. He said nine million people have lost their South African citizenship.

Four million of them are outside the independent homelands and five million live in those homelands. Now, Mr Stoffel Botha, the Minister of Home Affairs, has told Parliament that the Government thinks that 1 751 400 people will get South African citizenship back. That is less than one quarter of the number of people who had their South African citizenship taken away.

Note: Applying for South African citizenship is NOT the same thing as applying for an ID.

These are two different laws — one about identity documents and another about citizenship so people have to make two separate applications. People who have property and families in one of the independent homelands are scared to take their citizenship back because the homeland governments might victimise them.

Such people can apply for a South African ID in order to have freedom of movement in South Africa but they can wait a while to apply for South African citizenship if they are unsure about the security of their property and family inside one of the independent homelands.

**Citizenship**  
The following people are entitled to get South African citizenship back:

- Those who were born in South Africa before the date of independence of the homeland; (Note that a person born in a homeland before independence was born in South Africa) and who were permanently resident in South Africa on June 30, 1986; and who have been permanently resident in South Africa since the date of independence; and who notify the Director-General of Home Affairs in writing that they want their citizenship back;
  - Those who came from the homeland to South Africa after the date of independence but before July 1, 1986;
  - and who have had permission to be in South Africa for one year immediately before applying for citizenship; and who have also been resident in South Africa with permission for another four years in the eight years before they apply for citizenship.
- This means a person must have been resident with permission outside the homeland and in South Africa for at least five years before he or she applies for citizenship.
- Children who are under 21 years of age and one of whose parents have managed to get South African citizenship should also get their citizenship back. They should consult an advice office if they have difficulties.
  - Citizenship by naturalisation is a complicated and difficult process for people who leave the homeland after July 1, 1986.



# Who can get SA citizenship?



Mr STOFFEL Botha  
Minister of Home Affairs.



Mrs SHEENA Duncan.

**LET US PRAY**

*THIS prayer by Archbishop-elect Desmond Tutu, is especially for those families who are without their loved ones in these troubled times.*

God said: "My name is Emmanuel which means God with us." He is the God who stood with the three in the fiery furnace. Jesus said: "In the world you will have suffering, but be of good cheer, I have overcome the world."

That is our God. If this God is for us, who can be against us? Nothing in heaven or on earth or underneath the earth can separate us from the love of God, who did not only give good advice but came and was involved with us in our suffering. He died, and they thought they had killed him, but he rose and overcame evil. And so we know we will be free. We know that we will be able to live together as brothers and sisters, mothers and fathers, whatever the forces against us."

### Complicated

They must first get permission to reside permanently in South Africa. After that they have to wait at least five years before they can apply for citizenship.

The five million people who live inside the independent homelands have no choice of getting their South African citizenship back in the foreseeable future.

It is not going to be easy even for people outside the independent homelands to get their citizenship back

The law is not clear and is very complicated.

Because it is not clear, clerks and officials are going to give people wrong information.

For example, one Xhosa-speaking person at Ekangala was told that he must have owned his own house for five years before he can apply for an ID or citizenship.

This is not true. Permanent and lawful residence has nothing at all to do with a person's accommodation or whether or not he owns a house.

People who are refused an ID or citizenship should check with an advice office to find out what the law really says.

### System

It is going to be a long time before we can understand the new system. We need information about it before we can decide what we want to do about it.

The pass laws and influx control will not disappear until all the people who live in the inde-

pendent homelands are free to move around South Africa as they choose.

As things are at the moment people who can get the new identity document are going to have a better chance of finding work than those who have bantustan passports.

### Reject

Someone with an ID can work without any permit. People with a homeland passport must have a work permit issued by an immigration officer.

This means that employers will choose people who have IDs and will reject those with homeland passports.

This is just what has been happening in recent years.

Employers have offered jobs to people with Section 10 rights and have turned away those without Section 10 rights.

Now Section 10 is gone and the decision will be between those with IDs and those with passports.

Freedom of movement is for those with IDs but not for those who cannot get an ID and must go on carrying a homeland passport.

Freedom of movement will not be a real freedom until all those who belong to South Africa are free to move around their country as they choose.

# Inkatha official's vision of SA

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthezi and President P. W. Botha could easily form an "invincible coalition which would win instant majority support," Dr Oscar Dhlomo, secretary general of Inkatha said in Cape Town yesterday.

In an address to the

South Africa British Trade Association (SABITA), Dr Dhlomo, who is also KwaZulu Minister of Education and Culture, said Chief Buthezi's insistence that Nelson Mandela should be released before he participated in the national statutory council

was often considered unreasonable.

"Chief Buthezi enjoys so much power and support both from within and without Inkatha and KwaZulu that he virtually has the future of the external mission of the African National Congress and its

national Congress and its

leadership in his hands.

"If he chose he could adopt policies that would virtually seal the fate of the ANC and keep its leadership perpetually in exile.

"As leader of the largest ethnic group in the country, he could easily form an invincible

coalition with the State President and the leader of the largest white ethnic group in the country.

This coalition would win instant majority support from all sectors of the South African population as well as internationally," Dr Dhlomo said.



Dr. OSCAR Dhlomo

# Ciskei evicts families from houses

Dispatch Reporter

**EAST LONDON** — Several families were evicted from houses in Zone 16, Mdantsane, yesterday and convicted of occupying the houses illegally.

The deputy director-general of the Ciskei Department of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, said yesterday 14 families had been taken to the magistrate's office in Zone 1 where they were charged, tried and convicted. Each family was fined R40 (or 40 days), suspended for five years.

Mr Somtunzi said two other families which were absent yesterday would be evicted and charged today.

He said the families had started squatting in the area last week. They were from different areas in Mdantsane and Potsdam.

They were warned by the government that they were contravening the law, but they ignored the warning, he claimed.

The government would not allow squatting and illegal occupation of houses anywhere in Ciskei.

The squatters had been told that the government was prepared to provide them with alternative accommodation but they had to return to their original places of abode first.

If the squatters were allowed to stay on in the houses, they would create confusion because the "real owners" would find they had nowhere to go, he said.

Squatters yesterday expressed disappointment at the government action.

They said they had followed the "normal procedure" concerning application for houses but had been waiting for years without success. Their action was a result of their despair and was a last resort.

They were bitter about the action, saying they thought the government would be sympathetic towards them and view their plight in a "positive way".

Mr Somtunzi said the fact that the squatters had been on the waiting list for a long time did not entitle them to break the law. There were formal procedures to be followed.

The squatters' possessions were loaded onto government trucks yesterday and taken away. At the same time, the legal owners of some houses started moving in.

# Matanzima: police face onslaught

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**Dispatch Reporter**

**UMTATA — Young policemen had the difficult task of facing an "onslaught" against South Africa and Transkei, the Minister of Police, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday.**

Chief Matanzima said, at a police passing out parade at the Independence Stadium, that Transkei was a democratic country "with freedom of speech, religion and without fear of indiscriminate prosecution."

"The people are governed by a free election system and not by one man, a dictator, or a communist regime, who sometimes uses or abuses his, or their, authority without being called to account.

"What does communism specify or require? Firstly, capitalism must be destroyed because prosperity of the individual is dangerous to their ideology because, according to them, wealth cannot be distributed and the individual becomes too strong.

"The state must be all powerful and the nation

must be ruled by a small elite whose authority is binding. In other words, they can make and break without being ousted by the electorate — thereby exploiting the workers who do not receive whatever is due," Chief Matanzima said.

In any capitalist country, he said, the worker received his share of profit in pay rises, service benefits and bonuses. Any prosperous person could be an employer in a capitalist country — and this was not the case in communist countries.

"Under our democracy a man is rewarded for his efforts either through his productivity or education, and can rise to higher posts without fear of discrimination.

"Under communism his ability is ensured by his usefulness in terms of the party's ideologies.

"Like any other country, Transkei has her rich and poor people. Employers must guard against exploitation of grievances.

"I appeal to all the people of this country to guard against the spillover of strikes, riots and civil obedience taking place in South Africa.

"The citizenship must take note that the police are performing a delicate task and therefore must be assisted by their delegatee — the public.

"Criminality has adopted alarming proportions which require that the few policemen that we have must be assisted by supplying them with information to bring the criminals to book without expecting any financial reward," Chief Matanzima said.

He warned the police about the wanton use of firearms as they were dangerous and lethal weapons.

He said "his department would take harsh steps against policemen who indiscriminately used firearms on innocent members of the public.

He urged the police to safeguard freedom of the Transkei people, preserve life and property, protect the constitutional rights of the citizen and maintain respect for the rule of law by proper enforcement thereof.

He also warned the passing students about the seriousness of indulging in liquor, whether on or off duty.

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# R60 000 still owed by T'kei sawmill, inquiry is told

## Dispatch Reporter

UMTATA — The machinery at Ethwa sawmills had not been paid for as both directors of Ethwa, Mr K. M. Magidigidi and Mr Arthur Higgs, had delayed the payment of the R60 000 purchase price.

The machinery still belongs to Messrs W. J. Downes and Sons.

R60 000 was to have been paid in either timber from the sawmills or in cash by the directors.

This evidence was given by Mr Wallace Downes, a Natal sawmiller and director of companies, which owned several sawmills in Transkei, but decided to sell their projects.

Mr Downes, from Richmond, was giving evidence before the commission of inquiry investigating the conduct and affairs of the Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, here yesterday.

The commission, chaired by the Transkei Chief Justice, Mr Justice Van Reenen, has sat for 15 days and has called 24 witnesses, including government officials, a former of the South African decentralisation board official formerly seconded to Transkei, independent accountants and auditors.

In his evidence, Mr Downes told the commission that he and his company had developed forestry industries in Transkei from as early as 1978.

He said his company first developed the Riverside forest industry in Umzimkulu. As the operations spread, they acquired the Mount Ayliff sawmills and then another forestry industry in the Mount Frere area.

But after experiencing problems, they decided to consolidate and sell their sawmills.

When they left for Natal some residue machinery from their firms was packed at Ethwa, in the district of Qumbu.

This was at the Ethwa administrative area. It was not a sawmill then.

At a later date, Mr Arthur Higgs, who was an employee in their forestry firm in Mount Frere, was left behind.

Mr Downes told the inquiry that he acquired a certificate for sawmilling in Transkei in 1971 and it was still valid.

He said all their books were audited by their auditors in Pietermaritzburg.

Mr Downes said an agreement for the purchase of the factory machinery at Ethwa had been signed.

Afterwards, Mr Higgs approached him and said he met a Transkeian who was prepared to go into business with him.

Mr Higgs told him that Mr Magidigidi was the Transkeian prepared to go into partnership.

Mr Downes said after the statement

made to him by Mr Higgs, there was a long correspondence between him, his partners, and Mr Magidigidi and Mr Higgs.

He said agreement papers had been prepared for the purchase of Ethwa sawmill plant machinery, but this agreement had never been fulfilled, because Mr Higgs and Mr Magidigidi had never honoured the agreement.

The sum of R60 000 for the complete sale had never been paid, despite a summons to Mr Magidigidi and Mr Higgs.

"At one time we brought a Supreme Court case, but we were told that we should not pursue the matter any further. But the machines at Ethwa are still ours," Mr Downes said.

He stated that when Mr Magidigidi and Mr Higgs were to take over the Ethwa enterprise, he offered to help them to maintain their business records.

These included wages, and all other records.

Mr Downes told the inquiry that Mr Magidigidi and Mr Higgs were not keen to accept the offer and it was abandoned.

He said he was not aware that Mr Higgs had acquired a certificate for a sawmill.

Mr Downes said it was wrong for Ethwa and Etyeni to claim for more than 200 employees, when they only had about 100.

He said all salaries and wages had been paid to Ethwa sawmills up to January 1983.

Mr Magidigidi and Mr Higgs were supposed to start operations on February 1, 1983.

He said it was wrong for the Ethwa sawmills to claim wage incentives from the government from September 1, 1982, when he had paid all the salaries and wages up to January 1983.

He said Ethwa sawmills should have started to claim salaries and wage incentives from February 1, 1983.

Mr Downes said his company discovered that no proper records and statements of accounts had been recorded at Ethwa since his company handed it over.

He said on one occasion, the director of the industry section, of the Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Bongani Soldati, was present at a meeting where the takeover of Ethwa was discussed.

"I was told that Mr Soldati was a next-door neighbour of Mr Magidigidi and also was seated at the meeting as an observer in an advisory capacity. He did not play any major role in our discussions," Mr Downes said.

The inquiry continues on Monday.

## Resistance

UMTATA—The former Ciskei Minister of Transport, Chief Morris Namba Sebe, who has been in self-imposed exile in Transkei since July 1984, yesterday announced the formation of the Ciskei Liso Lomzi Resistance Movement, aimed at countering alleged atrocities by the Ciskei Government. Chief Sebe told a press conference in Butterworth that the movement was already in operation in Ciskei to protect the people there against President Lennox Sebe's regime. — (Sapa)



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# Maqoma's attorney (116) detained (118) claim

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — An Mdantsane attorney, Mr Xolile Malcom Qabaka, was detained by the Ciskei security police yesterday morning at his office, his clerk, Mr Dante Skwebu, stated.

By late yesterday afternoon, the Ciskei police directorate of information had not replied to a telex message — sent before noon — requesting confirmation or denial of the detention.

Mr Qabaka is the instructing attorney in a case brought by a former cabinet minister, Chief Lent Maqoma, who is applying for an interdict restraining President Lennox Sebe or his agents from harassing him, and demanding the return of part of the land of his tribe which he alleged had been excised by President Sebe through a proclamation.

Chief Maqoma recently launched an opposition party, the Ciskei People's Rights Protection Party.

Mr Qabaka was also the instructing attorney at an inquest held into the death in police custody of a Ciskei civil servant, Mr Mbulelo Boltini. The inquest found that Mr Boltini's death was due to "unlawful acts" of two policemen who arrested him.

Mr Skwebu said Mr Qabaka was told by six Ciskei policemen at his offices that they had come to detain him under section 6 of the Ciskei Internal Security Act.

# Qabaka says he was interrogated

## Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — An Mdantsane attorney, Mr Xolile Malcom Qabaka, who was detained by the Ciskei security police on Wednesday at his offices, was released yesterday.

In a telephone interview, Mr Qabaka said he was released at 3 pm.

He said he had been held in Peddie — and was told he was being detained under Section 26 of the Ciskei Internal Security Act.

Earlier yesterday, the Ciskei Police directorate of public relations said it could not confirm that Mr Qabaka had been detained. Mr Qabaka's clerk, Mr Dante Skwebu, reported his employer had been

detained on Wednesday morning.

The directorate said it had not received any police report of Mr Qabaka's detention.

Mr Qabaka is the instructing attorney for former Ciskei cabinet minister, Chief Lent Maqoma, in a Supreme Court hearing where Chief Maqoma is applying for an interdict restraining President Lennox Sebe from harassing

him, and demanding the return of part of the his tribe's land, which he alleged had been ex-cised by President Sebe through a proclamation.

Mr Qabaka said he was questioned extensively on all matters pertaining to the pending case.

Mr Qabaka was released before a summons for his release was about to be filed at the Supreme Court.

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## Four held after Umtata attack

Dispatch Reporter

UMTATA — The head of the security police in Transkei, General L. S. Kawe, has confirmed that four men were detained at about the time of the attack on the Umtata police charge office.

General Kawe said three of the men were still being held under Section 27 of the Public Security Act. Their names are Mr Sgquibo Mpendulo, Mr Synod Madlebe and Mr Salakatyia V. Simuku.

After questioning, they would either be charged or released, he said.

The general also confirmed that a former leader of the Democratic Party, Mr Hector Bongani Nco-kazi, had been detained on July 29 with those still held, but had been released on Monday last week.

An attorney representing the detained men, Mr Dumisa Ntsebeza, claimed that Mr Welile Butuma was also held, but that he too had since been released.

General Kawe said people were not detained indiscriminately and that the police had an obligation to report to the Minister of Police why such persons could not be released.

The Minister of Police could order a detainee's release immediately if police explanations for detentions were not satisfactory, he added.

# ANC considers Mangope's move

By SELLO RABOTHATA

THE African National Congress is considering the contents of two telex messages received from Bophuthatswana President Chief Lucas Mangope's office in which he offers to mediate between the organisation and the South African Government.

According to Mr Tom Sebina, publicity boss of the ANC, Presi-

dent Mangope's office first sent a telex on Wednesday, July 16 and the second message was received on Tuesday of this week. President Mangope also reiterated the offer when he addressed the Bophuthatswana parliament this week saying he has been silent for too long.

He described his offer as an urgent attempt to stop violence in southern Africa and to eliminate apartheid. He

has also sent similar messages to the United Democratic Front, Bishop Desmond Tutu and the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. There was no immediate response from these quarters, as yet.

## Struggle

Meanwhile the ANC, in reacting to United States President Ronald Reagan's speech on sanctions against South Africa, said it had no choice but to ensure the

all-round intensification of the struggle until apartheid was destroyed and the country transformed into a united, democratic and non-racial one.

"Other manoeuvres aimed at disarming us will not deflect us from this course," the ANC said.

The organisation said the President of the United States has finally pronounced the long-awaited policy

statement on South and southern Africa, marked by the now characteristic and hypocritical condemnation of apartheid, while at the same time giving the usual support and commitment to the Government.

## System

The ANC added: "The issue facing both our people and the rest of the international community is the immediate and complete destruction of the apartheid system to pave the



CHIEF Lucas Mangope.

way for lasting peace and security for our region and Africa as a whole".

This report has been restricted because of the emergency regulations.

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# Influx control

# 'not dead'

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Weekend Post Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG — Influx control is not dead — it still applies to former South African citizens living in the independent homelands.**

## s at Seaview



new arrivals — three lion cubs born there two  
Picture by Jack Cooper

This emerged from a statement made by the Department of Home Affairs at a Press conference in Pretoria this week that workers from the four independent states within South Africa, as well as the neighbouring states, would be subjected to Government controls to protect the interests of local blacks.

Senior department officials stressed that no "foreign" blacks could be taken into employment without prior approval.

Mr Dirk Vermeulen, Deputy Director of Civic Affairs for the Department of Home Affairs, also said those who took up permanent residence in the Republic after July 1 would have to apply to become naturalised South Africans.

President P W Botha said at a National Party congress in December that the Government was prepared to return South African citizenship to millions of blacks living in Venda, Ciskei, Transkei and Bophuthatswana who had lost it because of independence.

The Government used the abolition of influx control and the pass laws in full-page advertisements as "proof" that its reforms were in effect.

Following the statement, Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, slammed the Government, claiming it had misled blacks into believing that influx control had been completely abolished.

She told The Star that the Government had fallen short of its promise to restore South African citizenship to millions of blacks by imposing harsh new influx con-

trol measures on residents of the four independent homelands.

Professor Alf Stadler, a political scientist at the University of the Witwatersrand, warned that the limited effect of the Restoration of South African Citizenship Act would "lock millions of workers into a permanent 'quasimigrancy' status".

Mrs Sheena Duncan, former president of Black Sash, said: "I think people from the independent countries are worse off now than they were before."

Following the widespread criticism, the department rushed out a news release yesterday saying that the four homelands were not being singled out but that the provisions of the Aliens Act were applicable to "all aliens".

Mr Gerrie van Zyl, Director-General of Home Affairs, said certain Press reports after the Press conference created the impression that new requirements had now been introduced which only applied to citizens of the independent homelands.

This was not correct. No changes had occurred in the conditions under which citizens were allowed to work in the Republic.

However, the citizens of the independent homelands were, in terms of the provisions of the Aliens Act, 1957, not South African citizens.

Their employment had accordingly to be in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the provisions of which applied to all aliens, irrespective of their population group, nationality or countries of origin.

was caused by "unlawful reply."

## 2 CTC buses damaged in Ciskei

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Two CTC buses were damaged, one extensively, in Ciskei, the company's area manager said yesterday.

One bus was destroyed by fire at Dimbaza township during the early hours yesterday and another was stoned in Zone 9 in Mdantsane early on Thursday evening.

The bus in Dimbaza had been parked at the home of a driver. Damage was estimated at R75 000.

Damage to the bus in Mdantsane was estimated at R400.

Ciskei police said no arrests had been made.

In another incident, four people were arrested and goods confiscated following a looting incident in Mdantsane on Tuesday.

A spokesman for the Ciskei police said the confiscated goods had been kept at the police station.

The goods were stolen while they were being loaded onto trucks from two shops at the highway bus terminus.

According to the owner of the shops, Mr N. Skelenge, the value of the goods was R61 342.

## Maqoma affiliate launched in T'kei

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — A movement affiliated to Chief Lent Maqoma's newly formed Ciskei People's Rights Protection Party (CPRPP) has been launched in Transkei by a former Ciskei cabinet minister and a brother of President Lennox Sebe, Mr Namba Sebe.

Chief Maqoma said yesterday the movement was not a violent one and could be compared with the "Young Turks" of the old South African United Party.

He said the main task of the movement was to highlight "injustices in Ciskei".

He said the movement would also fund court cases in which people sought judicial redress for wrongs done to them by the (Ciskei) state.

At the launching of the movement in Um-tata, Mr Sebe charged that President Sebe had put Ciskei in his "pocket", and that his movement was going to "take Ciskei out of President Sebe's pocket".

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● BUTHELEZI

# Chief sees a Beirut in SA

MORE sanctions and deepening internal violence would merely harden attitudes in Pretoria and push SA towards a Beirut-like situation, KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

A statement was issued by his office shortly after his meeting with British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Buthelezi said it would be naive to assume that economic pressure or internal violence would tip government over

HAMISH McINDOE and Sapa

the edge of a political precipice or lead to its capitulation.

"Short of an armed invasion by major powers, the siege-state could continue for decades, accompanied by deepening misery and the destruction of hopes for future prosperity for all."

Buthelezi noted that there was a popular fallacy that any alternative to the present "oppressive and racist government" would be something better.

29/7/86

# Minister dies in car blast

HAMISH McINDOE  
SOPHIE TEMA and Sap

**KWANDEBELE** Home Affairs Minister Piet Ntuli died on Tuesday night as his car exploded in the homeland's capital of Siyabuswa.

The Bureau for Information said yesterday it had no idea what type of explosive was used nor who was responsible.

Three Transkei policemen and four civilians died on Tuesday night in an attack on Umtata police station.

Residents reported a muffled explosion followed by machinegun fire.

In KaNyamazane a leading member of the KaNgwane government, Zebulon Kunene, 45, was shot dead at his home.

Three men fled from the house and drove off in a car.

Kunene was chairman of the KaNgwane Public Service Commission and director of the Economic Development Corporation.

The bureau reported that a group of about 20 blacks set a private home alight in Soweto on Tuesday afternoon. Security forces fired three rounds at the attackers and killed a 25-year-old man.



IMBOKODO vice-president Piet Ntuli . . . blown up in his car while driving through homeland capital.

# NTULI SLAIN

## Car blast kills KwaNdebele Cabinet Minister

**THE KwaNdebele government's notorious strongman and vice-president of Imbokodo, Mr Piet Ntuli, died in a gruesome car explosion while driving through the homeland's capital, Siyabuswa, on Tuesday night.**

Mr Ntuli, who was the homeland's Minister of Home Affairs, was one of nine people killed in three separate incidents on Tues-

**SOWETAN  
Reporters**

day. According to the Bureau for Information, Mr Ntuli's car exploded at about 8.35pm and he was the only occupant.

### Responsible

The Bureau said it was not yet known what type of explosive was used or who was responsible for the attack.

In another incident seven people, including three policemen, died in an attack on the

Umtata Police Station late on Tuesday night. Seven policemen and two civilians were injured.

Transkei Police said handgrenades and AK-47 rifles were used in the attack.

In a third incident, in Soweto, about 20 people set a private home on fire on Tuesday afternoon. Security forces fired three shots at the group, fatally wounding a man, the Bureau reported.

The Transkeian Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, was expected to make a statement by late yesterday

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P.T.D.

# Minister killed

← From Page 1

*Swetlan 3/17/84*  
opting for independence.

*11B*

afternoon in connection with the Umtata attack.

A Government spokesman in KwaNdebele yesterday declined to comment on the death of Mr Ntuli and said all Cabinet Ministers were holding an urgent meeting.

The death of Mr Ntuli came at a time when KwaNdebele was plagued by "necklace" killings, school boycotts and work stayaways since the incorporation of Moutse into the area and the government's

High schools in the area have not been operating since they were indefinitely closed about three months ago.

The KwaNdebele government, in an effort to enforce law and order, introduced the notorious "Mbokodo" vigilante group under the leadership of Chief Minister Simon Skosana and Mr Ntuli.

The group was later accused by residents of perpetrating acts of terror and death in the area.

# Angry flood victims walk out of meeting

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CITY TIMES 21/7/86

By CHRIS ERASMUS

CHAOS REIGNED at a Labour Party meeting called in Heideveld last night by three of the party's MPs to record flood damage suffered by residents of the area after a water pipe burst there on July 13.

About half-an-hour after the meeting at the Dagg-breek Primary School began, members of the Heideveld-Manenberg Crisis Committee asked LP MPs Mr Abe Williams (Mamre), Mr Nic Isaacs (Bishop Lavis) and Mr Andrew Johannes (Heideveld) what they were going to do about reparation to those who suffered losses in the flood and what was being done to "upgrade the area" to prevent future flooding.

The meeting quickly degenerated into a shouting match as about 50 of the roughly 70 people attending the meeting walked out in sympathy with the Heideveld-Manenberg Crisis Committee (HMCC) members who accused the LP MPs of trying to make political capital out of the misfortune of the flood victims.

The three MPs and their assistants endured a tirade of accusations and verbal attacks from excited residents who repeatedly asked why the LP had taken three weeks or more to react to the crisis.

Mr Amin Brenner called on the LP to ensure that proper drains, roads and pavements were constructed to prevent the flooding — which was aggravated this year by the burst water pipe — that residents had endured each winter "for more than 20 years now".

Reacting to the allegations and attacks, Mr Abe Williams said he and his fellow LP members "are here to do a survey of the losses of the people — that's all. I'm not here to answer these allegations".

After the HMCC walk-out certain actions were taken at the meeting, but these may not be reported in terms of the emergency regulations.

About 20 people remained to give statements of damages suffered in the flood to the LP members.

- The City Council is expected to discuss the pipe burst at its monthly meeting today, when the council is due to ratify the executive committee's transfer of R50 000 to the Mayor's Relief Fund.

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AUGUST

1986

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Friday, August 1 1986

Churches challenged on sanctions

# Buthelezi throws down the gauntlet



• BUTHELEZI

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**CHIEF** Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday called on churches to state their position on sanctions and violence.

He commended King Goodwill Zwelithini of the Zulus for his courage in challenging Anglican and Catholic church leaders on the issues.

He said the Anglican Church was affiliated to the South African Council of Churches (SACC), which had indicated support for the ANC mission in exile, whose official policy was "to kill people".

He urged the broad mass of Christians to speak out on whether they supported disinvestment, sanctions and violence.

The controversy arose when King Goodwill accused Anglican and Catholic leaders at the weekend of supporting sanctions and violence without consulting

their followers. This drew a denial from the Anglican Bishop of Natal, the Rt Rev Michael Nuttall.

Buthelezi described Nuttall's attempts to dissociate the Anglican Church from the stance taken by its leader Bishop Desmond Tutu in his personal capacity as "patently ridiculous — apart from the fact that the King made no mention whatsoever of Bishop Tutu in his address".

The King (an Anglican like Buthelezi) had every right to articulate his distress about issues such as sanctions and violence, the chief said.

The SACC spoke on behalf of its affiliates in SA and abroad. The Anglican Church had never, to his knowledge, distanced itself from stances taken by the SACC, Buthelezi said.

Buthelezi said he wished to remind Nuttall of a document, *The*

*Hour of Truth*, recently drawn up by the Netherlands Council of Churches. It said: "One can no longer speak of peaceful change. There is a fundamental difference between the primary violence of the oppressors and the counter-violence aimed at the liberation of the oppressed."

This document had been formulated from views expressed during the Dutch council's consultation with the SACC last November and during which the SACC had openly identified itself with the ANC.

The SACC had in effect put its name to the document.

In the same document, Inkatha had been maligned as a collaborator.

Buthelezi asked whether Nuttall, who was associated with the SACC, believed Inkatha collaborated with government. — Sapa.

# From a murder accused to a murder victim

By PAT SIDLEY

THE death of Piet Ntuli, KwaNdebele Minister of the Interior, comes in the middle of investigations into his alleged complicity in murder, theft, torture, intimidation, corruption, assault and other crimes.

Ntuli, killed Tuesday night when a bomb destroyed the car in which he was riding, was the strongman of the Mbokhoto vigilantes — the group which has backed the regime of Chief Minister Simon Skhosana in the soon-to-be "independent" homeland.

Ntuli, said the Transvaal Rural Action Committee's Aninka Claasens, would become the scapegoat for many of KwaNdebele's problems.

But, she said, Trac had documentation supporting allegations

of his active involvement in at least one major incident. When scores of people from Moutse who opposed incorporation into KwaNdebele were abducted and flogged — and some killed — in January, Skhosana, according to eyewitnesses, was present — but Ntuli wielded the whip.

Murder charges were laid against Ntuli in January, although little action had been taken since. His alleged victims included a rival politician and his own night watchman.

In addition, Prince James Mahlangu, leader of the opposition to the homeland's "independence", had planned a court challenge of Ntuli's cabinet post — one of many cases begun or planned against the minister.

Ntuli was apparently becoming an embarrassment to the government he supported. Senior officials in the homeland government were acknowledging that "many of KwaNdebele's problems would be eased if his power were effectively eliminated".

The KwaNdebele legislative assembly will hold a special session on August 7. The question of independence will be discussed there.

Meanwhile, the two-week strike of the homeland's civil servants has ended after negotiations between the royal kraal, youth leaders, teachers and the government, and primary school pupils have returned to school after negotiations involving the royal kraal. Secondary school students are still boycotting classes, however, waiting for colleagues to be released from detention.



**C**an you name any overseas campaigner for divestment who is prepared to face black workers and tell them he supports their losing their jobs?

**CHIEF MANGOSUTHU BUTHELEZI**

**WHY** does a black South African oppose divestment?

The answer is really quite simple. The majority of black South Africans don't want divestment.

They see investment as a strategy for liberation. They know that jobs will give them economic and political muscle. Without a means for survival — because blacks in South Africa are cash-dependent — their grinding poverty and degradation will continue unabated.

They are aware of this, too: Divestment will not help the struggle for liberation; it will hinder it.

An average black wage earner, working for a company dependent on foreign investment or the ripple effects of healthy international trade, will not appreciate that — following a divestment squeeze — he has lost his job for his own good, because activists in the United States and elsewhere say so.

Can you name any overseas campaigner for divestment who is prepared to face black workers and tell them he supports their losing their jobs?

If he doesn't fear for his life, I can arrange a rally in any of our black townships — where unemployment is rampant — at any time. I would like to hear how he would explain to these men and women that divestment is in their best interests; that it will help liberate them; that he has decided what is best for them.

Quite frankly, I think the arrogance and the insensitivity of many divestment debate stalwarts is beyond decent description. I am appalled at how many American politicians have cynically used this issue for their own political ends within the US.

Does the US know how long it is going to take before there is power sharing in South Africa? Has the West any idea of the sort of time scale involved? Have proponents of this so-called tactic really thought about the consequences of divestment? About who it will really affect? About whether it will really force the government to its knees? And, finally, if cornered, how the whites of South Africa will react?

In many ways the divestment debate can be likened to well-meaning citizens trying to free innocent prisoners by throwing a bomb into the middle of their cell. What the West often forgets is that it is the lives of ordinary blacks they are dealing with. This is not a dry, academic debate. Divestment is a life-and-death issue. We are talking about blood, sweat and tears, about poverty, ignorance and disease.

Apartheid is condemned, quite rightly, for the evil that it is. We are grateful for that condemnation and we urge people overseas to keep it up.

Just because there are blacks like myself who exercise their democratic right to oppose divestment and sanctions, the word has gone out that we are "tools of the system", that we are "apologists for the South African government". This is, as they so descriptively say in the US, hogwash.

I have spent my life fighting apartheid and will continue to denounce the racist policies of the South African government for as long as it is necessary. None of us will know peace until there is justice in our beloved country, until there is power sharing in a free and united South Africa.

But foreigners must allow us to conduct the struggle for liberation in the manner in which



Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi ... divestment is a recipe for disaster

we see fit. I am always amazed when well-meaning foreigners inform me that black South Africans are prepared to undergo even more pain in the struggle.

Nobody has to tell me about pain and suffering and the struggle for liberation.

Do people overseas know that children die of malnutrition in this country? That starvation is permanently, mentally, damaging others? Thousands upon thousands of children will never learn to read and write because there just isn't the money to educate them. Thousands more fathers and mothers who have lost their jobs in the present economic recession will probably never work again.

Some 60 percent of all black South Africans live in the rural areas. Years of drought and then successive cyclones and floods have devastated much of the overcrowded, eroded countryside allocated to them.

The effects of the economic recession, coupled with the obvious political ramifications of divestment and sanctions, are beginning to tell in South Africa. The jobless are moving from the cities back into the countryside. In KwaZulu, for instance, old-age pensions are a primary source of income for entire families. The hardships being endured are staggering.

And on top of all this, 50 percent of all blacks in South Africa are under 15 years of age. If the economy is ground to a virtual standstill by divestment and sanctions, how will any leader in a post-liberation government ever recreate the infrastructure required to provide these young people with jobs — let alone the education to equip them to work? The economy of any country cannot be switched on and off like a tap.

The reality is that successful divestment and sanctions strategies will, step by step, drive this country to the brink of economic ruin. And this will create a situation of ungovernability, which is precisely what proponents of the armed struggle want.

That is why I argue differently. I know that the majority of blacks in this country will support me when I say we yearn for peaceful change. We don't want the ongoing misery that the ANC mission in exile has in store for us.

Extracted from a longer article which appeared in the Washington-based BUSINESS AND SOCIETY REVIEW

We want negotiation and national reconciliation in a united South Africa. We want to build a multiracial society in which there is power sharing; in which there is hope for the future. How can we build a new society if the economic foundations of our country have been destroyed? What wealth will there be left to share?

Of course, South Africans like Bishop Desmond Tutu and Reverend Allan Boesak may call for sanctions. I say they have no mandate to do so. I address audiences of tens of thousands at a time throughout South Africa. I lead a political movement, Inkatha, which has 1.2-million paid-up members. I am an elected constituency leader, and each and every time I have asked ordinary black South Africans whether they favour the tactic of divestment, they have answered with a resounding "no".

Of course, we support moves to put the squeeze on foreign companies operating in South Africa that do not actively work for the elimination of apartheid. If they are simply in South Africa to exploit South Africa and her people, we do not need them now and we won't at any time in the future.

The work started by the Sullivan signatories must continue. We welcome any pressure brought to bear to ensure that companies that do operate in South Africa increase their efforts for change. I believe that foreign investors should search for selective new opportunities in South Africa — selective investment that will add to the pressure for change and, at the same time, add to opportunities for black South Africans.

South Africa is a net exporter of food and energy to Africa and elsewhere in the world. The economy of this country is already integrated with the vested interests of the Western industrial world and with the developing economies of Africa.

Any harm to the South African economy will reverberate in these countries. Divestment may well shake South Africa's economic foundations, but it will pulverise the rest of Southern Africa. These are the realities.

People overseas should wave their banners and shout about apartheid until they are blue in the face. We are grateful for their anger and their activity.

But when it comes to divestment, they should think again. It's a recipe for disaster.

SECRET

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# Umtata blast: hunt goes on

**Dispatch Reporter**

UMTATA — Police and soldiers are conducting a full-scale hunt for the attackers who launched an assault on the Umtata police station which claimed the lives of seven people and injured 11.

The names of the dead were not available yesterday. The condition of the injured has also not been released.

The charge office and crime centre were attacked by "unknown" assailants armed with AK47 rifles and hand grenades on Tuesday night.

Transkei's Commissioner of Police, General R. S. Mantanga, said the Umtata police station would remain closed for an "undetermined period". General Mantanga also said emergency regulation permits

must be obtained by 5 pm each day.

A section of the road around the police station and areas directly across from it were still cordoned off while repairs continued at the building yesterday.

There was no change to the curfew hours, Gen Mantanga added.

In a statement issued later yesterday, Gen Mantanga confirmed that the new move to have permits obtained before 5 pm was a result of the attack on the police station.

"The emergency regulations in this country are still effective as from 10 pm to 5 am but all citizens and visitors who want to get permits for emergency regulations should get them before 5 pm at police stations," Gen Mantanga said.

DD 2/18/86 (112)

# Court hears claims on Sebe land move

**Dispatch Reporter**  
**BISHO** — A Full Bench of the Supreme Court here heard argument yesterday by counsel for Chief Lent Maqoma who has applied for an interdict restraining President Lennox Sebe, or his agents, from harassing him and also for the return of his tribal land which has been excised and given to the Healdtown Community Authority.

The judges were Mr Chief Justice De Wet, Mr Justice Pickard and Mr Acting Justice Els.

Mr R. L. Selvan, SC, counsel for Chief Maqoma, argued that the affected people were not properly consulted for their views before their land was excised.

In terms of the Administrative Authorities Act the president could re-define the boundaries of any administrative area only after consultation with the tribes concerned. The effect of

this was that the power to redefine the boundaries of any area could be exercised only after consultation had taken place.

Mr Selvan submitted that President Sebe had signed the proclamation excising the land without full consultation with the people concerned. Meetings called by the magistrate last year were about the first proclamation which was subsequently withdrawn.

He further argued that President Sebe did not explain to the people what motivated him to excise the land. There could be no meaningful exchange of ideas, information and views, and persons consulted would not have had a full opportunity to contribute to such an exchange.

He said Chief Maqoma believed President Sebe issued the proclamation

because of hostility towards him and in an attempt to destroy him. He asked what had motivated President Sebe to excise the land if not malice.

Chief Maqoma claimed he was being harassed. He said he was summoned last year by the Committee of Four and told not to attend Parliament but to go and defuse unrest in Fort Beaufort.

He was refused the assistance of the Ciskei Security Police and told to arrange his own transport. He complied with the instruction and spoke to various groups and as a result the unrest was calmed down.

Immediately after his return he was detained by the Ciskei police for two days. He was also relieved of his job as a consultant to the Small Business Corporation because of an alleged lack of funds.

Chief Maqoma was this year suspended as a chief and member of Parliament because, it was claimed, he had disobeyed a lawful order by absenting himself from the opening of Parliament. He was escorted from the precincts of Parliament by two security policemen.

While he was away from home, his wife told him, the police had come looking for him and said they would arrest him on sight.

Mr Selvan submitted the applicant had made a case of harassment.

The case was postponed to Monday for counsel for President Sebe and the Healdtown Community Authority to argue their cases.

Mr Selvan was assisted by Mr V. E. M. Tshabalala and instructed by Mr Xolile Qabaka. Mr L. R. Dison, SC, appeared for Pres Sebe, and Mr Oostulzen, SC, appeared for the Healdtown Community Authority. Both were assisted by Mr P. J. de Bruyn, instructed by the state attorney.

handling a man's job

Residents

# Murder puts homeland's independence in question

kwaNdebele's independence hangs in the balance after the murder this week of Minister of Internal Affairs and prime mover for independence, Mr Piet Ntuli, amid continuing violence in the homeland.

The issue seems likely to precipitate another constitutional crisis as the Government presses ahead to meet the December 11 independence deadline.

More than 100 people have died this year alone as violence has erupted since a decision by Chief Minister S S Skoshana's Government to take independence.

However, Mr Skoshana said yesterday that the independence issue was "in the air" after recent unrest. "If possible, we will go for independence on December 11, but we are now trying to get a second mandate from the people."

In Cape Town this week the majority parties in both the Houses of Representatives, and Delegates, have resolved to block enabling legislation — in spite of

indications from Government sources that "all systems are go" for independence.

If the Government presses ahead with legislation and the two other Houses oppose it, the same sort of controversy which blew up in June over two tough security laws, could ensue.

Mr Desmond Lockey, nominated MP and constitutional spokesman for the majority Labour Party in the House of Representatives, said he didn't think the Government would pursue the December 11 deadline. "Ntuli was one of the main people behind the independence moves. There is a revolution happening there."

In Siyabuswa, kwaNdebele's capital, two people have been reported killed and about 16 injured in a shooting incident following Mr Ntuli's death. Sources said a group of youths was approaching one of the assassinated Minister's businesses — a shop — when they were fired at from inside.

THOHOYANDOU — The Venda National Assembly has supported a bill introduced yesterday by the President of Venda, Chief Patrick Mphephu, which will provide for only one political party to exist in the territory.

Chief Mphephu had told the Assembly in his second reading speech of the third session it was clear that when there were one party discussions in the House they were constructive.

The Republic of Venda Constitution Amendment Bill, whose purpose is to amend the Constitution Act, also provides for new powers for Chief Mphephu to act without consulting his government.

## Venda backing for one party

It also provides that Chief Mphephu, "as head of executive authority, shall express his will and pleasure, to authorise the State President (Chief Mphephu) to assign the administration of any provision of any law entrusted to a minister to another minister or to perform, exercise power, duty or function himself." — Sapa

1600

AD 113 28/8/86

# New Transkei envoy takes over today

UMTATA — The new Transkei ambassador to South Africa, Mr S. C. N. Mvambo, will assume his duties in Pretoria today.

He will replace Mr C. M. Mangcotywa.

Born in Qumanco in the great place of Chief Falo Mgudlwa in the Cofimvaba district, he has taught in a number of schools and was principal for ten years at the Bensonvale Training and High School. He received high school and teachers' training at Healdtown and is a graduate of Unisa.

He was promoted to sub-inspector in 1965 and circuit inspector in Alice in 1968.

Mr Mvambo joined the Transkei Department of Education in 1976 as a planner and later as chief education planner before he was promoted to deputy secretary.

He kept the post until he retired two years ago and became a professional adviser to the department.

He gained a British scholarship during 1963-64 at the University of London Institute of Education.

His other duties included the post of moderator for the primary teachers' certificate Xhosa method paper, and examiner for the primary teachers' certificate, as well as moderator for Std 8 English in Transkei for a couple of years.

Mr Mvambo is also active in the Methodist Church. He served on the advisory council for Fort Hare and was a Transkei representative in the multilateral technical committee and a member of the Umtata Rotary Club. — DDR

# Killing puts home rule on the boil

By DAVID JACKSON

KWANDABELE'S independence plans have been thrown into the melting pot by the assassination last weekend of Mr Piet Ntuli, head of the controversial Mbokhoto vigilante movement, which was allegedly set up to discourage opposition to independence.

His assassination comes amid signs that some senior members of the homeland government may seek a postponement to the December 11 target date.

Homeland officials had a series of meetings with the traditional chiefs — reportedly opposed to independence — only days after KwaNdebele's "strongman" Interior Minister Mr Ntuli was killed in a car bomb explosion.

## Undecided

KwaNdebele Chief Minister Mr Simon Skosana told the Sunday Times he personally "had not made up his mind" whether to pursue the December 11 independence date.

Mr Skosana, who spent some time in Johannesburg this week receiving specialist medical attention, said: "I will decide when I return to my office, probably in another week or so."

But KwaNdebele Minister of Information Mr F K Mahlangu insisted: "We are going for a December 11 independence".

He hotly denied reports that the homeland Cabinet was set to abandon independence plans.

# PHILIPS Promotions



mael Mohamed, Store Manager, A.C. Alli Potchefstroom, congratulating Miss Y.M. Correla who received a 100% discount on a Philips VK6810 Video Camera.



Mr. Tony Scott, Area Manager, Philips Durban, with Mrs. J. Harrington who purchased a Philips ARB278 Double Door Refrigerator for R1388 from Atlas Radio, Durban North, Congratulating her, Mr. Gerry Kerwan of Atlas Radio.

**a discount**  
Allow you to pick a mystery discount  
5%, 25%, 50%, 100% or 200%, and  
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# Buthelezi's SA solution

3/10/76 C.M.P.K.  
BY MANGADI

KWAZULU Chief Minister MG Buthelezi took the opportunity during his meeting with British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe to present his plan for peace in SA.

Outlining his plan, Buthelezi said he believed the most constructive thing that a mission from abroad can do in SA is to act as a catalyst for constructive change.

"We believe it is possible for an agent from abroad to try to establish a group in SA - composed of the SA government, major industrialists and local black leadership - to debate and spell out possibilities for change and negotiations. Such an agent can attempt to start a process of reconsideration of positions in SA.

"We as Inkatha would be happy to participate if the agenda would be sufficiently open to allow debate on effective and equitable means for compromises and provided that no dangers existed that the SA government could use such mat-

ters to gain credibility for its own policies," he said.

"At the same time such an agent could attempt to establish a similar group outside SA, including the ANC as well as influential and responsible Africans and western politicians, to begin to reconsider positions from the outside.

"The agent could then shuttle between the two groups with a view to bringing them closer together and ultimately to engage in joint discussions."

He said he was not spelling out a blueprint as he realised what he proposed would take time, which is why he did not think it was advisable to set a time limit and deadlines.

"It might take three years or more just for the process to unfold but no other alternatives really exist, short of those which will drive the SA government into reaction and economic seige," he said.

"Buthelezi's peace plan has since been endorsed by his colleagues in the KwaNatal indaba.



By and DERRICK LUPHAYI  
and STAN MZIMBA

**KWANDEBELE** Home Affairs Minister Piet Ntuli - vice-president of the Imbokotho vigilante movement - died in a gruesome carbomb explosion while driving through the homeland's capital, Siyabuswa, on Tuesday night.

And on the same night, three Transkei policemen were killed and seven others injured when Umtata police station was attacked by three gunmen, believed to be guerillas.

According to the Bureau for Information, Ntuli's car exploded at 8.35pm. He was the only occupant.

It is not yet known what type of explosive was used or who was responsible for the attack.

The bureau also confirmed that 23-year-old Simon Mlotsha was killed after the owner of "Ntuli's Bar Lounge" in Siyabuswa opened fire on a group of about 200 stonethrowers.

In the Umtata attack, four civilians were killed and two others injured. They had apparently gone to the police station to obtain curfew permits.

Transkei police commissioner General RS Mantanga said the station was attacked by a group with AK47s and handgrenades.

Some handgrenades, which did not explode, were also found in the vicinity.



PIET NTULI: Killed  
Pretoria

# Vigilante leader blown up in carbomb blast

Police declined to say how many there were.

Mantanga said that from evidence pieced together by the police, it was obvious the attack was well-planned and timed to coincide with the change of shifts.

According to an eyewitness account, three armed youths were seen running from the station at about 10pm, shortly after the attack.

Mantanga said police were following certain specific clues in tracking down the attackers.

Names of the deceased have not yet been released.

● Meanwhile police occupied the Unitra campus after disturbances yesterday.

No other incidents were reported.

● A top-level meeting - which might put an end to the ongoing unrest incidents in Kwandebele - will be held soon, writes *Sol Morathi*.

Citizens' Liaison and Information Minister FK Mahlangu said the KwaNdebele Cabinet would meet the king and chiefs to discuss the homeland's independence - scheduled for December 11.

A date for the meeting would be finalised as soon as negotiations have been completed, he said.

● The bureau has also confirmed that police have found the burnt body of a man on a soccer field in Uitenhage's Langa township this week.

DD 13/8/86

# KwaNdebele assembly rejects independence

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JOHANNESBURG

The KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly yesterday rejected the planned independence for the homeland.

No vote was taken, but the Speaker, Mr Solly Mahlangu, announced that after listening to the members of the Assembly report on how their people had asked them to vote, he had made the decision and rejected independence.

"Independence is being uprooted and eradicated and thrown into the deep ocean," he said after a four-hour discussion.

Most of the 72 members of the Legislative Assembly were appointed by tribal chiefs opposed to the homeland becoming independent on December 11.

The Assembly also-

voted to disband and outlaw the "Mbokotho", a semi-secret vigilante group that Chief Minister Simon Skosana had created this year to control violence and subdue the opponents of independence.

Opposition to independence resulted in violence in which more than 100 people have died in the past seven months.

This week it was made known that several members of the Mbokotho may face charges of murder and assault.

Charges against the KwaNdebele Interior Minister, Mr Piet Ntuli, who died in a car blast near Siyabuswa, were withdrawn after his death.

Police said yesterday most of those accused of violence were members of the Mbokotho.

● The Northern Transvaal division of the Progressive Federal Party yesterday called on the government to recognise the KwaNdebele decision not to take independence. — DDC-Sapa.

# KwaNdebele may <sup>Sowetan 4/3/87</sup> put off independence 11/5

**SOWETAN REPORTER**

**A VITAL decision may be taken today on the question of independence for the trouble-torn homeland of KwaNdebele.**

There are strong indications that the homeland's leaders want to postpone independence from December 11 to a later date but are being pressured from Pretoria to accept independence on that day as backing down would be a sign of weakness.

The homeland's Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana said that the independence issue was "in the air" following recent unrest.

"If possible we will go for independence on December 11, but we are now trying to get a second mandate from the people," Mr Skosana said.

A spokesman for Mr Chris Heunis, South Africa's Constitutional Development Minister said at the weekend that the plan to implement independence in December still stood.

Political observers believe that if the Government back-tracked on the independence issue it would be seen to be bowing down to political pressure emanating from unrest.

One issue militating against independence is the murder this week of the homeland's Interior Minister, Mr Piet Ntuli, who was a strong proponent of independence.

Another issue is the constitutional crisis that may arise because the majority parties in the Houses of Representatives and Delegates say they will block enabling legislation for independence for KwaNdebele.

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5/8/86

The Natal Mercury, Tu

# KwaZulu employees asked to sign pledge

**Mercury Reporter**

EMPLOYEES of the KwaZulu Government, including teachers, have been asked to sign a pledge of loyalty to the head of the KwaZulu Government, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the KwaZulu Cabinet and the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

Circulars sent to KwaZulu Government heads of departments, including inspectors of education, called on the employees to 'solemnly declare never, directly or indirectly, in word or deed, to vilify, denigrate or in any

manner speak in contempt of the head of the KwaZulu Government'.

The circular also asks the employees to be loyal to the members of KwaZulu Cabinet, KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and all persons in authority in the KwaZulu Government Services.

The declaration, to 'all serving and future officers and employees' of the KwaZulu Government, has to be signed in the presence of a Commissioner of Oaths.

Some teachers told the Mercury that copies of the declaration had been at-

tached to their cheques and they had been asked to send them back within 14 days.

The public relations officer for Education and Culture in KwaZulu, Mr E S Khumalo, said the pledge was meant for all KwaZulu Government employees.

In 1984, students sponsored by the KwaZulu Government were required to sign a pledge of loyalty to KwaZulu. They were also asked not to criticise Inkatha.

Some medical students at the University of Natal refused to sign the pledge.

• • •

# Transkeian police question 3 in Botswana

The Star's Africa  
News Service

GABORONE — Three Transkeian security policemen visited Botswana recently to question Transkeian citizens being held there on charges of possession of weapons of war, it has been reported.

The *Reporter* newspaper named the security policemen as Mr Dingane, Mr Booi and Mr Nfazwe.

They had travelled to Botswana in a blue Ford Sierra with a Transvaal registration number, DGY003T, the newspaper said.

A spokesman for the Botswana police said a request by the Transkei police to question the detainees had been accepted in terms of the good working relations between the police forces of the two countries.

### CO-OPERATE

The Botswana police co-operated regularly with police in the homelands on "criminal matters", a spokesman said.

Although there were no extradition treaties with the homelands, many criminals had been handed back to Botswana as a result of those connections, he added.

Last month four Transkeian citizens appeared in the Magistrates Court in Gaborone charged with possession of arms of war.

Mr Daluvu Majia (30), Mr Bonyo Qina (24), Mr Montuthuzelo Mabutyana (27) and Mr Simphee Mini (31) were arrested by Gaborone police on May 19.

A lawyer acting for the four men said he could not give details about the visit by the Transkei security police as the whole matter was sub-judice.

The African National Congress, which has sent an observer to the trial, is said to be deeply concerned about the visit, the *Reporter* said.



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# Names of raid victims released

Dispatch Reporter

UMTATA — The names of the seven victims who died when the Umtata police station was attacked by unknown assailants armed with AK47s and grenades last week were released by police yesterday.

The three policemen who were killed were Sergeant Samuel Zamani Mzeku, 33, of Tabankulu, Constable Benedicta Mtibo Namba, 28, of Mqanduli, and Constable Donald Mhaga, 34, of Willowvale, Gcaleka-land.

The four civilians who died have been identified as Mr Mlungiseleli Moyi, Mr Mxolisi Gwaqa, Mr Louis Bonisile Xhego and Mr Nkosiyesiwe Zondi.

No other details were available.

A memorial service for the policemen will be held at the Umtata Town Hall tomorrow.

They will be buried at their homes at the weekend.

The names of the nine people injured in the attack were also released yesterday.

Four who are still being treated in hospital are Warrant Officer Mkangeli Ndabeni, Sgt Mbuyiselo Mvulane, Detective Constable Fezile Majobela, and Constable Vela Mlanjana.

Those who were treated and discharged are Mr Felix Dunga, Mr Stemelele Moalana, and three policemen identified only as Lieutenant-Colonel Vatman, Constable Ndongeni and Constable Nxitywa.

No arrests have been made.

# 'Molope would not withdraw'

BRIGADIER Andrew Molope, former divisional commissioner for the Bophuthatswana Police in the Odi-Moretele district, refused to withdraw his forces from the Winterveldt unrest scene on March 26, the Smith Commission of Inquiry into that day's killings heard yesterday.

This was said by Lieutenant-Colonel Diale Jerry Mokubyane before the commission in Ga-Rankuwa.

He was relating the events of the day on which 11 people were shot dead by the police.

He told the commission that about 9am he was told about a meeting at a soccer field. There he found a crowd of between 5 000 and 10 000 people.

Two men and a woman, he said, explained that the meeting had been organised by community leaders Mrs Martha Lebopo, Mrs Joslyn Motsuenyane, wife of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce president, Dr Sam Motsuenyane, Mr Abel Motshwane and Mr Situ Ngema.

Although there had earlier been noise at the stadium, the commission heard, "people got worked up" when Brig Molope arrived.

After speaking to Mrs Lebopo and Mrs Motsuenyane, the witness said, Brig Molope announced that the meeting was illegal and ordered the crowd to disperse. At that time, Lt-Col Mokubyane said, Mr Lebopo requested that policemen leave the stadium.

"But Brig Molope was against the idea and said his men would only leave after the crowd had dispersed," he said.

Proceeding

~~116~~

116

Eye for

5/8/81

11B (circled) (circled)

# Judgment reserved on Maqoma application

Dispatch Reporter

BISHO — Judgment has been reserved on the application by a former Ciskei cabinet minister, Chief Lent Maqoma, seeking the return of his excised tribal land.

Mr Chief Justice de Wet, who is hearing the application together with Mr Justice Pickard and Mr Acting Justice Els, said they hoped to give judgment by Friday.

Chief Maqoma has also applied for an interdict restraining President Lennox Sebe, who excised the land, from harassing him.

He cited the Healdtown Community Authority, to which the excised land was given, as the second respondent.

Mr L. R. Dison, SC, counsel for President Sebe, told the court that President Sebe denied harassing or waging a vendetta against Chief Maqoma.

He also denied that the people affected by the excision had not been properly consulted beforehand. He submitted that proper and adequate consultations had been held with both the tribe and communities concerned.

Dealing with the allegations of intimidation and harassment, Mr Dison said that Chief Maqoma must prove on the balance of probabilities that President Sebe had been responsible for the various actions of which he complained.

He had to show that President Sebe, maliciously and in order to harass and intimidate him, had caused his arrest and detention and other police action. Even if such arrest or detention were unlawful, which was not admitted, Chief Maqoma's remedy was against the arresting officer or his superiors, Mr Dison argued.

In the present case the only alleged case was that President Sebe had pursued a vendetta of hostility against him in the course of which President Sebe caused his arrest and detention. There was not, however, any evidence to support the allegation that he was responsible for what happened to Chief Maqoma.

Mr Dison submitted that the allegation was based on speculation and unproved inferences. There were no substantive factual allegations to support the allegation.

There was also no onus on President Sebe to establish any fact in order to negate an applicant's right to an interdict. He submitted there was no necessity for President Sebe to lead evidence by the arresting officer since, even if the arrest was unlawful, President Sebe was not concerned with it.

He had given no instructions for Chief Maqoma to be arrested or harassed and any arrest must have taken place in the ordinary course of police duties.

Mr P. C. Oosthuizen, SC, for the Healdtown Community Authority, supported Mr Dison's submissions.

Mr Selvan was assisted by Mr V. E. M. Tshabalala and instructed by Mr Xolile Qabaka. Mr Oosthuizen and Mr Dison were assisted by Mr P. J. de Bruyn and were instructed by the state attorney.



# 2 Mdantsane youths not guilty of arson

DD 6/8/86  
112

## Dispatch Reporter

**MDANTSANE** — The violence which had engulfed Mdantsane had left all the parties involved in it — the police and the youths — losers, the regional magistrate, Mr J. Dracatos, said yesterday.

He was giving judgment in which a sixteen-year-old boy and Mr Lindela Kutu, 18, were found not guilty of arson.

Their appearance was a sequel to the burning of a rent office in Zone 5, Mdantsane, on August 14 last year.

The two originally appeared with 17 others who had the charges against them withdrawn at the start of the trial.

The remaining two pleaded not guilty.

Sergeant M. Mpakama told the court that on the night in question he had driven to the rent office with other policemen.

On their arrival, they found the rent office on fire and several youths running away in different directions.

He had summoned the fire brigade who extinguished the fire.

He told the court that he had chased one youth and arrested him while his colleagues chased the others.

Although he had written down the youth's name, he could not remember his name or recognise him.

A nightwatchman, Mr Mzwandile Macingwana, employed by a supermarket near the rent office, said a group of youths had arrived on the night in question and, after assuring him that he would not be hurt, siphoned petrol from a car parked nearby.

Mr Ngqaba Petani, 18, Mr Sidima Tshongweni, 20 and Mr Lindile Nkani, 20, who had originally been charged with the offence, were called in as state witnesses.

After they had been warned as accomplices, they all said they knew nothing about the incident.

Mr Dracatos said the

state always found difficulty in proving an arson or public violence charge because of lack of evidence.

"I cannot understand juveniles in this area. In the black society, the elderly people are listened to by the young, but here it is the young hooligans who are ruling the roost.

"The gist of this case is that the rent office was burnt. The office had been built from taxes paid in by the citizens and it will be the same citizens who will have to pay for the erection of another rent office.

"These acts of violence must stop. There are times when physical violence is used in the confrontation between the youths and the police, and the police, in retaliating, shoot the youths dead.

"There are always tears on both sides and no winners, Mr Dracatos said.

Mr J. Krisrafor was the prosecutor.

11B

11/11

# Inquiry told of 'people's court'

MEMBERS of several organisations conducted what they referred to as the "people's court" at the Soshanguve Roman Catholic Church to discourage residents from reporting crime to the police, a Bophuthatswana policeman told the Smith Inquiry in Gankuwa yesterday. Lieutenant-Colonel Diale Jerry Mokubane, a divisional commissioner for the Odi/Moretele district, said this un-

der cross-examination by Mr Hennie de Vos before a commission of inquiry into the March 26 shooting at Winterveldt. Organisations formed after violence broke out in Bophuthatswana, the witness said, forced people to attend meetings at the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mokubane said the duties of such bodies included:

- Organising bus boycotts;

## Burning

- Burning buses and buildings; and
- Distributing pamphlets to influence con-

sumers not to buy from white-owned shops.

"Those who were against activities were harassed continuously during unrest. These organisations did not give residents peace," he said.

The Lieutenant-Colonel said none of the policemen who were pre-

sent at the scene of unrest had undergone special riot control training.

When he arrived at the soccer field, he said, "there was not time" to position his men in accordance with the ammunition order.

He said the order was that shotguns be used after teargas was found to be ineffective in controlling the riot situation. If the two methods failed, it was then that R4 rifles could be used.

Sowetan

7/8/85

11B

mm



KWANDEBELE Chief Minister... Simon Skosana.

**THE KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly will decide today whether or not to delay the homeland's independence.**

While the majority of the chiefs and members of the Assembly in the tiny homeland are opposed to independence, the South African Government has said the plan will go ahead on December 11.

Last Friday Cabinet Ministers and chiefs held a closed meeting to discuss this controversial issue which has led to death, unrest and a strike by civil servants in the area.

A source within the homeland's government told the *Sowetan* yesterday that the chiefs made it clear to the homeland's Chief Minister, Mr Simon

**By MZIKAYISE EDOM**

Skosana, that they were against the planned independence.

Mr Fanie Mahlangu, KwaNdebele Minister of Information, this week said the Legislative Assembly will make a final decision on "this burning issue" today.

"Our decision will be final and nobody, including the South African Government, will influence it," Mr Mahlangu said.

The slain homeland's Minister of Interior, Mr Piet Ntuli, who died in a car bomb explosion last Tuesday, was believed to be the driving force behind the acceptance of independence.

Since the death of

Mr Ntuli, our sources said, the situation was now "relatively normal" in the area and that there was a great improvement in the number of pupils attending school.

There is a feeling in the homeland that if the issue of independence can be dropped, unrest in the area will end and there will be peace, our informant said.

• A spokesman for the KwaNdebele police yesterday said no arrest has been made in connection with the death of Mr Ntuli.

He said police investigations were still continuing. Mr Ntuli was killed while driving out of a parking lot situated on the grounds of a government building.

• See Page 4.

# D-DAY

## KwaNdebele parliament decides on independence

# Blacks will 'bear the brunt of sanctions'

By Hannes de Wet

The deeper sanctions bit, the greater would be the privilege of being white in South Africa, kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in Johannesburg yesterday.

He told the Executive Women's Club of Southern Africa: "Sanctions will not break Mr P W Botha. It is blacks who are going to suffer first and they are going to suffer bitterly and terribly."

Chief Buthelezi said Western governments had given every indication that they were going to continue with "tokenism morality".

"Every government knows that if Zimbabwe lasted 14 years under internationally orchestrated sanctions, South Africa could last 140 years."

South Africa had not even begun to move into a war-time economy, Chief Buthelezi said.

"I am apprehensive this is in fact what the State President has in mind. Mr Botha will become more defiant. He is in that kind of mood."

## RESPONSE

The way in which Mr Botha dealt with Sir Geoffrey Howe was "appalling". What he said in response to Sir Geoffrey's visit, amounted to saying that he would "bloody-mindedly prove to the West that they cannot cripple South Africa".

Chief Buthelezi said Mr Botha was still the most powerful man in Africa. He has been treating violence by the ANC with "kid-gloves" so far.

"He has pussy-footed around being violent, given his resources of violence.

"There is now every prospect that the state of emergency is likely to become a way of life in our country for some considerable time," Chief Buthelezi said.

**T**HE KwaNdebele government might have to reconsider its plans for independence in December if it is to avoid the strife that the territory has been going through in the past few months.

The Ndebele are generally a humble and peaceful people. But recent events in the territory have shown that they can be firm if need be.

Trouble in the territory started early this year when it was announced that the bantustan would be granted independence on December 11. Since then, the territory has not had peace.

**Resistance**

Popular resistance against independence manifested itself in bus boycotts, school boycotts and street clashes in which some people were "necklaced" while others were petrol-bombed or kidnapped from their homes.

Anti-independence feelings have been so strong that even employees of the bantustan government who included teachers, nurses and magistrates joined the masses when they demonstrated their feelings by going on strike.

Their strike brought public life in the territory to a virtual standstill since institutions such as clinics, schools and courts stopped functioning and some of them had to be closed for about two weeks.

The strikers were not only demanding that the idea of independence be abandoned. They wanted to see the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly being dissolved and its members resigning.

The territory's government, led by Mr Si-



Mr PIET Ntuli, killed in blast.



Mr SIMON Skosana, KwaNdebele's Chief Minister.

# Dying for 'uhuru' they do not want

FOCUS  
113

mon Skosana, has not tolerated opposition. Earlier this year, it formed a vigilante group, Imbhokodo, which has been accused of ruthlessly silencing opposition.

Mr Piet Ntuli, a Minister believed to have been the power behind Mr Skosana, controlled the vigilante group which ruled the territory with an iron hand.

Last week, his rule

BY SAM MABE

was brought to an abrupt end when he was blown to pieces when a bomb ripped his car apart in an explosion which could only have reinforced the Ndebeles' determination to resist independence.

**Fear**

The resistance has also culminated a four-month "war" which has so far claimed 160 lives in a population of just over 300 000.

Although the territory is ruled by fear and suspicion, its populace has been radicalised by recent events of violence. The determination to do anything to stop independence seems to be getting stronger by the day.

At the time of his death, police were investigating allegations of torture, murder, assault, theft, intimidation and corruption against Mr Ntuli, a former Germiston taxi-driver.

Contrary to expectations, he was not given a state funeral. He was

buried secretly at a farm outside the territory's capital, Siyabuswa, on Friday. This was apparently out of fear that an open funeral might create an atmosphere for confrontation.

Today the territory's Legislative Assembly will meet to discuss the bantustan's independence plans.

It is believed that today's meeting could be one of the most crucial in the short history of the territory. Some Ministers are believed to have been so terrified by what happened to Mr Ntuli and the violence that has become a way of life on the area that they have withdrawn their support for independence.

Depending on the number of such Ministers, the whole idea of independence could be suspended indefinitely. But there is another

## LET US PRAY

*THIS prayer by Archbishop-elect Desmond Tutu, is especially for those families who are without their loved ones in these troubled times.*

God said: "My name is Emmanuel which means God with us." He is the God who stood with the three in the fiery furnace. Jesus said: "In the world you will have suffering, but be of good cheer, I have overcome the world."

That is our God. If this God is for us, who can be against us? Nothing in heaven or on earth or underneath the earth can separate us from the love of God, who did not only give good advice but came and was involved with us in our suffering. He died, and they thought they had killed him, but he rose and overcame evil. And so we know we will be free. We know that we will be able to live together as brothers and sisters, mothers and fathers, whatever the forces against us."

force to be taken into consideration: the Pretoria Government.

It is believed that the Pretoria Government will not allow the suspension of the bantustan's independence as this could be interpreted as surrendering to left-wing forces.

**Important**

But it is the long-term implications of an imposed independence that might have to be considered as more important. If 160 people have already died, how many more are likely to die should independence be granted in December?

How, also, can that independence be reconciled with the Government's proclaimed intentions to scrap apartheid?



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Political comment in this issue by J Latakgomo and A Klaaste Sub-editing, headlines and posters by S Mathaku All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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# A new S A 'will still need police'

ULUNDI—Whoever finally led South Africa would still desperately need the police, the army and the civil service, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

He was speaking at the KwaZulu Police Force's first passing out parade — for the 499 students, including three women, who completed their training at the Emandleni-Matleng Camp.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president said it was a dangerous myth that only armed struggle won freedom for blacks in Africa.

African history was filled with lessons about the power of non-violent opposition to oppression, he said. And he cited examples such as Zambia, Malawi, Tanzania, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

There had been suffering, jailings and banishments. However, in a great many countries those who turned out to be great leaders, such as Dr Kenneth Kaunda, Dr Julius Nyerere and Sir Seretse Khama, had succeeded through non-violent

means, even though violence was used against them.

Even where armed struggle was resorted to, this was against oppression and not against society itself. Zimbabwe's Mr Robert Mugabe had, for instance, returned to lead in the same society in which he conducted his armed struggle.

## Enemy

Like presidents Kaunda and Machel, Mr Mugabe had taken control of the existing army, police and civil service. There were no witch-hunts — the services were taken over as they stood. It was the laws of the land which had to be changed.

One of the lessons of Africa was that when liberation came there was a desperate shortage of qualified people. Black and

white civil servants were South Africans who would take up their duties and administer just laws in a new South Africa.

It was not only dangerous but foolish in the extreme to spread the myth that every black policeman, soldier and civil servant was an enemy of the people. Only those who callously wanted to use blacks as cannon fodder spread such notions.

Chief Buthelezi said that KwaZulu had decided to step up its police training largely because of the vandalism of last August when people who wanted to destroy the future of children had persuaded them to leave their schools and had afterwards burned classrooms, clinics and Government offices.

Among those who received decorations at yesterday's ceremony were civilians Mr Simon Dumakude and Mr Eric Ngubane, aides to the Chief Minister.

They were awarded the KwaZulu Establishment Medal for bravery and presence of mind during an attempt on Chief Buthelezi's life at the Robert Sobukwe funeral in Graaff Reinet in 1978. — (Sapa)

## Inquest finds no one to blame

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

AN INQUEST magistrate here found yesterday that the death of a 16-year-old Pietermaritzburg schoolboy, who had tried to commit suicide five times before, was not the

The death of KwaNdebele's Minister of Interior, Piet Ntuli, in a car-bomb explosion last week, ended a life that came to be steeped in violence.

Little is known of Ntuli's early life or the career path that led him to become one of KwaNdebele's most prosperous businessmen and prominent local politicians. Before he died, Ntuli was generally acknowledged as the right-hand man of Chief Minister Simon Skosana, as well as the prime mover in the homeland's quest for "independence."

He earned a reputation as a man who did not tolerate opposition to his ambitions. In 1984, he was charged with the murder of Lebowan MP, Andries Mahlangu. At the time, the murder of Mahlangu was described as politically motivated. The dispute concerned the proposed incorporation of nine farms in the Nebo district into KwaNdebele. Mahlangu was a leading figure in the Nebo district's fight against incorporation.

The case against Ntuli was finally withdrawn on a technicality. During the

trial, however, Ntuli's son, Samuel, was placed under protective police custody after his life was threatened for giving evidence against his father.

The establishment of KwaNdebele as an "independent homeland" remained Ntuli's chief goal. It was also the leading role he played in KwaNdebele's infamous vigilante group, Imbokhoto — established to deal with those who resisted independence — that earned him his notoriety.

The excesses of Imbokhoto in administering punishment to those who opposed independence contributed to the growing notoriety of Skosana's "government." Ntuli was vice-president of the movement, Skosana its president. Ntuli is named in numerous affidavits concerning assaults by Imbokhoto. At the time of his death, a case was pending against him and Skosana for their alleged role in a mass assault in January this year. Local residents described Ntuli as "the most dangerous of the Imbokhoto," and expressed their feelings about his death by

slaughtering a cow and taking to the streets to sing and dance.

Sources say that at the time of his death, Ntuli's activities were becoming an embarrassment to the government. Other charges pending against him related to the discovery of an arms cache and a number of stolen cars at his home.

Allegations of nepotism and corruption were rife in the way he handled the affairs of his department, especially over the allocation of business licences. He had many enemies. The question of who placed the bomb in his car has not been answered, and no information has been released yet on what kind of explosive was used. According to residents, Ntuli was leaving a government compound when the bomb exploded.

Before his death, pressure was mounting both from inside and outside the government to have him removed from office. There is widespread regret that he died before he could be brought to court, where many of the allegations against him could be made public.

# Prince Makhosana warn of bloodshed

By Mudini Maivha

Unrest will follow the implementation of independence plans for kwaNdebele, members of the royal family in the homeland have warned.

The kwaNdebele government has opted for independence and the date set for this is December 11.

The homeland has been plagued by unrest, with the youth and others opposed to independence fighting the government's vigilante group, Mbhokodo.

There will be unprecedented bloodshed, and Ndebeles will flee their homes, Prince Makhosana and Prince Bushy Mahlangu said in an interview yesterday.

Prince Mahlangu fled the homeland after an attempt was made on his life. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly. Members of the royal family in the assembly are opposed to independence.

The kwaNdebele cabinet meets next Tuesday to discuss the violence in the area, but it is expected the independence issue will also be debated.

"Accepting independence would only serve to escalate unrest which is on the increase. People are homeless, have lost their jobs and there have been too many deaths because of the independence issue," said Prince Makhosana.

"We do not want independence, and people are prepared to die for their rejection of it.

"The Ndebele people have re-

jected independence. Pretoria's seconded officials in kwaNdebele know what is happening on a day-to-day basis. But we are shocked at the news that the South African Government is going ahead with independence plans

"Who are they negotiating with?

"If it is Chief Simon Skosana, has he not realised that the people are totally refusing independence?" Prince Makhosana and Prince Bushy said.

The kwaNdebele cabinet has appointed Mr Paradise Mahlangu to succeed the slain Minister of Interior Mr Piet Ntuli. Mr Mahlangu is also an official of the Southern Africa Black Taxi Association (Sabta).



DISSOLUTION of the dreaded Imbhokoto vigilante force is virtually certain and postponement — perhaps indefinitely — of "independence" for KwaNdebele is in the offing.

The 72-member KwaNdebele Legislature meets for a special session on Tuesday, when it is expected to vote for the formal dissolution of Imbhokoto and to reconsider an earlier unanimous decision to accept "independence" from Pretoria.

The KwaNdebele cabinet has already voted in favour of disbanding Imbhokoto and the Legislative Assembly is set to add its formal approval.

Since the assassination of KwaNdebele's Minister of Home Affairs, Piet Ntuli, last week the cabinet has had talks with senior chiefs on the controversial questions of Imbhokoto and independence.

The chiefs spoke out unanimously in favour of the scrapping of Imbhokoto, a well-placed informant told the Weekly Mail.

Those who spoke, either directly or through their spokesmen, included the chiefs or Ngwenyamas (Lions) of KwaNdebele's two most senior houses of Ndzundza and Manala: Ngwenyama Mabhogo and Ngwenyama Mabena.

Ngwenyama Mabhogo — who is better known as Chief David Mapoch — was strongly opposed to independence as well as to Imbhokoto. His fellow chiefs were less emphatic in their rejection of independence.

But they reportedly agreed that if independence was the cause of the dispute in KwaNdebele — nearly 100 people have been killed in clashes between warring factions and with the Security Forces since mid-May — then it should be postponed while popular feelings about it were reappraised.

But if independence is deferred, the delay may be indefinite. KwaNdebele is due to become South Africa's fifth nominally independent state on December 11.

The feelings of the chiefs are central to the issue. While they do not sit in the Legislative Assembly themselves, 46 of the 72 members are their nominees. The Mabhogo royal house controls 21 representatives. Ngwenyama Mabhogo's younger son, Prince James Mahlangu, has been a forthright opponent of independence in the past few months.

The assassination last week of Ntuli almost certainly cleared the way for the imminent dissolution of Imbhokoto. Ntuli, a strong man who was charged but acquitted of murdering a political opponent, was the driving force behind both Imbhokoto and the decision to opt for independence.

Chief Minister Simon Skhosana is said by observers to be a more compliant man, who is willing to compromise. Skhosana is the titular head of both KwaNdebele and Imbhokoto.

But Ntuli was the *de facto* boss of the show.

Two as yet unanswered questions lie at the heart of KwaNdebele's complex web of political intrigue.

By PATRICK LAURENCE

First, who killed Ntuli and why? Second, how did support for independence among the ruling elite diminish from a unanimous decision in favour of independence by the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly in 1982 to a probable minority by August 1986?

Ntuli was killed when a powerful bomb exploded in his car on the night of Tuesday, July 29, shortly after he drove out of the heavily guarded government complex at Siyabusa.

Initial suspicions were that he was killed by ANC guerrillas or the young "comrades" who had engaged his Imbhokoto zealots in KwaNdebele's vicious war. Both had reason to dislike and fear him.

But, remarked a man in KwaNdebele who knew him well, he might have been a victim of his own pursuit of power. He could have been blown up by a home-made bomb which he was ferrying for use against his numerous enemies.

Against that was the bold assertion of another strategically situated spectator who has closely charted events in KwaNdebele: Ntuli was killed by "agents of Pretoria".

Only "agents of Pretoria" would have had both access to his car, parked in a heavily fortified compound, and the expertise to prime the bomb to go off where it would kill Ntuli without harming anyone else, the commentator reasoned.

From Pretoria's point of view, Ntuli was harming the independence cause. In the popular mind, rule by Imbhokoto had come to be associated with independence.

Ntuli's death raised hopes of getting Ngwenyama Mabhogo on the side of independence again. As both Mabhogo and his elder son, Cornelius, originally voted in favour of independence in 1982, it was not a vain hope.

But, judging from the inside account of the meeting with the chiefs given to Weekly Mail, Mabhogo remained adamantly opposed to independence and deferment of independence seems the most likely outcome when the Legislative Assembly meets.

That leads to the second question: how and why did a unanimous resolution in favour of independence become, at best, a hesitant, reluctant support for it?

There seems little doubt that a decision taken in 1983 to take the chiefs out of the Legislative Assembly and place them in a special body known as the Libandla Amakosi was a factor in the change.

The motive was to place the chiefs *per se* above the day-to-day political in-fighting. That could be done for them by their representatives. But it was seen by at least some chiefs as a bid by ambitious politicians — of whom Ntuli was a pre-eminent example — to sideline them.

But as important as the formation of Libandla Amakosi was the establishment of Imbhokoto. The bully-boy activities of its members discredited independence at grassroots level.

KwaNdebele to  
backtrack on  
independence



# Buthelezi's

'minimal

demands'

to Botha

MTUNZINI—Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi last night accused President Botha of employing 'Boer War-style Afrikaner diplomacy' and taking South Africa ever deeper into the international wilderness

He warned that the Government's actions and attitudes could force him to revise his own political position.

And he made it clear that given what he called the State President's and the National Party's errors of judgement, he could not and would not enter the National Statutory Council without his minimal demands being met. To do so would be suicidal.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president reiterated that these demands included the provision that Nelson Mandela, Zeph Mothopeng and other political prisoners were free to accept or reject entry into the council.

He told the Natal congress of Assocom here that Mr Botha did not understand European and American politics and was now being seen by the world as no more than a 'Third World amateur' in international diplomacy.

As an example, his treatment of British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe had undermined hopes that he could rise to meet the exigencies of national and international demands — he was no longer fighting sanctions, he was inviting them.

It was he, Chief Buthelezi, who had had to make up for Mr Botha's diplomatic deficiencies when he had pleaded South Africa's cause to Britain's Margaret Thatcher, West Germany's Helmut Kohl and Israel's Shimon Peres.

It was he who had to assume the responsibility of seeing President Ronald Reagan, whom Mr Botha could not see.

## 'Tremendous disadvantage'

The chief said he struggled for the whole of South Africa — black, white, Indian and coloured — and for the preservation of 'democratic decency' in the country's social, economic and political life.

But he did so at tremendous disadvantage, as the State President again and again pulled the rug from under his feet.

'There must come a time when I say enough is enough,' Chief Buthelezi said. 'There must come a time when the South African Government's actions and attitudes demand I revise my position before I become an outdated, has-been politician.'

'I have never rattled sabres. I am not rattling sabres now. All I am saying is that decency in politics is fundamentally threatened by what is happening at Government level.'

President Botha might be right in thinking the country could cope with sanctions and that he commanded sufficient 'brute military and police power' to take on all comers from without.

But this could only be right if blacks and whites united. This must happen and Mr Botha must make it possible. As long as they were not united, South Africa could not stand against the world.

## 'Tragic blunder'

'It is high time that the State President takes that one step to real power-sharing which will make this possible.'

Chief Buthelezi said he was not interested in participating in 'bizarre-type' constitutional developments. He remembered always that that best of the National Party's brains and intentions had produced no more than 'the tragic blunder of the tricameral Parliament'.

If it were not made clear right now that this was to be dismantled, he could see no justification for his entering the National Council.

His political options were not dictated by what Mr Botha did or did not do but by what was good for South Africa, and it was the criterion of national interest which would determine his decision on the National Council.

Blacks who served on the council would face the monumental task of having to sell compromise solutions to black South Africa. They would not be able to do so if their body politic remained shackled and with black democracy crippled.

Unless whites had the courage to leave black politicians to black constituencies, black leaders could not successfully argue the merits of the kind of compromise solutions necessary for all races to accept in order to halt violence and the deepening of the revolutionary climate. — (Sapa)

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MTUNZINI — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi last night accused the State President, Mr P. W. Botha, of employing "Boer War style Afrikaner diplomacy" and taking South Africa ever deeper into the international wilderness.

He said the government's actions and attitudes could force him to revise his own political position.

He also made it clear that, given what he called Mr Botha's and the National Party's errors of judgment, he could not and would not enter the National Council without his minimal demands being met. To do so would be "suicidal".

The KwaZulu Chief Minister re-iterated that these demands included the provision that Nelson Mandela, Zeph Mothopeng and other political prisoners were

(11E) DD 9/8/86  
**Buthelezi says he may revise political stance**

free to accept or reject entry into the council.

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As an example, his treatment of British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe had undermined hopes that he could rise to meet the exigencies of national and international demands — he was no longer fighting sanctions, he was inviting

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He struggled for the whole of South Africa, black, white, Indian and coloured, and for the preservation of "democratic decency" in the

country's social, economic and political life.

But he did so at tremendous disadvantage, as the State President time and again pulled the rug from under his feet.

"There must come a time when I say: enough is enough," Chief Buthelezi said. "There must come a time when the South African Government's actions and attitudes demand I revise my position before I become an out-dated, has-been politician."

"I have never rattled sabres. I am not rattling sabres now. All I am saying is that decency in politics is fundamentally threatened by what is happening at government level."

"It is high time that the State President takes that one step to real power sharing which will make this possible," Chief Buthelezi said. — Sapa

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# Police mum on alleged Ciskei attack

**Dispatch Reporter  
KING TOWN** — WILLIAM'S  
No official confirmation could be obtained from police yesterday about an alleged petrol-bomb attack on a senior policeman's house in Dimbaza.

The house of a former chief of the Ciskei Security Police, Major-General M. C. Takane, was allegedly attacked at the weekend.

A spokesman for the Ciskei police directorate of information said inquiries to the directorate would have to be in writing. A telex message was subsequently sent to the directorate, but no reply was received yesterday.

When approached at

Dimbaza yesterday, Major-General Takane said he could not comment and referred inquiries to the directorate.

The acting Commissioner of Police, Lieutenant-General F. R. Zozi, also referred inquiries to the directorate.

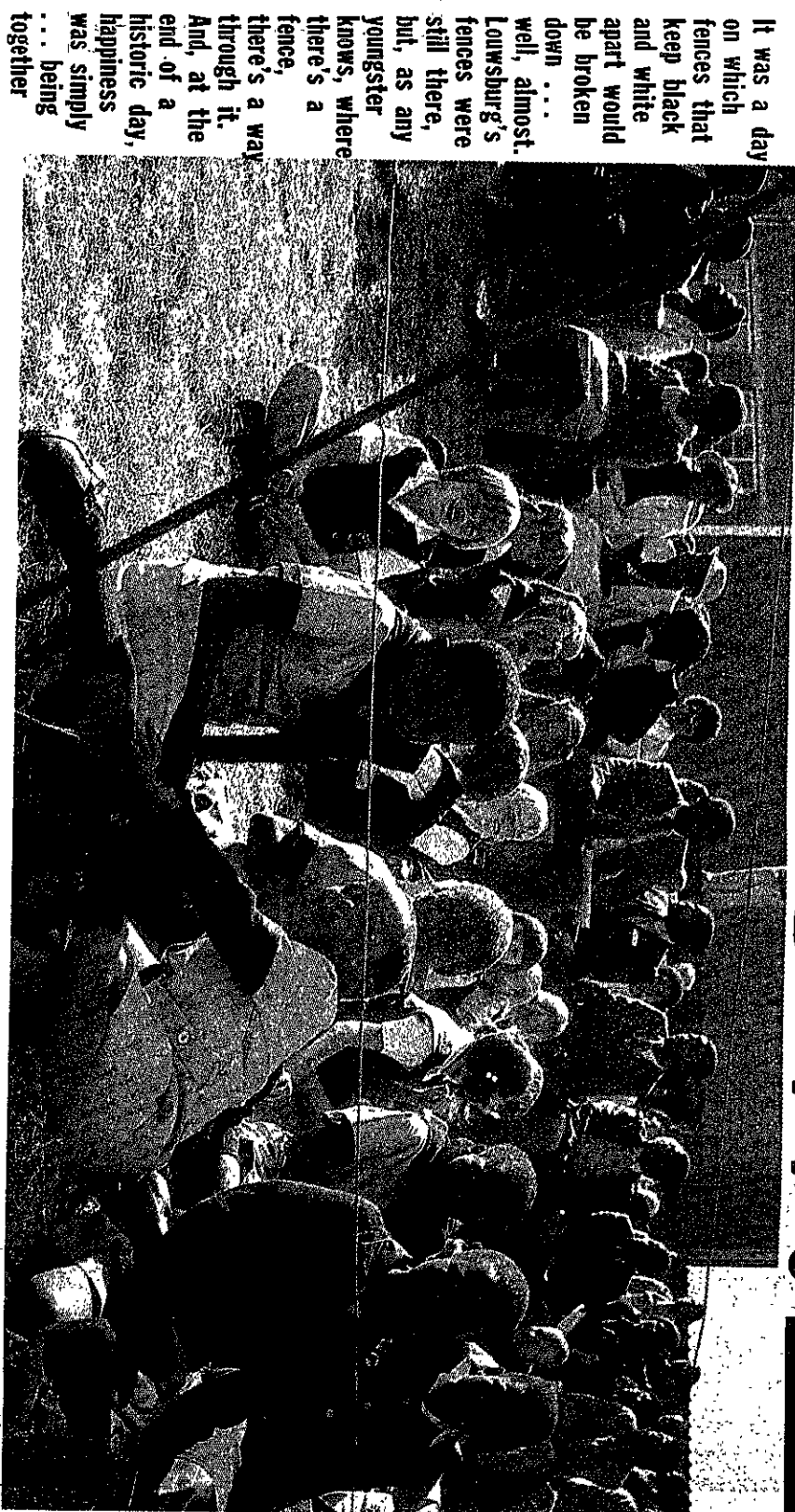
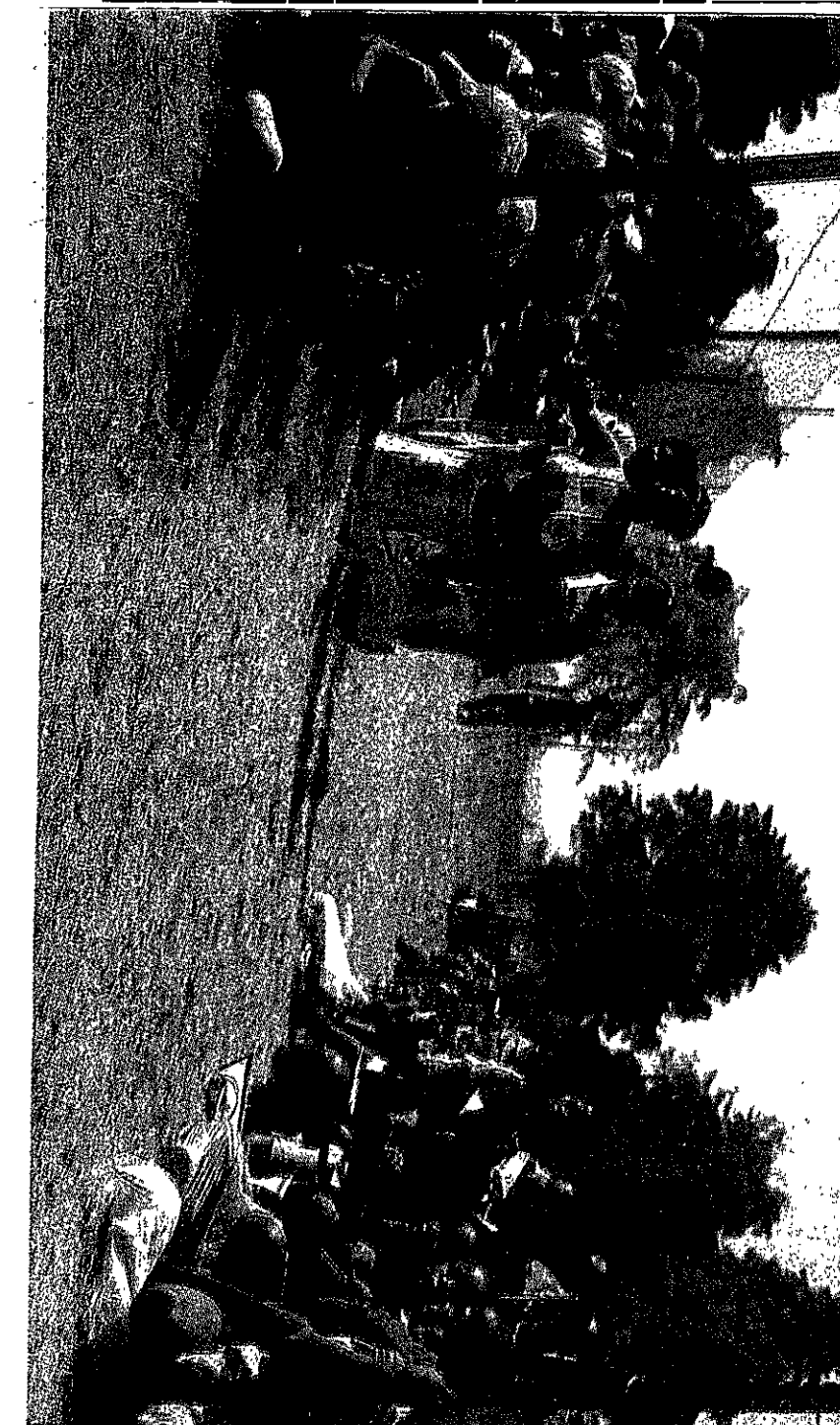
There was fresh putty in the front windows of Maj-Gen Takane's house and glass splinters were also seen. There were pieces of burnt cloth on the lawn, and Maj-Gen Takane's fingers were bandaged.

Last Wednesday the home of a Dimbaza community councillor, Mr M. Qomoyi, was extensively damaged in a petrol-bomb attack.

NR  
RHM

# ALL TOGETHER NOW!

Report and pictures:  
HILTON  
HAMANN



It was a day on which fences that keep black and white apart would be broken down ... well, almost. Louwsburg's fences were still there, but, as any youngster knows, where there's a way there's a way through it. And, at the end of a historic day, happiness was simply ... being together

## Afrikaners and Zulus in historic peace pact

THEY are billing it the Peace of Ngotshe, and it is being held up as an example to the rest of South Africa and the Government that conservative Afrikaners and blacks can live together in peace.

On Friday the conservative, predominantly Afrikaner farmers of Louwsburg in northern Natal entered into a co-operation agreement with the Zulu community living in the area.

At a ceremony at the sportsfield in the little town, Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini described the pact as his-

"baas" turned into the small town — hopelessly overloaded.

Smoke and the smell of cooking meat filled the air. Fifteen oxen were slaughtered and were being cooked in enormous drums converted into cooking pots. The day had been declared a holiday in Louwsburg, and this was going to be a feast second to none.

Up and down the road the royal impis ran in tight formation, beating their shields and chanting praises to their King. An air of excitement filled



DAVID MASUKU  
"All children of God"

the rugby field. Today black and white, Boer and Zulu, traditional enemies, were getting together as equals, but one couldn't help noticing

that the black children were separated from the white kids by two fences.

A local black farm-school choir sang a few stirring numbers to great applause. Next came traditional Zulu warrior dances.

"Let no one try and obstruct us in our goals," said Tjaart van Rensburg.

"Today we are all together. We are all children of God," David Masuku told the people sitting in the blazing sun.

"I know every true Zulu supports me in my earnest desire for reconciliation be-

tween black and white," King Goodwill Zwelithini told the 10 000.

"Unity between black and white is now a necessity of survival."

"We must beautify our school gardens," said Mr Sam de Beer, Deputy Minister of Education and Training, after announcing that his department would be giving R50 000 for the improvement of the black school's sports facilities.

"I know the King is interested in agriculture and this is a subject close to his heart. Let us grow vegetables so



TJAART VAN RENSBURG  
"A need to do something"

"Education is like a three-legged pot. The legs are the children, the teachers and the parents. If one leg is broken

the pot will fall into the fire. But perhaps the barriers were already broken down. Black youngsters, obviously tired of sitting in cramped conditions in the blazing sun, took the gap and crawled under the two fences separating them from their white counterparts, and they were all soon sitting together.

A white youngster, hair shorn high above his ears, found two little sticks and a game was started, neither side understanding the other's tongue, but what the hell, fun is a universal language.

... AND SOME MORE TOGETHER NOW



Pupils cross the colour line on Arbor Day

Sunday Times Reporter

IN WHAT is believed to be a first in South Africa, two primary schools — one white and the other coloured — "twinning" this week.

Taking a lead from cities and universities throughout the world, the two Cape schools' committees will now work closer together, sharing and exchanging ideas, cultures and facilities.

And on Arbor Day this week the two schools — Stephen Road Primary in Lotus River on the Cape Flats and Muizenberg Junior — launched their close relationship by planting a tree on both their premises and then exchanging trees.

But for the present, the close relations will not extend to the sportsfields.

Mr K G Williams, principal of Stephen Road Primary, said: "At this stage it is still too delicate for us to

## Schools 'twinning' across race line

start meeting on the sportsfields, as our union, the Western Province Primary Schools Sports Union — an affiliate of the South African Council on Sport — will kick us out."

The two schools first met at a Wild Life Society meeting last month when 18 Cape schools — black, white and coloured — came together.

Afterwards, when the 18

schools met several times to exchange ideas, Mr Noel Carr, the chairman of the Education Committee at Muizenberg Junior, noticed that pupils of his school and those of Stephen Road Primary were "hitting it off".

"I think the twinning is an excellent, fabulous idea," Mr Carr said, "and we hope that this type of visit, like the planting of trees, will take place more frequently."

Mr Williams expressed his joy at the twinning, saying: "I'm a very happy person and I just know this could be the start of something big."

The woman who organised the get-together at the Wild Life Society, Mrs Vera Lawrence, of the Fairest Cape organisation, added:

"This has taken a lot of courage on the part of both schools, but we are confident it will work out. As far as I know, this is a first for South Africa."

Picture: AMBROSE PETERS

## Faith

Addressing about 10 000 of his subjects, and virtually every white inhabitant of the town, the King said that all were Africans, white and black, and were there to pioneer a new development in human relationships.

"Apartheid has bequeathed to many a legacy of bitterness which this new spirit of South Africanism must banish from our land," he said.

The peace initiative was mooted by blacks in the area who felt they needed a forum to discuss their grievances with farmers after 15 black farmers had been threatened with eviction from white farms.

"I was approached by a group of men from the Ngotshe district," said Mr David Masuku, local induna for the Louwsburg area.

"They asked me to become their spokesman and to take up their grievances with the



KING GOODWILL

"We're all Africans"

white farmers in the area."

What followed were numerous meetings between Mr Masuku and Mr Tjaart van Rensburg, chairman of the Louwsburg Agricultural District.

"We realised there was a need to do something about the situation," Mr van Rensburg said.

## Traditional

"But there were some people in the area who did not think the same way. Eventually, though, we gained the support of about 90 percent of the people in the district. Those who haven't thrown in their lot with us will never change in any case.

"We have agreed that the two race groups need to cooperate," Mr van Rensburg said.

"We will be looking at labour relationships, and creating school facilities and new jobs."

From 50km outside Louwsburg you already knew something was in the air. The Zulus were out in force.

They lined the Magudu-Louwsburg road decked out in traditional rabbit-skin anklets and skin loin cloths, and waved cowhide shields and sharpened assegais in the cool mountain air.

In the town itself the law was out in force, but no aggro — all smiles. Maybe this co-operation thing can work. More buses arrived. Bakkies obviously on loan from the

KwaNdebele 'lose confidence'

# Quit calls to Skosana after self-rule vote

12/18/86  
BLVD  
11B

**SUPPORTERS** of KwaNdebele's royal family are among those who have called on Chief Minister Simon Skosana to resign.

The calls were made yesterday after Skosana's support for independence was rejected in the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly on Tuesday and a decision not to opt for self-rule was taken.

A spokesman for the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning said yesterday: "Although the SA government is expected to agree to the decision, an official announcement to this effect can be expected from either Minister Chris Heunis or President P W Botha in due course."

A spokesman for the homeland's Commissioner-General, G van der Merwe, said the minister had been informed immediately of the decision taken by the Legislative Assembly.

The KwaNdebele government said on Tuesday that a delegation would probably be sent to Pretoria to discuss with the minister the rejection of the independence

SOPHIE TEMA

plans.

Azapo (Azanian People's Organisation) deputy president Nkosi Molala said in a statement yesterday: "Simon Skosana should now dismantle his Legislative Assembly and resign."

"But we must salute the members of the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly for their courageous effort in deciding against independence."

Repeated attempts yesterday to contact Skosana at his home by telephone were unsuccessful.

A spokesman for the royal family, Prince Andries Mahlangu, said: "Skosana will have to work very hard to regain the confidence people once had in him."

Residents of KwaNdebele said they lost confidence in Skosana when he launched the now outlawed Imbhokoto vigilante group which had been responsible for a reign of terror in the homeland and forced people to support his independence plan.



# KwaNdebele indaba put off

THE KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly has again postponed its meeting which will decide on the homeland's independence.

The meeting was to be held today. A meeting which was supposed to be held last Thursday was also postponed.

The KwaNdebele Legislative assembly will, however, hold a meeting today to discuss the ongoing unrest in the homeland, a police Bill and the new salary structures for all civil servants, including Members of Parliament.

The Imbhokodo vigilante group will also be

## SOWETAN Reporters

discussed at the meeting.

Sources with the homeland have indicated that KwaNdebele will proceed with plans to take independence on December 11.

### Court

Meanwhile the KwaNdebele Government was yesterday told that it will face court action if it goes ahead with its planned independence on December 11.

This was said by Prince Makhosana Klaas Mahlangu, a KwaNdebele Member

of Parliament, and Princess Bushy Mahlangu.

The prince and the princess told the *Sowetan* that 95 percent of Ndebeles were opposed to independence. They said the people were ready to take the Government to court to save the nation from being made "a laughing stock to the world".

# 'Make use of black goodwill'

11B  


DURBAN — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, last night called for proper structures to enable black leaders to help take all races in South Africa into a democratic and peaceful future.

On the eve of State President P W Botha's address to the federal congress of the National Party, the Kwazulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president said there was enough black goodwill to find compromise solutions and make them work.

Chief Buthelezi pointed out that, in addition to massive black support, he had "very significant" white, Indian and coloured constituencies.

If it were made possible for him to participate in the proposed National Council, he would be reporting back to all his constituencies, he said.

Until Mr Botha could do the same, he would have to endure terrible constituency disadvantages.

Chief Buthelezi was speaking at the Durban

Parliamentary Debating Society in answer to a motion that the Kwazulu-Natal Indaba was the best prospect for establishing peace and prosperity.

He warned the National Council could not succeed if it were simply a forum in which blacks, whites, coloureds and Indians met and then trotted off to their own racial constituencies for supportive mandates.

He wanted to make it possible for Mr Botha to go with him to places like Umlazi or Soweto and speak directly to blacks — as an important part of his constituency — on the merits of what he was doing.

He said whatever constitutional future was found which satisfied all groups, it would be unthinkable to have a State President who dared not accept the responsibility of campaigning personally among 80% of the population.

Like every black person and every other democrat, he rejected the National Party's use of

the distinction of "own" and "general" affairs based on racial criteria as a means of perpetuating the idiom of apartheid.

In every Western democracy there were own and general affairs, hence the three-tier approach to Government. In a normalised South Africa there would also continue to be own and general affairs — but these could not be the kind that erected iron curtains between state presidents and populations.

While black areas remained no-go areas for white politicians, Government had to be structured on what he called the fear syndrome.

"The politics of prescription is gone," Chief Buthelezi said.

"We need the Kwazulu-Natal Indaba type of structure not only as one in which we can get local and regional consensus about what should be done, but also so that we can have the structures through which what has to be done is done." — Sapa

# NDEBELE

Assembly also outlaws Imbhokoto

# NO TO

Secretan  
13/11/76  
11B

# UHURU

Hope for squatters - Page 3

## Day of decision



KWANDEBELE Chief Minister, Simon Skosana.

THE Legislative Assembly of the KwaNdebele homeland yesterday rejected a plan to give it "independence".

Opposition to the plan had caused violence that killed more than 100 people in the past seven months.

The Assembly yesterday also disbanded the Imbhokoto vigilante society and declared it an illegal organisation.

The Imbhokoto is allegedly responsible for a reign of terror in the homeland to force people to accept the independence plan of Chief Simon Skhosana.

"Independence is being uprooted and eradicated with all its roots and thrown into the deep ocean," said Mr Solly Mahlangu, Speaker of the

## SA Press Association

Assembly, after a four-hour discussion.

He said no vote was taken, but he made the decision in his capacity as Speaker after listening to the members give reports on how their people had asked them to vote.

## Distant

"It can be reported to Pretoria that the Legislative Assembly has indicated that the KwaNdebele people do not agree with independence and they will not opt for it," Mr Mahlangu said.

KwaNdebele is a dry, dusty area of about 2 500 km and about 400 000 people, most of whom spend 18 hours a day travelling and working in distant cities.

Most of the 72 members of the Legislative Assembly were appointed by tribal chiefs, who have consistently opposed the plan to take "independence" on December 11.

Sixteen were chosen in a 1984 election in which only 600 men cast ballots. Women cannot vote in the homeland.

## PW looks at autonomy

SELF-GOVERNMENT and autonomy for the large black communities near metropolitan areas would have to be negotiated, the State President, Mr P W Botha, told his party's Federal Congress in Durban last night.

Black leaders would have to emerge from self-governing and autonomous black citistates just as they had done in the self-governing states, Mr Botha said.

He often asked himself the question why, if a State such as Luxembourg could be independent, a black urban community close to a metropolitan area could not receive full autonomy as a citistate.

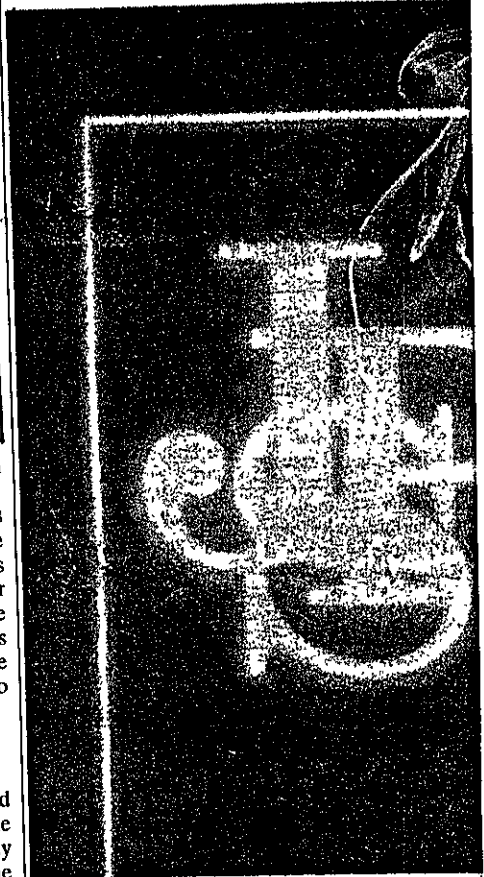
"As part of the process of negotiation, and where mutual interests justify it, structures will have to be created and developed at all levels to ac-

commodate negotiation and decision on the basis of consensus.

The proposed National Council, the new Provincial Executives and Regional Services Councils were examples of such instruments which could be used for negotiation at different levels of government.

• Any drastic changes to the country's Constitution would not only be subjected to the approval of whites, coloured people and Indians but also to blacks, Mr Botha said.

• South Africa was not in the dock before an international conspiracy because it was guilty of oppression but because it was the prey of greedy world powers hoping to pounce on the riches of the country, Mr Botha said. — Sapa.



Own the night  
with  
JPS KING  
in the midnight black  
the golden Virginia t

# The people believe in rule by a king, says Prince James

By Abel Mabeleane

Q. Prince James, how do you see kwaNdebele now?

A. kwaNdebele is in a turmoil right now and the government is at the cross-roads. There is no schooling and some people in the area are no longer going to work because of the unrest. Although the government to restore law and order have been unsuccessful.

Q. How do you see kwaNdebele after independence?

A. The kwaNdebele people are sceptical about the whole issue of independence. The Ndebele people believe in a rule through their traditional king. To them independence will deprive them of such a rule.

Q. Why are you opposing independence?

A. Independence will mean a division of the people of South Africa and a separation of the Ndebeles from the rest of South Africa. This would cause a lot of hardship regarding South African citizenship. We see this happening already in other independent states.



Prince James Mahlangu ... "homeland system must be dismantled".

going to be a violent backlash from the community.

Unfortunately my warnings were not heeded and we now have ongoing violence which the police find difficult to stop. What is ironic is that I am now blamed for having incited the people against Mkhokho.

Q. What sparked off activism and radicalism among the youth?

A. The youth's revolt and activism stemmed from the Mkhokho violence. At a meeting held on May 12, the youths appealed to the kwaNdebele Cabinet to disband Mkhokho.

A report back meeting where the Cabinet was to give a reply to the youths' demand was disrupted by police firing tear-gas and sparking off violence.

Members of the royal family are making further attempts to negotiate means of bringing order and peace through dialogue.

# kwaNdebele Assembly gives the big No to independence

By Mckeed Kothlo

The kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly yesterday unanimously resolved to cancel the proposed independence of the homeland after a hot debate which lasted four hours.

The plan for independence was said to have caused the unrest in the area, which have left hundreds dead.

This issue was not on the assembly agenda, but was brought up by Prince James Mahlangu towards the end of the discussion on unrest in the homeland the main purpose of the meeting.

About 80 percent of the members of the parliament had called for the cancellation of the independence plan throughout the meeting. A few, including Cabinet Ministers, strongly defended the issue.

Most of the MPs said they had been sent by their people to tell

the meeting that they did not want independence. The MPs also told the meeting that they were no longer staying at their homes because of the unrest caused by the independence plan, and the existence of the vigilante group Mkhokho.

Prince Mahlangu said: "The people have sent me to tell the meeting that they were not consulted and would not accept independence, which they do not want. They are prepared to live peacefully without it."

### FINGERS POINTED

He added that headmen also said they were not properly informed and their people had rejected the independence plan.

During the discussions, scores of observers, including villagers and some headmen, heard Ministers. Including Chief Minister Mr S S Sibusana say they were not the people who had pushed for independence.

The Cabinet Ministers and MPs started pointing fingers at each other as to who was behind the acceptance of independence, while others said they took part in the formulation of the proposals for independence because they were Ministers and were sent by the assembly.

Some of those opposed to the cancellation of independence called for the postponement of the matter so that they could go back to the people and get their opinions.

However, this was strongly opposed by the majority of the MPs, together with the Minister of Health and Welfare Services, Prince CN Mahlangu, who said: "You have already heard that the people do not want independence, and also that they are expecting our decision today."

He added: "As leaders of the people let us not be afraid to call this independence off." His remarks led to a motion

by the Minister of Works, Mr K Mshweni, who said the discussions on independence should be postponed till today. This was seconded by the Minister of Information, Mr F K Mahlangu.

A counter-motion to the proposal was made by Prince CN Mahlangu. This enjoyed the support of the majority of the MPs. His motion was to the effect that they should continue with the discussions.

### SUFFERED MOST

The Speaker of the Assembly, Mr Solly Mahlangu, asked Mr Mshweni to support his motion, which he failed to do. Mr Mahlangu then called for a vote, which was opposed by Mr Parlane Mshweni, who has been nominated to take the place of the slain Minister of Interior, Mr Piet Ntuli.

Mr Mahlangu said the matter should be discussed until an agreement was reached. "We cannot rely on votes that would

not represent the interests of the majority of the villagers. I suggest that the Speaker use his discretion in this matter," he said.

The Speaker said it was clear that the majority of the people, and their representatives were against independence, and they were the people who suffered the most during the unrest.

He then said: "Independence has been uprooted and eradicated. It can now be reported that the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly has rejected the acceptance of independence."

He urged the South African Government not to stop the line for independence because in some years to come the people may change their decision and opt for independence.

Mr Mshweni then announced that automatically the citizenship issue, which was to be discussed, had fallen away.

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"THE VITAL VIEWPOINT"

## KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly rejects independence

THE KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly rejected the planned independence for the homeland yesterday.

No vote was taken, but Speaker Solly Mahlangu announced that the Assembly had rejected independence.

"Independence is being uprooted and eradicated and thrown into the deep ocean," he said after a four-hour discussion.

Mahlangu said no vote was taken, but that he made the decision in his capacity as Speaker after listening to the members give reports on how their people had asked them to vote.

Most of the 72 members of the Legislative Assembly were appointed by tribal chiefs opposed to the homeland becoming independent on December 11.

It can be reported to Pretoria that the Legislative Assembly has indicated that the KwaNdebele people do not agree with independence and they will not opt for it," Mahlangu said.

Before beginning the discussion on independence, the Assembly voted to disband and outlaw the "Mbokotho", a vigilante group that Chief Minister Skosana had created this year to control violence and subdue the opponents of independence.

do not agree with independence and will not opt for it."

Opposition to independence has resulted in violence in which more than 100 people have died in the past seven months.

This week it was made known that several members of the Imbhokotho group, co-accused with KwaNdebele Interior Minister Piet Ntuli (who died recently), may have to face charges of murder and assault.

Charges against Ntuli, who died in a car blast near Siyabuswa, were withdrawn after his death.

Police said yesterday most of the accused were members of the Imbhokotho vigilante group.

Among the complainants is a 50-year-old schoolteacher who had been severely assaulted.

Don Brunette, Attorney-General for the Transvaal, confirmed that a murder charge and at least three of assault were withdrawn against Ntuli.

"Investigations against those who were charged with Ntuli are continuing and, if there is enough evidence against the accused, they will appear in court."

SOPHIE TEMA and Sapa

Neville Krige, liaison officer for the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, said yesterday: "I cannot comment on the matter. I only heard from reporters today that KwaNdebele had taken such a decision. We will have to wait and hear from the minister."

Mahlangu said: "We still have to inform Pretoria that the Assembly has indicated that the people of KwaNdebele

guitars and irau... returning them.

**Dispatch Reporter**  
**BISHO** — There was no clarity yesterday why a statement was issued on Monday by the Ciskei directorate of communications claiming it would be false to say Chief Lent Maqoma's opposition Ciskei Peoples Right's Protection Party had been formed.

A statement issued by the directorate queried the existence of the party, saying it had not been registered in terms of the Electoral Amendment Act passed during

the parliamentary session last month.

The statement said it was misleading to say an opposition party existed. No such party had been formed in Ciskei.

The Deputy Director-

General for Foreign Af-

fairs and Information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, was asked why the statement was issued by a government directorate funded by taxpayers' money when the matter was a party political issue.

## No explanation for Ciskei statement on Maqoma's party

He was also asked if the fact that a party was not registered meant it did not exist.

Mr Somtunzi said yesterday he had referred the questions to the relevant officials but they had not come back to him by the time the offices closed.

Chief Maqoma has said the fact that the party had not been registered did not mean it did not exist. The party had been launched and it was "a fact".

# Buthlezi: continuing politics of prescription

ULUNDI — Negotiations between blacks and whites could not begin until blacks were unfettered by political bannings and jailings, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said here yesterday.

In a strong attack on the State President's policy speech at the National Party's federal congress, the KwaZulu Chief Minister said Mr P. W. Botha had fooled nobody by saying he was "sickened" by people asking when negotiations were going to begin.

Chief Buthelezi warned that the National Council would prove as much of a non-event as the Special Cabinet Committee unless his call to release Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners was heeded.

In a special statement, Chief Buthelezi said Mr Botha's speech had demonstrated tragically that he was aiming at white solidarity in a situation in which black solidarity was becoming ever-increasingly destroyed.

He described it as a more than usually disappointing re-statement of a position already well known to the world.

Not only had Mr Botha never moved from the impractical suggestion that South Africa was a country of minorities, he

had now re-stated his position in the context of calling on the world to recognise Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

He had also called for the constitutional development of blacks in urban areas as though they could be separated from the metropolitan areas.

Mr Botha had once again addressed his white constituency and given evidence that he was continuing with the politics of prescription although the vast majority of South Africans and the entire international community knew that such politics had been outdated in South Africa by reality. — Sapa



CHIEF BUTHELEZI

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# kwaNdebele frees 200 'protesters'

Pretoria Bureau

A large number of people detained allegedly for opposing independence plans for the tiny homeland of kwaNdebele were released this week.

The first group, estimated more than 200, was released Monday.

Some of those released *the Star* 109 detainees were kept for more than a month at a Middelburg prison, while scores of others were kept in various prisons and police stations inside the homeland and in nearby towns.

They said all 109 detainees in Middelburg were released on Monday with several others from various prisons.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr F Mahlangu, told the Legislative Assembly that not one person had been detained for opposing independence plans.

He was reacting to an appeal by the Speaker of the Assembly, Mr Solly Mahlangu, that all the anti-independence detainees should be released.



Salute to  
Ndebele's  
fighting spirit

By Mudini Maivha

The Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo) has saluted the kwaNdebele people for their fight against independence.

The organisation has also called for Chief Minister Mr Simon Skosana to dismantle his Legislative Assembly and resign.

The battle of some Ndebele people against independence was finally won on Tuesday when the homeland's Legislative Assembly rejected independence and blamed it for the strife in the area.

Many people have been killed or maimed when factions for and against independence were engaged in bloody fights.

THE KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly is to go ahead with most of the projects which had been planned as part of independence celebrations during their turning against the idea of "uhuru".

This was revealed to the *Sowetan* by two members of the assembly, Mr F K Mahlangu, the Minister of Information, and Mr Z D Mnguni, the Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, during an interview a day after the decision to drop independence plans.

The homeland was due to get its independence from the South African Government on December 11. The two men said KwaNdebele was to receive aid from the central Government for the development of the area and for the independence celebrations.

Mr Mnguni said they were still busy on phase one of the projects and this involved an amount of about R6-million. He did not have the exact amounts of the second and third phases at hand, but it amounted to a couple of million, he said.

The decision to drop the independence plans by KwaNdebele on Tuesday did not need much deliberation in the Legislative Assembly because events of the past seven months were a clear indication of the people's rejection of the idea.

Mr Mahlangu said the unrest in the area was a direct result of the existence of Imbhokoto and the decision to opt for

**BY SELLO RABOTHATA**

independence.

The Legislative Assembly's announcement was welcomed by Prince James Mahlangu, its prime opponent, black organisations and the community in general.

Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, said the people in KwaNdebele would not be forced to accept independence against their wishes.

Prince Mahlangu said he was happy at the move because it would bring the area back to normal.

**Announcement**

"More than 100 people have been killed in the past seven months as a result of violence which followed the announcement to opt for independence. Classes were boycotted and civil servants went on strike in protest," he said.

The United Democratic Front (UDF) said:

"The people of KwaNdebele and democratic South Africa have scored a resounding victory against Pretoria's scheme of tearing our country apart."

It also said more than 100 people had to die in the area because of Chief Minister Skosana and Pretoria's decision to force independence on the people.

**R6-m to be spent in developing the area**

The next step, according to the UDF, is the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly, release of detainees, lifting of the state of emergency and for the army to leave the area.

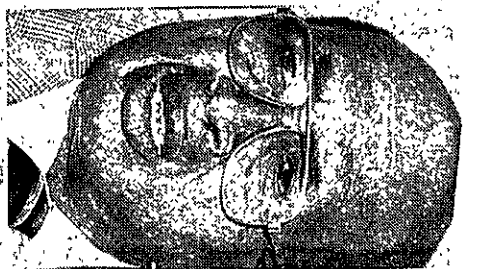
The deputy president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), Mr Nkosi "ETD" Mofala, said members of the Legislative As-

sembly should be satisfied for their courageous effort.

"Mr Simon Skosana, the Chief Minister, should now dismantle his Legislative Assembly and resign. The black people of KwaNdebele, in actively resisting the so-called independence, have underscored the fact that black people are one," he said.



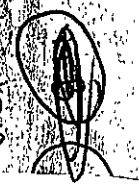
Mr Z D MNGUNI, Minister of Finance.



Mr F K MAHLANGU, Minister of Information.

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**KWANDEBELE GETS ON WITH THE JOB**



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A RURAL SNUB FOR THE GRAND APARTH

# Drawing the curtains on

BENEATH THE WITHERING GAZE OF THE PUBLIC GALLERY, THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF BAI

A FEW hours before President PW Botha suggested turning South Africa's black ghettos into city states, KwaNdebele's Legislative Assembly finally rang down the curtain on Hendrik Verwoerd's dream that all the banustans he created would one day be "independent".

It was a remarkable victory for the popular will. In three months to the day, tribal traditionalists, schoolteachers, civil servants and "comrades" had united to achieve what had never been done before: reverse a homeland administration's decision to take independence.

After all, in a country whose rulers are as obdurate and unwilling to concede ground as South Africa, it is not often that the people win.

But it is just as important to keep in mind that, as Botha's speech indicated, old-style apartheid is neither dead nor even particularly obsolete.

The immediate effect of the decision is likely to be an easing of the terror in the homeland where an estimated 160 people have died since the uprising began on May 12.

Early indications were that hundreds of Emergency detainees would be released and that the students would end their class boycotts and return to their classes by late this week.

The dreaded vigilantes, the Mbokhoto, are now illegal — so illegal that in future calling someone an Mbokhoto will be an "insult" punishable by six months in jail.

The demise of the Mbokhoto is a serious setback for a conservative elite, including many shopkeepers and small traders — some of whom had fled KwaNdebele anyway when the "comrades" gained the upper hand on the battlefield.

KwaNdebele's 400 000 residents will no longer be forced to forfeit their South African citizenship to become citizens of one of apartheid's most squalid fictions: a few northeastern Transvaal farms turned into shanty slums.

And after KwaNdebele's painful experience of having to reverse its decision to take independence in the face of a rural revolt, it is unlikely that any

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

other homeland leader will ever again opt for independence.

But this is too late to relieve the millions in the TBVC countries (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) already trapped into dud citizenships by "independence" and who, in the government's mind, have been ruled out for all time from the constitutional plans being formulated for everyone else.

These constitutional plans include a greater blurring of the lines between the "independent"



The changing mood of KwaNdebele residents: On the left, sullen students survey the gutted shop of an independence supporter. On the right



## Under the angry gaze of the gallery

IT was clear from the start that Wednesday's decision against "independence" in the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly could not have gone any other way.

A packed public gallery composed of every kind of KwaNdebele resident — from gnarled old men with grey beards and walking sticks to comradely looking youths — glowered down at their representatives in the converted school assembly hall.

The sentiment in the gallery was quite clear from the roars of disapproval when one of the Ministers, KM Ntsweni, made a feeble attempt to postpone the debate. (Asked by the Speaker, Solly Mahlangu, why he wanted a postponement, Ntsweni said he had "no specific reason".)

Several times the Speaker admonished the gallery, who also clapped and cheered when "independence" was attacked, and said it would be a "very sad disgrace" if he were to throw everyone out.

Having their constituents so close at hand probably had some bearing on the fact that not a single dissenting voice was raised for "independence" — an idea which had wholehearted support in the Assembly only three months ago.

The Speaker took the opportunity to plead with the people of KwaNdebele "not to kill your MPs" but to speak to them instead "as they are your servants". Looking around at the few empty seats in the Assembly, one could tell he meant it.

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK and PAT SIDLEY

The unscheduled debate on "independence" was introduced under the item of "unrest" by Prince James Mahlangu, debonairly turned out in a white suit with a stiff Victorian collar and a black bowtie to match his black shoes.

The gallery was hushed as Prince James rose to declare in his deep voice: "There is a very strong demand from the nation against independence. The people say they were not informed and do not know what this independence is all about."

Thereafter, speaker after speaker rose to call for the scrapping of "independence" to restore peace in the troubled territory.

One MP, J Ntuli, said: "The cause of the deaths and the murders is the Mbokhoto. Some of us don't sleep at home — we have no more homes. We have no children and no fathers. They are all dead."

The Member for Kwaggafontein K told the Assembly that he had been forced into hiding but was fetched by his constituents to attend a meeting on Friday.

"I was told 'We will be sending you to a meeting of the Legislative Assembly. You must not say a lot of things that beat around the bush. Talk straight. We do not want the Mbokhoto and we do not want independence' and I agreed."

Key players in the debate included Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, Prince James' brother and the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, and formerly an impassioned supporter of independence; and Paradise Mahlangu, Piet Ntuli's successor as Minister of the Interior.

The thick-set Chief Minister, Simon Skhosana, sat in a sulkily silence throughout the proceedings, resting his head in his hands.

He rose only once to speak — a cry of anguish rather than a measured response to the debate: "I am a messenger of this house. I ran as instructed and executed all duties I had to perform."

"Today I am damned to be a criminal. Today even young children point their fingers at me."

Pretoria's grey-suited representatives, including the Commissioner-General of KwaNdebele, Gerrie van der Merwe, watched the proceedings grim-faced and impassively, taking notes.

At the end of the debate, the speaker of Parliament, Solly Mahlangu, said to have been an Mbokhoto member himself, ruled: "Not one of you said independence was all right and should go ahead. I am of the opinion that the House is quite unanimous with regard to independence."

"Independence is being uprooted, eradicated with all its roots and thrown into the deep ocean."

Outside, scores of buses were returning in the early evening opaque smog from tens of thousands of wood fires. Residents of KwaNdebele — lining the shanty town street corners in anticipation — heard the news with jubilation.



Part of the watchful crowd which crammed the public gallery. Picture: Stove Hilton-Barber, Atrapix

IB FOR THE GRAND APARTHEID DESIGN

# Plans on Verwoerd's dream

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF BATTLE-TORN KWANDEBELE GAVE IN THIS WEEK AND REJECTED INDEPENDENCE

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

other homeland leader will ever again opt for independence.

But this is too late to relieve the millions in the TBVC countries (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) already trapped into dud citizenships by "independence" and who, in the government's mind, have been ruled out for all time from the constitutional plans being formulated for everyone else.

These constitutional plans include a greater blurring of the lines between the "independent"

and the "self-governing" states which could turn KwaNdebele's rejection of "independence" into a Pyrrhic victory.

Both announced in Parliament earlier this year that greater powers would be bestowed on the "self-governing states" and followed this up by granting them the power to pass their own security legislation and to ban organisations and people.

What would be the difference between an "independent" and an "autonomous" KwaNdebele? The key to what happens in KwaNdebele now rests with the Ndzundza royal family and, in particular, Prince James Mahlangu, who has emerged as a popular figure with high credibility both among the "comrades" and among more

conservative elders.

It is a particular regional characteristic of KwaNdebele that the traditional monarchy has a high standing among the people and this may well have a bearing on the constitutional future of KwaNdebele.

Perhaps some bureaucrats in Pretoria are hoping that Prince James will emerge as a figure similar to Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi of KwaZulu, participating within the system of "autonomous" homelands while being a potential ally against more radical groups.

It has not, however, so far been Prince James' style to lead from the front, and he has expressed his total opposition to the homelands system.

The consequences of that system are still much in evidence. The incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele has not been reversed and the massive forced removal of people from Moutse to Immerpan and Saliesloot is still underway.

KwaNdebele remains a poverty-stricken relocation area on the periphery of the PWV, where people travel long distances to and fro to work on buses every day.

As the jubilation at the victories over independence and the Mbokhoto recedes, the people of KwaNdebele are discovering that they have fought only their first battle and that the organisation built up over the past three months now needs to be consolidated, not dismantled.



an independence supporter. On the right, jubilant residents after officials rejected independence plans this week.

Pictures: Walter Dhladhla, AFP, and Steve Hilton-Barber, Afrapix.

## The students trickle back to school

By PAT SIDLEY

HUNDREDS of detainees have reportedly been released in KwaNdebele and secondary school students, who have boycotted classes for three months, are trickling back to school.

These are some of the immediate results of the dissolution of the Mbokhoto, the end to plans for KwaNdebele "independence" and the appointment of a new Commissioner of Police.

Independent sources in KwaNdebele have reported the release of some detainees, but police in the area could not confirm this. According to the sources, many of the detainees are to be charged with offences ranging from public violence to murder.

And on Wednesday, the day after the Legislative Assembly took its historic decision to drop its demand for "independence", secondary school students began returning to their classes after a three month boycott.

Primary school children, who had also been boycotting classes, returned to school recently after an agreement between striking civil servants, youth leaders and Prince James Mahlangu, the traditional leader who commands a great deal of respect in the area. At that stage the secondary school students refused to return unless their "comrades" in detention were released.

This appears to have come about — at least to a certain extent — with the help of the new

Police Commissioner, Brigadier Lerm. At a meeting called at the Royal Kraal last Friday attended by headmen, "indunas", youth and community leaders, the independence decision was discussed as well as a way of getting students back to their schools.

The trickle back to class started this week, with some schools still empty and others functioning. According to the sources it will take up to a week to inform all the students and teachers the boycott has been called off.

Much has still to be sorted out in the small strifetown area. The position of Chief Minister Simon Skhosana is likely to fall under scrutiny soon. Various sources in the area have indicated they believe his position is untenable; a defender and initiator of independence, he has faced a resounding defeat at the hands of his people. He may, in due course, face a motion of no-confidence in the Assembly.

Meanwhile, white farmers in the area are assessing the implications of this week's developments.

The chairman of the Elands River Farmers' Union, Professor Abraham Viljoen, has welcomed

the decision of the Assembly, which he believes will contribute to peace in the area.

Farmers have faced a number of pressures with independence around the corner. Some had welcomed the possibility of expropriation; others had not. Those who wanted to stay on the land may have been less happy to remain with an unsettled and unhappy population of farm workers. Now some who may have left because of the uncertainty may decide to remain. White farmers provide one of the few sources of employment in the area.

The "GG" trucks are still removing people from the Moutse area, formerly part of Lebowa, who did not want to be incorporated into KwaNdebele and have been offered accommodation and resettlement elsewhere. One merchant claimed he was paid out R600 000 in compensation. Now, some may choose to return to the territory — especially since the outlawing of the dreaded Mbokhoto, whose brutality played a large part in the bloodshed over the incorporation of Moutse earlier this year.

The violent death rate has fallen dramatically since the death of Mbokhoto heavyweight and Minister of the Interior Piet Ntuli two weeks ago.

During the worst of the violence, from May 12 onwards, about 15 people a week were killed. Now, in the two weeks since Ntuli's death, Bureau for Information figures show a dramatic fall-off, to fewer than five in the fortnight.



Part of the watchful crowd which crammed the public gallery. Picture: Steve Hilton-Barber, Afrapix

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## Blast trials separated

Dispatch Reporter

UMTATA — A separation of trials was ordered yesterday when six men appeared in the regional court here in connection with charges under the Public Security Act stemming from a handgrenade explosion in a car near Engcobo on February 2.

The men initially appeared together and pleaded not guilty to various charges.

Mr Peace Kali, 22, has been charged with carrying out activities in the interests of the African National Congress by attempting to recruit a man.

In the second case Mr Tobile Nd-

laku, 31, and Mr Pakisa Ntshonbane, 33, face charges of harbouring and/or assisting alleged terrorists and carrying out activities in the interests of the ANC by attempting to recruit certain people.

In the third case Mr Mlungizi Boo, 28, Mr Bongani Boo, 24 — sons of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr E. Z. Boo — and Mr Vukile Makhwelo, 32, are appearing on charges of harbouring, concealing and/or assisting alleged terrorists.

The cases have been postponed and the accused had their bail of R-1 000 each extended.

# Death of a sacred cow

## ...and of a beast called Imbhokoto

BY DERRICK LUTHAY  
THEY killed cows in KwaNdebele this week.

Three beasts were dead by nightfall on Wednesday, slaughtered to celebrate the homeland government's decision to scrap its independence plans.

And 10 more were destined to die later as the jubilation and joy spread through the dusty homeland.

But for the people of KwaNdebele, it was more than just sacrificial cows that died this week - the sacred cow of Pretoria's 30-year grand plan to separate its people had been well and truly slaughtered, too.

If it had ever been born, the "independent" state of KwaNdebele would have been the bloodiest of apartheid's children - more than 100 people had died in the campaign against independence.

At the centre of the battle was the Imbhokoto vigilante movement controlled by Interior Minister Piet Ntuli - who died in a carbomb blast two weeks ago

amid widespread accusations that his organisation was responsible for the deaths of many anti-independence campaigners.

Like Ntuli, Imbhokoto is now dead - outlawed at the same special sitting of the homeland legislative assembly this week that decided to scrap independence plans.

Justice Minister A Mahlangu has been told to formulate a law making it a criminal offence for anyone to mention the word Imbhokoto or call an organisation by that name.

There was resounding applause when the decision was taken.

But the real applause came later, after Ndzudza tribal authority chairman Prince James Mahlangu stood up to tell the assembly: "It's time to discuss the independence issue."

Dressed impeccably in a white suit, the prince timed his moment well. The assembly had just voted 10% wage increases for its

members, and announced that an extra 85 000 hectares of land had been added to the homeland.

The prince said solemnly: "As a representative of 80% of the people, I have been told by my subjects to go back with an answer on the issue of independence."

"If I go home now there will be people waiting for me, for a satisfactory answer. What am I going to tell them?"

"This independence issue must be debated in full today - I must have an answer."

The prince received massive support in the assembly. His brother - Health Minister Cornelius Mahlangu - and numerous other members of the homeland government joined him in describing the December 11 independence date as "a devil which brought death, disruption, misery and poverty".

For five hours, they condemned Pretoria's plan to make KwaNdebele the country's fifth

"independent state" - until finally, a dejected and somewhat confused Chief Minister Simon Skosana rose from his chair. "I am surprised," he said.

Everybody seems to be turning against me on this independence issue, when they had instructed me to run to Pretoria and Cape Town asking for it.

"Today, even small children in the street point their fingers at me and say I am a criminal."

"But if everybody does not wait me," he said, "I cannot force independence on them."

The decision was taken. KwaNdebele would stay a self-governing homeland - there would be no independence.

It didn't take long for word to filter out to the people - and the streets of Siyabuswa rang with the sounds of celebration. Car hooters blared, and people danced in the street.

Soon afterwards, the first cows were slaughtered...





MR NCOKAZI

## Security police free Ncokazi

UMTATA. A former leader of the Democratic Party, Mr Hector Bongani Ncokazi, was released from detention by security police here yesterday.

Mr Ncokazi was detained on July 29, soon after the Umtata Police station was attacked by unknown assailants.

Mr Ncokazi said yesterday he had twice been interrogated about the attack.

"I told the police I knew nothing about it," he said.

He said he was detained with a former Pan Africanist Congress activist, Mr Synod Madlebe, and Mr Sigqibo Mpendulo.

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## Businessman denies acting for vigilantes

A Duduza businessman yesterday denied he had been a member of a vigilante group that organised the murder of a political activist.

Mr David Namane was giving evidence in the Pretoria Supreme Court trial of Mr Joseph Mazibuko, Mr John Mlangeni, Mr Samuel Lekatsa, Mr Humphrey Tshabalala, Mr Johannes Mazibuko, all of Duduza, Nigel, and Mr Hosea Lengosane, and Mr Cedric Dladla, both of Tsakane, Brakpan, who have pleaded not guilty to terrorism, illegal possession of grenades, and attempted murder.

The seven men were allegedly members of a terror group.

Mr Namane said that last June 18 he was called to a township house where he found a Mr Billy Dlamini. Mr Dlamini had alleged he had been hired by Mr Namane to kill township residents. Mr Namane said Mr Dlamini made these allegations as he had been assaulted. —  
Pretoria Correspondent.



SMK 19/8/86

# Winterveld accused 'made to eat dog food'

Pretoria Correspondent

WB

Scores of people arrested by Bophuthatswana Police shortly after the Winterveld shooting of March 26, were taken to Jericho police station and made to eat "salty dog food," a witness at the Smith Commission of Inquiry said yesterday.

Mr Sunnyboy Motshepi (67), a Winterveld resident, said he was arrested on the bloody Wednesday together with many others. They were taken to the Ga-Rankuwa police station, charged, then taken to the Jericho near Mabopane, where he was kept until his wife paid R100 for his release the following Saturday.

"We were not given any food. But on Thursday night, the prison guards brought us dog food — which

I refused to eat. I saw other people eating the food because they were hungry," said Mr Motshepi.

He said in reply to Advocate Hennie de Vos he had been forced to go to the meeting at the soccer field on the day of the shooting. On arrival he saw police armed with sjamboks and other weapons.

"Brigadier Andrew Molohe was speaking in Setswana. I volunteered to interpret in Ndebele," he said.

The brigadier had said if they wanted to know the whereabouts of their children they should approach the police and not hold public meetings.

"One policeman threatened to shoot me on the forehead. I decided to leave the field."

"I heard shots and saw people running in different directions. I was later arrested and sjambokked."

# Namba Sebe: we'll contest election

Dispatch Reporter

UMTATA — The Ciskei People's Rights Protection Party (CPRPP) founded by Chief Lent Maqoma, would contest the forthcoming Ciskei general elections, Mr Namba Sebe, head of the Iliso Lomzi movement, which is attached to the party, said here yesterday.

Mr Sebe said Ciskei voters had already taken out membership of the CPRPP, and the party's national executive would definitely select candidates for the election.

"Time, which is plentiful, is no problem," he said.



CHIEF MAQOMA

general for Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, denied Chief Maqoma's allegation that the amendment of the act was aimed at stifling his party.

Mr Somtunzi said the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Lindile Williams, had given reasons for the amendments when he piloted the act through the assembly.

Mr Williams had said the increase in the deposit fee for candidates was aimed at curbing costs caused by frivolous nominations for candidates which had resulted in considerable waste.

# Maqoma says he has been harassed, humiliated

party would not exist for a day," Chief Maqoma said.

The chief also claimed that security police had raided his home at 3.45 am last Monday looking for his wife.

The executive members of the CNIP could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

The chairman of the party, Chief S. M. Hebe, was in Cape Town, his wife said.

The general-secretary, Mr A. M. Tapa, could not be contacted either at his office or home.

An executive member, Mr Themba Salayi, was also not available.

The deputy director-

through parliament. In terms of the act all future candidates for parliament would have to deposit R10 000 instead of R300.

This meant only the rich could aspire to be politicians, Chief Maqoma said.

He claimed the amendment was designed to stifle any opposition to the ruling party.

"I am aware of the campaign of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party (CNIP) to confuse the electorate by saying that my party does not exist. I want to state categorically that were I allowed to campaign freely, the ruling

Dispatch Reporter KING WILLIAMS TOWN — A former Ciskei cabinet minister, Chief Lent Maqoma, who has formed the opposition Ciskei People's Rights Protection Party, claims he has been harassed and sometimes humiliated. However, Chief Maqoma said, this would not deter him from the path he had chosen — that of protecting the rights of Ciskeians.

When his party was formed in June this year there had been no mention of a registration of parties or the requirement of 10 000 signatures before the registration of a party, he said.

President Lennox Sebe had stated in the National Assembly that political opposition was welcome in Ciskei and that there was no law banning or barring opposition parties — because Ciskei was a democratic country and not a one-party state.

But soon after that the Electoral Amendment Act had been rushed

As per 19/8/86

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# Brothers in power battle

UMTATA — Transkei is facing its most unpredictable general elections since the ruling Transkei National Independence Party pipped the opposition to the post by a mere five seats in 1963.

Over the past 23 years the ruling party under Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima and later led by his younger brother, Chief George Matanzima, won every election by bigger and bigger margins until the official opposition, the Democratic Progressive Party, was left with only two seats in the 150-member assembly.

With the exit of Chief Kaiser Matanzima from the presidency, and his apparent return to the political arena, an unprecedented electioneering storm has pitched the two Matanzima brothers into opposing camps.

Last month Chief Kaiser Matanzima objected to the party procedure whereby candidates to represent the TNIP are chosen by district committees.

His objections were ignored by the party's head committee, and he mobilised independents to oppose the official party candidates.

A total of 166 candidates paid election fees of R400 each on nomination day, July 29, to contest 75 elected seats.

Six TNIP candidates have already been returned unopposed, four in Elliotdale, leaving 69 TNIP-nominated candidates to fight it out with 91 independents.



**CHIEF GEORGE MATANZIMA (left) and his brother, former President KAIZER, who will be on opposite sides in the Transkei elections next month.**

The opposition DPP has only shown interest in Engcobo, with four candidates, and in Bizana, with three.

Rizana is the constituency of the Leader of the Opposition in the assembly, Mr Caledon Mda.

Political observers believe the opposition could have benefited from the expected split vote in the ruling party ranks but there is no sign of a DPP revival in the other areas.

The battle royal is expected to be in the Cofimvaba constituency, home of the Matanzima brothers, though the former president has fielded only two candidates, his *imbongi* (praise singer) Mr Wilson Mabunu, and Mr Knight Mgudlwa, a cousin.

Whatever happens at the polls on election day, September 25, the crucial factor will always remain

the loyalty of the chiefs, who come to the Assembly as ex-officio members, and the struggle will be won by the one of the two brothers who has the chiefs on his side.

The general feeling, however, is that ex-president Kaiser does not really want to topple his brother, since he has put only two candidates in Cofimvaba, but wishes to ensure that he has his own people in the Legislative Assembly, whom he can use to direct the course of events and to monitor the political situation in Transkei.

It appears the opposition will still be found wanting and Transkeians cannot look forward to an alternative government emerging. The prospect of a strong opposition voice in the assembly will probably remain a pipe dream.  
— Sapa

MSF

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# Detention designed to block party — Maqoma

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The alleged detention of a member of the opposition Ciskei People's Rights Protection Party (CPRPP) has come under fire from the leader of the party, Chief Lent Maqoma.

The detention was designed to thwart party membership, he said.

Ciskei police have not yet confirmed the detention.

Chief Maqoma said Mr Diliza Francis Kunjuzwa, 67, a retired school inspector, was picked up by security police at his Keiskammahoeek home about

7 am on Saturday.

Mr Kunjuzwa had already started canvassing support for the forthcoming general elections later this year. He intended contesting the Keiskammahoeek seat on a CPRPP ticket.

Chief Maqoma said Mr Kunjuzwa was detained before he could address the media on a statement about his decision to enter Ciskei politics and fight the elections.

"I received information that he was detained after he had reported to me the previous week that the security police had visited his home and left word that they would

visit him again.

"I reiterate that in Ciskei there is no freedom of association. This man was detained because of his association with my party. Even my house was visited by the security police, who were looking for my wife," he said.

By late yesterday afternoon the Ciskei police directorate of information had not answered a telex request for confirmation of Mr Kunjuzwa's detention.

Mr Kunjuzwa was born in Keiskammahoeek, where he received post and primary education at St Matthews.

After qualifying as a teacher and teaching at several schools, he taught at Limikhaya Secondary school in Uitenhage, before being transferred to Newell High School in Port Elizabeth.

When he returned to Keiskammahoeek, he taught at Zwelamandlovu Secondary school. Later he was promoted to the post of inspector of schools, which he held until he retired.

No comment on the alleged detention could be obtained from the secretary-general of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party, Mr A. M. Tapa.

# Matanzima is crowned 'king of drum majorettes'

UMTATA — The Prime Minister of the Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, who launched a campaign to introduce drum majorettes, boy scouts and girl guides programmes in Transkeian schools in a bid to prevent the disturbances in South Africa from affecting Transkei youth, was this week crowned "the king of drum majorettes".

At a function in Tsolo for the presentation of equipment for drum majorettes to about 23 schools in the district, Chief Matanzima was presented with a blue and red gown by the mayor of Tsolo, Mr L M Mpikeli.

In the campaign, which began almost a year ago, about 1 000 schools have been presented with equipment such as drums, bugles and batons donated by local businessmen at the request of the Prime Minister.

Chief Matanzima said he was saddened to realise that a future Transkei, South Africa and Southern Africa would be populated and ruled by illiterates due to the slogan, "liberation first and education later".

He said it was a tragedy when all the leaders of independent countries in Africa were educated people with university degrees, while today's youth were baulking at being educated.

Because of the programme, the major supplier in South Africa ran out of equipment, and more had to be ordered from China. — Sapa.

## Buthelezi calls for joint effort by blacks and whites

BOKSBURG — Although leading industrialists had joined in the exploitation of blacks, it was not too late for reconciliation, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said here.

He was speaking during a visit to the Allied Technologies factory, and said a great many black workers had already been persuaded that capitalism must be equated with apartheid and that both must be eradicated as the two legs of oppression.

"There is no reason for whites now to retire to the laager. The country can be salvaged but this would require a joint effort by blacks and whites.

"Although there will be suffering under economic sanctions, the more people pulled together the less they will suffer and the more chance there will be of achieving ultimate success."

He said blacks and whites would increasingly have common cause in normalising South Africa as a modern Western industrial-type democracy.

"Whether old-time factory management like it or not, the only workers — ordinary, skilled and supervisory — available will be black and the only population from which managers will be able to be drawn will be multiracial.

"I smile at the thought that the only new voters Mr P W Botha will have tomorrow are black voters and, in future, members of Government will have to be drawn from a multiracial South Africa," Chief Buthelezi said. — Sapa

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# The tinderbox and the match

KwaNdebele's decision to reject "independence" is momentous. The local population rejoiced; anti-apartheid groups claimed a victory against the homeland system. But the story does not end there, and the problems facing the inhabitants of this pseudo-country are far from over.

For one thing, there's no clear indication as to how Pretoria will react, especially if Chief Minister Simon Skosana is ousted along with those office-bearers in his "government" tainted by association with Imbokhoto, the dreaded vigilante group. This seems increasingly likely: locals are not merely discussing if — but when and how.

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**The weird homeland entity of KwaNdebele was meant to turn into yet another showpiece of Grand Apartheid. Instead it turned into a nightmare — and the troubles may not yet be over.**

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For another, the dreary lives of many of the inhabitants will continue to breed discontent unless the whole mad idea is scrapped. This, however, seems unlikely, as Pretoria remains adamant that the homelands are an integral part of its constitutional plans.

Members of the Ndzundza royal family (see p34) have been central in the fight against independence, and say they don't support the homeland system. But they also indicate that they would still like the various independence projects (46 in all) and consolidation plans to go ahead "for the development of their people." These include a new capital, KwaMhlanga, a new prison, and a number of schools. So, for the moment, they see their only option as the homeland one.

There is talk about a new constitution for KwaNdebele, possibly along the lines of the British system with a representative chamber, and a house for the traditional authority.



But here the issues become clouded by varying internal perceptions of whether the place is to be governed along tribal, democratic or federal lines. This is all up in the air.

Last week the crowds went wild after the announcement that the Legislative Assembly had rejected independence. At centre stage was Prince James Mahlangu, who had emerged over the past few months as a leader popular among all factions.

Chief Minister Simon Skosana was left a broken man, his Imbokholo movement banned in name now a curse. Legislation is on the cards to permit legal action if the term is used against anyone — rather like "Communist" or "Kaffir."

Skosana is now said to be ailing with diabetes and remains alienated from his sons, who became leaders in the resistance to him. People in the area see him as the car-paw of murdered Minister Piet Ntuli (Current Affairs August 8).

Probably it is impossible for outsiders fully to comprehend the political intrigues surrounding the turmoil in KwaNdebele. It's all rather like an Elizabethan drama. The conflict divided families, as children involved with the militant comrades were pitted against parents who were members of Imbokholo.

Rust der Winter white farmers, even Her-stiger Nationalist Party supporters found an unusual convergence of interest with residents. Their lives have been unsettled by the prospect of KwaNdebele independence, as their farms were due for incorporation within the red-rain borders of the homeland. On the one hand most don't want their land expropriated, yet they don't want to live alongside turmoil. They accordingly contacted with the royal family to try to restore stability.

KwaNdebele is riven with factions, and over the past few months impracticable and fluctuating political alliances have been forged — not to mention numerous individual moves to protect vested economic interests. A constant accusation about the way Ntuli ran his department was that he was corrupt in allocating business licences. Many MPs and Imbokholo members benefited from his patronage.

In the end, though, more than anything else, the violent excesses of Imbokholo members turned the people of KwaNdebele against independence and Skosana. The pattern of Ntuli's, and Imbokholo's, behaviour appears psychopathic.

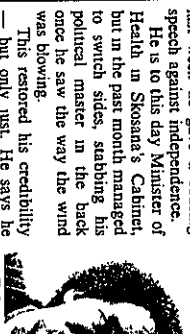
Its central membership appears to have consisted of prominent MPs, businessmen and taxi owners. On one level the group functioned as a drinking man's club and is said to have met regularly in the evenings to braai and top up before going out to beat up the opposition. Schoolchildren were press-ganged into Imbokholo; refusal to join usually meant becoming a victim instead.

In May thousands of people gathered at the royal kraal to demand that Skosana withdraw his acceptance of independence and dismantle Imbokholo. Violence broke out the next day and has continued ever since. KwaNdebele is a frequent focus of unrest reports.

Who are the other major players? The individual who emerges with most credibility is Prince James Mahlangu. His father the king is now old and ailing. Although the king spoke out strongly against independence, his sons are now at the centre of events. As chairman of the Nguni tribe, Prince James came into daily contact with residents who complained about Imbokholo and independence. Prince Andrew is an elected MP and played on the face of it a minor role.

Prince James's elder brother Prince Cornelius — the crown prince, and a superb opportunist — was unpopular for a long time for his ambiguous role.

When the KwaNdebele and South African governments jointly announced in May that KwaNdebele would become independent, Prince Cornelius was 100% behind the decision. But at the Legislative Assembly last week he gave a rousing speech against independence.



Prince James — but only just. He says he "became aware of the people's will." (In fairness, he has never been involved with Imbokholo, which carries him some steam at the moment.) Certain other Cabinet members have been "cleared" by the comrades, but a number of MPs are said to still be on the run.

At the moment the future of KwaNdebele is in the hands of the royal family. But can a mere change of homeland leadership bring stability? The youth leaders in Mousse still claim that their fight is against all homeland structures. They have vowed that if they manage to reverse the Mousse incorporation into KwaNdebele they will continue to resist its reincorporation into Lebowa.

The central question is whether Prince James will be able to retain his present influence. He could become an Enos Mabuza-type figure who works within the system but is trusted by the kids — if he can keep the comrades' respect.

At present they accept him, but they are part of the general black youth movement in SA. They share many of the motives and methods of their contemporaries across SA, and may be influenced by the tactical pattern of making townships ungovernable, through terror at times. Central to the campaign nationwide is rejection of homeland leaders whom the youth see as "collaborators" in the Grand Apartheid design.

The turmoil in KwaNdebele began on January 1 with the incorporation of Mousse and the abduction and assault of Mousse

residents by Imbokholo. Over 150 people have been killed since then.

Not only have young people been tortured and detained, but they have also been involved in killings. In one instance two Imbokholo members were necklaced before a crowd of about 1 000. In another a group of about 50 comrades, including a number of girls, overpowered three armed guards at a store belonging to Ntuli and bludgeoned them to death.

It's impossible to establish the circumstances surrounding many of the bland Bureau for Information statistics. But the violence of the past seven months must surely have left its mark on the minds of the entire community, although it dropped dramatically following Ntuli's death in a car bomb explosion.

However, the day after independence was rejected, a 65-year-old woman was burnt to death in KwaNgqolotho. The security forces at the scene and fired three shots at the attackers, fatally wounding one man. Another eight were arrested.

The line between the comrades and the thugs element is blurred. But frequently at the centre of the vanguard of the comrades "action" (as they term it) are desperate, unemployable young people of the kind the savage economic circumstances of KwaNdebele will continue to spawn.

The area is totally unviable as an economic unit. Some 17 000 choral proposals offer no cure. And the official proposals offer no cure. Some 17 000 workers commute daily to industrial areas outside the homeland on subsidised bus services. The subsidies are restricted to amount to three-quarters of the ticket cost. A constant flow of money pumped in by government — such as the incentives at Ekurhuleni (see map p34) — is indispensable to its plan.

But why does government even contemplate continuing with a policy which has no chance of practical success and which is costly both economically and socially?

The white farms now being handed over to the homeland have been earmarked for agricultural farmers, selected by "proved Ndebele farmers" selected by the tribal authorities. The training and development of a black farming class must be welcomed — but at what cost? Still, with Ntuli no longer in control of who gets KwaNdebele's assets, but only a tiny amount would benefit.

For the thousands in the settlements real development would simply mean being allowed to move to the city. For this to be possible, the millions of rands spent annually on bus subsidies, and the huge sums being spent on projects like the new capital, would have to be redeployed into urban housing.

But as the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group report notes: "In the economies of apartheid, the government prefers the

high cost of subsidising such travel to having more blacks live in the urban areas."

Parents spend their days (and nights) commuting, and children are frequently left

to bring themselves up on the streets, subject to the comrades' discipline. So we must live with family breakdown, deteriorating social conditions and political radicalisation.

### FROM DREAM TO NIGHTMARE

Prerativa's *Jasfiazamzifje* homeland, KwaNdebele has become the most difficult offspring of the Grand Apartheid dream. Architects of separate development are today probably wishing they'd stuck to the original intention of settling Ndebeles in Lebowa and Bophuthatswana, instead of creating a separate homeland for them. There's little doubt that the events unfolding in KwaNdebele will reverberate in the other homelands.

The Ndebele were a scattered tribe without a core tribal area to consolidate. So the homeland has had to be a costly artificial creation carved out of the bush north of Pretoria.

Historically, the Ndebele broke away from Shaka's Zulus and moved into the Transvaal during the last century where they clashed with the Boers. Many later fled across the Limpopo into what is today Malawi and Zimbabwe. Others finally capitulated to the Boers in 1882 after being besieged at Mpopoti's cave near Roos Senekal. Defeated, they were split up and forced to work as indentured labourers on farms throughout the Transvaal.

In 1923, the Ndanzuza royal family, as well as three other chiefs, were allowed to purchase farms. Waterloofort remains the site of the royal kraal today. The modern KwaNdebele state began with the purchase of a number of white farms adjacent to the royal kraal.

Ask almost anyone over the age of 20 living there today where they were born and the answer will be somewhere other than the homeland. Almost the entire population has moved there since the middle Seventies.

Unofficial estimates put the population at 400 000. Ask people why they came, and the answer will be because they had no choice. Given a choice, they would have migrated to the cities, for the population of these bush ghettos — with names like Kwagagatho, Tweefontein, and Vlakfontein — are what academics have come to call SA's "displaced urbanised." State policy inhibited natural urbanisation by a combination of influx controls and a shortage of housing and land for black settlement in the cities.

The KwaNdebele population grew because it is one of the homeland areas close to the industrial centres of the PWV. The majority of the working population commute on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis to work in the industrial areas. Thousands of people began to arrive

after being evicted from white farms in the wake of the abolition of the labour tenant system; others were the victims of rural and urban "black spots" removals, and a third group are refugees from Bophuthatswana, which purged (and is still attempting to purge) the homeland of non-Isiwana. Others came by chance, migrating to work opportunities.

The burgeoning KwaNdebele population was not the consequence of any policy "to bring together those who belong together." It has been the dumping ground, for among others, an influx of Poles, Swazis, and Isingos. Even official population statistics indicate that perhaps 50% of the population are non-Ndebele and almost as many Ndebele live outside their designated homeland.

Anyone wanting to see Ndebele women still wearing traditional clothing or their famous decorated homes that are now more common on tourist postcards should travel further north into southern Lebowa.

Paramount Chief David Mabasa Mahlangu is the Ndebele king. In 1974, the Ndanzuza regional authority was established (the Manana regional authority was established a year later). Simon Skosana became chairman of the new regional authority and was later the popular choice for Chief Minister by the then formed KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly. The majority of the 79 members of the assembly are appointed by the tribal authorities. Sixteen MPs are elected. KwaNdebele has taken literally the concept of one man, one vote — women don't have the vote. However, until now KwaNdebele men haven't been too keen to exercise the one they have (although the calibre of those standing for election may have had something to do with it). In KwaNdebele's only election to date, in 1984, a total of 600 out of an eligible 50 000 voters participated.

Along with the establishment of the self-governing homeland in 1975 came the promise of more land. The major thrust to secure this was by the massive purchase of white farms over the last 10 years. The first block of 69 000 ha was handed over in April and the remaining approximately 80 000 ha is in the process of being handed over.

Not all the farmers concerned were willing to sacrifice their land to apartheid. Many reserved the option. Today, farmers in the area still talk about a couple who used contacts in the National Party to have the boundaries re-drawn to leave out their farms. They also note that the same farmers are now members of the Conservative Party. However, the final borders agreed on with the farmers in 1983 excluded the Rust der Winter area. Here, farmers were shocked when it was announced last year that their farms were to be expropriated.

The reason given by Deputy Minister of Land Affairs Ben Williams was that in order to persuade Lebowa to relinquish the controversial Mousse area, they promised to give them other farms closer to Lebowa, but earmarked for KwaNdebele. In compensation, KwaNdebele is to be given the Rust der Winter farms. So far, attempts to have this decision reversed have been rebuffed by Williams.

The incorporation of Mousse into the area added another 66 000 ha to KwaNdebele and an estimated 120 000 majority Pede-speaking population are challenging the incorporation.

At the moment, the homeland is calm. Detainees are being released and people are returning to school. But the unavoidable question is: for how long?

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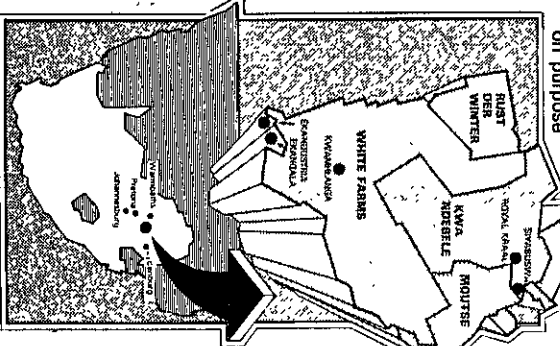
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# Link between police vigilantes investigated

By Jo-Anne Richards

A police investigation is being carried out into the relationship between the notorious "A-team" vigilantes in Thabong township, near Welkom, and local police.

The Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria confirmed a departmental inquiry was being conducted into what arrangements existed between the vigilantes and police.

The inquiry will apparently also cover the failure of the police to give any form of medical care to three men seriously sjambokked — apparently by the A-team — over the 16 hours they were held in the police station.

The trial of seven A-team members for murder and attempted murder in Welkom last week followed the fatal sjambokking of one man and assaults on two others.

Mr Pule Mabenyane, who died in hospital after the assault, was handed over to police with Mr Lefulebe Rakometsi, who was sjambokked 200 times and Mr Paulus Mohabane, who was sjambokked 146 times.

## NOT QUESTIONED

The vigilantes were apparently not questioned by the police, in spite of the serious nature of the injuries to the three men.

One of the questions raised during the trial — an area to be dealt with in the police investigation, according to State advocate, Mr N Taljaard — occurred during the evidence of a Thabong policeman, a Constable Golele.

He told the court he had been at the scene of the assault. But, as he was called away to the site of an accident, he had told the vigilantes to take the men to the police station.

The seven men were acquitted by circuit court judge, Mr Justice MT Steyn, last week, following a trial in which he said: "The truth has been just as cruelly injured as the three men who were beaten with sjamboks".

He added that the "haystack of untruths" built up by State witnesses had made it impossible for the State to ask for a conviction.

He called it "unforgiveable" and "incomprehensible" that the three men were held at the police station for 16 hours without medical care.

# Frasca concerned over dumped Rala families

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**Dispatch Reporter**  
EAST LONDON — The 21 families evicted by the Ciskei Government last week from Rala Village, near Mount Coke, were living in conditions that gave cause for real concern, the director of Operation Hunger, Mrs Roselle Frasca, said in a statement.

When the families, including 60 children under the age of 12, were first dumped along the road between Mount Coke and East London, the South African and the Ciskei governments denied responsibility for them.

Later, they rejected a Ciskei offer of alternative accommodation on a farm in Peddie.

The deputy director-general for Foreign Affairs and Information in Ciskei, Mr Headman Somtunzi, had said the families were offered accommodation in Peddie because they came

from a farming area where they were used to tilling their land and keeping their own livestock.

Mrs Frasca said the rejection of the offer was "quite understandable" because Peddie was an area with minimal work opportunities, not much water and was a long distance from any centre which might offer work opportunities.

She said unlike the Kuni people, also evicted from Ciskei early this year, the Rala families were not provided with tents, food or water. Basic hygiene was nearly impossible to maintain due to the total lack of facilities.

"Once again people have been catapulted into a crisis situation about which they can do nothing. This type of arbitrary action is negative in every aspect.

"A stable and structured community has been turned into a dis-

orientated and frightened group who now need outside aid if they are to survive," Mrs Frasca said.

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# Maqoma to register party

**Dispatch Reporter**  
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The newly-formed Ciskei People's Rights Protection Party was in the process of being registered, the party's leader and co-founder, Chief Lent Maqoma, said yesterday.

He said he had submitted the required 10 000 names to his attorneys to register the party with the Department of Internal Affairs.

In terms of the Electoral Amendment Act, which was passed during this year's Parliamentary session, a party has to submit 10 000 names before it can be registered.

Chief Maqoma said his party had more than

10 000 members, but only the required 10 000 had been submitted.

Among the members were prominent personalities, including co-founders of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party (CNIP). He did not give the names, but said they would be published at the "appropriate" time.

By the time government offices closed yesterday, the party had not been registered, the deputy director-general for Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, said.

The party was formed in June this year by Chief Maqoma after breaking away from the CNIP.

sinking Titanic," he said.

hit in the leg.

**By SBU MNGADI**  
IMBALI councillor Austin Kweyama's five-year-old daughter Siphokazi became the latest victim of the undeclared war on Inkatha members when she was killed in a hand grenade attack on their Maritzburg home this week.

The Bureau for Information said Siphokazi died when a hand grenade was hurled through the window of the room where she was sleeping. Her sister Sindi, 12, who was sleeping in an adjacent bed, received minor shrapnel injuries.

Last week, controversial KwaZulu MP Winnington Sabelo's wife Evelyn was killed and their three children and a neighbour seriously injured by raiders armed with AK47 rifles and handgrenades.

The renewed wave of bloody fighting - believed to be between political organisations - has mounted fears among Inkatha members for their safety. They immediately threw protection around members of their families.

In Clermont, Durban Inkatha organiser and publicity secretary SB Jamile's children, are daily guarded at a local primary school by armed vigilantes. And they are escorted back home after school.

Similar precautions have been taken by other Inkatha members alleged to have been involved in vigilante activities.

KwaZulu Chief Minister

# Kweyama's girl killed in Imbali attack



**BUTHELEZI**  
Challenged Hurley

MG Buthelezi this week challenged a party of Catholic Bishops, led by SA Catholic Bishops' Conference President Denis Hurley, to make a more democratic black SA group.

He said Inkatha members were inevitably drawn into township violence. He said the Bishop had to know that it was impossible for him to discipline every In-

katha member into pacifist behaviour in a climate in which violence was so vigorously stimulated.

This week, responding to the latest attacks on Inkatha members, he said: "It is un-African for women and children to be targets in a war and I am concerned about the extent to which this kind of crime will brutalise those who are at the receiving end of this violence. The black civil war I warned about, has now materialised.

"I cannot see what can break the spiral of this violence in the light of the reluctance of those who had opted for violence to talk to us. I fear, it seems the only language we can understand in the circumstances, is that of the gun, hand grenades and bombs," he said.

● Evelyn Sabelo will be buried at Umlazi cemetery tomorrow afternoon.

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CP Correspondent

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THERE are fears that the death squad - believed to be responsible for killing former Transkei University students' representative council member Batandwa Ndondo - might now be hunting his adopted brother.

Lungisile Ntsebeza, who owns a bookshop in Cala in Transkei, said he was afraid after hearing the group was in Cala, heavily armed and had been making inquiries about his whereabouts.

Ndondo, employed as a rural health worker at the time of his death in September last year, was allegedly picked up from the home he shared with Ntsebeza by a group of four men and a woman, operating from a mini-bus.

As he was being driven out of Cala, he escaped from the mini-bus and was chased by his captors, who cornered him and, in full view of a large number of residents, shot him fatally.

Transkei police later confirmed police were involved in the shooting.

This week, policeman Gciniso Lamont Dandala appeared in the Umtata magistrate's court on a charge of murder.

A second policeman, Mbuso Enoch Shabalala, is also to be charged.

According to Transkei Attorney-General HF van Zyl, Shabalala was not "available" for this week's appearance.

Arrangements had however been made for him to appear on September 19. Both men have been released on their own recognisances.

Ntsebeza said he had

# DEATH SQUAD HUNTS AGAIN

seen the group allegedly involved in the shooting driving through Cala on August 14, but he left for Johannesburg soon afterwards and had not been back since.

Since then he has received reports of the group's presence in Cala on at least five different occasions.

They have been positively identified by witnesses as the group involved in the killing.

The group has made inquiries about Ntsebeza and a friend of his, Godfrey Silinga.

Ntsebeza's bookshop assistant, Victor Galeka, told City Press he recognised

the driver of the mini-bus as the same man who had driven the mini-bus on the day of Ndondo's killing. Galeka said that after the shooting when Ndondo's body was taken to hospital he saw the man with bloodstains on his shirt.

Ntsebeza said that the group had not visited his house or business, which he understood as a sign that they were trying to "wage a war of nerves" on him.

"But I don't want to take any chances with that group. They came to Cala and killed Batandwa, and if it's them again I'll have to assess the situation before going back," he said.

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## Inkatha Youth Brigade backs Chief's demand

THE Inkatha Youth Brigade voted unanimously at its annual conference in Ulundi yesterday to back Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's demand for a moratorium on constitutional development until real power-sharing negotiations took place between blacks and whites.

They resolved to identify with the KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president's rejection of disinvestment and of every attempt to escalate black-on-black violence.

The Brigade served notice on all black organisations that it would brook no interference in the exercise of its "democratic right to organise the people".

It proclaimed its commitment

to gaining black entry into all facets of society as free and equal South Africans.

The organisations also voted to defend the right of anyone to follow Chief Buthelezi as South Africa's "man of destiny".

It recorded its concern about the introduction of the students representative council system in schools because the system was "being abused by unscrupulous political organisations to further their own ends".

It expressed its strong preference for the former system of prefects/monitors rather than a system "imposed by so-called student leaders with opportunistic organisations."

— Sapa.

# Youth backs Buthelezi on sanctions

## Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The Inkatha Youth Brigade rejected sanctions and disinvestment and pledged its support for non-violence at its annual conference here at the weekend.

Thousands of young dele-

gates heard KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi describe how sanctions were already a 'life and death issue'.

He said economic recession had already cost thousands their jobs and sanctions would mean that

more and more young people would have no jobs at all.

Chief Buthelezi also lashed out at the African National Congress.

'We in Inkatha want to free black South Africans from oppression. We know we cannot do this by maiming and killing them.'

What, he asked, was the ANC Mission in Exile doing other than placing bombs on street corners, in hotels and supermarkets and on rural roads?

He said Inkatha was not the aggressor in the 'terrible black-on-black killing' which some were resorting to because they could not face the real enemy, apartheid.

'There is not one area in South Africa without power because pylons have been blown up. There is no single railway line out of commission.'

## Numbered

He said that although apartheid's days were numbered it should be remembered the so-called freedom some spoke about might be no more than an exchange of tyrants.

He said it was tragic that President Botha, who had had the courage to slaughter so many of apartheid's holy cows, still lived among the carcasses he had slain.

The Inkatha Youth Brigade resolved to support Chief Buthelezi's demand for a moratorium on constitutional development until real negotiations between black and white took place.

The conference also resolved to support the chief's efforts to secure the release of Nelson Mandela, Zeph Mothopeng and other political prisoners.

Chief Buthelezi said the phenomenal growth of the youth brigade — which was the largest group in Inkatha's membership of more than 1 300 000 — gave the lie to negative assertions about the support he and Inkatha had among young people.



# 6 000 at funeral of slain woman

Mercury Reporter

ABOUT 6 000 people attended the funeral of Mrs Evelyn Sabelo in Umlazi, Durban, yesterday.

Mrs Sabelo was killed when a grenade was thrown at her car and she was shot at as she drove into the yard of her home last month.

Mrs Sabelo's husband, Mr Winnington Sabelo, an Inkatha official and a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, told the Mercury last night that the funeral was orderly and there were no incidents.

'The almost 6 000 people attending were very well behaved,' he said.

Among the mourners were members of Mrs

Sabelo's family from Lesotho, some KwaZulu Cabinet ministers, as well as a number of prominent members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

And in Chesterville on Saturday, about 2 500 people attended the funerals of two young men who were shot and killed last month.

Restrictions were imposed on the funerals of both Siphwe Ngcobo, 19, and Bongani Mchunu, 17.

Mr Ngcobo, whom police said was a suspect in a murder case, was shot dead while running from police.

Bongani Mchunu was shot a few days earlier on school grounds in Chesterville, allegedly by 'blackjacks' (township policemen).

# Inkatha Youth backs call for moratorium

ULUNDI — The Inkatha Youth Brigade voted unanimously at its annual conference yesterday to back Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's demand for a moratorium on constitutional developments until real power-sharing negotiations take place between blacks and whites.

They resolved to identify with the kwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president's rejection of disinvestment and of every attempt to escalate black-on-black violence.

The brigade served notice on all black organisations "too politically irresponsible" that it would brook no interference in the exercise of its right to organise the people.

It proclaimed its commitment to gaining black entry into all facets of society as free and equal South Africans.

The organisations also voted to defend the right of anyone to follow Chief Buthelezi as South Africa's "man of destiny".

It recorded its concern about the introduction of the students representative council system in schools because the system was being abused by unscrupulous political organisations.

It expressed its strong preference for the former system of prefects/monitors who were elected democratically by the students rather than a system "imposed by so-called student leaders with opportunistic political aims". — Sapa.

SAPK 1/9/86

(S) (11B) (S)

# Buthelezi hits out at sanctions 'charlatans'

ULUNDI — Sanctions were already a life and death issue in South Africa and nearly a million people were now being fed through Operation Hunger, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in Ulundi at the weekend.

The kwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president hit out at "charlatans" who deceived the international community into believing that most black South Africans wanted sanctions.

He told the Inkatha Youth Brigade's annual conference that there were even "suspect surveys" which were financed abroad and used to give respectability to such claims.

The fact was that economic recession had already meant a loss of jobs for thousands. Sanctions meant more young people would have no jobs at all.

He told delegates they would be free in their lifetime.

Inkatha saw that apartheid was crumbling and was therefore committed to the "absolute priority" of educating black youngsters to take their place in a free South Africa.

He described the call, "Liberation Now, Education Later", as

an insane slogan coined by the ANC Mission in Exile.

It came from people who had not had to abandon their own education and those whose own children were being educated in white schools abroad.

It was tragic that some schools had been closed in the Cape and Transvaal. Blacks needed to seize every opportunity for education.

Yet, he told the Youth Brigade, there were educated people here and abroad who were planning "to make you a generation of illiterates."

The eradication of apartheid was only the first phase.

## NEW TYRANTS

If black suffering here appeared to have lasted longer than elsewhere in Africa, it should be remembered that many others had struggled to overthrow oppression of one kind only to find that they suffered under a new kind. The freedom might be no more than an exchange of tyrants.

The very people who talked the more glibly of a just revolution were those now perpetrating the most horrible deeds.

When asked about indiscriminate bomb attacks on civilians, the ANC Mission in Exile had said that they could not always control the behaviour of those they sent into South Africa.

He asked what the ANC was doing — other than placing bombs on street corners, in hotels and supermarkets and on roads in farm areas.

Every time these exploded it was blacks who died. Having failed over the years to hit any targets like army camps, railway and power lines or electricity pylons, the exile organisation had turned to soft black and white civilian targets.

These were not acts of courage but of cowardice by callous people who had become dehumanised and did not know what the struggle was all about.

Chief Buthelezi said it was tragic that the State President, Mr P W Botha, who had had the courage to slaughter so many of apartheid's holy cows, still lived among the carcasses.

"Why cannot he take the next bold step forward and bring our country to the point of real negotiation between black and white?" he asked. — Sapa

# Maqoma: <sup>2/9/86 DD</sup> move proof party <sup>(13)</sup> being blocked

**Dispatch Reporter**  
**KING WILLIAM'S**  
**TOWN** — The invalidation of an application by the Ciskei People's Rights Protection Party (CPRPP) to register as a political party in Ciskei has been confirmed by the leader of the party, Chief Lent Maqoma.

Chief Maqoma said yesterday that his argument that the Electoral Amendment Act was introduced to block the formation of his opposition party had been confirmed by the invalidation last week of the registration of his party.

He said it was learnt yesterday that, according to the act, a new opposition party could be registered only if it had an opposition Member of Parliament at the time of its formation.

The act, passed in the National Assembly in July, is retroactive to April 1 this year.

On April 1 Chief Maqoma had not yet broken away from the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party (CNIP) and was still a CNIP Member of Parliament. There was no opposition in the National Assembly then.

Chief Maqoma said his party was launched in June.

He said it had also

been learnt yesterday that the list of party supporters accompanying the application for registration should have included all their residential addresses.

Chief Maqoma said that some members of his party who lived in rural villages had given postal addresses because there were no house numbers or streets in their villages. People collected their mail from shops in the village or from headmen's homes.

Chief Maqoma said he was taking the matter further because there had been no "good faith" on the part of the government when it introduced the bill as the measure had been introduced to block the formation of an opposition party in Ciskei.

He did not give details of the steps he planned to take.

The deputy director-general for Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, yesterday referred inquiries on why the application had failed back to the applicants.

All he was prepared to say was that the application did not comply with the provisions of the Electoral Amendment Act.

# Constitution is main cause of unrest says Buthelezi

By Lesley Cowling

The prime cause of unrest in South Africa right now was the tricameral constitution, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said last night.

He criticised the South African Government, calling it one of the "primary participants in unrest".

He also attacked the ANC, the UDF and Cosatu who, he said, shared a joint interest in making South Africa ungovernable.

Speaking at an industrial marketing dinner in Johannesburg organised by the kwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation, Chief Buthelezi said:

"The Government can deny us the vote, but it cannot force us as blacks to accept constitutional developments which whites-only politics author for South Africa."

He said South Africa must be made governable by negotiation between black and white.

"Because we in Natal and kwaZulu are moving towards some real prospect of political reconciliation, at least at the first and second-tier levels of government, Inkatha is vehemently opposed by the ANC mission in exile, the UDF and Cosatu," he said.

He said these organisations did not

11B S.M.K. 2/9/86  
want stability, but had a joint interest in making South Africa ungovernable.

He warned financiers and industrialists not to start thinking of how to survive under an ANC government.

There were some who were arguing that a little bit of socialism and a little bit of nationalisation would not destroy the economy, he said.

"I make the point that free enterprise must be truly free if we are ever to stand a snowball's hope in hell of working effectively towards the elimination of the huge backlogs we have in all things essential to the lives of blacks," he said.

The ANC, the UDF and Cosatu were committed to the destruction of the economy. They argued that apartheid was synonymous with capitalism, and that one could not be destroyed without the other, he said.

There would be a movement away from violent solutions if the Government unshackled black democracy by freeing political prisoners and allowing blacks to determine what organisations would lead them in their day-to-day affairs, the chief said.

The vast majority of blacks had no faith in the armed struggle and did not want to change an apartheid oppressor for a socialist oppressor, he added.

# WHY I WILL NOT TESTIFY - NURSE

AN INKATHA MP whose wife was killed by unknown gunmen was attacked because the Umlazi community regarded him as a "sellout", the Rand Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Giving reasons for her refusal to testify, Miss Zandile Mkhize (29), a nurse in Umlazi, Durban, said she feared being regarded a "sellout" because that would "endanger my life and that of my family".

Asked if she knew of cases where people



Miss ZANDILE Mkhize leaving court yesterday.

## By MOJALEFA MOSEKI

were injured or attacked because they were sellouts, she said Mr Winnington Sabelo's wife was killed and his children hurt when attacked by armed people because Mr Sabelo was regarded as a sellout by the community.

This evidence was given in the trial of Mr Sibusiso Ngwenya (32), of Dube, Soweto, Mr Guy Malamba

(25), of Umlazi, Durban and Mr Abraham Lentswane (30), of Meadowlands, Soweto.

They are appearing before Mr Justice M J Strydom on charges of high treason, alternatively terrorism. They have pleaded not guilty.

Miss Mkhize said

she resolved not to give evidence on July 23 when approached in Durban by the State advocate Mr C B Ferreira.

She had been asked by friends if it was true that she was testifying against Mr Ngwenya.

(Proceeding)

# Unrest cited as reason squatter bid failed

## Dispatch Reporter

BISHO — Ciskei's Chief Justice, Mr Justice de Wet, has handed down his written reasons for dismissing the application by evicted Kuni squatters to be restored to their original place.

He said he was satisfied by the papers before him that there was a great deal of unrest in the Kuni area and he accepted that some, if not all of the squatters, refused to recognise the authority of the headmen, officials and police.

The acts of violence described made it clear to him that Kuni township had to be brought under control as swiftly as possible and peace restored to the area.

One hundred and seventy eight squatters made an urgent application to the Supreme Court for an order that steps be taken to restore to each of them the sites and homes previously owned by them at Kuni — and that they should not be threatened with eviction.

They cited the Minister of Justice and the Commissioner of Police as respondents.

Their application, which was dismissed with costs, followed their eviction in January when they were dumped on South African soil on the Mount Coke/East London road.

The respondents opposed the application and the Minister of Justice referred to the Indemnity Act, which states that no proceedings shall be brought in any court of law against the state, presidents, any member of the executive and other officers if they acted in good faith.

Mr Justice de Wet said it was true that it had not been shown that all the evicted people took part in acts of violence and unrest.

In this regard he was thinking especially of the very young, the aged — and no doubt some adults as well, he said.

The question was whether the steps taken by the government and

the police were taken with intent to prevent or suppress internal disorder, to maintain and restore order and to preserve life and property in Ciskei.

The fact that the authorities could not and did not differentiate between innocent people and the wrongdoers when evicting the squatters did not, in his view, invalidate the steps taken to restore peace and quiet.

Mr Justice de Wet said it was argued by counsel for the squatters that the authorities had a duty to determine who the activists and troublemakers were — and then evict only those persons.

He rejected their argument.

"I can conceive of circumstances arising where the authorities might feel obliged to evict a group of well-behaved and peaceful citizens from a village where they are resented by a group of aggressive and militant clansmen living in the same area.

"If the authorities bona fide believe that the removal of the peaceful citizens would bring about peace and quiet, they would be entitled to evict them."

He said that it was almost inevitable that, in circumstances where drastic action was necessary to defuse a critical state of affairs, acts could be committed by the police giving rise to civil claims being lodged against the government or the police, arising out of delicts committed by them.

Section 1 of the Indemnity Act was enacted to meet this very situation.

He said the first question to be decided was whether the acts in question were performed with the intent to suppress internal disorder or preserve life and property.

The affidavits filed by the respondents and made by persons who contended they bore personal knowledge of the unrest, if correct, painted a vivid picture of violence, unrest, assaults, arson and murder in the Kuni area, Mr Justice de Wet said.

The affidavits were by responsible leaders in the community of the Khambashe authority

Wet said.

The second question was whether the respondents directed and per-

STAK 1/18/86  
11B

## US shirking responsibility by sanctions — Buthelezi

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The United States is shirking its responsibility as the world's leading democracy by moving increasingly towards punitive sanctions against South Africa, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has told a group of Americans.

The kwaZulu Chief Minister was speaking in Ulundi yesterday to American visitors including Republican Senator Orrin Hatch of Utah, who has served in the US Senate since 1976.

Chief Buthelezi appealed to Senator Hatch to re-double his efforts to thwart the imposition of sanctions.

The message the senator should take back to his country was that of all the countries in the world, the United States should be the most supportive of black forces employing non-violent strategies for change.

"It would appear to me ... the United States is now abrogating its responsibility as the world's leading democracy by moving ever-increasingly towards the adoption of sanctions against South Africa, and this is included in the strategy of those who want to destroy the prospects of democracy here."

Any vote for punitive economic sanctions was a vote for a violent solution.

Chief Buthelezi said President Reagan had shown himself to be "courageous" in his opposition to sanctions. But apartheid had become "a party political football which President Reagan has to play with as it is bounced".



11/18 (11/18) 09

## Judgment reserved in strike hearing

BISHO. — Judgment was reserved in the Fort Hare strike hearing here yesterday.

The University of Fort Hare was applying for a final order ordering its workers to terminate their strike and go back to work.

An interim order was granted in March after the workers had refused to work. They went back after the interim order.

Counsel for the university argued the strike was unlawful and illegal because withholding labour was illegal in Ciskei. There was no provision in the of law of Ciskei for lawful strike action.

Counsel for the 891 workers submitted such orders had never been granted. Such an order would smack of servitude and would be im-

possible to enforce.

The workers went on strike after disagreement on the terms of their union with the university. — DDR

# I can register my party, says Maqoma

Dispatch Reporter

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The leader of the Ciskei Peoples Rights Protection Party, Chief Lent Maqoma, said yesterday he was entitled to register his party without having to submit 10 000 signatures.

This follows the invalidation of his application last week.

Chief Maqoma said this was the opinion of legal counsel, and it was going to be pointed out to the electoral officer dealing with the registration of parties.

If he got a negative response he would take the matter to the Supreme Court.

In terms of the Electoral Amendment Act, a political party that has been refused registration may within 30 days appeal against the decision by applying to the Supreme Court.

The court may, after considering the matter, confirm or set aside the decision of the electoral officer.

Chief Maqoma said a party needed 10 000 signatures and residential addresses to register if, when the Electoral Act was applied, it had no representative in the National Assembly.

The act, which was passed in the Assembly in July this year, is retroactive to April 1.

It was not necessary for a person to be an opposition MP, Chief Maqoma said.

He said he was an MP in April and was still an ex-officio member of the National Assembly.

He had complied with the provisions of the act by supplying more than 10 000 signatures although some signatories did not give their residential addresses.

Last week he said his application was declared invalid because it was claimed a new opposition party could only be registered if it had an opposition MP at the time of its formation.

It was said that at the time of the commencement of the act he was still a member of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party and that his party was formed in June.

It was also said the list of party supporters accompanying the application should have included residential addresses.

Chief Maqoma said he was determined to register his party and was not going to stop.

The deputy director-general of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, reiterated his previous statement the application did not comply with the provisions of the act.

He said it was clearly stipulated that if one wanted to register a party, the party should have a representative in the National Assembly by April 1 in order not to be required to submit 10 000 signatures.

"The so-called party did not have representation in Parliament in April because by then the so-called leader of this party was still a member of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party."

# Ex-minister accuses Ciskei's Sebe

ALLEGATIONS of large scale misuse of public funds by President Lennox Sebe of the impoverished Ciskei homeland have been made by a former cabinet minister.

The claims by Chief Lent Maqoma, who has written to the homeland's Attorney-General, allege that Sebe has used upwards of R600 000 for improvements to various properties he owns.

Maqoma has formed his Ciskei

By FRANZ KRUGER  
East London

People's Rights Protection Party ahead of the homeland's first general election since independence in 1981, which is scheduled for later this year.

The group, which remains firmly committed to the notion of an independent Ciskei, is believed to have the backing of Sebe's arch-rivals, the Transkei's Matanzima brothers.

Maqoma released copies of the letter written by his lawyers to the Attorney-General because he had received no response, he said.

The letter said that "over the years, thousands of rands out of state funds have been used for the exclusive benefit of President LL Sebe in his personal capacity and as owner of Hamburg beach cottage, Two Rivers farm and his Tshatshu country home".

The money has been spent on various improvements to the properties. Two schedules detailing the amounts, complete with government order numbers and other details, were also released by the

The amounts listed range from R39 604.60 for guard towers on Sebe's Two Rivers farm and R60 179 for street lighting in Tshatshu, to R617.27 for supplying and fitting curtains for the jacuzzi at the farm and R13.29 for 20 litres of paraffin for the beach cottage at Hamburg.

The amounts all come from budgets of the Departments of Works and Agriculture. The letter states: "The said expenditure was not voted for and it thus amounted to dishonest use of taxpayers' monies with the resultant effect of enriching the said President unjustifiedly at the expense of the taxpayers."

The homeland's Attorney-General, WF Jurgens, refused to comment on the letter, and would not confirm or deny whether he had received it.

However, government representative Headman Somtunzi, described the move as a "political stunt" by Maqoma. He justified the expenditure by saying that the properties were used for the benefit of the "nation".

BY GARRY TRUDEAU



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G.B. Trudeau

D.V. (S) 6/9/86 (11/16)

## Kawe confirms man's detention

Dispatch Reporter

UMTATA — The detention of Mr Syndo Cyril Madlebe, 64, was confirmed here yesterday by the head of the Transkei Security Police, General L. S. Kawe.

Gen Kawe was commenting on a letter from an American member of Amnesty International, Mr Jan Saecker, who called for Mr Madlebe to be either released or charged.

Gen Kawe said Mr Madlebe was detained on July 29, the night of the attack on the Umtata police station.

He said investigations

into the incident, which involved security matters, would take some time because many people were involved.

If Mr Madlebe was not charged, he would be released.

Any evidence resulting from the investigation would be taken to the Attorney-General before anyone was taken to court, Gen Kawe said.

Mr Saecker said Mr Madlebe's two nephews had also been detained, but had possibly been released. Gen Kawe said he was not able to confirm the detentions of the two other unnamed people.

**Inkatha**  
**youth want**  
**prefects**

11/6  
CITY PRESS

THE Inkatha Youth Brigade has come out in full support of the prefect system at schools – instead of the “SRC system being abused by unscrupulous political organisations to further their political ends”.

The decision was taken at its annual conference at Ulundi at the weekend.

It follows a two-day stayaway by about 150 000 KwaZulu and Education and Training Department students in the Durban region, calling for “unbanning” of SRCs.

DD 7/9/86

# Sebe meets with party chiefs

## Dispatch Reporter

BISHO — President Lennox Sebe addressed a closed meeting of MPs, chiefs and headmen and executive members of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party (CNIP), from various regions at the National Shrine, Ntaba ka Ndoda, at the weekend.

A statement issued by the directorate of communications yesterday

said that President Sebe had "fully geared and mobilised the core of the CNIP" in preparation for the forthcoming general elections — the first since independence.

The statement said that he gave wide-ranging guidelines on policy matters and "bread and butter" issues.

"Since the formation of the CNIP in 1973 the amount of progress in

development has been witnessed and fully endorsed by all those pure in heart," the statement quoted President Sebe as saying.

"The CNIP will not die, but live and declare the commitment of this government to the upliftment and upgrading of the socio-economic and political development of the Ciskei nation."

President Sebe appealed to those present to make sure that people nominated to contest seats would be in a position to measure up to demands of the day and that they must be easily absorbed in various negotiation delegations.

"We have progressed very well over the years and we therefore cannot afford to retard that pace of development," he added.

# WITNESS TELLS OF ASSAULT

11B

A 38-YEAR-OLD Garankuwa woman was severely assaulted and threatened with being necklaced by a group called "The Cosas", an inquiry into the Winterveldt shootings heard in Mmabatho yesterday.

Miss M, who may not be identified, was giving evidence before Mr Justice Edgar Smith at an inquiry into the death of 11 people who were shot dead by Bophuthatswana police on March 26

**By ALINAH DUBE**

The witness said she was forced to leave her home and stay in Phelindaba after she was beaten up by members of the group.

"My boyfriend's sister organised the Cosas against me after we had an argument. Among the youths who severely beat me on my buttocks was one of her brothers," said Miss M.

"The blows I received were so severe that I had to get medical attention. I laid a charge the next day," the commission heard.

The witness added that she did not pursue the case following threats that the group was going to necklace her.

## Comrades

"The Cosas", according to her, "is a group of boys" who go about assaulting people in the street. She was, however, not aware of a difference between such people and the "com-

rades". A Mabopane policeman, Constable Elias Segapela, told the commission that his commanding officer told him that people were fighting with the police at a Winterveldt soccer ground on the day of the unrest.

He said a rampaging mob hurled petrol bombs at the police.

(Proceeding).

DD 10/9/86

~~11/11~~

(11/11)

# President opens Ciskei embassy

**BISHO** — President Lennox Sebe yesterday officially opened Ciskei's embassy in the centre of Pretoria by unveiling a plaque, the deputy director-general for Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, said.

In a speech released here, President Sebe said communication and contact between peoples and states was vital and any steps taken to promote this activity could only redound to the good of all mankind.

Yesterday's ceremony fittingly symbolised Ciskei's solemn commitment to build rather than break down, co-operation rather than confrontation, to dialogue

and constitutional advancement rather than to the sowing of the seeds of revolution, disorder and anarchy.

In contrast with the rest of the world Ciskei, a small indigenous nation of the sub-continent, was presently found in the act of opening and establishing a new embassy in South Africa while the rest of the world were cutting themselves adrift, closing their embassies and removing their diplomatic representatives.

President Sebe said South Africa was a complex community comprised of peoples of diverse origins, cultures and traditions.

Each group sought to preserve its own language, culture and customs and was not easily assimilated into one unitary nation.

Only through the exchange of information and through the processes of communication would other nations, both locally and overseas, come to a clearer understanding of the complexities of the situation in the sub-continent of Southern Africa. It was in this field that their embassies would play a vital role, President Sebe said.

It was important that overseas nations retained their embassies in South Africa.



## Case postponed

### Dispatch Reporter

MDANTSANE — The case in which nine Mdantsane people are charged with public violence was postponed in the regional court here to November 13 because "key state witnesses" were not available yesterday, the regional magistrate, Mr J. Dracatos, said.

The nine accused are: Thabo Bani, Makaya Boltoman, Sakhiwo Boqwana, Zimasa Tshaka, David Madubedube, Thamsanqa Bani, Zamuxolo Mabandla, Mbulelo Ngetu and Mninawa Boltoman.

The state has alleged that on November 3 last year they set alight a car belonging to Mr Michael Zweni and stabbed and stoned the occupants while Mr Zweni was away fetching petrol.

The accused have all pleaded not guilty to the charges and are all out on bail.

10/9/84 (116) DP

Smelzer 10/9/86 (11B) (circled)

## Winterveldt shooting inquiry

# QUESTION ON BRIG MOLOPE

**SENIOR Bophuthatswana police officials did not consider the promotions of Brigadier Andrew Molope and Colonel D J MokoBYane "as a seal of approval" on their conduct at the Winterveldt unrest scene early this year.**

This was said by Colonel David A George, Press liaison officer for the Bop police before the Smith Commission of Inquiry into the March 26 shootings in which 11 people died.

Col George is also a member of the promotions board for the police department.

Colonel George said although the board's meeting took place after the Commission of Inquiry was appointed, the point that the public could misinterpret the two men's promotions was overlooked.

He pointed out to the commission that the "interests of the force were paramount and police work had to proceed". He added that vacancies for senior posts had been there for

By **ALINAH DUBE**

a long time and needed to be filled.

"Although some officers' promotions are being done in terms of written examinations, the two policemen's were raised by the homeland's commissioner of police, Major General P J Seleke," he said.

Judge Smith said it seemed a little surprising that it would not have been present on the minds of senior police officials "that the public might construe the act as a seal of approval on the manner in which Brigadier Molope and Colonel MokoBYane behaved at the soccer field."

The commission heard that the promotions board consisted of Major General Seleke, and other police officials.

Advocate H Hugo, for the police, announced that a witness who was to have given evidence yesterday had refused to do so for fear of reprisals. He said he

sympathised with the witness because "the type of evidence she was to give would be simple to identify her".

The commission has adjourned until September 24 for argument in Garankuwa.

Vertical line of small text or symbols on the right side of the page.

# No arrest for bomb death <sup>WB</sup>

No one has been arrested in connection with the death of the former kwaNdebele Minister of the Interior, Mr Piet Ntuli, in a car bomb explosion.

Mr Ntuli was killed on July 30 when his car exploded at about 8.30 pm, soon after he left the home of the Chief Minister, Mr S S Skosana.

A spokesman for the authorities in Siyabuswa confirmed that the investigation by a special police team called in from

Pretoria had been completed.

Mr Ntuli was seen as the driving force behind the territory's march towards independence scheduled for December 11.

He was head of the powerful Mbokotho vigilante group, which was involved in fierce clashes with opponents of independence.

Within a few days of Mr Ntuli's death, the Legislative Assembly cancelled the independence plans and disbanded Mbokotho. — Pretoria Bureau.

# Union anger white fears' e in new Bill

By SEFAKO NYAKA

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of black workers.

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qualifications

is a highly controversial and political  
issue in South Africa.

Num says it believes requiring  
educational qualifications will leave  
the majority of workers in the  
industry without protection against  
racial victimisation, because the white  
population enjoys access to  
educational facilities, whereas the

same is not the case for the black  
population.

The physical health requirement is  
unnecessary, in that the Act provides  
for this.

The security requirement is "both  
ambiguous and superfluous".

The union also objects to the  
institution and composition of  
committees to advise the minister and  
to the matters about which the  
committees must advise the minister.

"This will have the effect of  
introducing an outside body to  
determine the issues that fall within  
the collective bargaining domain  
between employers and workers.

"Apart from giving the minister a  
much wider form of discretion than is  
warranted, this will also introduce  
discriminatory bureaucratic machinery  
through the committees."

# dispute board meets again

By SEFAKO NYAKA

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is a 30 percent  
board, against the

etween 15 and 20

the wage offers  
representative of

offers were  
July after an

agreement with the union. However,  
they later came back and told us that  
after consulting with their members  
they were now rejecting the  
chamber's offer," the representative  
said.

A legal strike is looming at Ergo on  
the East Rand after the majority of  
workers voted in favour of industrial  
action.

Num has also declared disputes with  
De Beers Mine, Nufcor, Winterveld  
and the Union Carbide-owned Tubatse  
Ferrocrome.

Settlement has been reached with the  
Barlow Rand-owned Dhuva and  
Rietspuit Mines in Witbank, Rand  
Refinery, Consolidated Murchinson,  
Havercroft Verref Mines and The  
Employment Bureau of Africa  
(Teaba).

Strikes have been called recently on  
several different mines.

At Grootvlei in the West Rand, 204  
workers went on strike recently,  
demanding the reinstatement of a  
worker who was dismissed for  
defending himself against an alleged  
assault by a white miner.

On the same day, 6 000 workers at  
the President Brand shaft 2 in the Free  
State went out on strike, demanding  
production bonuses.

At the FSG Mine, 4 000 workers  
staged a 34-hour sit-in.

Last week about 3 000 workers at  
the Western Holdings Shaft 3 went out  
on strike, demanding the  
reinstatement of four shaft stewards.

On Sunday 7 000 workers at the  
Beatrix Mines downed tools in protest  
against incidents of alleged unfair  
dismissals and demotions.

On Tuesday at the Matla Coal Mines  
near Bethal, 130 workers were  
retrenched. Some workers received  
little more than R500 in severance  
pay.

# pupils burn American flag

By SEFAKO NYAKA

ouble-torn Pace  
in Soweto burnt  
ited States on  
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irector of the  
of Commerce in  
, Ken Mason.

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Mtshali, who  
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by pupils to  
school.

eats were used  
hed me from my  
old me that they  
the headmaster,  
pended by the

August "due to

However, a letter written on behalf  
of Amcham's steering committee told  
Mtshali not to attend school until the  
withdrawal of his resignation was  
discussed at the end of the month.

Relating the incident that led to his  
resignation, Mtshali said he was  
summoned from his office by a staff  
member because soldiers were  
chasing some of his pupils into the  
school grounds.

He noticed three white soldiers  
walking away towards the school gate  
and he approached an Officer N  
Rautenbach to find out what was  
happening.

"He was very agitated and  
aggressive towards me. He shoved me  
around towards his Casspir that had  
allegedly been stoned and its  
windscreen shattered by a brick which  
was supposedly thrown by one of our  
pupils," Mtshali said.

Mtshali says he was grabbed by the  
lapels of his jacket and rudely shoved  
around.

"I want to stress that no matter how

enjoyed from the staff and pupils has  
been destroyed by this officer,"  
Mtshali said.

The soldiers, Mtshali says, were  
threatening to shoot and kill the  
children and he had to protect them.

One student was badly beaten in the  
tracas. A door was smashed and  
crockery broken in the canteen. He  
says there was a wild stampede after  
teargas canisters were thrown. Some  
of the pupils were overcome by  
teargas fumes and required medical  
attention.

On June 16 at 11am, five high-  
ranking Security Police officers took  
Mtshali from his home to open the  
school strongroom "because guns  
were allegedly stored there with my  
connivance".

Mtshali says despite his commitment  
to liberation through the education of  
children, he cannot be "party to the  
deliberate campaign to brutalise and  
destroy them while I remain a passive  
witness to their wanton slaughter".

Asked to comment an SADF  
representative referred Weekly Mail  
to the order issued by the  
Commissioner of Police on September

# ANC claims credit for vigilante chief's death

By PAT SIDLEY

THE African National Congress has  
claimed responsibility for the  
assassination of vigilante leader and  
Minister of the Interior of  
KwaNdebele, Piet Ntuli, ANC sources  
in Zimbabwe said.

The sources said the assassination  
was carried out by a unit of Mkhonto  
we Sizwe and that it is part of a  
strategy aimed at identifying the  
ANC's military wing with local  
struggles.

The ANC has also claimed it was  
responsible for the assassinations of  
Bophuthatswana policeman Brigadier  
Andrew Molope and, earlier this  
year, of KaNgwane leader David  
Lukhele. Molope was in charge when  
police opened fire on a crowd of  
elderly people during a meeting in  
Winterveld on March 26 and Lukhele  
was instrumental in moves for the  
incorporation of KaNgwane into  
Swaziland.

The ANC claim of responsibility for  
Molope's assassination has been  
greeted with a degree of scepticism by  
various sources in touch with the  
homeland's affairs and by  
"KwaNdebele-watchers". While ad-  
mitting it is possible, they point to the  
absence of the "usual" South African  
government announcements about the  
origins of explosives that might have  
been used by ANC units.

They also believe whoever brought  
about his death must have had access  
to the tight security arrangements laid  
on for Ntuli and his fellow cabinet  
members.

Meanwhile trouble seems to be  
brewing again in KwaNdebele.

Dissatisfaction is being voiced at the  
planned incorporation into  
Bophuthatswana of Bloedfontein and  
Geweeersfontein, which were part of  
KwaNdebele, and at the consequent  
forced removal of about 15 000  
people to the Rust de Winter area.

Chief Minister Simon Skhosana and  
his opponent Prince James Mahlangu  
are squaring for a final showdown  
while once again Moutse, which was  
earlier incorporated into Kwa-  
Ndebele, simmers.

Sources close to KwaNdebele report  
an increased troop presence over the  
past week and rumours are rife —  
though unconfirmed — that the  
Mbokhotho vigilantes are making a  
comeback.

KwaNdebele sources believe  
Skhosana has by no means given up on  
the idea of an independent  
KwaNdebele and hopes to revive it at  
some stage, provided calls for his  
resignation do not succeed.

In Moutse itself, the Civic  
Association, after a tense meeting in  
Johannesburg, has expressed  
continued opposition to its  
incorporation, saying the problem  
remained unsolved.

113  
DD 29/8

## Call for hand over of schools

**JOHANNESBURG** — The National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) said yesterday the government was not in a position to resolve the present black education crisis on its own and control of black schools should be handed over to the community.

A NECC spokesman, Mr Vusi Khanyile, said the committee viewed the Minister of Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen's refusal to negotiate with it as a "serious snub.

"Despite Dr Viljoen's snubbing and despite what our members have been through in the past few months we would still like to discuss the handing over of schools to the community and that no schools should close in the country and that no child should go without education, which we regard as very important."

The publicity secretary for the NECC, the Rev A. Tsele, said if the administration of black schools was handed over to them, they would be committed to a higher standard of education.

He added they were involved with "people's education" and that the black community had the right to define what this meant.

"If subjects to be studied are of an ideological or political nature, so be it. If they refuse history, so be it. To us the present education is a ghetto education. Our people are not free to compete on the international scene," said Mr Tsele.

Mr Khanyile said it was ironic that many people talked so much about politicising education, but black children were taught National Party politics. "We want to move to an holistic education."

He added they hoped in the future to introduce a matric certificate which would cover a broader range of interests.

Mr Khanyile said he knew of no official boycott being called to oppose the closing of certain schools, but it was possible students would take action.

A boycott would be "contrary to wishes of the organisation, the parents and the students themselves". — Sapa

## **BIKO REMEMBERED**

THE Azanian People's Organisation will hold major memorial services in three centres today in honour of the late Steve Bantu Biko, founder of the Black Consciousness Movement who died in police custody on September 12, 1977. 12/9/86 Sowetan (118)

The services will be held at Khotso House in De Villiers Street, Johannesburg, at 12.45pm, Willie Theron Building in Pretoria at noon and at the Court Chambers in Port Elizabeth.

A spokesman for Azapo said other memorial services will be held throughout the country on Sunday.

# Clermont in a storm over Inkatha rally

By S'BU MNGADI

STORM clouds are gathering in the Durban township of Clermont over the King Shaka's Day rally to be held there by Inkatha on September 28.

Residents fear a repetition of the political conflict that broke out during similar rallies in the past three years, at times bursting into violence that claimed several lives.

Clermont is generally regarded as a stronghold of the Congress of SA Trade Unions and, to some extent, the UDF.

Thousands of pamphlets urging Inkatha to call off the rally have been distributed in the area. They claim it will spark off unnecessary violence in a peaceful township.

But Clermont Inkatha central committee member and publicity secretary SB Jamile said this was a "further campaign to vilify Chief Buthelezi".

Jamile - controversial because of being guarded by KwaZulu police armed with R1 rifles - said the rally, to be addressed by KwaZulu Chief Minister MG Buthelezi, was organised at the request of the "Clermont people". He had only "conveyed the invitation" to Buthelezi.

Jamile dismissed claims that Inkatha has no support in Clermont.

Like Lamontville, the freehold township Clermont has been earmarked for incorporation into the KwaZulu homeland. This was vehemently opposed by residents.

Jamile lost in the recent advisory board elections - in which he was the only candidate campaigning on an Inkatha ticket. He only got seven votes out for the total 5 000 eligible voters.

Jamile denied that KwaZulu police were guarding him on a 24-hour basis. He said they guarded his family against "anti-Inkatha elements" when he was away on Inkatha business. He denied that this showed the lack of support for Inkatha in the area.

● The strong opposition to the Shaka's Day rally comes barely two months after scores of Clermont residents staged a dramatic demonstration at the centre of the nearby Pinetown - protesting against the conferring of the freedom of the town to Buthelezi.

He received the freedom of the town behind a wall of cops - including police snipers on rooftops.

● For the past three years the Shaka's Day commemoration in Durban has been marked by confrontation between supporters of



JAMILE  
Rally is on

rival political groups.

In 1983 five students were killed in a clash with those who had attended the rally at the University of Zululand, while in 1984 a massive entourage of the Zulu King marched in a show of strength through Lamontville, where residents opposed incorporation into KwaZulu.

Last year seven impis were killed in Lamontville after leaving the Shaka's Day rally at the nearby Umlazi to invade Lamontville.

The armed men were led by then KwaZulu Legislative Assembly deputy chief whip Prince Gideon Zulu.

DD 24/9/86 (118) (118) 24/9/86

# Maqoma loses registration bid

**Dispatch Reporter**  
BISHO — An urgent application by Chief Lent Maqoma for an order that his opposition Ciskei People's Rights Protection Party (CPRPP) be registered as a political party was refused in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

The court also rejected his application that the dates fixed for nomination day — today — and the polling days in November be set aside or postponed.

Chief Maqoma's co-applicants were the secretary of the CPRPP, Mr Welile Tutani, and the CPRPP.

They cited the chief electoral officer, the Minister of Internal Affairs, the Directorate-General for Internal Affairs, the Minister of Justice, the Commissioner of Police and the Ciskei President as respondents.

Handing down judgment on the first issue, Mr Justice Pickard said it was found that the electoral officer had correctly refused to register the party.

He said Chief Maqoma, as a former member of the Ciskei cabinet and an ex-officio member of the National Assembly, had developed differences with the ruling Ciskei Independence Party. He was relieved as a minister in April this year, remaining a member of the National Assembly.

"It seems that he then saw fit to establish his own political party, and did so on July 2 1986.

"On July 11 legislation amending the Electoral Act was promulgated, being retrospective to April 1 1986. This was done only a few days after the party was created," Mr Justice Pickard said.

Under the amendment, amongst others, 10 000 signatures had to be collected before a political party could be registered.

Chief Maqoma proceeded to obtain the 10 000 names and addresses, but no signatures, and forwarded these for registration on August 28.

On September 1, the application papers were returned to Mr Maqoma's attorney along with a letter informing him that the application did not comply with the amended act.

On September 4, Chief Maqoma's attorney advised the relevant authorities that they did not agree with the refusal and requested reasons for it.

On September 10 the attorney received a letter in reply from the authorities giving their reasons.

During this time, on September 9, a proclamation was issued in terms of the amendment act that the election date had been set at November 9 1986, with nomination day fixed for September 24.

"It is on that basis that the application came to court with the applicants claiming that their application for registration should not have been refused and, by doing so, had prevented them from participating in the nominations tomorrow," Mr Justice Pickard said.

"It was alleged that the relevant authorities had not made the decision of fixing the dates in an unbiased and proper fashion but had been influenced to the extent of clouding their objectivity by party political motives and motives attempting to frustrate the applicants in their political purpose," he said.

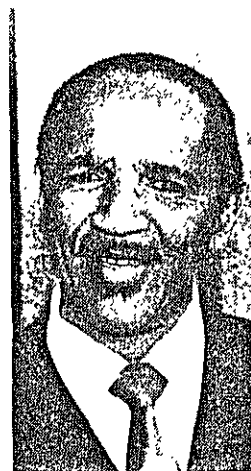
The present Ciskei National Assembly would have served its five-year term at the end of November this year and therefore a general election had to be held before then, he said.

"On the face of it, to fix November 9 for the election seems eminently reasonable and conforming to the constitution. The date set for the nominations, September 24, also seems reasonable and normal."

Mr Justice Pickard said it was against this background that counsel for the applicants, Mr Peter Hodes, had argued that the amendment act was promulgated shortly after Chief Maqoma's party was formed.

Mr Hodes suggested that the fact that the amendment had been made retrospective to April 1 was a clear indication that the respondents had wanted the amendment made personally applicable to the applicants.

"The important thing here is that, whatever the motives of the respondents were, it can



CHIEF MAQOMA

never be said that it justified an inference against any of the respondents," Mr Justice Pickard added.

"Mr Hodes submitted that this can be seen as hand-rubbing politicians who, realising that Chief Maqoma had misconceived the formalities of registering his party, then jumped at the opportunity to fix the dates to make it impossible for Chief Maqoma to rectify his errors," he said.

There was, however, little evidence from which one could infer that the dates fixed had not been done in the normal course of administrative duty.

"I must say to the applicant that the problem seems to be of his own making. It is clear that he had ample time to do what had to be done to register his party if he had read the Electoral Amendment Act properly.

"Had there been an unlawful refusal to register the party, and an early election subsequently called, an entirely different situation would have arisen.

"Yet it has been found that the refusal was a proper one and that the dates fixed were as natural as possible," Mr Justice Pickard said.

## Matter of fact

UMTATA — It was incorrectly reported yesterday that Mr Justice Davies presided over the Supreme Court case involving a murder at Singisi railway station in the Umzimkulu district. In fact, the presiding judge was Mr Justice Mitchell.



# Prince won't resign yet

to resign because he was allegedly a key man in negotiating with Pretoria for the now cancelled independence of the homeland.

Prince Makhosana Mahlangu said it was high time that Prince Cornelius came forward and explained to the Ndebele nation why he had not yet resigned after countless calls for his resignation were made.

In an interview yesterday Prince Cornelius said: "I can resign at any time if asked by the people who elected me. Prince Makhosana has no right to tell me to resign because he did not elect me and is not even a member of the Legislative Assembly."

*11/5* *Sowetan* *19/8*  
KWA-NDEBELE Member of Parliament, Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, said yesterday that he would resign from the homeland government only when people who elected him asked him to do so.

Prince Mahlangu was reacting to a report in the *Sowetan* last week in which Prince Makhosana Mahlangu, a former MP, called on him

DD 15/9/86 (112) (113)

# Chiefs may hold the balance of power

Dispatch Reporter

UMTATA — The 75 ex-officio chiefs in the Transkei National Assembly may hold the balance of power after the general elections on September 25.

The ruling Transkei National Independence Party (TNIP) will be facing the most serious challenge to its dominance in five general elections — and the support of the chiefs may be crucial in determining whether it is to retain power.

Ninety independents, mostly TNIP rebels, are attempting to usher in a new era in Transkei politics by opposing 69 TNIP candidates in the 26 constituencies to be contested. Also entering the fray is the leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Mr Caledon Mda.

Six candidates — all members of the TNIP — have been elected unopposed in Elliotdale and Willowvale.

Most of the independent candidates are former TNIP members who failed to gain nomination by the party's district committees after a dispute over nomination procedures. They include the Minister of Health, Dr Charles Bikitsha of Butterworth, and the Minister of Justice and Prisons, Mr Ramsay Madikizela of Ngqeleni.

A significant feature of the nomination dispute was that it found the leader of the TNIP, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, and his brother, the former State President and ruler of Western Tembuland,

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, in opposite camps.

At the centre of the controversy was the ruling party hierarchy's insistence that all candidates be nominated by the party's district committees.

Paramount Chief Matanzima objected to this, saying the district committees would be able to twist the nomination of candidates in their favour and that this would be to the detriment of the ordinary people who would be unable to gain nomination.

Paramount Chief Matanzima then proposed that anybody, irrespective of party affiliation, be allowed to contest the elections.

The TNIP executive committee stuck to its decision and all its candidates were nominated by district committees.

Both the TNIP and independents are campaigning extensively throughout the country for voters' support.

It is not clear what the independents' plan of action would be should they win a significant number of seats. It is thought unlikely that they will return to the TNIP and more probable that they will form a new party or join the existing opposition.

Senior executive members of the TNIP have indicated at rallies during the past weeks that the rebels would not be welcome back in the party and there have been calls for stern action against them for defying party discipline.

D D/6/9/86 (113) (113)

# Soldati tells of blatant discrimination

## Dispatch Reporter

UMTATA — A senior official of the Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism alleged yesterday that white members of the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) had practised "naked discrimination against black manufacturers".

The director of the industries section of the department, Mr Bongani Soldati, told a commission of inquiry his "sense of justice and fairness" had been jarred by "discriminatory policy . . . meticulously applied by whites in the TDC and by the Transkei Industries Board (TIB), which was dominated by whites".

The inquiry, chaired by the country's Chief Justice, Mr Justice Van Reenen, is investigating the affairs and conduct of the department as well as the possible misuse of R120 million in state funds.

Mr Soldati said he became aware of the discrimination when he was transferred from the

Department of Forestry to the Department of Commerce in 1978.

Certain "black manufacturers were not entitled to concessions, while whites in South Africa and Transkei were".

"This negated the independence concept and called to question the objectives of this development policy which relegated nationals to the role of either poorly paid labourers or onlookers," Mr Soldati said.

Referring to the granting of concessions to LMS Sawmills and Ethwa Sawmills, he said the TDC allocated inexperienced black personnel to guide the two enterprises. Race was the criterion in deciding on the quality and extent of support.

The difficulties experienced by these sawmills and the paucity of assistance granted by the TDC bore witness to the frustrating policies of discrimination which had survived the independence of Transkei.

# Govt warned over Moutse

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

THE Moutse Civic Association yesterday warned that until apartheid structures were totally eradicated, the turmoil in KwaNdebele and Moutse will not end.

A spokesman for Moca also called for the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly to disband.

We are also totally against Moutse being incorporated into KwaNdebele. We want our affairs to be administered by the central Government," the spokesman said.

The organisation also appealed to local chiefs to sever ties with the KwaNdebele Government and serve in community structures.

He said the executive committee of Moca decided at a meeting held in the township on Sunday that a delegation should be sent to Pretoria to meet the Minister of Constitution, and Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, to ask him "to rectify his mistakes" of incorporating Moutse into KwaNdebele.

"We will also ask the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, to stop meddling in the affairs of Moutse," the spokesman added.

Moutse was incorporated in KwaNdebele in January this year. Between 1980 and 1985 it was governed by the central Government. Before then, it was administered by Lebowa.

SPAK 10/9/88  
118

## Inkatha chairman accused of murder

DURBAN — An Inkatha branch chairman, alleged to have shot and killed a member of his own vigilante group, pleaded not guilty today in the Durban Supreme Court to charges of murder and attempting to defeat the ends of justice.

Appearing before Mr Justice P M Nienaber, sitting with two assessors, was Mr Thembinkosi Nyameni (38).

His appearance follows an incident on December 6 1985, near Ntuzuma in the Inanda district in which Mr Fano Samuel Makanya was shot dead.

The State also alleges that Mr Nyameni attempted to defeat the ends of justice by instructing vigilantes under his control to remove the body and that he instructed someone else to confess to the killing.

The State claims that Mr Nyameni, the chairman of the Inkatha movement in the Dalmany farm area in Inanda, accompanied by a group of his vigilantes, had gone to recover a vehicle abandoned by one of their group after he had allegedly been chased by members of an Inkatha group from another area.

It is alleged he shot at a vehicle in which Mr Makanya was travelling, not knowing it was one of the vehicles carrying his vigilantes.

### SUMMONED

Mr Mbuyiseni Boy Mdluli told the court he and Mr Makanya and Mr Nyameni had stayed on the same farm. Mr Nyameni was in charge of them.

He said that on the night of the incident he and other men had been summoned to Mr Nyameni's house and told that one of their group, Mr Phillip Khumalo, had been chased by members of another group. He had had to abandon his car.

Mr Nyameni had ordered his men to go and collect it. They set off in five vehicles to do so.

Mr Makanya was travelling in the back of a bakkie driven by Mr Mthethiswa Anthony Mabaso. When the abandoned vehicle was found, Mr Mabaso's bakkie and another car were no longer with the other three vehicles.

He said that while standing near the side of the road they saw two vehicles approaching. Shots had been fired and Mr Makanya was killed.

Cross-examined by Mr L J Botha, for Mr Nyameni, the witness said there had been a quarrel between Mr Nyameni and the chairman of the Lindelani Inkatha group, a man called Shabalala.

He said it appeared as though Mr Nyameni was afraid of Mr Shabalala and that on occasions he and other members of Mr Nyameni's group had stood guard all night over his home in case an impi from Mr Shabalala's group attacked it.

The hearing continues.

— Sapa

(113) 18/9/PCNM

# Inkatha chairman accused of killing 'his own vigilante'

## Court Reporter

AN INKATHA branch chairman, alleged to have shot and killed a member of his own vigilante group, pleaded not guilty yesterday in the Supreme Court in Durban to charges of murder and attempting to defeat the ends of justice.

Appearing before Mr Justice Nienaber, sitting with two assessors, was Them-binkosi Nyameni, 38.

His appearance follows an incident on December 6 last year near Ntuzuma in the Inanda district in which Mr Fano Samuel Makanya was shot dead.

## Confess

It is also alleged by the State that Mr Nyameni attempted to defeat the ends of justice by instructing vigilantes under his control to remove the body and that he instructed someone else to confess to the killing.

The State claims that Mr Nyameni, chairman of the Inkatha movement in the Dalmany Farm area in Inanda, accompanied by a group of his vigilantes, had gone to recover a vehicle abandoned by one of their group after he had allegedly been chased by members of an Inkatha group from another area.

It is alleged he shot at a vehicle in which Mr Makanya was travelling, not knowing it was one of the vehicles carrying his vigilantes.

Mr Mbuyiseni Boy Mdluli told the Court that he, Mr Makanya and Mr Nyameni had stayed on the same farm. Mr Nyameni was in charge of them and other people in the area and they carried out his instructions.

He said that on the night of the incident he and other men had been summoned to Mr Nyameni's house and told that one of their group, Mr Phillip Khumalo, had been chased by members of another group. He had had to abandon his car.

Mr Nyameni had ordered his men to go and collect it and a party of men had set off in five vehicles to retrieve the car.

Mr Makanya was travelling in the back of a bakkie driven by Mr Mthethiswa Anthony Mabaso. When the abandoned vehicle was found, Mr Mabaso's bakkie and another car were no longer with the other three vehicles.

He said that while standing near the side of the road they saw two vehicles approaching. Shots were fired and Mr Makanya was fatally injured.

Cross-examined by Mr L J Botha, for Mr Nyameni, the witness said there had been a quarrel between Mr Nyameni and the chairman of the Inkatha group in the Lindelani area, a man called Shabalala.

He said it appeared as though Mr Nyameni was afraid of Mr Shabalala and that on occasions he and other members of Mr Nyameni's group had stood guard all night over his home in case an impi from Mr Shabalala's group attacked it.

On one occasion, Mr Shabalala had driven in his kombi in their area and the vehicle was fired at.

The hearing continues today.

Miss C Thomas appears for the State.

LAWYERS acting for the family of an activist killed in unrest in the Northern Transvaal more than 15 months ago intend taking the Lebowa Police to court over the delay in holding the inquest into his death.

No inquests have been held into the deaths of several other activists and detainees who died in Lebowa since June last year.

An attorney for the family of Isaac Mafokwane, who died of bullet wounds in clashes with police at the University of the North (Turfloop) on June 16 last year, said yesterday many letters written to the Lebowa Police inquiring about the inquest have not been answered.

Attempts to get confirmation of the allega-

# 'Speed up inquests'

By MATHATHA TSEDE

tions from the Commissioner of the Lebowa Police yesterday drew a blank. A telex sent to his office was unanswered up to late yesterday afternoon.

Other activists and detainees killed in Lebowa are:

## Beaten

• Ngwako Ramalepe who was allegedly beaten by police and died at Kgapanne, near Duiwelskloof on Oc-

tober 18 last year;

• Moss Magae, who died of bullet wounds at Mahwelereng, Potgietersu, on March 7 this year.

• Mavis Malatji, who also died of bullet wounds at Namagale, Phalaborwa, when police disrupted a Sharpeville massacre commemoration service in March 23 this year;

• Makompo Lucky Kuntumela, who died in police detention at Mahwelereng on April 5 this year;

19/9/86  
S. T. S. 118  
• Peter Nchabeleng, who died in police custody at Schoonoord on April 10 and;

• Lawrence Kodi Tseka, who died of bullet wounds at the end of May at Mamasemola in Sekhukhuneland.

The attorney said he was "shocked" at the attitude of the police and pointed out that an inquest should not take longer than six months after a death.

## Court

"If you take Steve Biko's inquest as an example, it took less than three months to hold. I have written to them again and if this matter is ignored we are definitely going to court to force them to hold the inquest", he said.

WEEKLY MAIL 19/9/86

**'A-Team' case  
crashes as  
key witness  
arrested**

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTERS  
Durban

A MAJOR court case involving allegations of collusion between the Security Forces and the "A team" vigilante group collapsed this week after police arrested one important witness and the others failed to turn up in court.

The application — made in December last year by Chesterville residents Ollina Nxumalo and Thandi memela — was to restrain "A team" members from assaulting, molesting or interfering with them or damaging their homes.

Since then the two women who launched the application have fled the township following threats to their lives and attacks on their homes. Nxumalo's son-in-law was killed in one of the incidents.

According to lawyers, the Chesterville community is swiftly degenerating into a battlefield with continuing clashes between the "comrades" and the "A team".

The case has focused attention on the ongoing violence in the township.

By mid-year, the level of violence escalated to such an extent that residents made pleas for assistance to members of parliament and to Archbishop Denis Hurley.

A delegation of lawyers also asked the judge president of Natal to intervene.

The lawyers handling the application, Yunus Mahomed and Associates, have documented reports of events in the township since the beginning of the year. They told Weekly Mail they were hoping not only to reveal that the respondents are "A team" members, but also to bring to the public eye the activities and origin of the "A team" and prevalent conditions in the township.

Among the papers before the court is a report on the killing of Basil Mazibuko in February this year.

According to reports he was sitting outside a house with several other youths when armed men shot at them.

An eyewitness alleges that he later saw police dragging Mazibuko by his legs, with his head "pointing to the ground". One of the policemen kept kicking him in the neck.

"The policeman dragged him under a street light and took a photograph of him. At this stage Mazibuko was still alive," the witness said.

"The one, Ben Tsantse, a police warrant officer, asked Basil why he was not dying and then throttled him to death and left him lying on the street."

After the first hearing of the application for a restraining order, police urged residents to lodge formal complaints at Chesterville police station.

Lawyers claim that numerous affidavits pertaining to atrocities of the "A team" and containing ample evidence for prosecution were subsequently handed to a Lieutenant Dutton. However, according to the lawyers, no follow-up investigations or prosecutions have been effected.

Residents also reported that Dutton arrested complainants on the pretext of requiring further statements from them.

Among one of the first residents to lodge a complaint with Dutton this year was 19-year-old Arnold Siphwe Ngcobo.

He was recently shot and killed while in police custody.

This week, on the eve of the court hearing, police raided homes in Chesterville, arresting three youths.

One was an important witness in the case. The other two had supplied affidavits.

As a result, none of the other witnesses came to court the next day. A lawyer representing the applicants said they were just too scared of exposing themselves to further harassment.

"Even the applicants themselves were reluctant to go into court," she said. — Concord News





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# Application to free detained 16

BISHO — Fourteen residents from the Hewu district in Whittlesea are making an urgent application in the Supreme Court here for the release of 16 of their relatives who have been detained by Ciskei police.

A spokesman for their attorneys said the papers had been filed with the registrar of the Supreme Court and the matter had been set down for Monday.

The Ciskei Government and the Minister of Justice, Police and Prisons have been cited as respondents.

The applicants have applied for an order that the detentions of

the 16 under the National Security Act be declared unlawful and that the Minister of Justice be directed to secure their release from custody.

The applicants have applied alternatively that the Minister of Justice be directed to ensure that, for so long as the detention of each of the detainees continued, he was accommodated suitably having regard to his health.

# Buthelezi attacks ANC's support for necklace killing

STAIR

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US

22/9/66

ULUNDI — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has attacked the African National Congress's new official top-level backing for the "necklace" murder method.

Addressing thousands of scouts and officials of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements at the Mack Omega Shange annual rally at Ondini near Ulundi this weekend, he warned that every black person who became "dehumanised" was helping apartheid to "do its dirty work".

Chief Buthelezi, the kwaZulu Chief Minister and president of Inkatha, pointed out that ANC secretary-general Mr Alfred Nzo had now (as quoted in last week's *Sunday Times* of London) "openly blessed the execution of blacks by blacks through the necklace".

This clashed with a state-

ment by ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo at the recent Non-Aligned Movement conference.

Chief Buthelezi cited Mr Nzo's official backing for necklacing as an example of how anger over apartheid had brutalised certain people and "distorted their very souls".

He said the harshness of today's South African environment was forcing decisions from blacks about what their own stand should be.

"As a black leader, I tell you there is no responsibility higher than to retain your humanity as young boys and girls embroiled in the struggle for liberation."

If they accepted hatred, fear and violence as a means of imposing their will on others, they would be behaving no better than the way in which apart-

heid's bosses had always behaved.

Brutality was found only among the weak because they did not have the power of the people behind them.

Black and white were so inter-dependent in South Africa that it would be a "shameful tragedy" if a non-racial just society was not produced here. This was what the kwaZulu/Natal indaba was about.

"I thank God that the majority of young black South Africans know that what I say is absolutely true," said Chief Buthelezi. — Sapa.

# Don't vote for independents, Matanzima tells TNIP rally

Dispatch Reporter

UMTATA — The Prime Minister and leader of the Transkei National Independence Party (TNIP), Chief George Matanzima, told the party's final election rally here yesterday that no party member should vote for any of the 90 independent candidates.

Chief George said that among the independents in Thursday's election were a number of "our men", and that they should be punished by not getting any votes.

He added he had

something "up his sleeve" for them.

Among the independent candidates are two cabinet ministers — the Minister of Health, Dr Charles Bikitsha, and the Minister of Justice and Prisons, Mr Ramsey Madikizela.

It was reported last week that the deputy leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Chief Twentymen Ntsikayezwe Sigcau, had also said that a number of "our men" were among the independents.

The 90 independent candidates are standing

for election in opposition to the 69 candidates nominated by TNIP district committees.

● Meanwhile, Dr Bikitsha said yesterday he was standing as an independent for re-election to prevent a dictatorship.

Dr Bikitsha said the only way for a people to show their displeasure with its government was to vote those MPs out of office and elect ones of their choice.

He said all the MPs would be TNIP nominees if it were not for the so-called 90 independents.

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# Sebe warns against traitors

Dispatch Reporter

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — President Lennox Sebe yesterday warned Ciskeians against "traitors and hypocrites".

He was speaking at a meeting at Ntaba ka Ndoda at which he announced the names of ruling Ciskei National Independence Party candidates for the forthcoming general elections.

After appealing to the crowd to vote for the candidates he had named, he said the voice of the nation should rule supreme as it had done in the past.

"Destroy those who make noise because they are bought by their masters, to be instruments of destabilisation," he said.

He said the "traitors" would be judged by the people. These "hypocrites" should be rejected.

President Sebe said these "hypocrites" saw the Ciskeian voters as their goal in terms of their careers. They thought of filling their stomachs rather than achieving something for the people.

Ciskeians had always kept their options open. Their character as a nation could be summed up as a quiet and creative people.

No one should seek to close his eyes to the truth that the nation was passing through a serious and trying period of its development, a period that called for sober judgment.

Ciskei would not be judged by its riches, its military power or its technical skills, but by its moral work and human values.

Ciskeians must make a concerted effort to become like other peoples — a normal, vigorous, free and sovereign nation.

President Sebe said Ciskeians would have to render the best of their energies for many years to come to maintain the security of the state.

Six sitting MPs were omitted from the list of candidates announced by President Sebe.

# Six MPs dropped from CNIP poll list

Dispatch Reporter  
**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — Six sitting MPs have been omitted from the list of Ciskei National Independence Party (CNIP) candidates for the general election to be held in November.

The names of the candidates were announced at Ntaba ka Ndoda yesterday by President Lennox Sebe.

The only cabinet minister who has been left out is the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr A. A. Hoyana, MP for Middledrift.

President Sebe said Mr Hoyana had been left out because the seats for Middledrift had been decreased from two to one. The other MP, the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, Mr A. M. Tapa, was nominated.

Mr Hoyana can still be nominated to the cabinet as President Sebe has the power to appoint at least five people who are not members of the National Assembly as cabinet ministers.

At least four of the new candidates would be graduating from local government to politics if elected. They are: Mr R. S. T. Mabona and Mr S. N. Nyinywa, mayors of Zwelitsha and Dimbaza respectively, Mr A. P. Dyonase, who is a Zwelitsha community councillor, and Mr M. Nohashe, a Fort Beaufort councillor.

President Sebe said the nomination of these councillors as candidates should be seen as a political development. He said they did not come from the top but were moving forces in local government.

Twelve of the candidates are businessmen and at least five are teachers.

Those MPs who have not been chosen by the

party as candidates are Mr Ray Mall, MP for Zwelitsha and former confidant of President Sebe, Mr Q. Kewuti (Mdantsane), Mr W. Moletsane and Miss Nomakhosazana Gonya (Zwelitsha) and Mr M. Mpendu, Victoria East.

A surprise nomination was that of Mr W. K. Matshekethwa, MP for Zwelitsha. He and a group of 56 others are facing charges of murder and malicious damage to property in connection with incidents following the emergence of a group that patrolled Zwelitsha streets late last year during the height of unrest in the township.

Sensing the surprise, President Sebe told those present they would not have gathered at the shrine if Mr Matshekethwa and his group had not existed. He said Mr Matshekethwa and his "army" had guarded the government offices in Zwelitsha and the magistrates' offices in the 1970s. Mr Matshekethwa's house and shop were set alight but he refused to accept a refund.

The names of the candidates are: Mr D. Madubedube and Mr G. N. Stengle (Hewu); Mr C. H. S. Ngxwana (Kelskammahoek); Mr G. Mpepo, Mr L. M. Yako, Mr V. Rini and Mr L. B. Williams (Mdantsane); Mr Tapa (Middledrift); Mr M. Nohashe (Mpofu); Mr M. W. Mangaliso (Ntabethemba); Mr W. M. Boqwana and Mr L. M. Vimbi (Peddie); Mrs A. N. Dastile (Zweledinga); Mr Mabona, Mr Matshekethwa, Mr M. M. Gebe, Mr Dyonase, Mr S. N. Nyinywa and Mr M. M. Mavango (Zwelitsha); Mr Themba Salayi, Mr A. E. Sigila, Mr J. Koli and Mr W. B. Blite (Victoria East).

Nomination day is on Wednesday.

# Call to dismiss Maqoma case

Dispatch Reporter

BISHO. — Chief Lent Maqoma's opposition to the Ciskei People's Rights Protection Party (CPRPP) had no representative in the National Assembly when the Electoral Amendment Act became effective on April 1. The Supreme Court was told here yesterday.

As a result, it was argued, the party had to undertake certain formalities in order to register.

Chief Maqoma has brought an urgent application for an order directing the chief electoral officer to register his party as a political party.

He has also applied for setting aside or postponement of tomorrow as nomination day and also of the November polling days.

The other applicants are the secretary of his party, Mr. Welile Tutani, and the CPRPP.

They have cited the chief electoral officer, the Minister of Internal Affairs, the director-general for internal affairs, the Minister of Justice, the Commissioner of Police, and the President as respondents.

Counsel for the respondents, Mr. L. Dison, submitted that at the time of the commencement of the Amendment Act in April the party was not in existence. The party was accordingly incapable of having any representative or agent in the National Assembly because it was formed in June.

Counsel for the applicants, Mr. Peter Hodes, SC, submitted that at the time of the commencement of the act Chief Maqoma was a member of the National Assembly and was therefore a representative of the CPRPP.



President Quett Masire of Botswana . . . challenge to Pretoria on ANC bases.

## Botswana renews ANC call

The Star's Africa  
News Service

GABORONE — President Quett Masire, of Botswana, has once again invited the South African Government to produce proof of ANC bases in Botswana.

At a ceremony to receive credentials from the Spanish ambassador, Mr Nabor Garcia, he said that his government had often invited the South African Government to substantiate its claims that there were ANC bases in Botswana.

"This invitation still stands," he said.

He said South Africa attempted to divert world opinion by attacking neighbouring countries and killing innocent people on the pretext that those countries were responsible for the violence within its borders.

"We reject as unfounded all South African claims that blame its problems on neighbouring countries," he added.

# New Ciskei bill cuts consultation

**Dispatch Reporter**  
BISHO — A bill empowering the President to redefine the boundaries of tribal and community authorities without consultation with any tribe was passed at a special session of the Ciskei National Assembly yesterday.

The bill is retrospective to June 6.

In his second reading speech, President Lennox Sebe said the step was considered expedient and in the general interest, hence the proposed land excisions were put forward for consideration by the National Assembly itself.

He said the President would no longer be subject to any prior consultation with any tribe or community before he acted as contemplated in the act.

"By this amendment it is envisaged that the President may on his own accord define, disestablish or redefine the boundaries of any administrative area or of the area of any tribe," he said.

The bill also defines new misconducts as applied to chiefs.

President Sebe said these were:

- Failure to attend

three consecutive meetings of the tribal or regional authority without prior written leave by a magistrate;

- Absence from Ciskei for longer than 14 days without prior written approval by a magistrate; and

- Showing disrespect or contempt towards the President or a minister of state.

He said it had always been misconduct for a headman to act in a similar way towards a paramount chief.

Insofar as the maintenance of law and order was concerned, chiefs and headmen need not wait until the actual condition of unrest or dissatisfaction flared up, but immediately on becoming aware of any incitement to commit any act which was likely to result in any such condition, they must report that to the magistrate.

President Sebe said it was an offence for any person to fail to assist a chief or a headman in quelling any unrest, protection of property or preservation of the safety of any person after being instructed to do so.

The chief whip, Chief-tainness X. I. Burns-Nemashe, said all members

of the National Assembly welcomed the bill.

Certain tribal authorities like the Amajingqi and Amagwali, and the Healdtown community, would know their boundaries.

It would now be easy for chiefs and headmen to quell any unrest in their areas, she said.

The deputy whip, Chief A. Mqalo, also welcoming the bill, referred to chiefs who "vanished", leaving their subjects by themselves.

The Minister of Defence, Chief D. N. Mavuso, said that anybody who claimed the bill was aimed at reducing the authority of chiefs did not care about the welfare of the people but was only interested in his own wellbeing.

The Minister of Public Works, Chief D. M. Jongilanga, said Ciskei was lucky in that, although there were many tribes, there had never been any faction fights over land claims.

He said history backed the people of Healdtown. He was referring to moves by the Healdtown community to be removed from the authority of the Amajingqi tribe.

See also page 3



# Police find 5 bodies after faction fight

24/9/86 Own Correspondent  
MARITZBURG — Police have found the bodies of five men who died in faction fighting on Field's Farm in mid-Illovo, near Eston at the weekend.

The men were apparently killed during fighting between the Impangisa and Lembethe clans.

The names of the dead, all from the Impangisa clan, are: Mr Kucamani Mkhize (50), Mr Mzwamandla Mkhize (35), Mr Njengabantu Ngcongo (30), Mr Johnny Shange (30) and Mr Mtato Mbonambi (30).

Mr Gekege Mkhize (22) is still missing and feared dead and Mr M Gumede (20) was injured and is still in Edendale Hospital.

A policeman said the incident was triggered by the death of Induna Lembethe (28) who was murdered at Java Heights farm in mid-Illovo.

## Fort Hare pensions safe says Pityi

# Licences: late filing fee to be increased

Dispatch Reporter

BISHO — The Acting Minister of Education, Mr Ntandazo Pityi, has assured staff of the University of Fort Hare that nothing would happen to their pension benefits after Ciskei took over the administration of the university next year.

He was speaking during discussion on the University of Fort Hare Bill at a special session of the National Assembly yesterday.

In the process of preparing the take-over it had been found that the act did not provide for the admission of the university's staff to the government pension fund when the university was taken over by Ciskei.

The main purpose of the bill was to make provision for the pension rights, retirement benefits and retirement ages of persons in the employment of the University of Fort Hare when the university was taken over.

Mr Pityi said the original provisions of the University of Fort Hare Act of 1969 categorised the university as an institution for the purposes of pension funds for the Associated Institutions Act of 1963, in terms of which personnel of the university were members of the Associated Institutions Pension Fund.

As there was no such fund in Ciskei it had been decided that, instead of creating a similar fund, the existing Government Pension Fund be extended to personnel of the university after transfer and their pensions be transferred to the government fund.

By OWEN VANQA

BISHO — The fee for late filing of applications for new liquor licences is to be increased to discourage offenders, the Minister of Justice, Mr Macebo Takane, said during his second reading speech of the Liquor Amendment Bill at a special session of the Ciskei National Assembly yesterday.

He said late applications resulted in unnecessary work, inconvenience and expense. If applicants wanted to submit late applications they should be prepared to pay the fees in question.

Mr Takane said licence fees based on turnover were being replaced with fixed licence fees. In comparison with licence fees based on turnover, there would be a reduction in the fees payable as from January next year.

Ciskei was also abolishing the double annual licence fee for a new licence. The double annual fee was not appropriate as it was precisely during its first year of trading that a new liquor business was likely to be struggling to make a profit.

Mr Takane also said bottlestores would be permitted to open at 8.30 am instead of 9 am.

A new licence, for brewing malt liquor, had been introduced.

The minimum prices of meals which qualified consumers to purchase liquor on licenced premises holding restaurant liquor licences had been increased from 50 cents to R2, and for mealtime wine and malt liquor licences from 35 cents to R1.

● The Unemployment Insurance Second Amendment Bill was also passed.

The Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr G. M. Mpepo, said that when a bill was adopted during the ordinary session of the National Assembly this year, which reduced the period before a contributor to the UIF could qualify for ordinary benefits from 18 to 13 weeks, a corresponding amendment to the act which provided for illness benefits was inadvertently omitted. The new bill sought to remedy the omission.

He said although the proposed amendment might appear to be trivial it affected hundreds of beneficiaries wishing to claim illness benefits. The adoption of the amendment would alleviate their suffering and they would enjoy the same benefits as unemployed workers.

"We cannot make fish of one and fowl of another," he said.

● A bill repealing the Compulsory Motor Vehicle Insurance Act was adopted.

The Acting Minister of Transport, Mr W. M. Boqwana, who piloted the Motor Vehicle Accidents Bill, said the bill would enable the Ciskei Motor Vehicle Assurance Fund to raise a levy on fuel to pay compensation for certain losses or damage unlawfully caused by the driving of certain motor vehicles.

# Inquest told of fatal shootings at Egerton

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24/9/84

## Teargas would not disperse crowd, says policeman

**Dispatch Reporter**

**EAST LONDON** — Police opened fire and used teargas on an advancing crowd near Egerton railway station on August 4, 1984, to protect their lives, Colonel Fikile Zibi of the Ciskei Police told an inquest court in Mdantsane yesterday.

The inquest is into the deaths of four people shot at the station.

Colonel Zibi said there had been a bus boycott in Mdantsane at the time and people boarding buses had been assaulted.

About 20 policemen under his command had gone to Zone 9 at 4.30 am and parked their vehicles about 200 metres from a bus stop.

Colonel Zibi said people started gathering near the bus stop and commuters were assaulted.

The crowd, which had swelled since the arrival of the police, started shouting at his men and advanced on them.

"We retreated to about 30 or 40 metres from the railway fence when the crowd started pelting us with stones," he said.

Asked why the police did not use teargas to disperse the crowd, he said he did not think teargas would work. He was expecting police re-inforcements.

He said he asked some soldiers who were nearby to fire warning shots into the ground.

The crowd ignored the warning shots, Colonel Zibi said.

"They shouted that we were not shooting at them and so they would 'get at us'," he said.

A shot was fired from the direction

of the crowd, Colonel Zibi said. Police then opened fire.

The crowd fled and some arrests were made. Four bodies lay in the road.

The crowd regrouped again and the police used teargas to disperse them, he added.

Asked why teargas had been used in the second instance and not the first, Colonel Zibi replied that the lives of police and others in the vicinity had been endangered on the second occasion.

He said he reported the incident to General N. Mlandu who had visited the scene later.

Colonel Zibi said a state of emergency had been proclaimed in Mdantsane on August 3, the day before the shootings, and indoor and outdoor gatherings of four or more people had been forbidden.

There had been 250 to 300 people in the crowd which had stoned the police. People on the platform at the station also threw stones at the police after the shootings.

Colonel Delihlazo Maqetuka told the inquest he was the station commander of Mdantsane police station at the time.

He said he received a radio message from Colonel Zibi that people were stoning buses and the police and that re-inforcements were needed.

Colonel Maqetuka said he sent re-inforcements to help Colonel Zibi's unit. He did not personally go to the scene of the shooting.

The hearing was postponed until tomorrow.

# Transkei voters keen

Dispatch Reporter

UMTATA — Interest in today's general election is reported to be running high but the weather is expected to play a major role in the number of voters who turn out at the polls.

While some early voters were turned away yesterday when they tried to cast their ballots, there are fears that a rainy day may cause many voters to stay indoors.

The electoral officer in the Department of the Interior, Mr V. B. Mgwigwi, said there was more interest in the election than ever before.

He said vote counting was expected to take about three days, although this might stretch up to two weeks if ballot figures for Transkeians living in South Africa were returned late.

The ruling Transkei National Independence Party has never faced such a serious electoral contest since its formation in 1963 when Transkei attained self-rule. The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, leads 66 TNIP candidates against 90 independents, many of whom are former party members in 66 electoral seats.

The opposition Democratic Progressive Party will field one candidate, its leader, Mr Calendon Mda.

The election has been dominated by a row over TNIP nomination procedures which resulted in several senior TNIP members, including two cabinet ministers, failing to gain nomination and opting to run as independents.

There are 1.17 million registered voters in the country.

How to vote page 2

Earlier Mr. Dison had argued that the entire application should be dismissed with costs because it did not have a proper affidavit from Chief Magoma.

He pointed out that Chief Magoma's affidavit had nothing to show that it had been attested to. As such there was no application before court.

Mr Hodes asked that the matter be proceeded with to save time. He said the omission would be rectified by filing an affidavit today.

Mr. Dison opposed this.

Mr Justice Pikard pointed out that if Mr. Dison's objection was granted it would mean postponing the matter and rushing someone to Transkei where Chief Magoma was. There was not much time to resolve the matter.

After consultations by counsel for both parties it was agreed that the court could hear argument on the application for the registration of the party and that a proper affidavit would be submitted this morning.

# No <sup>DD</sup> opposition for CNIP <sup>25/11/86</sup> <sup>116</sup>

**Dispatch Reporter**  
BISHO — All the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party (CNIP) candidates were returned unopposed when the nomination courts for the November general election closed yesterday.

This again leaves the governing party with no opposition in the National Assembly, and means there will be no elections. The members will be sworn in when the Assembly sits in November.

Opposition was removed in the 1978 election when the CNIP captured all the seats.

No independents or members of Chief Lent Maqoma's opposition Ciskei People's Rights Protection Party sought nomination, the deputy director-general for For-

eign Affairs and Information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, said.

Plans by Chief Maqoma's party to contest the elections were dealt a blow this week when his urgent application to have the party registered and to set aside the nomination and election dates were refused in the Supreme Court.

Mr Justice Pickard ruled the chief electoral officer had acted correctly in refusing to register the party.

Mr Justice Pickard also ruled there was little evidence that the dates for the nomination and election days had not been fixed in the normal course of administrative duty.

New MPs P21

DD 2879/86

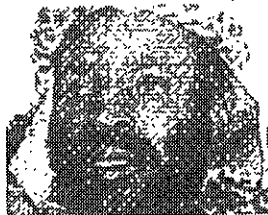
**Buthelezi issues Shaka Day warning to Tambo, Botha:**

**You can't  
move on  
without  
the Zulus**

11B



**CHIEF BUTHELEZI**



**KING GOODWILL**

**STANGER** — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday warned the leader of the African National Congress (ANC), Mr Oliver Tambo, and President P. W. Botha that there could be no successful armed struggle in South Africa or a negotiated peaceful future without the Zulu people.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha leader said at a Shaka Day rally at the graveside of the warrior king that South African history had taken a great stride across the doomed frontier of an apartheid that could never be resurrected.

The only way Mr Botha could avoid the disintegration of the Afrikaner as a political force was by moving boldly forward into a new open, race-free democracy.

His alternative was a National Party torn with strife and a "broedertwis" situation which he would not survive, he said.

He warned white right-wing politicians that any movement backwards into Verwoerdian apartheid would lead to their own annihilation.

At the same rally, King Goodwill Zwelithini said his people would turn to an "eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" philosophy unless the opponents of negotiated settlement stopped their violence against them.

Those behind plots of assassination, necklacing and the burning and looting of schools would be discovered and rooted out.

He was aware of threats to the life of his uncle, Chief Buthelezi.

"If anything happens to him we will know from what quarter it comes. I shudder to think of what will happen to those people should they succeed," he warned.

The Zulus were warriors with the power to defend what they were doing. His father's people would never be made subservient to those who had lost their souls.

"Leave your spears where they are. Pick them up only when some people want to treat you as dirt and as cowards, and intimidate you into abandoning your noble commitment (to national reconciliation)," King Goodwill said. — Sapa

**Buthelezi**  
116 002519/86

## warns P W against move to the Right

African Affairs Correspondent

IF PRESIDENT Botha mills around at the political crossroads much longer, or if he turns Right, there will be a strong tendency for South African history to turn Left and move towards a future socialist one-party State.

This is the view of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu.

He was addressing thousands of Zulus at the Shaka Day gathering yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi said a turn to the Left by history was also a turn to ungovernability.

He said this was the road which the African National Congress in exile wanted South Africa to take and on that road it had the United Democratic Front and the Congress of South African Trade Unions as fellow-travellers.

'If South Africa takes a turn along that road, the free-enterprise system will be destroyed,' Chief Buthelezi said.

'Multi-party democracy will be destroyed. Mass starvation will result and anarchy will prevail because no government can govern South Africa if 22 million blacks are thrust into ever deepening suffering because of political change.'

He said poverty itself would make the country ungovernable if there was a turn to the Left.

Chief Buthelezi said members of Inkatha and the KwaZulu Administration had gone straight across the political crossroads.

The president of the ANC, Mr Oliver Tambo, should never think that an armed struggle in South Africa could be won without the Zulu people.

He said there was no solution President Botha could even dream of which excluded Zulus.

Chief Buthelezi said the Zulu people would never accept a so-called independent homeland. They had defied every attempt which the South African Government had made to tear them, as a people, out of South Africa.

# Armed gang frees Charles Sebe

By KEITH ROSS

**EAST LONDON —** A group of white men armed with machineguns stormed the Middeldrift Prison last night and freed Charles Sebe, the former head of Ciskei's security forces.

And in a second incident last night Major General Kwane Sebe, son of Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe, was abducted by a group of unidentified men near the Amatola Sun Hotel.

Abducted with him was Colonel Z Ngwanya, his second in command at an elite division of the Ciskei security police.

Ciskei's Director General of Communications, Mr Headman Sontunzi, said today that he did not know if the two incidents were linked.

Mr Sontunzi said the white men attacked the Middeldrift Prison with machinegun fire and entered the cell where Charles Sebe was being held.

They escaped by means of rope ladders, which were left at the scene.

The raiders then sped off in three cars together with Charles Sebe. A prison warder was wounded in the attack.

Referring to the abduction of Major Gen Kwane Sebe, Mr Sontunzi said he and Col Ngwanya had gone to the Amatola Sun to keep an appointment.

Charles Sebe, former Commander in Chief of Ciskei's State Security and brother of President Sebe, was jailed for 12 years in June, 1984. He had been convicted of terrorism.

In the Bisho Supreme Court Mr Justice Pickard said the sentence was the most lenient the court could impose and he refused leave to appeal.

He said Sebe had abused his position of almost unlimited power and brought Ciskei close to a "minor war". Sebe, renowned for his dark glasses and smart uniforms, had been Ciskei's strongman. He controlled all the tiny nation's armed forces.

His conviction, ironically, concerned a plan to free his second-in-command, Brigadier Harvey Tamsanqa, from detention at the Mdantsane police cells.

The court found that on the night of June 14, 1983, Sebe "encouraged and incited" fellow officers to free Brig Tamsanqa by force.

The judge said that if the scheme had been carried through, "the consequences would have been almost too frightening to contemplate".

It seemed probable that Sebe would have found himself in a situation in which he had no choice but to take further steps to a point where State authority could have been overthrown, the judge said.

Sebe was acquitted on the main charge of plotting to overthrow the State.

The judge found Sebe an "untruthful and scheming" witness and rejected his evidence that he had assembled the army unit, the Spear of the Nation, because he feared unrest over the Mdantsane bus boycott.

While rising to power in six years from a police sergeant, Sebe gained a reputation as a ruthless man not to be crossed.

He once said "God has spoken to me. He won't kill me until communism is eradicated from South Africa."

Scores of people were detained at his command and the SA Allied Workers' Union was his pet hate.



CHARLES SEBE before his conviction.



Holland Park children and their pets had a great time yesterday at a pet show in the ACVV hall. SAMANTHA VORSTER (above), 9, and her dog, LADY, trotted off with the best dog of the day prize. JUANITA JUTE, 12, painted whiskers on her face so she would look just like GINGER, who waltzed off with the prize for the best cat.



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118 (48) D.P. 26/11/86

# Unopposed return of CNIP pleases Sebe

**Dispatch Reporter**  
BISHO — The leader of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party (CNIP), President Lennox Sebe, said yesterday he was happy with the results of the nominations which returned his party's candidates unopposed on Wednesday.

It was pleasing to see the "voice of the nation ruled supreme", he said.

Leadership was not tested by words but by programmes of guaranteed commitment to the upliftment of the people.

President Sebe said the Ciskei Government had made a covenant for

its people, which was enshrined in his 10-point plan.

"I am glad that, although injected with new blood on merit, the stability and anchorship for new development has been consolidated," he said.

"For the Ciskei nation to rise amid storms of confusion and interference from other states that are supposed to be our neighbours, our people revealed their fitting quality for what is theirs and also to show their surviving prowess amid foreign enemies."

President Sebe as-



**PRESIDENT SEBE**

ured the nation he and the candidates would dedicate themselves to providing shelter and above all, food, for the people.

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# Transkei voters flock to polls

Dispatch Reporter

UMTATA — Wet weather in several parts of Transkei failed to dampen the enthusiasm of voters who turned up in their thousands to cast their ballots in yesterday's general election.

Brisk voting was reported from around the country and a high percentage poll was predicted.

The 66 seats at stake yesterday were contested by 66 ruling Transkei National Independence Party candidates, 79 independents and the leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Mr Caledon Mda.

Six TNIP candidates were returned unopposed in Willowvale and Elliotdale and the election in the Qumbu constituency was cancelled after one of the candidates died.

Many of the independents are TNIP members who failed to gain nomination by the party's district committees.

Their entry into the fray has presented the TNIP with its strongest opposition in many years and upset results are possible. The balance of power after the announcement of the results could be held by the 75 ex-officio chiefs in the 150-member National Assembly.

The chief electoral officer, Mr V. B. Mgwigwi, said vote counting was expected to take about three days, although this might stretch to two weeks if ballot figures for Transkelians living and working in South Africa were returned late.

The Commissioner of Police, General R. S. Mantanga, said voters were well behaved and no disturbances were reported.

In Umtata, voters queued outside the City Hall throughout the day until shortly before the doors closed at 9 pm.

The District Commissioner of Umtata, Mr B. S. Boya, said all the polling stations in the district had been very busy in spite of the rain. Many rural voters had come into the city, where they preferred to cast their ballots.

He said the counting of the ballots would begin today. It could be delayed if the delivery of ballot boxes from the rural areas was held up by the rain and muddy roads. Counting would start only when all the boxes had arrived.

Heavy voting was reported from the Cofimvaba constituency where the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, and three other TNIP candidates were contesting four seats against two independents.

# Assault-claim youths freed and redetained

26/9/86



WEEKLY MAIL

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By SEFAKO NYAKA

TWENTY-FIVE youths, most of whom bear marks of assault, were re-detained by Bophuthatswana police minutes after charges against them were withdrawn in the Mogwase Magistrate's Court on Monday.

The youths were part of a group of 36 people arrested with 68-year-old Victor Sefora, the leader of the opposition party, Seopesengwe, more than three weeks ago after a meeting in the area.

The Bophuthatswana government has denied the opposition party permission to hold meetings in a build-up to next year's elections in the homeland.

But after several applications had been rejected, the party was granted permission to hold a meeting on August 26.

However soon after the meeting started, police arrived and advised people permission for the meeting had been denied.

"The people dispersed but a few days later the police rounded up some of them, including Sefora and his 19-year-old son Molotsi," a party representative said.

A Johannesburg attorney said the youths, all members of the Seopesengwe Youth Alliance, were initially charged with plotting the violent overthrow of the government. They were also charged with public violence and holding an illegal gathering. Ten of the youths will be charged with Sefora.

The homeland's attorney general, JJ Smit, said charges against the group will only be completed today.

Smit confirmed that the 26 youths

are being held as witnesses to a case involving Sefora, but said he had no knowledge of assaults on the detainees.

Since their arrest the detainees have been denied access to family members and lawyers. They have not been allowed food parcels or a change of clothing.

Soon after being arrested, Sefora was kept at the Madikoe Police Station. He was later transferred to Mogwase Police Station, where he allegedly had to buy his own candles to light his cell and had to use a fumigator "because the place was crawling with bed lice", one of the youths told a South African Council of Churches worker before being re-detained.

Sefora has been kept in solitary confinement since his arrest.

One arrested youth, George Ntseki, has been admitted to the Paul Kruger Hospital in Rustenburg with a broken jaw. His parents have not been informed.

Another youth showed lawyers burn marks on his buttocks, alleging he sustained the burns after been made to sit on a heater during interrogation.

The attorney said one of the youths alleged a scar on his now-deformed chin was caused when a policeman assaulted him with a screwdriver.

Nearly all the youths that attorneys spoke to had cigarette burn marks and whip marks on their chests and backs.

Family members are expected to bring an urgent application today for the protection of the detained youths.

# CDF head tells inquest of killings at Egerton

**Dispatch Reporter**  
EAST LONDON — Four people died and two were injured when police and soldiers fired twice at an "aggressive, advancing crowd" near the Egerton railway station on August 4 1984, an inquest court heard yesterday.

The head of the Ciskei Defence Force (CDF), Lieutenant-General D. Mlandu, said that at the time he had been a police colonel stationed at Zwelitsha and had been detailed to take over operations at Mdantsane during the bus boycott.

He had started duty at 2 am and had dispatched policemen to various units in Mdantsane at 2.30 am to patrol the bus routes so intimidators could not interfere with commuters.

A state of emergency had been proclaimed in the township and a curfew was in force between 8 pm and 4.30 am. The emergency regulations prohibited groups of more than four people walking together on the streets.

General Mlandu said the police were ordered to arrest all those who contravened the regulations. The police were assisted by the army as there had been a shortage of police manpower to cover the area.

About 4.30 am he had

visited the police unit posted in Zone 9.

The security forces were stationed about 80 metres from the railway station. They formed a line about 90 metres long.

General Mlandu said when he left his car he heard shooting by the security forces. While driving towards the police vehicles he had heard shouting and swearing from the crowd, which was stoning the police and advancing on them.

The crowd was about 20 paces from the police, General Mlandu said.

He did not see or hear any shots fired from the direction of the crowd.

The crowd ran off in different directions during the shooting but reassembled a few minutes later.

General Mlandu said he took out three teargas canisters from his car and threw them at the crowd.

He disputed evidence by Colonel Fikile Zibi that teargas had been used by the police after all the shooting had ended and said he was the only person to use teargas that day.

General Mlandu said the crowd reassembled and another round of shooting took place.

He said the policemen and soldiers would have

been killed by the crowd, which had ignored orders to stop and had become uncontrollable.

After the two rounds of shooting, he saw six people in a police truck. Four were dead and two were injured.

General Mlandu said the main aim of stopping the crowd was to arrest them as they were contravening the emergency regulations by travelling in a group of more than four at a time.

The police could not retreat as they were trapped between two groups of stonethrowers — one in front and the other behind them, operating from the railway station premises.

The crowd had outnumbered the security forces, he said.

General Mlandu said he had seen one bus being stoned in the area. The security forces had not prevented anyone from going to the station.

The matter was reported to the police commissioner.

Mr Zitulele Nyamfu, of Zone 9, said he had been arrested by the police for public violence while walking to Egerton station to catch a train to work at 5.30 am.

Police had approached him near the station gate and asked him where he was going.

When he told them he was going to work by train, they had assaulted him and bundled him onto a police truck. He and others had been taken to the police station where he was detained for 14 days.

He said he had appeared in court and had been found not guilty of public violence.

He had not seen the shootings but heard them while he was still at home.

Miss Windiwe Pepa, of Zone 11, said she had been arrested while she was searching for her mother who had gone to catch a train that morning.

The police arrested her while she was walking alone and assaulted her before taking her to the police station where she was released on R25 bail and charged with public violence.

The charge was later withdrawn.

# Mother scared to attend son's funeral

24/9/86  
weekly  
WMLC

THANDI MEMELA did not turn up for her own son's burial in Durban's Chesterville township last week.

Instead she sent flowers and a message to be read to the 3 000 mourners who gathered for what was the first unrestricted mass funeral since the beginning of the State of Emergency.

Memela, mother of Thabani Memela, one of four youths killed in a recent shootout with the police, did not attend because she said she feared

harrassment.  
Weekly Mail Reporter

She has been a target of attacks by vigilantes and has had to flee her home, which was petrol-bombed and burnt earlier this year.

She was one of the complainants who last week brought an urgent application to restrain a team of vigilantes from assaulting her or damaging her property.

The funeral of three youths —

Memela, Blessing Mabaso and Luvuyo Mgobozi — was led by UDF president Archie Gumede, followed by chanting UDF activists.

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A Soviet flag.

Gumede told the Weekly Mail that the non-imposition of restrictions did not mean that the government had changed its attitude towards political activity.

"I think they recognised that in Chesterville it would be impossible to

enforce any restrictions because of the proximity of the cemetery and the houses.

"If restrictions had been imposed they would have been defied," he said.

A representative of the SAP division of public relations in Pretoria confirmed that only one of the four involved in the shoot-out had been a member of the ANC trained outside the country. No information had been provided about the other three.

26/9/86 (11B) NTM

**Buthelezi quashes reports of U S trip**

**Chief denies he is to see Reagan**

**A** ULUNDI—Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, yesterday denied he was to go to the United States next week as part of an effort to sustain a Presidential veto of the U S Congress's South African Sanctions Bill.

Chief Buthelezi told Sapa: 'I have no trip to the United States planned for this week or next week or even next month.'

He was reacting to reports from Washington which said he would visit the U S next week.

**A** He said as a politician he understood President Reagan could not ignore his constituency's views on the question of sanctions.

**F** This issue is also interwoven with what are purely American issues which have something to do with American politics and not with us or the black cause.

**1. Last person**

'I would therefore be the last person to involve myself in the crossfire of American political faction fighting,' he said.

He said his stand on sanctions was widely known and had not changed.

Simon Barber reports from Washington that White House spokesman Larry Speakes refused to shed light on

any possible Oval Office meeting between President Reagan and Chief Buthelezi.

The conservative Heritage Foundation has been using its contacts in the White House to push for the meeting.

Administration officials quoted by the Washington Times said Reagan had agreed to see Buthelezi — it would be their second White House get-together — but the timing was not specified.

**Wrong way**

'I don't know if there is going to be a meeting,' Speakes said without further comment.

Heritage Foundation president Edwin Feulner said: 'I think that people on Capitol Hill need to know that there are authentic leaders of black South Africa who feel — and feel passionately — that the proposed sanctions legislation is the wrong way to go.'

A Heritage official in South Africa was trying to contact Chief Buthelezi to persuade him that 'his presence in Washington would be more useful today than, say, 30 days from now', Feulner said.

The conservative think tank issued an invitation to Buthelezi in June to come to the U S at its expense, and had originally expected him to arrive in October.

● See Editorial Opinion

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# Ciskei's election is won (a week before the start)

CISKEI'S general election was over this week before it began — while in Transkei, the other Xhosa homeland, voters yesterday began going to the polls.

Wednesday was nomination day for the Ciskei election, planned for November. But when only 23 candidates were nominated — all from President Lennox Sebe's Ciskei National Independence Party (CNIP) — they were all declared elected unopposed.

A last-minute bid to delay nomination day and the election had failed earlier in the week when the Bisho Supreme Court turned down an application by a former cabinet minister, Chief Lent Maqoma, and his newly-formed Ciskei People's Rights Protection Party.

The decision marked the end of an attempt by Maqoma to break Sebe's stranglehold on Ciskei politics. Maqoma had launched his party earlier this year and was believed to have attracted the support of a number of politicians who had fallen out of official favour. These included Namba Sebe, the president's brother, a former minister of transport now living in Transkei.

However, the Ciskei legislative assembly had passed a law tightening regulations for the registration of a political party — requiring, *inter alia*, that new parties submit the names of 10 000 supporters. When Maqoma collected the names, registration was refused on the grounds that signatures had not been supplied.

Maqoma then went to the Supreme Court — which, earlier this week, rejected his request that the party's registration be recognised and nomination day delayed. Now that no independent candidates have been nominated, the ruling CNIP has no opposition in the legislative assembly.

Meanwhile, in Transkei, polling booths opened yesterday at 7am for the second general election since the homeland accepted "independence" 10 years ago. Votes were also collected in major South African urban centres.

Voting in the cities is expected to be

The difference between the Ciskei and Transkei elections this week is that Ciskeian citizens can't vote and Transkeian citizens don't want to. FRANZ KRUGER reports from East London

almost non-existent, while even in Transkei rural areas pamphlets have appeared urging people not to vote.

The 75 elected seats in the Transkei national assembly are being contested by 160 candidates. The other 75 seats are held *ex officio* by chiefs, who could end up with a balance of power.

Interest in the election is centred on 90 independent candidates, who are challenging 69 candidates of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party (TNIP). Among the independents are two cabinet ministers: Minister of Health Dr Charles Bikitsha and Minister of Justice and Prisons Ramsay Madikizela.

The independents, known as "TNIP rebels", are mostly people who failed to gain the party's nomination. They are believed to have the backing of former state president Kaiser Matanzima, who retired to his paramount chieftaincy in western Tembuland earlier this year.

The run-up to the election was marked by an unusual clash between the former president and his brother, Prime Minister George Matanzima, centring on nomination procedures.

The dispute was seen as public evidence of a power struggle between the brothers. It was believed George Matanzima was taking advantage of the retirement of his brother to strengthen his own position, and that Kaiser Matanzima was unhappy that retirement had left him further from the seat of power than he expected.

Caledon Mda, leader and sole MP of the Democratic People's Party, has issued an appeal for the independents to join the DPP; but although Mda is standing for re-election, a branch of his party on the East Rand last week issued a call for Mda to withdraw and the election to be boycotted.

Results are expected next week.

## Sebe a free man in T'kei?

By KEITH ROSS

EAST LONDON — Mystery still surrounds the whereabouts of Charles Sebe, Ciskei's former head of State security, who was "sprung" from a maximum security Ciskei prison on Thursday night in a commando-style raid.

But persistent rumours indicate that he is now a free man in Transkei, although officials in both the Ciskei and Transkei were "unavailable for comment" today.

Sebe, who was serving a 12-year sentence, was taken from the Middledrift Prison by a group of white men armed with machineguns.

If he is in Umtata he is not the only top-level fugitive from Ciskei in the Transkei capital.

His brother, Mr Namba Sebe, a former Ciskeian Minister of Transport, is also there.

So is former Ciskei vice-president, the Rev W M Xaba, who has been given asylum in the territory.

There is also speculation that Major-General Kwane Sebe, son of Ciskei President Lennox Sebe, who was abducted on Thursday night in a separate incident, is being held in Transkei.

It has been suggested he may be offered in exchange for Charles Sebe's son, Khambashe, who was jailed at the same time as his father.



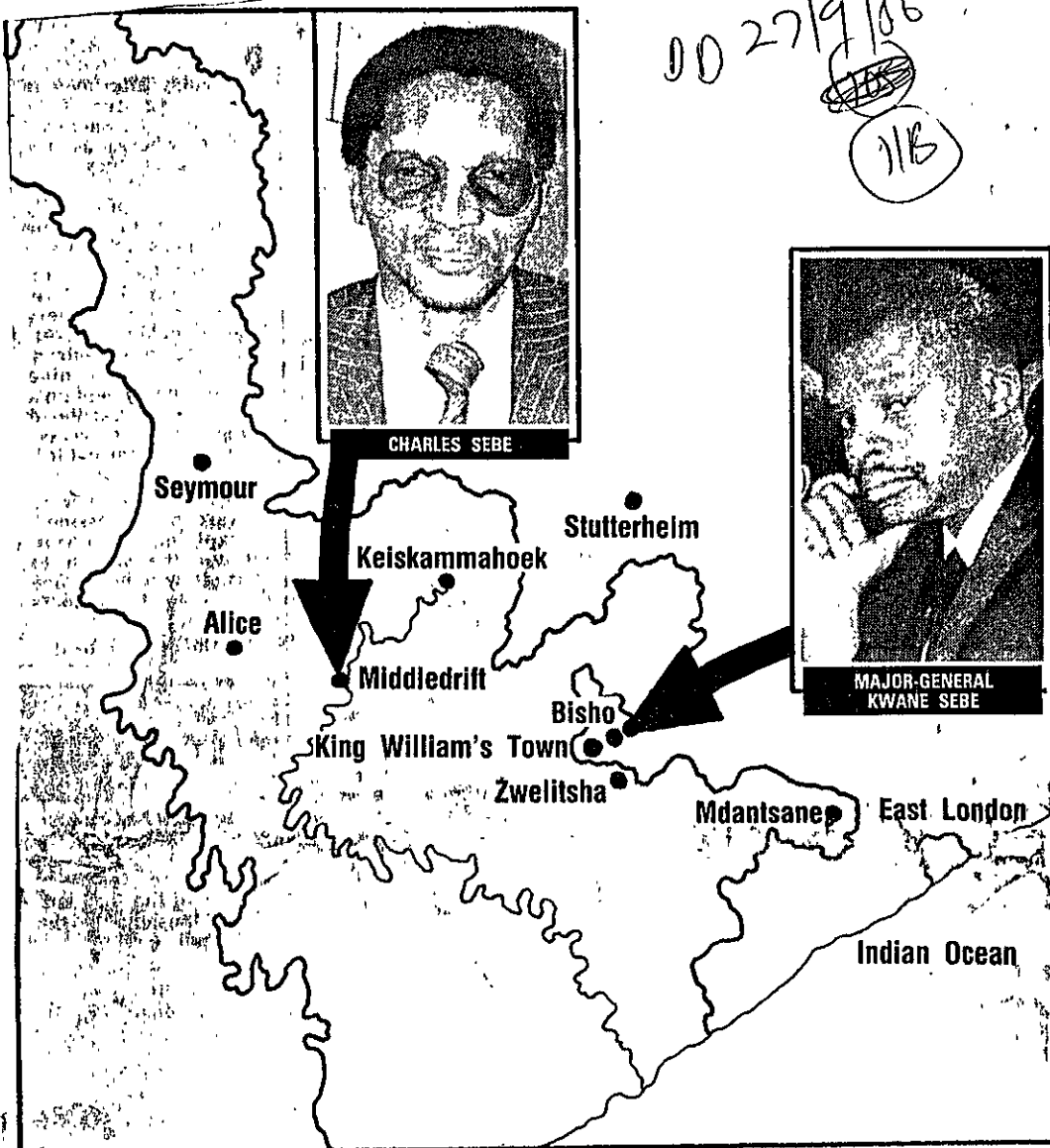
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CHARLES SEBE



MAJOR-GENERAL KWANE SEBE



# Simmering family divisions revealed

The arrows show where Mr Charles Sebe escaped from prison at Middeldrift and Major-General Kwane Sebe was kidnapped at Bisho.

**Dispatch Reporter**  
**EAST LONDON** — Charles Khanti Sebe joined the South African Police after leaving school in 1957 and served in both the uniformed and plain-clothes branches before transferring to the security police in Port Elizabeth in 1960.

From 1974 until 1980 he worked for the Bureau for State Security (Boss) in King William's Town, where he was assigned to probe the black consciousness movement.

He joined the Ciskei Police in 1980 and, as the head of the all-embracing Ciskei Central Intelligence Services (CCIS), which he likened to the Soviet Union's KGB, Charles Sebe was the most powerful and feared man in Ciskei.

A flamboyant dresser and a keep-fit fanatic, he was a fervent anti-communist.

Charles Sebe was detained on July 19, 1983, with a South African seconded adviser and consultant on state se-

curity. Major-General Taillefer Minnaar. This took place a few days after the detention of several high-ranking Ciskei security officers, including the son of the then Vice-President of Ciskei, the Reverend W. M. Xaba.

Nearly a year later, on June 15, 1984, Charles Sebe was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment for inciting police and army officers to release his detained former deputy, Brigadier Harvey Tamsanqa, by force.

He was found not guilty of the main charge of terrorism but applications for leave to appeal against the conviction and sentence were refused.

Accusations that the South African Government had interfered in Ciskei's handling of the case were made by President Sebe after the trial.

South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, responded by saying South Africa had advised Ciskei to treat Charles Sebe

leniently after a request by President Sebe asking what could be done to counteract the impression of growing unrest in the Ciskei.

Mr Botha had also said President Sebe would have to explain why the powers that Charles Sebe had wielded had been vested in his own brother.

Later, when President Sebe talked about Mr Botha's attempts to persuade him to be merciful towards Charles Sebe, he said Charles Sebe was a "culprit" and had arrested people for similar (terrorism) reasons. No cabinet minister had pleaded for them, he said, and asked why Charles Sebe's case should be treated differently.

The detention and subsequent sentence served on Charles Sebe and a 26-year imprisonment sentence for terrorism served on his son, Kambashe, brought to the surface the Sebe family divisions that had been simmering for some time.

# Simmering family divisions revealed

The arrows show where Mr Charles Sebe escaped from prison at Middledrift and Major-General Kwane Sebe was kidnapped at Bisho.

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# Charles Sebe escapes

## Gang shoots way into cell, rope ladder getaway

Dispatch Reporters

**EAST LONDON** — A group of white men armed with machine-guns stormed the Middledrift maximum security prison early yesterday morning and freed Charles Sebe, the brother of Ciskei President Lennox Sebe, and former head of Ciskei's combined security forces.

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In a second incident early yesterday morning President Sebe's eldest son, Major General Kwane Sebe, and his son's second-in-command of the Ciskei Police's newly formed "elite unit", Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya, were abducted by a group of unidentified men in the vicinity of the Amatola Sun hotel in Bisho.

Intensive police hunts are underway for the two missing officers and also for Mr Sebe.

Ciskei's deputy director-general of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, said late yesterday he did not know if the two incidents were connected, but added that "intensive" police investigations were underway.

Late last night there had been no definite indication where Mr Sebe had escaped to.

It could also not be established whether the kidnapers of General Sebe and Colonel Ngwanya had made any demands or contacted President Sebe or mem-

bers of the Ciskei Government.

Mr Sebe, however, was reported to be in Maseru last night with his brother, Mr Namba Sebe, who fled Ciskei for Transkei in August, 1984. Earlier in the day, Mr. Namba Sebe could not be contacted in Umtata.

Another report said Mr Charles Sebe, General Sebe and Colonel Ngwanya had been seen in a car in Umtata early yesterday morning — with the two officers incarcerated in the boot.

Mr Somtunzi said that Mr Sebe's escape had been organised by a four to six-strong group of "unknown white persons" who gained entry into Mr Sebe's cell with the aid of machine gunfire.

"An escape was effected over the walls by means of rope ladders which were left at the scene."

The intruders and Mr Sebe sped from the scene in three cars.

A prison warder had been hurt in the attack but his name "could

not" be released.

Mr Somtunzi said that General Sebe and Colonel Ngwanya had gone to the hotel to keep an appointment. He did not know what it had been in connection with.

Mr Somtunzi would not give further details about the two incidents and would not confirm or deny whether security around top government, police and Defence Force officers had been stepped up.

He also would not say whether the Ciskei Defence Force had been placed on alert.

"The press will be notified if there were any new developments," he added.

Security was tightened, however, at the entrance gates to the Parliament building and more guards than usual were on duty. Some wore camouflage.

The general manager of the Amatola Sun, Mr Graham Vass, said yesterday neither he nor members of his staff "had knowledge" of the kidnapping.

also been triggered, he added.

● Mr Sebe and President Sebe's three nephews, Mr Khambashe Sebe, Mr Colin Sebe and Mr Toni Sebe, were imprisoned in 1984 for complicity in an unsuccessful rebellion against President Sebe's government.

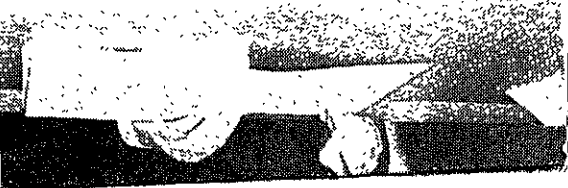
Mr Charles Sebe was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment for inciting police and army officers to free his right-hand man, Brigadier N. Tamsanqa, who had been detained.

The other Sebes, together with Mr Ntobeko Mlotana, were found guilty of terrorism and also sentenced to lengthy jail terms.

In December, 1984, there was an abortive attempt to free Charles Sebe from the Mdantsane Prison.

● The South African Police have not been requested by Ciskei to help in the search for Mr Sebe. This was announced by a spokesman for the SAP Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria

for work at the East London market were the manager, Mr Des Wearne, and the town clerk, Mr Ian Friend.



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# Kwane Sebe's rise through police ranks

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The kidnapped son of President Lennox Sebe of Ciskei, Major-General Kwane Sebe, has risen rapidly through the police ranks.

In March last year, General Sebe was promoted from lieutenant-colonel to full colonel and then from brigadier to general.

In June this year General Sebe graduated with a B Juris degree from the University of Zululand. He is reading for an LLb degree which he is due to finish next year.

He writes a regular column for the Ciskei police magazine, Abakhuseli, in which he covers a variety of subjects that affect the police and the public.

General Sebe was appointed head of the police's newly formed "elite unit" which was granted powers to "legally infiltrate and investigate virtually any organisation, body or state department or official".

At the formation of the unit in July this year, President Sebe said the unit was an "anti-corruption body".

He said the main task of the body was the collection, evaluation and interpretation of national security intelligence, the suppression of corruption and the protection of Ciskei citizens.

The unit had, he said, been established around a Ciskeian Police Force "nucleus under a head who should be legally qualified".

General Sebe was then appointed head of the unit which comprised selected members from the security police.

The officer kidnapped with General Sebe, Colonel W. Ngwanya, was the general's deputy.

General Sebe is the president's eldest child.

President Sebe's daughter, Conisa, is married to a Zwelitsha lawyer. His youngest son, Lolo, died in a car crash several months ago.

A refugee from Ciskei who now lives in Transkei, Mr J Nqwelo, told Sapa he saw Gen Sebe in a car in Transkei early yesterday. He had two other people with him.

Mr Nqwelo said It turned out later that Ciskeian President Lennox Sebe's elder son, Gen Khwane Sebe, and his aide-de-camp, Brig N Ngwanya, were the two people in the boot of the car in which Gen Charles Sebe was travelling and were now also somewhere in Transkei.

It was not possible to contact Gen Sebe as he was under tight security and no Transkeian authority was prepared to comment. Mr Namba Sebe, a former Ciskeian minister of transport, who is also in exile in Transkei, declined to comment.

Gen Charles Sebe is believed to be holed up on one of the many farms owned by the Matanzima brothers, but there was no indication of what had happened to President Sebe's son and his colleague.

### Machineguns

A group of white men armed with machineguns stormed the prison on Thursday night and freed Charles Sebe, while in a second incident, President Lennox Sebe's son, Maj Gen Kwane Sebe, was abducted by a group of unidentified men.

Ciskei's Director General of Communications, Mr Headman Sontunzi, said yesterday that he did not know if the two incidents were connected.

Mr Sontunzi said the white men attacked the prison with machinegun fire and entered the cell where Charles Sebe was being held.

They escaped by means of rope ladders which were left at the scene.

The attackers then sped off in three cars together with Charles Sebe.

Mr Sontunzi said a prison warder was wounded

• TURN TO PAGE 2

## Dramatic Ciskei jailbreak

• FROM PAGE 1

in the attack. He said the abduction of Gen Kwane Sebe took place near the Amatola Sun hotel.

Gen Sebe was abducted together with Brig N Ngwanya.

Gen Sebe is head of an elite division of the Ciskeian security police and Col Ngwanya is his second in command.

Mr Sontunzi said the two men had gone to the hotel to keep an appointment.

The controversial Charles Sebe joined the South African Police after leaving school in 1957 and served both in the uniform and plainclothes branches before moving to the secu-

rity police in Port Elizabeth in 1960.

From 1974 to 1980 he worked for the Bureau for State Security (BOSS) in King William's Town, where he was assigned to probe the black consciousness movement.

He joined the Ciskei Police in 1980 and as the head of the Central Intelligence Services was one of the most powerful and feared men in Ciskei.

He was detained on July 19, 1983, together with a South African seconded adviser and consultant on state security, Maj Gen Tailefer Minnaar.

Nearly a year later, on June 15, 1984, he was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment for inciting police

and army officers to release his detained former deputy, Brig Harvey Tam-sanqa, by force.

After the trial there were accusations made by President Sebe that the South African Government had interfered.

South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Pik Botha, responded by saying the advice South Africa had given Ciskei to treat Charles Sebe leniently had followed a request by President Sebe on what could be done to fight the growing unrest in Ciskei.

Mr Botha also said President Sebe would have to explain why he had vested his own brother with the powers that he had wielded.

Later, when President Sebe talked about Mr Botha's three attempts to persuade him to be merciful towards Charles Sebe, he said his brother was a 'culprit.'

The detention and the subsequent sentence passed on Charles Sebe, including a 26-year imprisonment sentence on his son Kambashe, for terrorism, brought to the surface the Sebe family divisions that had been simmering for some time.

UMTATA—The former chief of Ciskei's armed forces, Gen Charles Sebe, who broke out of jail in Ciskei with the help of a group of armed whites on Thursday night, is believed to be hiding in Transkei.

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# BREAKOUT

Handwritten notes: 11/15/84

Handwritten signature

Sebe's brother believed to be hiding in Transkei

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September 28, 1986

## 'You can't do without King and I'

KWAZULU Chief Minister MG Buthelezi this week warned African National Congress leader Oliver Tambo and SA President PW Botha that there could be no successful armed struggle in SA - or a negotiated peaceful future - without the Zulu people.

He told a mass rally at a Shaka Day gathering that SA history had taken a great stride across the doomed frontier of an apartheid that could never be resurrected.

The only way Botha could avoid the disintegration of the Afrikaner as a political force was "by moving boldly forward into a new open, race-free democracy".

His alternative was a National Party torn with strife and a "broedertwis" situation which he would not survive, said Buthelezi.

And he warned rightwing white politicians that any movement backwards into Verwoerdian apartheid would lead to their own annihilation. - Sapa.

By S'BU MNGADI

THE wife of a Clermont Inkatha official narrowly missed death this week when she was fired at as tempers ran high over Inkatha's King Shaka Day rally to be held there on Sunday.

Clermont Inkatha central committee member and publicity secretary SB Jamile said stones were thrown and many shots fired at the minibus in which his wife, Ivy, was travelling in Clermont. Two shots hit the minibus, causing minor damage. His wife escaped unhurt.

Jamile said he suspected it could be the same people who had been phoning him at his home, protesting at the proposed Inkatha rally at Indunduma Stadium.

"I see the attack as intimidatory and aimed at stopping Chief MG Buthelezi from attending the rally."

He said pamphlets distributed in Clermont and nearby Kwadabeka had discredited Inkatha and urged people to shun the rally.

Police are investigating the attack.

Since Clermont residents expressed their opposition to it three weeks ago, three busloads of heavily armed vigilantes, apparently "imported" from Lindelani, have been seen patrolling the streets.

# Bullets fly over Inkatha rally

Jamile and Lindelani Inkatha member Emmanuel "Pondolwendlovu" Khanyile have been seen leading the marches, with rifles held high.

Khanyile wore a strap of bullets. On both occasions they were "escorted" by two Casspirs. In one incident, a shot fired in the air from the crowd caused residents to scatter.

This week Jamile, escorted by white soldiers, distributed thousands of pamphlets urging the "proud Zulu nation to ignore the evil maggots of death and destruction" and attend the rally.

Residents' opposition caused the local advisory board to disassociate itself from the rally.

At this year's King Shaka commemorative service, Buthelezi said the spirit of peace and goodwill "remains with the Zulus", but he wanted those "who want to necklace us like witches" to know they would be sought out and dealt with.

King Goodwill Zwelithini said his people would turn to an "eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" philosophy unless the opponents of negotiated settlements



King Goodwill Zwelithini  
'An eye for an eye'

ceased their violence against them.

● UDF president Archie Gumede, who lives in Clermont, urged residents to avoid activities that might put the day in jeopardy.

Gumede said no hard and fast rules should be laid as to who should commemorate Shaka Day. He said Shaka was a hero admired by all nations in the Southern hemisphere.

He urged people not to let themselves be used against fellow countrymen in Shaka's name.

By SOL MORATHI

# Nhlapo in murder trial

FORMER Inkatha official Thomas Nhlapo and five others charged with the murder of Lekoa councillor Philemon Diphoko had charges of assault on policemen dropped against them this week.

A Pretoria Supreme Court judge found there was "no evidence whatsoever" to connect the six men with the charge of attacking policemen. The charge was dismissed.

Inkatha's former Evaton branch chairman Nhlapo, 43, Oupa Ishmail Tsotetsi, 39, Gread Johannes Moromi, 35, Edward Molefi Mosebi, 25, Oupa William Zondi, 31 and Simon Mira, 19, all of Evaton, have

pleaded not guilty of murdering Diphoko on September 3, 1984.

They also pleaded not guilty to charges of attempted murder and subversion.

An application for the discharge of Moremi, Mosebi, Zondi and Mira was dismissed.

The judge found there was "sufficient evidence on which a court might convict

on the charges of murder and attempted murder".

Nhlapo told the court he was known for his criticisms of a councillor at public meetings.

He said he felt the council had imposed high rates without consulting residents. The council had also "forced" a sub-division scheme of property owners which "had the effect in essence of fizzling out freehold rights".

# Joburg's CBDA gets US award

THE Johannesburg Central Business District Association won a Jury Citation in the 1986 International Downtown Association Achievement Award Program for its efforts to open trade, industry and commerce to entrepreneurs of all races.

The award - given to the Johannesburg CBDA for "its unique, positive efforts to support and enlighten open policy in difficult environment" was announced at the IDA's annual conference in Fort Worth, Texas.

"The Johannesburg CBDA's commitment to a better society promotes a greater understanding of the opportunities which can be created through economic and social freedom," a spokesman said.

The Johannesburg CBDA is one of eight downtown organisations in the world - six of them are in the US and one in Canada - which were honoured.

# le' muti market

and requested me to look after it while he was going into town.

"I asked him what was in the bag, and Nyanda said it was 'big business'. I asked him to elaborate, he said it was 'man's property'."

Tshangela said it was while he was talking to Nyanda that they were suddenly surrounded by men and arrested.

Nyanda claimed that on the night in question he was sleeping at his "home" at Prime Minister George Matanzima's farm at Ncamedlana outside Umtata.

Nyanda told the court he was arrested because he was a Prime Minister's son and for that reason people hated him.

Cross-examined by the

court, Tshangela said Nyanda wanted him to sell the head to Natal taxi-drivers as Umtata taxi-drivers had no money.

Tshangela said Nyanda wanted the head to be sold for R6 000 and that he (Tshangela) would get R1 000 commission.

Judge Lombard interjected: "Is Natal fertile ground to sell human heads, as opposed to Transkei?"

Tshangela gave a quick "yes" as an answer.

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September 28, 1986

By S'BU MNGADI

A TOP Inkatha official was sent to jail for an effective five years by a Durban judge this week - for killing his own vigilante.

Thembinkosi Nyameni, 39, also forced another vigilante to confess to the killing.

And claims of division in Inkatha's vigilante leadership emerged during the Durban Supreme Court hearing.

Judge Nienaber sentenced Nyameni to eight years for murdering vigilante Fano Samuel Makhanya in Durban last year. Half of the sentence was suspended for five years.

For trying to defeat the ends of justice by ordering Gcinizizwe Waycliff Ndeleni to confess to the killing, Nyameni was sentenced to two years - half of which was suspended for five years.

The State said Nyameni, a Dalmeny Farm Inkatha branch chairman, and a group of his vigilantes went to recover a vehicle abandoned by one of their group after he was chased by members of a rival Inkatha section from Lindelani. He shot at a vehicle in which Makhanya was travelling - not knowing it was carrying his vigilantes.

Nyameni ordered Ndeleni to take the blame for the killing. But when Ndeleni was charged in the Ntuzuma magistrate's court, he pleaded not guilty.

Ndeleni said after the killing, Nyameni's followers told him he should take the blame. He was told this was authorised by Nyameni.

He agreed to do so because he was afraid he'd be killed if he refused.

Nyameni, who confirmed he was an Inkatha branch chairman, said he controlled other men in the area.

After pleading not guilty, he said one of his men, Philip Khumalo, arrived at his house and told him he had been chased by armed men in three vehicles.

He was told their leader was a Mr Shabalala, a Lindelani Inkatha chairman.

It was decided that Nyameni's men would go with Khumalo to get his car.

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# Inkatha leader shot his own man

They armed themselves - Nyameni with a homemade single-shot gun.

Nyameni said at Khumalo's house he saw the lights of another car approaching at high speed. He ordered his men to hide on both sides of the road and then heard an "explosion".

He fired a shot, aiming at the vehicle's wheels. Someone shouted: "Don't shoot us - we are on your side, brothers."

The vehicle stopped and he realised the driver was one of his men. Makhanya was in the back and appeared to have already died.

The group returned home with the dead man and discussed calling the police.

Someone said they had already been called. Ny-

meni said he told his men to leave the body where the police would find it.

They drove the vehicle to the dead man's house with the body in it.

He denied telling anyone to take the blame for the death.

Khumalo, who was earlier described as second in command, has a murder and arson case pending against him.

The charges arise from the killing of KwaMashu Inkatha Central committee member and KwaZulu MP Frances Dlamini, whose house was petrol-bombed during the attack.

● Umlazi Inkatha leader Zithulele Ngcobo is due to appear in the Durban Regional Court on Monday on a charge of killing Umlazi Youth league member James Ntuli on May Day.



The Ciskei Government said in a statement it had been informed by Mr Namba Sebe, who fled Ciskei while facing charges of fraud and corruption, that General Kwane Sebe, commander of the Ciskei police's elite unit, and his second in command, Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya, would be freed in exchange for the release from prison of Toni and Khambashe Sebe, sons of Mr Namba Sebe and his brother Charles, who escaped from a Ciskei prison on Friday.

A further demand was that President Sebe resign, Ciskei's deputy director-general of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, said.

He said that since the abduction of both General Sebe and Colonel Ngwanya, from the vicinity of the Amatola Sun Hotel in Bisho early on Friday morning, it had been established they were being held as hostages at Mr Namba Sebe's Umtata home.

The abduction of the two police officers took place shortly after President Sebe's other brother, Charles, had been freed from the Middledrift prison by a group of unidentified white men who climbed the prison wall and wounded a guard during an exchange of gunfire. Charles Sebe, the former head of the Ciskei security forces, had been serving a 12-year prison sentence for inciting police and army officers to release a detained officer by force.

"Certain indications and incidents confirm that the two men are being held at Namba Sebe's home. A phone call from Mr Namba Sebe to a Ciskeian government minister is concrete evidence that the abducted police officers are in Transkei," Mr Somtunzi said.

He said that Mr Namba Sebe, in a message to President Sebe via the minister, demanded that the President release Toni Sebe and Khambashe Sebe, who are serving prison sentences for terrorism.

Toni is Mr Namba Sebe's son and Khambashe is the son of Charles Sebe. Both are former members of the Ciskei State Security Service and are serving

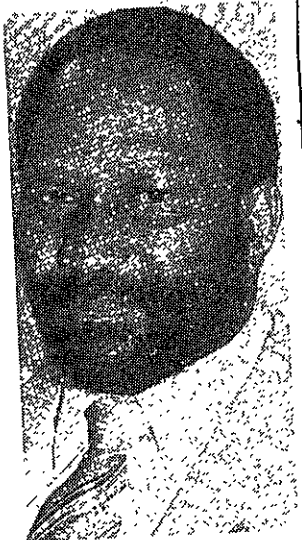
Sebe could take over the reins of government," Mr Somtunzi said.

He said the latter demand confirmed that Charles Sebe wanted a coup which would place him at the head of the Ciskei Government.

"Hence this impetuous demand after Charles Sebe's escape from jail on Friday. The earlier demand seems to have been motivated by a desire to achieve the freedom and liberty of his son from prison.

"However, the second demand smacks of political ambition and desires of people whose goal it is to achieve the amalgamation of Ciskei and Transkei by using refugees and hostages," Mr Somtunzi said.

"We have noted with dismay the use of Transkei as a springboard of vicious and vitriolic attacks on the government of Ciskei and we have wondered whether the condonation of these acts is not a blot on statesmanship and diplomacy," he added.



MR NAMBA SEBE

Mr Somtunzi said Charles Sebe's whereabouts were unknown.

Mr Namba Sebe could not be contacted at his Umtata home yesterday. The house was guarded by armed soldiers who said only members of the family were allowed to enter.

Comment on Mr Somtunzi's allegations could not be obtained yesterday from senior Transkei officials.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, could not be contacted at his official residence last night.

long-term prison sentences in Ciskei after they were convicted in 1984 for complicity in an unsuccessful rebellion against President Sebe's government.

Khambashe Sebe was found guilty on the main count of terrorism after the court found he had fired several shots at the home of the then Ciskei Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr B.N. Pitso, in July, 1983. He was sentenced to 26 years' imprisonment.

Toni Sebe was found guilty of complicity in the act and also of failing to report the shooting incident to the police.

"On Friday night Namba Sebe phoned the minister again and demanded that President Sebe and his government should step down so that he and Charles

The Commissioner of Police, General R.S. Mantanga, said he was not authorised to make a statement.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mtutuzeli Lujabe, was not at home and the secretary of his department, Mr V. Dube, said he would not like to comment without consulting the minister.

**EAST LONDON —** President Lennox Sebe's eldest son, Major General Kwane Sebe, and a senior Ciskei police officer are being held hostage in Transkei by Mr Namba Sebe, President Sebe's brother, the Ciskei Government said yesterday.

Dispatch Reporter.

# Sebe son held

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# hostage?



29/9/76 . BUS DAY (116)

# Buthlezi: Improve Shaka's image

KWAZULU Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday called on university history departments to set about correcting the grossly distorted image of Shaka as a bestial, insane tyrant.



● BUTHELEZI

He accused some overseas and local church and other organisations of spreading similar lies about the Zulu people.

The Inkatha president told a mass Shaka Day rally at Clermont, Natal, that Shaka was a "human miracle" who had changed the face of Southern Africa and

stood as a spiritual colossus who had passed on great ideals to the Zulu nation he founded last century.

He described Francis Fynn and Nathaniel Isaacs, the European contemporaries on whose diaries some historians had largely based their writings about Shaka, as "depraved liars".

Buthlezi told of how Isaacs had written to Fynn urging him, in publishing his diaries, to make the Zulu king out to be as bloodthirsty as possible "to swell the work and make it more interesting".

Shaka had created a vast empire and left Zulus with a deep sense of morality and a commitment to high ideals which

had remained intact despite a century of "brutalising racist suppression".

Buthlezi presented evidence of what he called scurrilous accusations now being made against Inkatha and KwaZulu in church and other circles. He mentioned the Dutch Council of Churches, the SA Council of Churches and Diakonia, in particular.

Such accusations were an historic continuation of the "foulness" hurled at Zulus by Europeans in Shaka's time. What now made them even worse was that they often came from blacks, he said. — Sapa.

# Sebe's son held hostage

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## Mercury Correspondent

**EAST LONDON—Ciskei President Lennox Sebe's eldest son, Kwane, and a senior Ciskei police officer were being held hostage in Transkei by Mr Namba Sebe, President Sebe's brother, the Ciskei Government said yesterday.**

A Government statement said it had been informed by Mr Namba Sebe, who fled Ciskei while facing charges of fraud and corruption, that Maj Gen Kwane Sebe, commander of the Ciskei police's elite unit, and his second in command, Col Zandisile Ngwanya, would be freed in exchange for the release from prison of Toni and Khambashe Sebe, sons respectively of Mr Namba Sebe and his brother Charles, who escaped from a Ciskei prison on Friday.

A further demand was that President Sebe resign, Ciskei's deputy director-general of foreign affairs and information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, said yesterday.

He said that since the abduction of both Gen Sebe and Col Ngwanya from the vicinity of the Amatola Sun hotel in Bisho early on Friday, it had been established that they were being held as hostages at Mr Namba Sebe's Umtata home.

The abduction of the two police officers took place shortly after President Sebe's other brother, Charles, had been freed from the Middledrift Prison by a group of unidentified white men who climbed the prison wall and wounded a guard during an exchange of gunfire.

### 'Concrete evidence'

Charles Sebe, the former head of the Ciskei security forces, had been serving a 12-year prison sentence for inciting police and army officers to release a detained officer by force.

'Certain incidents confirm that the two men are being held at Namba Sebe's home. A telephone call from Mr Namba Sebe to a Ciskeian Government minister is concrete evidence that the abducted police officers are in Transkei,' Mr Somtunzi said.

He said that Mr Namba Sebe, in a message to President Sebe via the minister, demanded that the President release Toni Sebe and Khambashe Sebe, who are serving prison sentences for terrorism.

Toni is Mr Namba Sebe's son and Khambashe is the son of Charles Sebe. Both are former members of the Ciskei state security service and are serving long-term prison sentences in Ciskei following their conviction in 1984 for complicity in an unsuccessful rebellion against President Sebe's Government.

Mr Somtunzi said the whereabouts of Charles Sebe were still unknown. He has been reported as being seen in the Lesotho capital of Maseru.

Mr Namba Sebe could not be contacted at his Umtata home yesterday. The house was guarded by soldiers who said only members of the family were allowed to enter.

# Chief Sebe threatens to retaliate

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By KEITH ROSS

BISHO — Ciskei's President, Chief Lennox Sebe, called on South Africa today to act immediately to neutralise the dangerous situation that had arisen between his country and Transkei.

President Sebe demanded this in terms of agreements between Ciskei and South Africa.

He said that if South Africa failed to act now, Ciskei would be forced to retaliate against Transkei because of events in the past few days which amounted to international terrorism.

These included the freeing of his brother, Charles Sebe, the former head of Ciskei's security forces, who was serving a 12-year sentence in Middeldrift Prison, and the abduction of President Sebe's son, Major-General Kwane Sebe, and Colonel Z Ngwanya, from outside a Bisho hotel.

President Sebe said his Government had now received demands from the abductors.

He said his brother, Mr Namba Sebe, a former Minister of Transport who was now a fugitive in Transkei, had demanded the resignation of his Government.

He had also demanded that Khambashe and Toni Sebe, the sons of Charles and Namba Sebe, be released from prison.

Mr Namba Sebe said that unless these demands were met, Major-General Kwane Sebe and Col Ngwanya, who were now his prisoners, would not be released.

President Sebe said investigations into events at Middeldrift Prison had indicated the involvement of Transkei.

He said Transkei had made its intentions clear by harbouring refugees from Ciskeian justice.

"Transkei has tried to undermine the security of the Ciskeian State," he said.

"If the South African Government does not use all its diplomatic power now, we will have no option but to retaliate."

# Sebe in hiding in Lesotho

GENERAL Charles Sebe, the former head of Ciskei's combined security forces who was sprung from jail on Friday, is in hiding in Maseru in Lesotho.

Sources in Umtata, the Transkei capital, claimed yesterday that the three cars used in the "abduction" from Middledrift prison were Transkei police vehicles.

A former Ciskei security policeman, Captain Joe Ntwasa, who was one of Charles Sebe's righthand men and who fled to Transkei earlier this year, confirmed that General Charles Sebe, his wife, Nomafakathi, and their three children were in Maseru.

## Dramatic

The dramatic jailbreak of General Sebe could jeopardise the regime of his brother, President Lennox Sebe, and could possibly even lead to a coup attempt.

According to witnesses, General Charles Sebe was seen with his brother, Chief Namba Sebe, in Transkei's capital, Umtata, yesterday, before his flight to Lesotho.

Earlier this year, Chief Namba Sebe, who has been in self-imposed exile in Transkei since 1984, announced the formation of the Ciskei Liso Lomzi Movement, to counter alleged atrocities by the Ciskei Gov-

ernment.

He said the movement was already active in Ciskei "to protect people there against President Lennox Sebe's regime".

It now appears General Sebe has joined forces with Chief Namba Sebe.

Chief Lent Magma, a former Cabinet Minister, is also in hiding, and a leader of an opposition group that is known to have support in Ciskei has said that if he and Chief Namba Sebe come to power they will consider an amalgamation of the two territories.

The Transkei Government, including former head Kaizer Matanzima, are in favour of this.

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N/M 30/4/86

The Natal Mercury,

# Buthelezi's views on Shaka 'exaggerated'

Mercury Reporter

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi was using history to enhance his own political image, local academics claimed yesterday.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president told more than 4 000 people who attended a Shaka Day rally in Clewmont near Durban at the weekend that King Shaka was in fact a walking 'human miracle', who changed the face of southern Africa and still stood as a 'great spiritual colossus' who passed on great ideals to the Zulu nation he founded.

Responding to a call made by Chief Buthelezi that university history departments correct the grossly distorted image of King Shaka as depicted in certain white history books, a senior lecturer in history at the University of Natal in Pietermaritzburg said Chief Buthelezi's statements were not entirely accurate.

Mr John Wright said Chief Buthelezi's statements could not simply be dismissed as completely inaccurate.

'In a sense some of the things he's saying are correct. But then Chief Buthelezi's views, as I understand them in this matter, are also exaggerated.'

Mr Wright said the view of King Shaka as attributed to historians by Chief Buthelezi, was certainly accurate when applied to 19th century historians.

But I think Chief Buthelezi is a bit out of

date — there are certainly no historians writing like that now.'

Mr Wright said it appeared Chief Buthelezi was using 'a very highly romanticised image of King Shaka to enhance his own political image'.

'But a dispassionate, academic study of Shaka has yet to be written,' said Mr Wright. 'In fact such a study is badly needed.'

A lecturer in African Studies at the University of Natal's Durban campus, who did not want to be named, pointed out that Chief Buthelezi's view of Shaka ignored the social, economic and economic demands of the era that contributed to the rise of King Shaka.

## Spreading lies

'But if history has shown us anything, it is that politicians use history to further their own ends, and Chief Buthelezi is a politician, not an historian.'

Chief Buthelezi accused certain overseas and local church and other bodies of spreading lies about Zulu people, similar to historians who 'pathetically' wrote about King Shaka as if he had been a tyrant.

He described Francis Fynn and Nathaniel Isaacs, the European contemporaries on whose diaries some white historians largely based their writings about King Shaka, as 'depraved liars... who scattered sperm around KwaZulu as other men scattered footsteps'.

And he said that historians who wrote such atrocious things about King Shaka and his suc-

cessors had displayed 'that particular brand of blind liberalism which can only attempt to fornicate with truth'.

He said Fynn and Isaacs were greedy nobodies who wormed their way into King Shaka's favours, were given vast tracts of land and herds of cattle and who then rewarded this generosity by publishing lying indictments against him and the Zulu people.

Chief Buthelezi told of how Isaacs had written to Fynn urging him, in publishing his diaries, to make the Zulu king out to be as bloodthirsty as possible — 'to swell the work and make it more interesting'.

He asked if it were possible for a mad tyrant — as he was depicted in certain white history books — to achieve what King Shaka had in his remarkably brief 12-year reign.

King Shaka had created a vast empire with off-shoots as far away as Zimbabwe and Mozambique and had left Zulus with a deep sense of morality and a commitment to high ideals, said Chief Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi presented evidence of what he called scurrilous accusations being made against Inkatha and KwaZulu and its leaders in church and other circles here and overseas and mentioned the Dutch Council of Churches, the SACC and Diakonia in particular.

Such accusations were in historic continuation of the 'foulness' hurled at Zulus by Europeans at the time of King Shaka, he said. What now made them even worse was that they often came from people with black skins.

# Transkei accused of meddling

Dispatch Reporter  
 BISHO — Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe yesterday accused the Transkei Government of undermining the sovereignty of his country.

He listed a number of alleged instances of Transkei "meddling" and "poking its nose" in Ciskei affairs.

Last weekend, he claimed, an aircraft from Transkei dropped pamphlets over Ciskei towns including Mdanisa, Zwelithini and Dumbaza, during the night. The pamphlets made derogatory statements about him and his government, he said, and should be prosecuted and convicted.

Transkei had taken advantage of the fact that Ciskei had no radar to monitor such a claim, he said, as a "horrendous action".

"How can one rule out the possibility of them doing the same thing again, but this time dropping a bomb instead of pamphlets, whatever target they might pick," he asked.

"This action by Transkei is a serious breach of international law. It will do all in its power to destroy Ciskei and it is a warning that all true Ciskeians must always be on the alert."

President Sebe said the contents of the pamphlets proved the link between Transkei and the "so-called opposition party" (Chief Lennox Sebe's People's Rights Protection Party).

In another incident, he said, serious unfounded allegations were made in Transkei newspapers by a group of Transkei public servants in the departments of Public Works and Agriculture and Forestry and the chairman of the Financial Review Committee.

According to the letters, the attorneys were



CHIEF MQOMA

Chief Mqoma was not the leader of any party, President Sebe said. His "so-called party" was non-existent in terms of Ciskei legislation as he had not complied with the requirements relating to the formation of a political party.

President Sebe also cited an incident in which he said Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima had urged members of the Karabe tribe in the Kentani district to overthrow the Ciskei Government, which he saw as a stumbling block to the installation of Mr. Raxhonyakawuleza Sandile as paramount chief of the Karabes.

He alleged Paramount Chief Matanzima had said that he had influenced the Basotos in Lesotho to overthrow the government of Chief Leabua Jonathan and had asked why the Rarabes of Kentani were not doing anything about the installation of the young chief.



MR NAMBA SEBE

President Sebe said it was surprising the State President of another country, Matanzima, would have had such audacity to make such remarks about another sovereign state on a public platform without realising the government of that country and without realising his utterances were treasonable.

He said the installation of Mr. Sandile was in the

being stalled because a Great Place was being built.

"Transkei is deliberately allowing itself to be used as a base by the enemies of Ciskei from which, with the assistance of Transkei, such enemies attack the country, especially politically."

"Its hostility towards Ciskei became clear when they gave asylum to fugitives from justice and used them to undermine the integrity of the Ciskei Government," he said.

He warned civil servants that if there was amalgamation, Transkeians would get preference at work.

He disputed a claim that Chief Mqoma had many supporters in the Ciskei civil service.

Acting Paramount Chief Mqoma said it was true people were truthful with themselves.

sources. If there was amalgamation, Ciskei would play second fiddle. It would be Transkei first and Ciskei second, he said.

"We have no malice towards Transkei. We do not harass their people. They have businesses here and we also employ in our factories."

Chief Jongilanga said Ciskei could retaliate, "We shall seal off the borders. We will be compelled to repatriate their people. I am not trying to frighten Transkei," he said.

President Sebe said it had become clear that the convicted prisoner Charles Sebe, who had contact with Mr. Namba Sebe, would soon return to Transkei after fleeing from Ciskei.

He said that General Kwane Sebe and Colonel Ngwanya were being held hostage in Transkei while demands were being made.

He said that the demands were that Mr. Khambashe Sebe and Mr. Koli Sebe, the respective sons of Mr. Charles Sebe and Mr. Namba Sebe, be released and that the entire government of Ciskei resign.

"The events subsequent to the attack on the Middledrift prison confirm that there would seem to be involvement by the Transkei Government in this matter as, according to a newspaper reporter, Namba Sebe could not be contacted at his Umbata home and that the house was guarded by armed Transkei guards who said only members of the family were allowed to enter."

It was accepted international law that states would respect the borders of the neighbouring states and not allow their states to be used as springboards for acts of international terrorism.

It was clear that what had happened amounted to acts of international terrorism.

The first secretary at the South African Embassy in Ciskei, Mr. Kevin Brennan, confirmed yesterday that the embassy had offered its services in mediating between the governments of Ciskei and Transkei.

"We are in fact devoting our attention to working out a solution to the matter," he said.

He said that the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ron Miller, was expected in the area today and would try to get appointments with a view to working out a solution.

He said the embassy had been in contact with the Ciskei Government throughout the weekend.

## Sebe threatens reprisal if SA efforts fail

Dispatch Reporter  
 BISHO — President Lennox Sebe of Ciskei yesterday threatened that if South Africa failed to mediate successfully on the question of the release of his son, Major-General Kwane Sebe, and the second-in-command, Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya.

He was speaking at a meeting in front of the Parliament Building.

He said that there was no doubt whatsoever that South Africa had a responsibility to intervene in the matter.

President Sebe said that Ciskei and South Africa had entered into an agreement before independence concerning consultations, co-operation and reciprocal assistance in matters which concerned the common security of their respective countries.

There was furthermore an agreement relating to non-aggression between the two governments.

These agreements were that the parties would never resort to the use of their armed forces against one another's territorial sovereignty or political independence, but would at all times strive to resolve disputes which might arise between them through peaceful means.

The other was that neither of the parties would allow its territory, territorial waters or territorial airspace to be used as a base or thoroughfare by any state, government, organisation or person for military, subversive or any other hostile activity against the other party.

He said there was no doubt that similar agreements on these issues existed between the governments of Transkei and South Africa.

"The picture as a whole points clearly to the fact that Ciskei will be compelled to take action in retaliation if the Republic of South Africa fails to mediate successfully," he said.

President Sebe said that a top South African general was working on the matter.

## TDF denies guarding home

Dispatch Reporter  
 EAST LONDON — No straight, contrary to what appeared on Monday, September 29, to the effect that the Radio Namba Sebe's Umata are conducting guard duties at Mr Namba Sebe's residence.

The deputy commander of the TDF, Brigadier H. B. Holomisa, said a report that soldiers were guarding the house was not true.

"It is the wish of the

present adviser to the TDF, General Ron Reid-Daly, could not be contacted yesterday.

"Charles Sebe has not been in touch with me since his release, and I don't think he will. But anything can happen."

Given news of the saga (the demand issued by Namba Sebe for President Lennox Sebe's resignation), Mr Minnaar said: "I would suspect that this (regaining power) is what Charles and Namba Sebe would want to do. But they've taken this other son of the old man (General Kwane Sebe), so I would presume they'd want to do a trade-off with their own sons held in the Ciskei."

Commenting on his own escape from prison in Ciskei, Mr Minnaar said it was which had constituted him for conservation to Westkapies

## Ex-Ciskei adviser surprised at escape

Dispatch Correspondent  
 PORT ELIZABETH — The former right-hand man of Charles Sebe and security adviser to the Ciskei Government, Mr Tailfele Minnaar, told a newspaper here he was surprised when he learnt Charles Sebe had made a dramatic escape from prison.

As a former major-general in the Ciskei Army, Mr Minnaar was held together with Charles Sebe in 1984, but he, too, escaped after he was referred to the Westkopies Mental Institution near Pretoria — and released to freedom, — and successfully contested extradition proceedings by the Ciskei Government.

Speaking from his Johannesburg home, Mr Minnaar said he first heard the news while watching television.

"I can only speculate about who was responsible for securing his release and have no idea

## President: police were drunk

Dispatch Reporter  
 BISHO — The Middledrift police and prison warders have been accused by Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe of being drunk during a raid by an armed group of unidentified white men who freed Mr Charles Sebe from the maximum security jail.

President Sebe said a full judicial commission of inquiry would be convened to investigate how the escape took place.

There had been no resistance from either prison warders or police nearby, he said. The police did nothing during the attack, although shots fired at the villages were heard by people in surrounding rural villages further from the scene than the police station.

President Sebe said the warders and police were drunk.

He also said that the jailbreak was connected with the abduction of his son, the head of Ciskei's Elite Unit, Major-General Kwane Sebe, and his son's second-in-command, Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya, the same night that the former commander-in-chief of Ciskei security forces, Charles Sebe, escaped.

The Minister of Public Works and chairman of the Committee of Ten, Chief D. M. Jongilanga, also hit out at the police at Middledrift.

He said not a single bullet was fired by them or by the prison warders, and asked why the government bothered buying weapons if they were not going to be used.

The prison warders who were supposed to be on the watch tower were not there because it was pay day and they were still enjoying the cheques that

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# Breakout prison guards 'drunk'

(11B) 30/9/86

Mercury Correspondent

**BISHO**—Middle-drift police and prison warders in Ciskei have been accused by President Lennox Sebe of being drunk during a raid by an armed group of unidentified white men who freed Mr Charles Sebe from the maximum security jail.

President Sebe said a full judicial commission of inquiry would be convened to investigate how the escape had taken place.

There had been no resistance from either prison warders or police nearby, he said. The police did nothing during the attack, although shots fired at the prison were heard by people in surrounding villages farther from the scene than the police station.

President Sebe said the warders and police were drunk.

## Weapons

He also said the jailbreak was connected with the abduction of his son, Maj Gen Kwane Sebe, head of Ciskei's Elite Unit, and his son's second-in-command, Col Zandisile Ngwanya, the same night as Charles Sebe, former commander-in-chief of the Ciskei security forces and a brother of the president, escaped.

The Minister of Public Works and chairman of the Commission of Enquiry, M Jongilanga, also criticised the police at Middle-drift.

He said not a single bullet was fired by them or by the prison warders, and he asked why the Government bothered buying weapons if they were not going to be used.

The prison warders who were supposed to be on the watch tower were not there because it was pay day and they were still enjoying the cheques that the Government had paid them.

The police station was about 500 m from the prison, but the police did not react.

Chief Jongilanga said generals should see to it that the practice targets at shooting ranges used in training sessions should

depict white men instead of blacks, because their men were 'half dead' when they saw the 'white thugs' who had come to attack. They feared whites.

He said the Government knew the person who had organised the 'white mercenaries', as he had once been in Ciskei. He did not name him.

A Mercury Reporter writes that South Africa is to intervene in the growing crisis between Ciskei and Transkei.

The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ron Miller, is to visit Transkei, and possibly Ciskei, later this week in an attempt to help resolve the differences between the two homelands.

The announcement came hours after President Sebe's call on South Africa to act immediately to neutralise the dangerous situation that had arisen between his country and Transkei.

## Retaliate

According to a Sapa report, President Sebe's demand was made in terms of agreements between Ciskei and South Africa.

President Sebe said at the conference that if South Africa failed to act now, Ciskei would be forced to retaliate against Transkei because of events in the past few days that amounted to international terrorism.

Meanwhile Charles Sebe says he has taken up vigorous military training in preparation for the restoration of democracy and stability in Ciskei. In an exclusive interview from his secret Transkeian hideout last night he said it would be premature to elaborate on his plans.

However, his brother, Namba, who is in exile in Transkei said that Charles's jailbreak was part of a strategy to unseat President Lennox Sebe and disband the Ciskeian National Assembly 'so that true democratic elections can take place in Ciskei.'

# Court told of shooting chaos

## Policeman: difficult to say what happened at Egerton

Dispatch Reporter

**MDANTSANE** — There was pandemonium and confusion during the shootings at Egerton railway station on August 4 1983, and it was difficult to assess the situation properly, a Ciskei security policeman, Lieutenant Moneyisa Nkomane, told an inquest magistrate here yesterday.

Shots were fired from the direction of the crowd towards the police, who, with soldiers, returned fire. However, the crowd continued to advance, Lieutenant Nkomane said.

The mob had surrounded the police and some policemen had to run until they were near the Egerton station fence.

He said events happened so quickly, it was difficult to say accurately what happened because the police and the soldiers were "cornered".

Some members of the crowd were injured during the shooting, because the crowd had attacked the police, who had to defend themselves to save their lives.

The injured were ferried by a police van to hospital. Police reinforcements arrived after the shootings, and some arrests were effected.

Lieutenant Nkomane said General M. Mlandu was in charge of the Mdantsane operation. The operation had been started because there was a bus boycott in the township at the time.

He said teargas was used, but he was not sure who used it.

It was the first day he had been posted at Mdantsane, and he was not familiar with the place.

He said he did not know how many times shooting took place, but remembered he too fired some shots. He said the soldiers fired at the crowd, adding that visibility was poor at the scene

since it was dusk. The mob scattered after the shooting and later regrouped.

Lieutenant Nkomane said some members of the crowd managed to get to the station and the train would stop for them wherever they wanted to board it.

The crowd was armed, he said. The situation was brought under control by the arrival of reinforcements.

He would not dispute General Mlandu's assertion that he was the only one who threw teargas at the crowd. The person he saw throwing teargas was Colonel Zibi, who was in charge of the unit at the time.

The Egerton shootings were not the only ones in Mdantsane that day. There were other shootings at other areas in Mdantsane on August 4, Lieutenant Nkomane said.

The shooting that day led to confusion and it was difficult to remember exactly what took place.

When the crowd surrounded the police, he checked for other policemen as he was lying on the ground. It was difficult to trace his colleagues as they were in plain clothes and were from different stations throughout Ciskei.

He said commuters who wanted to board buses were turned away by intimidators.

He disputed statements by Colonel Zibi and General Mlandu that no freedom songs were sung at the scene by the crowd.

He said he was a security policeman and General Mlandu had a police background. He could testify that freedom songs were sung by the crowd since he was well acquainted with such matters.

The hearing continues today.

Mr M. R. Mxesibe is on the bench.

SA government in peace move

# Sebe warns of Transkei 'reprisals'

118  
30/9/86  
BUSDAY

DEPUTY Foreign Affairs Minister Ron Miller is to try and restore peace between Transkei and Ciskei.

Miller's intervention was announced yesterday, shortly after President Lennox Sebe of Ciskei warned he would be forced to retaliate against Transkei.

The conflict between them developed last Friday when former Ciskeian security chief General Charles Sebe was sprung from the Middledrift maximum security prison and apparently joined forces with abductors who had kidnapped Lennox Sebe's son Major-general Kwane Sebe and Colonel Z Ngwanya outside a Bisho hotel.

Sebe called on SA to neutralise the "dangerous situation" between Ciskei and Transkei.

He said his government had received demands from Charles and former Transport Minister Namba Sebe, a fugitive in Transkei since 1984, from somewhere in the Transkei.

They had demanded the resignation of his government and the release from prison of both their sons, Khambashe and Toni.

Transkei yesterday remained silent on

DOMINIQUE GILBERT  
and Sapa

the growing tension between the two independent homelands.

Miller said he would visit Transkei and possibly Ciskei later this week "in an attempt to assist the two countries to resolve the differences that have arisen out of the abduction of certain Ciskeians to Transkei".

Charles, who was sprung from jail by persons unknown while serving a 12-year sentence for inciting police to overthrow Lennox's regime, is believed to be in hiding in Transkei.

Transkeian Defence Force chief and former Selous Scout Colonel Ron Reid-Daly, who was implicated in the escape in weekend Press reports, last night laughed when told by *Business Day* of the allegations.

Reid-Daly, who has been on leave for the past four weeks, was contacted at the home of a relative in Johannesburg.

"I know nothing about it," Daly said. "Certainly it had nothing to do with us."

● To Page 2



# Sebe warns of reprisals

30/9/86. BUSDAY

"We have no mercenaries in our army."

A spokesman at Transkei's President George Matanzima's office said there was no official statement on the matter. But Transkeian deputy army commander Bantu Holomisa denied involvement, saying: "We want to clear our name."

"It's not that important to us to clear our name, but we don't want to be implicated unnecessarily," he said.

There is growing speculation that Charles Sebe may set up a Ciskeian gov-

ernment-in-exile.

Transkei has not reacted to accusations by Ciskei that it is using refugees and hostages, including Lennox's son Kwane, to achieve the amalgamation of the two homelands.

President Sebe, at a Press conference, demanded SA intervention in terms of an agreement between Ciskei and SA.

● From Page 1

118  
30/9/86  
BUSDAY

Evepost 30/9/86

# New focus on Sebe abductors

**BISHO** — With Charles Sebe having been tracked to a Transkei hideout the identity of the white gang which freed him from his Ciskei prison cell has again come into focus.

The disclosure yesterday by Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe that low-flying planes from Transkei had dropped "derogatory" pamphlets over his territory and the hurried trip to Umtata by South African deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Ron Miller, may have narrowed the field.

In a day of dramatic developments yesterday it was confirmed that:

- Close links existed between last week's jailbreak and Mr Namba Sebe, the Transkei-based exiled brother of the president.

- There was a definite link between last Friday's jailbreak and the almost simultaneous abduction of two officers, one of them President Sebe's son Kwane, a major-general in charge of an "elite" unit of Ciskei police.

- That the abduction and the jailbreak was part of a scheme to

overthrow the government of Ciskei.

In Bisho yesterday the Minister of Public Works, Chief D M Jongilanga, said Ciskei knew the identity of the person who organised the white mercenaries who freed the former chief of security.

Without identifying him he said he had once been in Ciskei.

A number of former Rhodesian Army Selous Scouts took service in the Transkei Defence Force after the transfer of power to a black majority government in Zimbababwe. Among them is their redoubtable leader, Colonel John Reid Daley.

The location of Major-General Kwane Sebe and his second-in-command Colonel Z Ngwanya, has not been established. The Transkeian Government has disclaimed knowledge of their whereabouts and it is thought highly unlikely they are being held in a Transkeian jail.

The military barracks is on the outskirts of the capital.

With tension between the two independent

Xhosa homelands at an unprecedented pitch, it was announced in Pretoria yesterday that Mr Miller would embark on a mission to "resolve differences".

He will visit Umtata and possibly Bisho.

Yesterday President Sebe accused Transkei of undermining the sovereignty of Ciskei by "meddling and poking its nose" in Ciskeian affairs and harbouring political dissidents.

He threatened retaliation.

At the weekend low flying aircraft dropped "derogatory" pamphlets about him over Mdanatsane, Zwelitsha, Dimbaza and other Ciskeian townships, he told reporters.

Transkei had taken advantage of the fact that Ciskei had no radar to launch the "violation of Ciskeian airspace". The dropping of the pamphlets was a "horrendous action," the President added.

"How can one rule out the possibility of them doing the same thing again but this time dropping a

bomb instead of pamphlets?" he asked.

It was a breach of international law and proved Transkei would do all in its power to destroy his country.

He also had evidence that Transkei had links with the banned opposition party, the Ciskei People's Rights Protection Party (CPRPP). Opposition parties in the Ciskei are forbidden under law.

Referring to the raid which freed his brother, who was serving a 12-year term for treason, President Sebe accused Middledrift police and prison warders of being drunk.

There had been no resistance and police did nothing during the attack, he said.

Chief Jongilanga said yesterday the warders who were supposed to be on the watch tower were not there because it was pay day and they were still enjoying their pay cheques.

The attackers had chosen the day carefully. Some of the warders on duty were not even armed. — Sapa

**SADF patrols  
Keep border**

30/9/86 Political Staff  
116

**EAST LONDON** — The South African Defence Force is patrolling the corridor between Ciskei and Transkei as tension between the two independent homelands mounts.

Transkei has demanded the abdication of Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe, apparently in return for the release of his kidnapped son, Major-General Kwane Sebe.

South African Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ron Miller, is due in Umtata tomorrow to try to resolve the crisis.

Mr Miller confirmed today the SADF had been placed on the alert to keep the sides apart.

● See Page 5.

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30/9/86  
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● See Page 5

OCTOBER

1986





# Transkei pupils hiding in mountains

## Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Scores of pupils and students have fled into the Transkei mountains after more than 200 troops occupied the western Transkei village of Cala last week, carrying out house-to-house searches and imposing a 9 p m curfew.

Transkei police confirmed yesterday that 32 boycotting school children from two local schools have been detained, although sources in the town said 'more than 40' are in custody.

All three entrances to the town have been sealed off, and although pupils are trickling back to the two schools and the training college in the town, sources said yesterday more than 200 youths were still hiding in the mountains.

## Comment

Gen R S Mantanga, Commissioner of the Transkei police, said from Umtata that 'as far as I am concerned, the situation is under control. It is common cause that the troops will be withdrawn once the area is pacified'.

He said there had been 'some sort of unrest at the schools, but I cannot comment on the cause of the unrest because it is sub judice'.

Gen Mantanga denied a 'special curfew' was in force saying 'there is a curfew in all of Transkei starting at 10 p m'.

The boycotts began as a commemoration of the death in Cala on September 24 last year of rural health worker and former executive member of the University of Transkei SRC, Mr Ratandwa Ndonga.

Handwritten notes in the left margin include a circled scribble, the date "11/12/82", and another circled scribble.

(118)  
17/11/86

## Ball now in Ciskei's court, says PM of Transkei

UMFATA--The Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said there had been no outcome following talks yesterday with a South African Government delegation on his country's conflict with Ciskei.

Speaking after the meeting which was held behind closed doors with Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Ron Miller, Chief Matanzima said discussions would proceed and much would depend on what transpired after South Africa has passed our message on to Ciskei.

'It is up to Ciskei to decide what to do next.'

Earlier a spokesman for Mr Miller, Mr R Darroll, said nothing firm had been arrived at.

### Mediator

The South African and Transkeian groups could not finalise anything as it all depended on how the Ciskei Government would react to Transkei's message.

Mr Darroll could not say whether future discussions would take place as his Government was acting only as a mediator and could not dictate what should happen.

Chief Matanzima said his Government was not worried about accusations by the Ciskei Government that Transkei was trying to force amalgamation.

He said his views on amalgamation — which he favours — were well-known.

Regarding the two abducted officers of the Ciskei police, Gen Khwane Sebe and Col Zandisile Ngwnya, the Prime Minister said 'those two are in our jails' waiting to appear on charges of attempting to kidnap the former Ciskei Transport Minister, Mr Namba Sebe, who fled to Transkei in July 1984.

### Charles Sebe

He said there were others who were being sought by Transkei police to appear with the two officers on kidnapping charges.

Chief Matanzima evaded queries on how and when the two officers had been arrested. He said he was not a policeman and could not reply to such questions.

Regarding Charles Sebe, who was sprung by unknown people from a maximum security cell in the Middledrift Prison, Chief Matanzima said he did not know anything about the whereabouts of the former head of the Ciskei security forces. — (Sapa)

# Dispute: Miller tries shuttle diplomacy

DD 2/10/86

11B

## Dispatch Reporters

UMTATA — South Africa's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ron Miller, was engaged in a round of shuttle diplomacy yesterday with visits to Umtata and Bisho in a bid to resolve the dispute between Ciskei and Transkei.

Following the first round of talks in the morning with Mr Miller, Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, announced that the son of Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe and a senior Ciskei security officer are being held in a Transkei jail and would face charges "very soon" of attempted kidnapping.

Chief Matanzima reiterated that Major-General Kwane Sebe, who is commanding officer of Ciskei's Elite Unit, and Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya, General Sebe's second-in-command, would be charged with the attempted kidnapping of Mr Namba Sebe from his Umtata home on September 13.

General Sebe and Colonel Ngwanya were kidnapped by an unknown group of men from a Bisho hotel last week, and until yesterday their whereabouts were unknown.

The kidnapping followed an attack on the Middledrift maximum security prison in Ciskei by a group of armed white men who freed Mr Charles Sebe, the former commander-in-chief of Ciskei security forces who was serving a 12-year sentence for conspiring to release an imprisoned officer by force.

The two incidents have resulted in a confrontation between Ciskei and Transkei with President Sebe accusing Transkei of harbouring

anti-Ciskei fighters and threatening to retaliate against Transkei.

President Sebe called on South Africa to mediate, and added that retaliatory action would be taken if the mediation attempts were not successful. He did not say what action would be taken.

Chief Matanzima said his talks with Mr Miller yesterday had ended without result.

He said that although there had been "no outcome", the South African delegation would convey a "confidential message" to President Sebe.

Asked about the whereabouts of Mr Charles Sebe, Chief Matanzima said he knew nothing about his whereabouts.

"I am not a policeman. You can ask the police about that. But I can assure you that the two men, General Kwane Sebe and Colonel Ngwanya are in our jail and will face charges for the abortive attempted kidnapping of Mr Namba Sebe from his home here on September 13," Chief Matanzima said.

Chief Matanzima would also not indicate when General Kwane Sebe and Colonel Ngwa-

nya were arrested by the police.

Mr Miller and his delegation arrived in Umtata at 10 am. The talks started at 11 am and lasted for almost an hour.

Soon after the talks, Mr Miller and his delegation emerged smiling, and Mr Miller's press attache, Mr Ronald Darroll, told newsmen that the talks had been "amicable and constructive".

"South Africa is acting as a mediator between the two parties and this will be concluded when we have met both parties. At this stage there will be no formal statement from our side as we have not finished talks with Ciskei," Mr Darroll said.

In Bisho President Sebe held talks with Mr Miller, at the President's office yesterday afternoon after he and his cabinet and some Members of Parliament had had discussions with Mr Miller's delegation.

The first secretary at the South African Embassy in Ciskei, Mr Kevin Brennan, said it had been decided by both parties at the meeting that no statement would be issued except to confirm that the meeting took place.

CH, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1986

DD. (13/10/86)

# Slow returns delay results of T'kei poll

Dispatch Reporter

UMTATA — The results of the Transkei general elections, held here on September 25, were not expected to be known for some time as ballots continued to arrive in "drips and drabs".

This was announced by the country's chief electoral officer, Mr V. B. Mgwigwi, yesterday. He said another factor complicating the elections was that votes from Transkeians living in South Africa were still awaited.

"This is going to take some time. Even our local results here in Transkei are coming in dribs and drabs."

Altogether 66 Transkei National Independence Party (TNIP) nominated candidates fought against the 79 independents who are former staunch supporters of the TNIP. There were 66 seats to be won in the 25 Transkei electoral constituencies.

There are 28 electoral constituencies in the country, but in the two constituencies of Willowvale and Elliotdale, six TNIP candidates had been nominated and returned unopposed.

In the Qumbu district, elections were cancelled after the death of an independent candidate and former Qumbu MP, Mr B. D. Masiza. He was among the 11 independents who were contesting three seats which were also being fought by three ruling party nominated candidates. A polling day for Qumbu will be announced later.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CISKEI-TRANSKEI

3/10/86  
**Battling bantustans**

Ciskei could not "allow our enemies to spit at us," the homeland's life president, Lennox Sebe, proclaimed after last week's armed raid on a Ciskei prison.

In the space of a few hours, the raiders freed his brother, former general Charles Sebe, from prison and abducted his son, General Kwane Sebe.

President Sebe wasted little time in blaming neighbouring Transkei for the raid. He accused Transkei of harbouring fugitives from Ciskeian justice and of undermining his country's security, and called on SA to defuse the dangerous situation. If SA did not act, the 60-year-old Sebe warned that Ciskei would have "no option but to retaliate." The threat of war between two of Pretoria's homeland progeny was not lost on SA.

The threat drew a quick response from Pretoria. On Wednesday, deputy Foreign Minister Ron Miller left for the feuding homelands to "assist them to resolve differences that have arisen out of the abduction of

certain Ciskeians to Transkei." The SADF was reportedly put on alert in the "white corridor," a narrow strip which separates the squabbling satellites.

Both missing Sebes were in Transkei, together with three Ciskei dissidents who had fled there earlier and who were alleged to have been involved in the raid. The dissidents were Namba Sebe, brother of Lennox and Charles; Willie Xaba, a former Ciskei transport minister and ex-VP; and Chief Lent Maqoma, former Ciskei Minister of Manpower and founder of the opposition Ciskei Peoples' Rights Protection Party.

By the time Lennox Sebe was fulminating about not allowing enemies to spit at him, he had received a communique from Namba Sebe demanding the release of his and Charles Sebe's jailed sons — Toni and Khambashe — in return for the safe return of his own kidnapped son, Kwane. Toni and Khambashe were jailed with Charles for involvement in a plot to overthrow Lennox Sebe in July 1983.

Namba Sebe further demanded the resignation of Lennox and his government. The flamboyant Charles Sebe, who served in SA's security and intelligence services before his rise and fall in Ciskei, declared from a secret hiding place in Transkei that he was in military training to "restore democracy and stability to Ciskei."

Transkei's suspected involvement in the intrigue of the last few days is consistent with its known hostility to Ciskei.

Transkei and Ciskei are both recognised by Pretoria as homelands for SA's six million Xhosa people. Transkei, however, believes there should be only one Xhosa homeland. As the larger of the two, Transkei sees Ciskei as an illegitimate, divisive and disruptive factor in the affairs of the Xhosa people.

Transkei's hostility toward Ciskei has been manifested in different ways over the years, including a threat by Transkei's immediate past president, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, to invade and annex Ciskei.

Transkei later financed an application to the South African Supreme Court contesting moves by Pretoria to grant nominal independence to Ciskei.

Transkei argued that the Promotion of Black Self Government Act (the enabling law under which Pretoria established separate homelands for the different black ethnic groups) provided for the creation of only one state for each ethnic group. The Xhosa are the only people for whom there are two states.

# Troops 'occupy' black varsities

MAJOR black universities in South Africa — known as "bush colleges" by their students — today resemble battlefields more than academic enclaves.

Reports reaching the Weekly Mail tell a bizarre story of military "occupation" at Turfloop, army and police "charges" at Fort Hare, and the closure of several campuses, including three Vista universities.

To Turfloop students at least, "academic freedom" refers more to the right to walk freely around their campus than to notions of unfettered intellectual pursuit.

According to the Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso), the crisis of tertiary institutions has deepened dramatically since the declaration of the latest State of Emergency. "Broadly speaking, administrations have been conniving with police, or else they are taking advantage of the State of Emergency to make life unbearable for students. These authorities will have to account for

By SHAUN JOHNSON and SEFAKO NYAKA

whatever might happen in the institutions — because in actual fact they are giving students a licence to revolt," said an Azaso official.

The Turfloop campus seems worst affected, and if the sustained allegations of virtual "military occupation" are borne out, this will represent an unprecedented inroad into the "autonomy" of black universities.

An Azaso office-bearer maintained that after a "massive combined raid by soldiers, the South African Police and the Lebowa Police" on June 12, Turfloop was closed for a period and is now "virtually under the management of the SADF.

"They have two camps inside the campus," he said, "students have to produce special identity cards bearing the emblems of the SADF, SAP and Lebowa Police in order to get in and out — and communication with the

outside world has been curtailed.

The Azaso official said students are required to wake up at 6am each morning and report to the Great Hall. "Even if you've got a lecture at 2pm, you must report to the Great Hall at 6am." Students found outside the Hall during lecture periods are allegedly liable to be arrested.

"The only option is the library, which is absolutely packed. None of this is conducive to learning: people say to us 'how can you read when your enemy is sitting right here with an R1?'"

The organisation claims the campus has been pinpointed for special security attention "because Security Police think all activity in the Northern Transvaal is engineered from Turfloop. They think they can curb resistance by controlling the campus — but what they don't realise is that they'd have to detain everybody in the area, not just the students."

Fort Hare is also closed, says Azaso, following student campaigns against a

"racist history lecturer" which were followed by an "army and police charge onto campus". The university is now closed and the students' representative council has been suspended.

The Weekly Mail also learns that residences at the University of Bophuthatswana were shut this week after three days of class boycotts. The boycotts were in support of a demand that a senior administration officer be fired or at least suspended pending an inquiry into his alleged complicity with the homeland's government in its expulsion of a group of staff and students earlier this year.

Azaso has accused the Unibo administration of being "part of the overall scheme to subdue us so that Bophuthatswana can once again be regarded as the cream of Verwoerd's bantustan policy".

The Vista institutions in Soweto, Bloemfontein and Port Elizabeth have also been closed in the current chaos gripping black tertiary institutions.

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# Sebe affair: Two soldiers face charges

By FRANZ KRUGER, East

London  
TWO Ciskeian officers currently held in the Transkei will be charged with kidnapping, Transkei Prime Minister George Matanzima announced this week.

His promise came after a meeting with South Africa's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ron Miller, who has shuttled between Umtata and Bisho to patch up the row between — and within — the two homelands' first families.

The Ciskeian officers, President Lennox Sebe's son and his second-in-command, would be charged for their involvement in an attempt to kidnap Ciskei's former Transport minister, Namba Sebe, from his Umtata home.

The fracas began with Charles Sebe's dramatic escape from jail last Friday. The former Ciskei security supremo was sentenced to 12 years' jail for his involvement in a failed rebellion against his brother, President Lennox Sebe.

At about the same time on Friday, the President's son, Major General Kwane Sebe, who heads the Ciskei's elite unit, and his second-in-command, Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya, were kidnapped from a hotel in Bisho, the city outside King William's Town being constructed as Ciskei's capital.

After the raid, apparently launched from Transkei, the third Sebe brother, Namba Sebe, conveyed two demands to Bisho from his "exiled" position in the Transkei.

He demanded the release of the three Sebe-nephews, jailed for their role in the revolt that put Charles Sebe in jail, in return for the release of the two abducted officers. Apparently as an afterthought, he also demanded the resignation of the president and the Ciskei government.

In response, Lennox Sebe called his faithful to an emotional meeting at the legislative assembly where he demanded South African intervention, or he would retaliate against Transkei.

He accused the Transkei's Matanzima brothers of involvement in the whole affair, and detailed incidents which he said showed the Transkei was undermining Ciskei's "sovereignty".

At this point South Africa entered the dispute and Miller held a meeting with Transkei's Prime Minister George Matanzima and, later in the same day, with President Sebe in Bisho. Although no details of progress were disclosed, Matanzima announced after his meeting with Miller that the two Ciskeian officers were being held in a Transkei jail and promised they would be brought to trial soon.

# New mediation bid by SA soon?

3/10/86  
11B DD

## Dispatch Reporter

**EAST LONDON —** Renewed efforts by South Africa to settle the Ciskei-Transkei dispute were expected shortly, the first secretary of the South African Embassy in Ciskei, Mr Kevin Brennan, said yesterday.

He was asked if there would be further talks involving officials from the South African Government and representatives from the two states.

Mr Brennan said he thought there was a need for further talks and they might be held shortly.

"That is all I am prepared to say at this stage because I do not want to jeopardise future talks," he added.

On Wednesday, South Africa's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ron Miller, held talks in Umtata and Bisho with the representatives of the respective governments to resolve the dispute.

A report-back meeting for MPs, chiefs and headmen on the talks between Ciskei and South Africa was held behind closed doors in Bisho yesterday. No statement was issued after the meeting.

The dispute between the two states arises from the springing from jail of Charles Sebe and the abduction of President Lennox Sebe's son and head of the Elite Unit of the police division, Major-General

Kwane Sebe, and his second in command, Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya, last Friday.

Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, has confirmed that the two police officers are in custody in Transkei and will soon be charged for their alleged complicity in the abortive attempt to kidnap President Sebe's brother, Mr Namba Sebe, in Umtata two weeks ago.

No police docket has been brought to the Attorney-General's office in Umtata since the announcement by Chief Matanzima that General Sebe and Colonel Ngwanya would face charges of attempted kidnapping.

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION

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# Talks on homelands clash fail

SA HAS failed to prevent a head-on clash between Transkei and Ciskei.

Hopes of an early settlement were dashed yesterday as the Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed that no further talks were scheduled. Pretoria would, however, continue as intermediary since direct talks between the homelands seemed unlikely.

Foreign Affairs Deputy Minister Ron Miller met separately with

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HAMISH McINDOE

Transkei President George Matanzima and Ciskei President Lennox Sebe in talks described as "constructive".

Miller's aide at the talks, Roland Darroll, confirmed that Pretoria had sought to secure the release of President Sebe's abducted son, Major-General Kwane Sebe.

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# Vleifontein handover abandoned

THE official handover ceremony of Vleifontein township to the Venda bantustan government scheduled for last week was cancelled at the last minute.

Confirming this, an official at the administration board offices, Mr van Graan, said the Venda government had decided not to go on with the ceremony.

By MATHATHA TSEDU

Asked for the reason for the cancellation, Mr van Graan said "I don't work for the Venda government. Ask them why yourself."

Vleifontein has been the centre of controversy since April this year when the Government announced that the township was to be incorporated into

Venda. Residents are resisting the move and Venda officials only moved into the township after a massive raid by army and police units in June when over 300 people were detained.

The director-general for Venda's Department of Urban and Land Tenure, a Mr Mbedzi, refused to comment on yesterday's abortive ceremony and referred all inquiries to the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The director-general for Foreign Affairs, Mr S Moeti, was said to be in a meeting and not available for comment.

When the *Sowetan* visited the township yesterday, a number of uniformed policemen were at the administration board offices. Residents in the township said they did not even know that there was to be a ceremony.

Observers believe that with the current bitterness and opposition by residents to the incorporation, the Venda government had cancelled the ceremony to avoid a boycott by the residents.

Sowetan 3/10/8

# No place for 'anti-Venda Govt' group

11/5

By MATHATHA TSEDU

THE executive committee of a Lutheran Church parish in Venda has turned down an application to open a community advice centre on its premises allegedly because the centre will be anti-government.

Reliable church sources told the *Sowetan* yesterday that the decision by the Mvilwi parish executive in Sibasa was taken on Sunday and that a letter to this effect had been sent to the advice centre committee citing "lack of space" as a reason.

The advice centre is the brainchild of the local branch of the confessing church. Its chairman is Dean T F Farisani, under whose jurisdiction the Mvilwi parish falls.

## Expel

The parish executive committee is composed of three school inspectors and a teacher. Last year its secretary, Mr M R Mathivha, attempted to expel Dean Farisani and two other priests from the church claiming they were anti-government.

The advice centre is to start operating on November 1 and may have to look for new premises if the decision is not reversed.

A spokesman for the centre, Mr E Lambani, said the refusal was "shattering".

The northern diocese of the Lutheran Church passed a resolution at the church workers' convention in May this year calling on its circuits to establish advice centres to help local communities.

Dean Farisani is on a six weeks visit of various churches in Europe and the diocesan head, Bishop S E Serote, was not available for comment yesterday.

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between Ciskei and Transkei are growing

# ball is now in Sebe's court

MEDIATION efforts to resolve growing hostilities between Transkei and Ciskei have failed and the crisis is now hinged in a personal message sent to the Ciskeian President, Lennox Sebe.

According to the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, the eleventh-hour shuttle diplomacy attempted by the South African Government to bring the two homelands together had been unsuccessful. However, he said, he had conveyed a personal message to President Sebe through the South African delegation, but he refused to divulge details.

### Proposal

It is speculated that the message contained a proposal for an amalgamation between the two national states. Transkei has long regarded Ciskei as their "province" and Chief Matanzima made a brief reference this week that his views on amalgamation were well-known.

A spokesman for the South African delegation, headed by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ron Miller, confirmed that Chief Matanzima's message had been handed to President Sebe. However, no statement by either party was issued after the meeting.

The conflict arises from the "springing" of



PRES LENNOX Sebe ... message from Matanzima.

former Ciskeian security chief, General Charles Sebe, from a maximum security jail last week, and the abduction of two senior Ciskeian army officers.

The officers, General Kwane Sebe, President Sebe's son, and Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya, are being held in a Transkei

jail, and Chief Matanzima said they face charges of attempting to kidnap the former Ciskeian Minister of Transport, Mr Namba Sebe, in Umtata last month.

He refused to say how or where they had been arrested.

Chief Matanzima also refused to reveal the whereabouts of General Charles Sebe. Indeed, security around General Sebe is so tight that even former loyal colleagues are being denied access to him.

According to an exiled Ciskeian security policeman — who fled the country when General Sebe was arrested two years ago — they had been attempting to get in touch with their former leader.

"We are his men — yet the Transkeians won't let us near him", he said.

However, the policeman — who asked not to be named — said he had it on good authority that General Sebe was about to "resurface" soon.

"Certain demands have been made to Lennox Sebe and it all depends on his response as to when the general will resurface. We've been told it will be within a fortnight".

It is believed about 20 senior Ciskeian security policemen fled the country after General Sebe was imprisoned and are now living in the Transkei.

General Sebe's brother, Namba, also appears to have suddenly gone to ground. There was no sign of him at his heavily guarded Umtata home and his employer at Transkei Freight Services said that he had gone on leave.

SOWETAN;  
**Hostilities**  
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# Ciskei and the Sebe circus

By Hugh Robertson, reporting from Cape Town

The theatrical power struggle in Ciskei between members of the Sebe family on the surface seems to be merely an interminable squabble which only cognoscenti of Xhosa tradition and family feuds can unravel. But at the root of it all is an illogical quirk in the Government's Bantustan policy.

In classical Verwoerdian theory, tribal affinity was supposed to be the key factor in determining the creation of homelands. But instead of this principle being used to create a single Xhosa homeland, two rival Xhosa homelands — Transkei and Ciskei — were created.

And Transkei, the more powerful of the two, has been bent upon undoing the historical land of the Xhosa under its own aegis for more than two decades.

In the process it has exacerbated the paranoia and absurdity which has characterised the regime of Lennox Leslie Wongama Sebe, the President for Life of Ciskei, who has held authoritarian power over his mini-state since its independence at the end of 1981.

## Never explained

Why the Government created two Xhosa homelands instead of one, especially in the light of the Quail Commission's finding that Ciskei was not viable as a separate state, has never been satisfactorily explained.

But Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi of kwaZulu probably came close to the truth in 1981 when, in his comments on Ciskei's independence, he revealed that the Government also had tried to create two Zulu homelands in order to fragment the power of the Zulu people, but had failed.

The creation of Transkei and Ciskei into two separate states, he said, was "the ultimate in Pretoria's political chicanery".

As long ago as 1963 Transkei's former president, Chief Kaizer Matanzama, caused a stir by publicly laying claim to all land between the Fish River (now Ciskei's southernmost border) and kwaZulu. The claim was haughtily ignored by Dr Verwoerd and his Ministers.

From time to time the claim was

repeated and as Ciskei was relentlessly prepared for independence and Lennox Sebe and his family were being groomed to take power, Transkei launched a campaign to thwart the plan.

The Transkei Government formally protested to Pretoria, warning that it would not take part in any move which involved giving Ciskei separate nationhood and pointing out that the two territories — as well as the "white" South African corridor from East London to Queenstown which separates them — had historically always been regarded as one political entity.

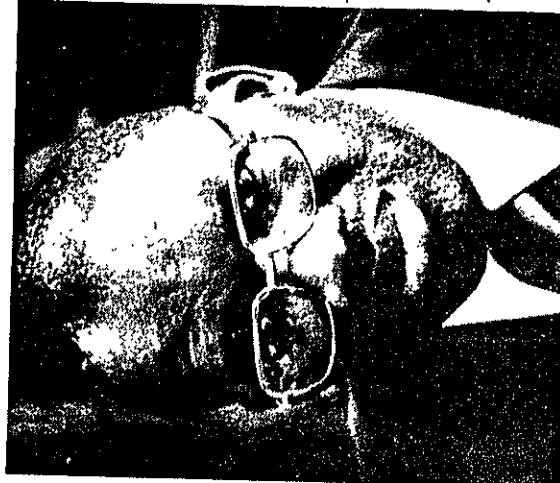
Pretoria characteristically went ahead regardless and the next step by Transkei was to challenge the legality of the freedom which was about to be created for Chief Sebe.

In July 1981 a deposed Ciskeian Chief, Mr Ford Mpanzole, and Mr Kaizer Mawbe, both living in exile in Transkei, brought an urgent application before the Cape Town Supreme Court asking it to prevent President (then Prime Minister) P W Botha and Parliament itself from debating or voting upon any Bill to give Ciskei independence. Their application was rejected.

An application to the Supreme



General Charles Sebe



President Lennox Sebe

Court in Grahamstown in November 1981 ostensibly by two other Ciskeians living in Transkei, sought to restrain Chief Sebe and seven of his Cabinet Ministers from accepting independence. This, too, was rejected and independence went ahead the following month.

Transkei responded by announcing that neither Chief Matanzama nor any of his Ministers would attend Ciskei's independence and that Transkei would never recognise the sovereignty of the smaller Xhosa homeland. Transkeian police then arrested several Ciskeians who were accused of having entered Transkei illegally.

## Entry denied

Ciskei hit back by setting up roadblocks and denying two Transkeian Cabinet Ministers and a Deputy Minister permission to enter Ciskei to attend an important Xhosa funeral.

Later, the Transkei Government threatened to walk out of President Botha's homelands summit if Ciskei attended and Ciskei set up yet more roadblocks in an attempt to assert its authority over Transkeians in transit through its territory.

President Sebe began to crack

under the pressure. He reshuffled his Cabinet repeatedly and without warning or explanation, sacking 10 Ministers in his first 30 months in power and summarily firing experts whom he had personally persuaded to join his civil service.

Amid accusations that Transkei was trying to hatch a coup, he fired the Vice-President, the Rev William Xaba, and later abolished the vice-presidency. He sent key South African Defence Force personnel packing and then dramatically cut short a visit to Israel after claiming that he had received word of moves to topple his regime during his absence.

On his return he ordered the incarceration of his brother, General Charles Sebe, who was then the all-powerful head of Ciskei's security, police and military, and the former security adviser to the Ciskei government, Mr Tailer Minnaar. The latter escaped from custody but General Sebe, and several other Sebe family members, were found guilty in 1984 of subversive actions and given long prison sentences.

General Sebe was dramatically sprung from a Ciskeian prison a week ago by a group of white mercenaries wielding machine-guns and

Ciskeian Government sources claim that he has fled to Transkei and is now at the home of a third Sebe brother, Mr Namba Sebe, who fled to Transkei several months ago after having been charged with fraud.

But General Sebe's son, Kam-bashe Sebe, and Mr Namba Sebe's son, Toni Sebe, both former members of the Ciskeian State Security Service and both, like General Sebe, convicted of subversive activities, are still in Ciskeian custody.

In an apparent attempt to bargain for their release, President Sebe's eldest son, Kwame Sebe, was abducted shortly after General Sebe was sprung from prison and is now reportedly being held hostage in the Transkeian home of Mr Namba Sebe.

Who were the white mercenaries who sprung General Sebe from prison? That has not been disclosed, but many white South Africans were employed by General Sebe while he was still the security strong man in his brother's government and there has been speculation that some of them might have been involved

## Exiled brothers

What is significant about the escape of General Sebe and the abduction of President Sebe's son is Transkei's reported role in the affair. The two Sebe brothers in exile reportedly have called on their older brother to resign as president and the Ciskeian Government has publicly censured Transkei for being a springboard for vicious and vitriolic attacks.

The question arises: if the younger Sebe brothers are in Transkei — and reportedly even enjoying Transkeian armed protection — has the Transkeian Government asked for any quid pro quo? Has it, perhaps, requested an assurance that they would agree to a process of unification if they succeeded in toppling their older brother and taking power in Ciskei? Whatever the answer, the Sebe circus probably would not have been possible if there had been only one, instead of two, Xhosa homelands and the Government had not shown its true colours by trying to divide and rule the Xhosa people through its often ridiculous surrogates.



# Talks on Transkei, Ciskei feud to continue

Political Correspondent

EAST LONDON — Discussions between South Africa, Ciskei and Transkei over the feud between the two Xhosa national states were to continue, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Ron Miller said yesterday.

Mr Miller visited the two states on Wednesday in a bid to sort out the differences which have followed the kidnapping of Ciskei President Lennox Sebe's son and another Ciskei Army officer last week.

Transkei has admitted the men are being held in its territory.

Ciskei has warned it will have to take some unspecified action unless South Africa does something about the matter.

Mr Miller said he could not comment on the contents of the discussions, and hoped the matter could be settled soon.

He said he was reporting to Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha yesterday.

Supreme Court

11B  
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# Aftermath of the US sanctions vote

Mercury Reporter

THE Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said yesterday that the South African Government was busy destroying itself and urged the white electorate to call a halt to apartheid.

Responding to the rejection by the United States Senate of President Ronald Reagan's sanctions veto, Chief Buthelezi said it was time for major steps in a truly meaningful programme of reform.

He said comprehensive sanctions would tip the scales in favour of violence. The imposition of limited sanctions was a dangerous shift of weight along that scale.

Chief Buthelezi said many black South Africans who had called for sanctions did so with the intention of making the

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**Voters**

# urged to call end to apartheid

country ungovernable.

Behind them were those who wanted to destroy the economy to create the conditions in which they hoped a violent revolution would succeed.

He said President Reagan should now receive to-

sion aimed at giving South Africa a real jolt without doing too much harm to the economy.

Clearly there could be tougher jolts in future if South Africa did not make serious attempts to dismantle apartheid, he said.

The chairman of the Natal coastal district of the Methodist Church, Dr John Borman, said he did not see sanctions as likely to be effective in ending apartheid.

The acting director of the South African Institute of International Affairs, Dr Sara Pienaar, said that, in many ways, even conservatives in the United States might be quite relieved at the US Senate decision.

The sanctions package did not affect what America needed from South Africa in the way of strategic minerals.

Washington—Corretta Scott King, widow of Martin Luther King Jun, smiles after the Senate voted 78-21 to impose sanctions against South Africa. Standing with her is

Senator Edward Kennedy, also in favour of the Senate vote to override President Reagan's veto of sweeping sanctions legislation aimed at apartheid. — (Reuters)



# Border concern as Ciskei and T'kei bicker

By KEITH ROSS

EAST LONDON — Concern about the effects on the Border region of the tensions between Ciskei and Transkei were expressed this week by civic and business leaders in the "white corridor" between the two national states.

They feared damage to the region's image following threats by Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe to retaliate against Transkei over the abduction of his son and the release by force from prison of Ciskei's former head of State security, Charles Sebe.

President Sebe has accused Transkei of involvement in both the prison break and the abductions of Major General Kwane Sebe and another officer, Colonel Z Ngwanya.

"We aren't worried about safety," said the chairman of the Border Metropolitan Development Corporation, Mr Errol Spring. "But the situation creates an impression of instability when we are trying to attract economic investment."

His concern was echoed by an East London city councillor, Mr Donald Card.

Mr Card said he believed the only long-term solution to the conflicts between the two countries lay in their unification.

● Ciskei legal representatives have been refused permission to see Gen Sebe and Col Ngwanya, who are being held in a Transkei jail.

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# Sebe still lying very low

By STAN NZIMBA

THE whereabouts of former Ciskei security boss Charles Sebe are still unknown after his daring jail-break last week.

But a *City Press* correspondent reports that Ciskei police elite unit chief Major General Kwane Sebe and his second-in-command Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya are to face charges of attempted kidnapping in the Transkei after they themselves were kidnapped on the night of Sebe's escape.

Transkei Prime Minister George Matanzima this week said the two were being held in Transkei jails pending charges against them for trying to kidnap former Ciskei Transport Minister Namba Sebe from his Umtata home last month.

This contradicted a



CHARLES SEBE

claim by Namba Sebe that he was holding Kwane Sebe - President LL Sebe's son - and Ngwanya hostage.

Namba Sebe said they would only be released if his half-brother Lennox released his son Toni and Charles Sebe's son Kam-bashe, both jailed for an abortive attempt to free Charles Sebe from the Mdantsane jail in 1984.

Namba Sebe demanded



NAMBA SEBE

that President Sebe resign and hand over the homeland government to him and Charles Sebe.

According to reports, he conveyed his demands to President Sebe at Bisho through a cabinet minister.

● Asked about relations between the Transkei and the Ciskei after the escape and kidnappings, Matanzima said "it will depend on what transpires" after the SA

government had conveyed a "confidential" message from him to the Ciskei.

Asked, whether he was keen that Transkei amalgamates with Ciskei, he said: "My views are known in this respect."

Asked about Charles Sebe's whereabouts, Matanzima said the police knew where he was. "I don't know anything about him, I'm in my office most of the time."

● But guards armed with R4 rifles are still posted at Namba Sebe's house and nobody is allowed in.

● Meanwhile, reports are filtering into the Transkei that the Ciskei government is threatening to repatriate all Transkeians as part of retaliatory measures.

Transkeians fear they will now be harassed by Ciskei police when visiting Ciskei.

SA Foreign Affairs Deputy Minister Ron Miller was in Umtata and Bisho this week trying to mediate in the row between the two homelands. There has been no word on his progress.

Lennox Sebe summoned his faithful to an emotional meeting at the legislative assembly on Monday and said SA had a clear duty to intervene.

He accused Transkei of involvement in the incidents, and of trying to undermine Ciskei "sovereignty."

He berated the Middle-drift police for allowing the escape - and accused them of being drunk. They had taken no action - though shots were clearly heard in surrounding villages.

Sebe said a judicial commission would be appointed to investigate the event.

# Ciskei bid to see officers

4/10/86

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**Dispatch Reporter**

UMTATA — Ciskei legal representatives were refused permission yesterday to see General Kwane Sebe and Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya who are being held in a Transkei jail.

A representative from the state attorney's office in Bisho, Mr L. de Klerk, and two advocates, Mr P. J. De Bruyn from Port Elizabeth and Mr L. Dison SC, from Cape Town, had brought clean clothes for the Ciskei officers. They were told the men were being held incommunicado and they could see them on Tuesday.

General Sebe, who is President Lennox Sebe's son, and Col Ngwanya were abducted from a Bisho hotel last week on the same day that Mr Charles Sebe

was freed from Middle-drift prison by a group of armed men.

Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, has said that the two officers face charges of attempting to kidnap Mr Namba Sebe from his Umtata home on September 13.

The Attorney General's office here has not yet received a police docket on the matter.

Asked to comment on the visit of the legal representatives to Umtata, Ciskei's deputy-director of foreign affairs and information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, said in Bisho that information would be released without request whenever it was felt the information required the attention of the public.

# Buthelezi warns State

# of 'self-destruction'

ULUNDI — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned yesterday that the South African Government was busy "self-destructing", and urged the white electorate to call a halt to apartheid now.

This was not the time to dabble with reform, he said in reaction to the US Senate's rejection of President Reagan's sanctions veto — it was time for major steps in a truly meaningful programme.

The kwazulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president said he was sad that deeply concerned friends in a great world democracy had felt it necessary to

take action which not only sent Pretoria a strong signal about the hideousness of apartheid, but which punished black South Africa at the same time.

He understood that the intense moral indignation felt in the West about apartheid demanded some action.

The forces making for increased violence would be defused only when reforms tackling core issues were embarked upon. There was a race against time in which democratic forces in this country committed to negotiation were competing with those of mounting violence.

Comprehensive sanctions would tip the scales in favour of violence. Limited sanctions were a dangerous shift of weight along that scale.

Chief Buthelezi said he believed the US had now incurred a moral commitment to ensure that its sanctions package deal did minimal damage to the very cause which motivated it in the first place.

Average Americans were neither committed to bringing about violent change, nor to the diminution of power in the politics of negotiation. They agreed with non-violent

practices because reconciliation during the process of change was vital in bringing about a free, just and open society.

Many black South Africans who had called for sanctions did so with the intention of making the country ungovernable. Behind them were those who wanted to create the conditions in which they hoped a violent revolution would succeed.

No right-thinking Americans dared allow themselves to become unholy bedfellows with such people, and it was now urgently necessary to counter the dangers of US sanctions.

# KEBI WA RRA RE!

CISKEI and Transkei — apartheid's squabbling children — stood this weekend on the brink of a mini-war.

Latest developments in the Sebe snatch drama:

● Attempts this weekend by Ciskeian legal representatives to have access in Transkei to

the kidnapped Major-General Kwane Sebe, Ciskeian President Lennox Sebe's son, and Ciskeian Chief of Security Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya have been rejected.

● Mediation attempts by the South African Government have all but failed.

● Transkei has offered a

## SA mediation attempts fail as border tension heightens

By LESTER VENTER, Political Correspondent

hostage-swap deal with Cis-

kei.

● Ciskeian officials were taking precautions against what they fear will be a coup attempt against President Charles Sebe, who was freed from Middeldrift prison last week by an alleged Trans-

keian snatch squad.

Meanwhile, President Sebe stood in the unenviable position of having two exiled brothers plotting his overthrow, his son kidnapped and hostages held while another son and two nephews languish in his own jails for "political offences."

The travails of the apartheid republics have severely embarrassed Pretoria, and have been reported widely, and with ridicule, throughout the world.

In Transkei the two kidnapped Ciskeians were reportedly being held incommunicado on a farm owned by Prime Minister George Matanzima in the Cella district awaiting charges of

having earlier tried to kidnap yet another Sebe — Namba Sebe, brother of Lennox, and an "exiled" dissident.

The freed Charles Sebe, who was serving a 12-year sentence for conspiring against President Sebe, was meanwhile cloistered at Namba Sebe's home under tight guard by Transkeian militia — allegedly plotting a return to power in Ciskei.

It is understood that President Matanzima of Transkei sent a message through the South African Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ron Miller, to President Sebe offering to release the men if the Ciskeian leader released three second-generation Sebe dissidents: Toni Sebe, a nephew of President Sebe, the President's son, Khamshathe Sebe, and Namba Sebe's son, Koli Sebe.

### Retaliate

They are serving jail terms in Ciskei, convicted of political crimes.

In the corridor between the two homelands there is increased tension. Ciskeian government sources report that some Ciskeian chiefs want to attack Transkei to release President Sebe's son.

The President has warned that if mediation does not succeed he will retaliate against Transkei. By the weekend it appeared that Mr. Miller's intervention had been unsuccessful.

The background to the dispute runs at two levels: Transkei's deep opposition to Ciskeian independence (it has always pleaded for a united Xhosa homeland) and the fractious Sebe family.

### Disputed

When Lennox Sebe was installed in the presidency, divisions in the Sebe clan came to the fore.

His brothers disputed his entitlement to the presidency in terms of family ascendancy.

Top jobs for brothers Namba Sebe and the colourful and erratic Charles Cebe, who became head of the Combined Forces, failed to patch the dissent which has now filtered to the second generation and riven the family, which virtually governs Ciskei.

# Dawn attacks blamed on banned Imbokotho

By DERRICK LUTHATI

THE dawn attacks this week on six people at KwaNdebele bus stops have raised fears that the banned Imbokotho vigilante group has reared its ugly head in the territory again.

The six were seriously injured when a band of armed men attacked them at Allemansdrift "C" bus stops at about 3.30am on Monday.

It is alleged the heavily-armed "warriors" were led by a Cabinet Minister armed with a R1 rifle.

● After the attacks, charges of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm were laid against the Minister at Valbank police station.

But at the time of going to Press, police commissioner Brigadier HC Lerm was not available to comment on the incident.

● Following the attacks, angry residents stayed away from work and school.

They hijacked two buses and drove to Matipule - in search of the Minister and his henchmen.

When they failed to find them, they assaulted MP Josias Mnguni and set fire to him and his house.

Mnguni narrowly escaped death and is now recuperating from serious burn wounds in hospital.

Residents have called on police to act fast as they fear another round of massacres - a feature of the old days during the anti-independence wars.

● The Myakeni brothers Lucas, Zacharia and Abram were the first victims of the bus stop attacks.

Abram Myakeni said they were confronted by a group - including the Minister - who allegedly assaulted him with the butt of his R1 rifle.

Myakeni suffered head injuries.

"I know the people who attacked us and recognised them as members of the outlawed Imbokotho," said Myakeni.

"We were beaten up without any provocation and because of the injuries we could not go to work. We have laid charges against the Minister," he said.

Myakeni, who is also a Zionist prophet, said besides the charges he has laid with the police, he was praying daily for the Lord to change the Minister's heart - and to wipe the Imbokotho from the face of KwaNdebele.

Dumile Makhonjwa and Sankey Moema said they pleaded in vain with the Minister to stop his men from assaulting them.

"I was felled by a knobkierie, trampled and kicked and suffered head and face injuries," said Makhonjwa.

It is alleged that during the assaults the Minister drove in a government car and his men in two kombis.

After the attacks the assailants drove off at high speed and disappeared.

● The Imbokotho movement was banned in May - and legislation is on the cards to permit legal action if the name is used against anyone.

Its members were prominent MPs, businessmen and taxi owners.

Among them was murdered Interior Minister Piet Ntuli - who was accused of corruption in allocating business licences.

Many MPs and Imbokotho members benefitted from his patronage.

# T'kei warns Ciskei

UMTATA — Transkei's President George Matanzima, has warned President Lennox Sebe of Ciskei that any armed Ciskeians deployed inside the borders of Transkei would "never return alive."

At a rally in Ezibeleni near Queenstown at the weekend, Chief Matanzima said he had received information that Chief Sebe had formed a hit squad to assassinate Transkeian citizens.

He told President Sebe "not to play with fire".

Chief Matanzima confirmed that Major-General Kwane Sebe, the son of President Sebe, and his second in command, Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya, are in prison in Umtata.

He said he did not know how they came to be in prison.

The two police officers were allegedly kidnapped at Bisho in Ciskei at about the time of the dramatic escape by the former head of Ciskei's security forces, Charles Xhanti Sebe.

Chief Matanzima denied any knowledge of Mr Charles Sebe's whereabouts.

He said there was strong evidence that the two Ciskei police officers were involved in an attempt to abduct Mr Namba Sebe, a former Ciskei transport minister, who was granted political asylum in Transkei after skipping bail on corruption charges and fleeing Ciskei. — Sapa

Editorial opinion P8

N/M 6/10/81 (11B)

# Buthelezi warns on National Council

**Political Reporter**

**THE KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, emphasised in Ulundi yesterday that he would not take part in the proposed National Council unless President Botha accepted that South Africa was one country, with one people and one Parliament.**

'We will not enter the council to weaken the black struggle. We will do so only to establish democracy,' Chief Buthelezi told a King Shaka anniversary rally.

He said there could be no black-white negotiations unless they were intended to lead to full power-sharing and unless Nelson Mandela, Zeph Mothopeng

and all other political prisoners were released.

Chief Buthelezi said that unless blacks developed their consumer power into a potent force, they would continue to be discriminated against politically, socially and economically.

He said the Zulus had already changed the course of the country's politics.

Had KwaZulu accepted independence, there would already have been a confederation of southern African states in which blacks had forsaken their birth-right as South Africans.

While they were proud of their Zulu heritage, their message was that of King Shaka and his successors — that there must be unity.

'We see see no separate Zulu destiny for ourselves, but one destiny with all blacks and race groups.'

NAMBA Sebe

# Namba admits to plot



Post Correspondent

**UMTATA — Self-exiled Ciskeian leader Chief Namba Sebe today admitted masterminding the freeing from jail of his brother, Charles, by an armed gang.**

involvement of another former Ciskei Cabinet Minister in the plot was revealed.

Ex-Manpower Minister Lènt Maqoma, once the right-hand man of President Lennox Sebe, described the abduction of the President's son and the freeing of Charles Sebe as the first steps towards the reunification of the Xhosa nation.

At the same time that armed whites freed the ex-head of Ciskeian security from jail in Middel-drift 10 days ago, the President's son, Major-General Kwane Sebe, and his second in command at an elite police unit, Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya, were abducted to Transkei from Bisho.

Ex-Transport Minister Chief Namba Sebe — also a brother of the Ciskeian President — said he "wanted to tell the world" that he and his forces were responsible for the machine gun attack on the prison.

"In passing, Kwane Sebe and Col Ngwanya were taken hostage. They were with me until they were picked up by the Transkei police for their involvement in attempting to kidnap me. For this reason, it was necessary to hand them over to the police," he said.

He had recruited the forces used for the abduction and the jail breakout to "ensure my own survival".

Earlier Chief Maqoma claimed the jailing of Charles Sebe was the result of a family vendetta and accused President Sebe of abusing his authority for personal ends.

"Charles Sebe's release is the first step towards the unification of the Xhosa people and in ridding our society of an incompetent leader," Chief Maqoma said.

"Lennox Sebe has abused the trust of the Ciskei people who initially put him in office and he no longer has the mandate of the people to rule.

"He keeps himself in power by sheer brute force."

He had transgressed

by embarking on a reign of terror and brutal violation of civil liberties.

"Consequently, I call on him to resign and allow free and democratic elections to take place in our country (Ciskei)," said Chief Maqoma, leader of the Ciskei People's Right's Protection Party.

"By denying the people of Ciskei their inalienable right to choose a Government of their choice, President Sebe leaves

force what they are denied," he said.

Charles Sebe did not put in an appearance at today's news conference and Chief Maqoma refused to disclose his whereabouts.

He is in hiding in Transkei where he has at least the tacit support of the Government which has long sought the unification of the two independent

● Turn to Page 3

## Namba admits plot



● From Page 1

dent, Xhosa-speaking national states.

Chief Maqoma, whose newly founded political party failed to put up candidates for the Ciskei's aborted general election last month, said it stood for the recognition of the authority of chiefs and, above all, and the ridding of corruption.

He said President Sebe had flouted every democratic rule in the book and dictatorially legislated the opposition out of existence in Ciskei.

Apart from reducing the status of his Ministers to that of obedient functionaries who would question his will at their peril, he had abrogated the electoral Acts of 1979.



DD 7/10 86

# Namba: I handed officers to police

11B

## Dispatch Reporter

UMTATA — A former Ciskei Minister of Transport, Mr Namba Sebe, admitted yesterday he handed over two abducted Ciskei officers to the Transkei Police.

He confirmed he had held the two officers — Major-General Kwane Sebe, son of President Lennox Sebe, and Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya — hostage after their abduction from a Bisho hotel on September 26. He said he had decided to hand them over to the police because of their alleged involvement in an earlier attempt to kidnap him.

The police had taken a statement from him and other people about the kidnap attempt at his Umtata house on September 13.

General Sebe, who is commanding officer of Ciskei's Elite Unit, and Colonel Ngwanya, his second-in-command, were abducted on the same day Mr Charles Sebe was sprung from Middledrift prison by a group of armed men.

It is still not known where Mr Charles Sebe is.

Meanwhile, proposals have been presented to the Transkei and Ciskei governments by South Africa in its efforts to mediate in the dispute between the two states over the kidnappings and the escape.

This was confirmed yesterday by the first secretary of the South African embassy in Ciskei, Mr Kevin Brennan.

He said South Africa had stressed to both governments the need to refrain from action which could create tension in the region. A response was expected today.

Mr Brennan would not say what the proposals were.

Ciskei's deputy director-general for Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, said yesterday the Ciskei Government did not expect any proposals on the matter because as far as Ciskei was concerned the issue was "cut and dry".

He would not comment further, and would not confirm his government had received the proposals.

Mr Somtunzi described as a "total fabrication"

a claim that the government had formed hit squads to assassinate Transkeian citizens, made in a speech at the weekend by the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima.

In his speech, Chief Matanzima warned President Sebe that any armed Ciskeians deployed inside Transkei would never return alive.

Mr Somtunzi said Ciskei could have sent hit squads to Transkei a long time ago if it so wished.

"If that irresponsible statement is intended to degrade our standards under international law, and we are handling the matter, it has missed its point," he said.

"We are prepared to show our bona fides, we are above gimmicks and we won't mislead the people."

Mr Somtunzi assured Transkeians they were free to do their shopping in Bisho without fear of being molested or embarrassed.

# Kwane Sebe abducted from SA, says Ciskei

SMAR  
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8/10/86

**EAST LONDON** — The head of the Ciskei's elite police unit, Major-General Kwane Sebe, and his second-in-command, Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya, were not abducted from Ciskeian soil as previously reported, but from South African soil, claims Mr Headman Somtunzi, the homeland's deputy Director-General of Foreign Affairs and Information.

He said the Ciskei Government had received "classified" information that after the two police officers had honoured an appointment at the Amatola Sun in Bisho with a white man, they were driven to the Holiday Inn in East London and were assured that they would be driven back to Bisho later.

Mr Somtunzi said the two officers were "drugged and blindfolded" before they were abducted at the Holiday Inn.

They were then driven to a spot where they were transferred to a car belonging to Mr Namba Sebe.

Major-General Kwane Sebe is the son of Ciskei President Lennox Sebe and Mr Namba Sebe is the exiled brother of President Sebe.

## Attempted kidnapping charge

Mr Somtunzi said Mr Namba Sebe had been to East London on the day in question and had waited for the two officers.

The two officers seemed healthy when they appeared briefly in the Umtata Magistrate's Court yesterday charged with attempted kidnapping, Mr Somtunzi said.

General Sebe and Colonel Ngwanya were abducted 10 days ago on the day armed men forcibly released from jail Mr Charles Sebe, brother of the President of Ciskei and of Mr Namba Sebe.

The two officers are facing charges of attempting to kidnap Mr Namba Sebe from his Umtata home on September 13.

They were not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

They were remanded in custody to October 16 for a further hearing of their bail application.

The Transkei Attorney-General, Mr H F van Zyl, said legal representatives for the two men made a bail application.

The prosecutor informed the presiding magistrate that there was a certificate from the Attorney-General that bail should not be granted. — Sapa.

# Namba Sebe denies SA involvement

FORMER Ciskei Transport Minister Namba Sebe, who fled to Transkei in 1984, yesterday claimed that neither Transkei nor SA were responsible for the recent springing of his brother Charles Sebe from a Ciskeian maximum security cell.

Namba claimed sole responsibility for "the release of Charles" — who is also Ciskeian President Lennox Sebe's brother — and the abduction of two Ciskei officers.

He said: "I must be frank to explain that this became necessary because of a long-standing family feud, for which the Ciskei president is using Ciskei armed forces to

flight against his own brothers."

Declining to disclose the whereabouts of Charles, he added: "Most reluctantly, I had to recruit my own forces to defend the remnants of my survival and also rescue my brother Charles.

"This is after I had many times written a number of personal letters to President Sebe, requesting him as members of a family to sort the matter out."

He said Charles had "joined my forces" and would soon take over as commander.

Meanwhile Ciskei high command

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8/16/86  
officers General Kwane Sebe and his second-in-command Col Zandisile Ngwanya appeared in a Transkei court yesterday, charged with attempted kidnapping.

Sebe, son of Ciskei President Lennox Sebe, and his co-accused were abducted from their homeland ten days ago, on the day armed men forcibly released Charles Sebe from jail.

The two officers are facing charges of attempting to kidnap Namba Sebe, also a relative of President Sebe, from his Umtata home on September 13.

# Namba Sebe claims all responsibility

Dispatch Reporter

UMTATA — A former Ciskei Minister of Transport, Mr Namba Sebe, said here yesterday his forces alone were responsible for the freeing from prison of Mr Charles Sebe and the abduction of two senior Ciskei officers.

Mr Charles Sebe was released by an armed group from the maximum security prison at Middledrift in Ciskei on September 26, the same day that the two officers — Major-General Kwane Sebe, son of President Lennox Sebe, and Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya — were abducted.

Mr Namba Sebe was speaking at a press conference attended by local and foreign media. Representatives of the Ciskei Minister of Information were told the conference had been called only for members of the press and were ordered to leave.

The conference was also addressed by the leader of the Ciskei People's Rights Protection Party (CPRPP), Chief Lent Maqoma.

Mr Sebe said his activities had become necessary because of a longstanding family feud.

"Most reluctantly I had to recruit my own forces to defend the remnants of my survival and also rescue my brother Charles."

He said he wanted to make it clear that neither Transkei nor South Africa was involved.

"I took this stand after I had written a number of personal letters to President Lennox Sebe, requesting him to sit around a conference table with me, as members of a family to-



The leader of the Ciskei People's Rights Protection Party, Chief Lent Maqoma, addresses newsmen in Umtata yesterday. Seated next to him is the former Ciskei Minister of Transport, Mr Namba Sebe.

gether, at a neutral spot, to sort the matter out. He refused to respond."

Mr Sebe said his brother Charles had joined his forces — which he described as "professional" — and would soon take over as commander.

Chief Maqoma told the conference that Mr Charles Sebe's release was the first step towards the unification of the Xhosa people of Ciskei.

Chief Maqoma called on President Sebe to resign and allow free and democratic elections to take place in Ciskei.

Replying to questions, both Mr Sebe and Chief Maqoma said they did not support violence to achieve political aims.

Chief Maqoma said violence had not been used; they had only taken Mr Charles Sebe out of jail.

"Violence is not intended but if all constitutional doors are closed — what is left?" Chief Maqoma asked.

He said Transkei was a democratic state where the opposition parties had been allowed to go to the people.

# Springing of Sebe 'first step to Ciskei unification'

UMTATA—The 'springing' of Charles Sebe from a maximum-security jail was the first step towards a unification of the Xhosa people of Ciskei, a Ciskei opposition leader said yesterday.

Chief Lent Maqoma, leader of the Ciskei People's Rights Protection Party, told a news conference in Umtata that Charles Sebe's escape late last month from the cell where he was serving a 12-year term was also aimed at ridding Ciskei of a 'corrupt and incompetent leader'.

Chief Maqoma, who is in exile in Transkei, said Ciskei President Lennox Sebe, Charles Sebe's half-brother, no longer had the mandate of his people to rule, but continued to keep himself in power by brute force.

Charles Sebe was 'sprung' by armed white men who stormed the prison. On the same evening, two senior Ciskei security force officers, one a son of President Sebe, were abducted.

Chief Maqoma said yesterday: 'I call on President Sebe to resign and allow free and democratic elections in our country.'

'By denying the people of Ciskei their inalienable right to choose a government of their choice, he leaves them with the only option — to take by force what they are denied by a power-crazy despot.'

The CPRPP stood for the protection of democracy,

recognised the authority of the traditional chiefs, 'and above all, we believe that by ridding Ciskei of corruption at the highest level, the quality of life of all Ciskei inhabitants will be enhanced'.

The chief did not deny CPRPP involvement in activities against President Sebe and told the conference:

'President Lennox Sebe has flouted every democratic rule in the book and has dictatorially legislated the opposition out of existence in Ciskei.'

## 'Not intended'

'Sebe cannot risk an open and democratic election because he knows that his corrupt administration and ruthless activities of his security forces have estranged him from the Ciskeians and consequently he would lose an open election.'

Regarding his welcome in Transkei after he fled Ciskei, the chief said the Matanzimas were his blood cousins and 'whether I agree with them or not, I have a home with them'.

He declined to give the details of how Charles Sebe was released and also did not want to discuss the abduction of the two Ciskei officers, Gen Khwane Sebe and Col Zandisile Ngwan-ya.

He said violence was not intended by his party, but if all constitutional doors were closed 'what else can we do?' — (Sapa)

# Officers abducted in BTL — claim

Dispatch Reporter

**EAST LONDON — Two senior Ciskei Police officers now held in an Umtata prison had been abducted in East London, a Ciskei Government spokesman said yesterday.**

The deputy director-general of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, said the head of the Ciskei's Elite Unit, Major-General Kwane Sebe, and his second in command, Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya, had not been abducted from Ciskeian soil as previously reported but from the Holiday Inn in East London.

Mr Somtunzi said the Ciskei Government had received "classified" information that after the two officers had honoured an appointment at the Amatola Sun in B-

sho with a white man on September 26, they were driven to the Holiday Inn in East London and were assured they would be driven back to Bisho after the appointment.

Mr Somtunzi said the two police officers were "drugged and blindfolded" before they were abducted at the Holiday Inn. They were then driven to a spot where they were transferred to Mr Namba Sebe's car.

He said that Mr Namba Sebe, a former Ciskei Minister of Transport, had been in East

London on the day in question and had waited for the two officers.

Mr Somtunzi said the two police officers seemed healthy when they appeared in the Umtata magistrate's court yesterday, but "they were worried about the health of the Ciskei President and the fact that they will miss the forthcoming examinations for which they had prepared themselves for the whole of the year."

● Senior management of the Holiday Inn in East London could not be contacted last night for comment.

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11/12  
11/13

# Swoops on KwaNdebele opposition

KWANDEBELE leaders opposed to independence have become victims of "a spree of arrests", according to the chairman of the tribal authority, Prince James Mahlangu.

He believes the moves are sinister and may be part of a plan to put independence back onto the KwaNdebele agenda.

In addition, the royal kraal was once again raided by police last week. The raid took place shortly after a meeting of the tribal authority was due to take place. The meeting had been banned.

Observers have said for some weeks now that Chief Minister Simon Skhosana has placed the issue of independence on a "secret agenda".

Projects such as the building of the new capital and the independence stadium continue despite the shelving of independence plans.

James told Weekly Mail the KwaNdebele cabinet was definitely "up to something. They would like to

see all those who opposed independence locked up — and that's what is happening."

Asked what had happened at the royal kraal, James said: "The tribal authority has problems at the moment and is not functioning properly because of all the upheavals. Some of its members are in hiding.

"We made an application to a magistrate to hold a meeting of the tribal authority to discuss the issue (and others), which was granted. But then, a letter arrived from Brigadier Lerm (Chief of KwaNdebele's police force) which said the meeting was prohibited.

"When we woke up the next day, police were all over the kraal," he said. They had come to ensure that the banned meeting did not take place. James said he tried to contact Lerm who was not available.

James said among those arrested

were Prince Makosana Mahlangu, a prominent leader opposed to independence and the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele, and Tim Skhosana, one of the Chief Minister's sons and an outspoken critic of independence who propagated the idea that the Mbokhotho vigilantes be outlawed.

"From the look of things they are on a spree of arrests," James said.

He believed Pretoria and the KwaNdebele government were looking for some way of pushing ahead with independence. To do this the cabinet would have to find a reason to take the matter to court or hope that another session of the legislative assembly would reverse the anti-independence decision.

James does not believe the cabinet will call another legislative assembly session this year, for fear of having to face a motion of no confidence in the "homeland" government.

By PAT SIDLEY

WEEKLY MAIL  
9/10/86

11/01/86  
WEGGON MAIL  
Court hears of station shootings

THREE years after the August shootings at Mdantsane railway stations in which at least seven bus boycotters died, an magistrate's court has opened an inquest into the incident. There were differences in several aspects of the evidence. Captain Lunga Mbi said the officer commanding the police force, Colonel Fikile Zibi, had ordered warning shots to be fired into the ground as the crowd was "in a fighting mood" and was carrying many kinds of weapons.

The shootings marked the height of attempts by vigilantes and the Ciskei Security Forces to break the bus boycott, which began in July 1983 to protest fare increases. The incident gave extra impetus to the boycott, which lasted more than two years. Mbi said he heard someone from the crowd shout: "Let's go to them, they are not shooting at us." The crowd then advanced on the Security Forces, and shots were fired at the police and soldiers, who returned fire. When the shooting stopped, Mbi saw six bodies lying on the ground. Zibi then threw teargas at the crowd to force it to disperse.

Officials claimed seven people were killed in the Egerton station shootings, but eyewitnesses claimed at least 15 were shot dead.

Last week, an inquest was opened into four of the deaths.

Police witnesses said the police had been patrolling the township to prevent intimidation of people wanting to use the buses. At Egerton railway station a crowd gathered and marched on the police, who opened fire when they could not retreat any

However, Lieutenant-General D Mlandu, the head of the Ciskei Defence Force, who was a police colonel at the time, said he had heard no shots fired from the crowd. He also denied teargas had been used after the shootings were over.



9/10/85  
WEEKLY MAIL  
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# SAP probe kidnap of Ciskei officers

BISHO — The South African Police are investigating allegations that the head of Ciskei's elite unit, Major-General Kwane Sebe, and his second in command, Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya, were kidnapped from the Holiday Inn in East London.

This was confirmed yesterday by the first secretary of the South African Embassy in Ciskei, Mr Kevin Brennan.

Ciskei's deputy director-general of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, has said that the two officers had been lured to the East London beachfront hotel where they

were drugged and taken to Transkei.

Mr Brennan said the South African Government was awaiting an approach by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, to the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, about issues raised in court in Umtata.

General Sebe and Colonel Ngwanya had appeared before a Umtata magistrate on Tuesday to answer allegations of attempting to kidnap Mr Namba Sebe from his home on September 13.

Mr Somtunzi said the officers had accompanied a white man to East London. — Sapa.

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Star

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# Ciskei rejects Namba's claims

**Dispatch Reporter**  
BISHO — A former Ciskei Minister of Transport, Mr Namba Sebe, was accused by the Ciskei Government yesterday of making "amateurish utterances".

In a statement released by the Ciskei Directorate of Communications, the government said it felt duty-bound to "put the record straight".

Describing Mr Sebe as a fugitive from justice, the statement said Mr Sebe knew about "immeasurable corruption" while he was Minister of Transport.

"For Mr Namba Sebe to talk of demands to this government is ridiculous and a copycat international terrorism that is condemned in all sober-minded societies," the statement said.

"The audience that he is being given in Transkei will end there and is regarded by the Ciskei people as a mockery, a circus and the work of film stars and producers."

The government said it was more than surprising for Mr Sebe to claim he was a chief and confuse his would-be political aspirations with family affairs.

According to Xhosa custom, family affairs were taboo to the press and public — except in the cases of "Westernised chiefs of the calibre of Mr Namba Sebe".

"Namba Sebe has been disowned by Xhosa custom and all the Tshawe clan except Maqoma," the statement said.



MR SEBE

The people of Ciskei would decide according to their right and as enshrined in the constitution who would lead the country.

The government dismissed Mr Sebe's and Chief Lent Maqoma's "preparedness for the unification of Ciskei and Transkei" as "empty promises".

"We expect Mr Sebe to come back and report to the prosecutor so that the case against him can continue."

"He must go and tell Chief George Matanzima who Namba Sebe really is before the betrayal of confidence arises."

The statement said Mr Sebe should be warned comments he was making did not enhance his image.

The Ciskei Government knew Chief Maqoma had sidestepped Mr Sebe by not giving him a post in the so-called Ciskei People's Rights Protection Party, resulting in him forming

his so-called Iliso Lomzi.

"As a man who has a multiracial army, what happened to the previous commander-in-chief before Mr Charles Sebe escaped from prison? These are indications that both are power-drunk."

The statement asked if Mr Sebe, when he spoke of his army in another state, could differentiate between an army and "mercenaries who perform all sorts of jobs for the sake of money".

The statement also asked if Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, had informed his subjects of the danger of allowing Transkei to be used as a "breeding ground for subversive activities".

"Is Chief George Matanzima aware that the mercenaries who helped Mr Charles Sebe to escape can kidnap him the following day if a dispute arises? Is Chief George Matanzima putting his personal ambitions ahead of the safety and security of the very people who placed him in power and in a position of trust?"

The government also claimed Mr Sebe's children and those of Chief Maqoma were in private schools.

"How many of the needy Transkeian children enjoy such privileges?"

The statement said it was hoped the statements by Chief Matanzima in the press and on television were "not the foolish words of a man in a fool's paradise".

# He's not inside - he's back on top!

~~AS~~  
IB  
CITY PRESS  
12/10/86

By **STAN MZIMBA**

**FORMER** Ciskei army chief Charles Sebe is back in action - but not back in the public eye.

He failed to appear at his much-awaited Press conference this week, but brother Namba Sebe told journalists he had already been appointed commander of the new Iliso Lomzi Movement.

His absence could possibly be linked to Transkei Prime Minister George Matanzima's weekend announcement that a hit squad had allegedly been sent by Ciskei President Lennox Sebe to wipe out Sebes living in Transkei.

The strength or composition of the ILM is not known - except that, according to Namba Sebe, it includes a group of people responsible for Charles Sebe's escape.

And *Mono Badela* reports that Charles Sebe could get the backing of almost the entire security forces if he wants to stage a coup against Lennox Sebe.

This is the view of a leading exiled member of the Ciskeian opposition party, who is also a fugitive in Transkei. He claimed Charles

Sebe also has the support of the majority of Israelis helping the Ciskei with security intelligence.

"If he (Lennox) doesn't release Namba's son Toni and Charles' son Kambashe, he may face a revolt within the security forces," the source said.

While this week's Press conference did not turn out as expected, it kicked off with some drama when lawyer L Dison was told to leave. Dison told *City Press* he came to watch the briefing "on behalf of Ciskei".

Chief Lent Maqoma - founder of the newly formed Ciskei People's Right Progressive Party - told journalists Lennox Sebe had abused the trust of the Ciskei people who put him into power.

He said the fact that he recently lost an action to have the CPRPP registered was not the end of the road. Legal advice was being sought on the matter.

His aim was to first "unite" all Ciskeians and it was too premature to even utter a word about amalgamating the two homelands, he said.

Asked whether he and Namba Sebe had Transkei backing in all their operations inside Transkei, he said: "The Matanzimas are my blood brothers. I am a Tshawe and they are born of a Tshawe woman".

He said it didn't matter whether he agrees or not with the Matanzimas - "traditionally I have a place in their home".

He said later that Charles Sebe, will be produced "when it is opportune".

"He is quite healthy where he is," he said.

# THE BATTLE FOR THE BANTUSTANS

**CITIZEN REPORTER**  
**THE bantustan battle rose to fever pitch this week - with the Transkei virtually declaring war on the Ciskei.**

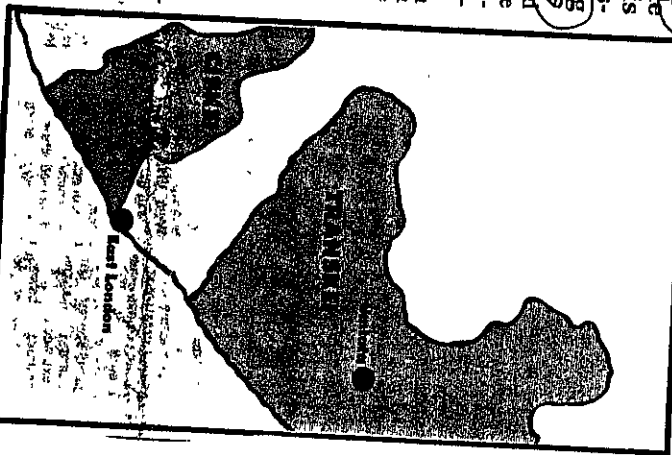
And the dream of a united Xhosaaland - contrary to the dreams of the apartheid architects - has once again surfaced as the friction point.

Already Transkei president Kaiser Matanzima has warned that any armed Ciskeian seen in the Transkei will be shot dead on sight. Matanzima warned Ciskei president Lennox Sebe this week that any armed Ciskeian found in the Transkei would never return alive.

He told a rally at Ezibeleni near Queenstown he had information that Sebe had formed a hit squad to assassinate Transkei citizens.

He warned Sebe "not to play with fire". Matanzima said Sebe had a week before to get out of the Ciskei Central Prison at Middelburg. Prime Minister George Matanzima told the rally his police had information that a Ciskeian "hit squad" had been ordered to kill the Sebes in the Transkei. Transkei has already placed a 24-hour guard on all roads entering the Transkei from the Ciskei.

Black motorists in cars with non-particular registration are regarded with particular suspicion. Three other dramatic incidents heightened the tension this week. ● Former Ciskei armed forces chief Charles Sebe was appointed commander of the newly-formed Liso Lomazi movement which will operate from the Transkei in the fight to unseat Lennox Sebe.



The two warring territories, with South Africa's 'white corridor' separating them.

● The two security officers abducted from the Ciskei, Major-General Kwame Sebe and Colonel Zandisile Ngwenya, appeared in an Umata court this week - charged with trying to kidnap former Ciskei Transport Minister Namba Sebe, also in exile in the Transkei.

● At a Press conference at Namba Sebe's Umata house, the Ciskeian relatives vowed to unseat Lennox Sebe.

At the conference, Namba Sebe demanded claims that the Transkei or South Africa had helped Charles Sebe escape. Asked whether any whites belonged to the Liso Lomazi movement, he declined to comment on security grounds.

● At the Press conference, the founder of the new Ciskei People's Right Progressive Party, Chief Lent Magoma said President Sebe had abused the trust of the Ciskei people who unflinchingly put him into power.

Magoma said the fact that he recently lost an action in the Ciskei Supreme Court to have his party registered was "not the end of the road".

He said his legal men were still going through the judgment handed down and will then consider what action to take.

But he said his party's main aim was to first unify all the Ciskeians.

It was "premature" to even speak about amending the two bantustans, he said.

Asked what the next step was towards talks with the Ciskei, he said the ball was now in the Ciskei's court.

When asked where Charles Sebe was, Magoma said he will be produced to the Press "when it is opportune" - but Sebe was "healthy" where he was.

Journalists at the conference were disappointed - they had expected that Charles Sebe would be shown to them.

Magoma said he believed that there was dancing and parties in the Ciskei after Charles Sebe's jailbreak.

● The conference kicked off on a bitter note when advocate L. Dixon - who claimed to represent the Ciskei's Information Minister - was told to leave as it was a Press conference.



# 'Working from inside'

**KANGWANE** Chief Minister Enos Mabuza is the first Homeland leader to talk to the African National Congress, since KwaZulu counterpart MG Buthe- lezi met the ANC in 1979.

Mabuza met the ANC in March this year and in an interview with Natal University's news journal *Indicador*, SA, before the emergency was declared, he talks about the meeting and his own role in internal opposition.

Part of the interview is published here - with discussions on the regional implications of the national unrest and on development factors in KaNgwane.

What was the cause of the recent unrest in KaNgwane?

Students were dissatisfied with the way examination scripts were marked. They boycotted classes. Education officials promised to look into the matter and the trouble subsided. When police shot dead two pupils, we were faced with more funerals. So again we tried to speak to student leaders, to persuade them to return to school and not to resort to violence. But a lot depends on what happens in the surrounding areas. We are told the situation is much more serious in Gazaankulu and Lebowa.

Until recently, most of the worst violence was limited to urban centres. It now appears to be spreading to some quite isolated rural areas. To what would you attribute this?

This is partly the result of increased political awareness among the youth all over the country. The rural youth are fully aware of what is going on in the urban areas and this influences their actions. They uphold the ANC - the freedom songs contain references to the (military) "stampede" when marching to freedom. One wonders who teaches them - when they are taught?

The leaders, whoever they are, fear that they might be promoting the aims and objectives of a banned organisation. So they must remain faceless, and politically motivated youth unfortunately cannot have the advantage of an identifiable leader who will give them direction. Their aspirations are not wrong - but I think their methods are counter-productive to their objectives.

What are the aims of the Inyavanda National Movement and what role do

## 'I do not see the young generation supporting the homelands, so we have to start preparing for changes now. Homeland leaders have to accept that this thing will have to go - then they will have to bargain for their constituencies, in a sort of free-market political system'

You see for it?

Our movement is a progressive movement, working for peaceful change, believing in a free, non-racial and democratic SA. We are prepared to cooperate with other democratic forces in the country - including the UDF, Azapo and Inkatha.

You have frequently stated that your political ideal would be one man/one vote in a unitary state, but in meetings with other homeland leaders you appear to consider a federation.

This will have to be determined at the conference table. I certainly would not go to negotiations with a federal formula in my pocket. I would go there demanding one man/one vote in a unitary state.

But what about the leaders of the other homelands, especially those who have accepted "independence"? For example, Ciskei president Lennox Sebe is unlikely to relinquish the independence of his territory?

I believe in the dismantling of the entire bantustan edifice because I think its foundation is faulty and shaky. With all due respect to Sebe, I do not think he believes that he is president of a state, when he still has to be financed by another independent country.

I do not see the present young generation supporting the homelands. So we have to start preparing for the changes now. In my view the homeland leaders will have to accept as a *fait accompli* that this thing will have to go. And then they would have to bargain for their constituencies, in a sort of free market political system.

What would you see as the ideal economic model for a future SA?

I would support a free market system, but we must take into account the fact that it has not been as free as it should be in SA. There are glaring disparities between the "haves" and the "have-nots" - between black and white.

There would have to be a transitional period where the "have-nots" would have to be given the chance to make up for the ground they have lost. This would occur through the relaxation of existing constraints on the free market system and the opening up of opportunities, such as the recent opening of central business districts in cities, and an equitable education system.

What do you see as being your particular role in achieving these changes?

I regard my role as limited. I see my primary role as one of trying to bring together people of opposite views, so that they can talk, and map out the future of the country. I am not thinking of a role beyond the end of the present system ... others can take over.

After returning from your meeting in Lusaka with the ANC on March 2 1986, a joint ANC/INM statement was released, expressing opposition to the bantustan system. How do you reconcile this statement with your position as KaNgwane Chief Minister?

If I were to resign today it would not remove the acts which constitute it - and, possibly, somebody else might come in and carry it to its logical conclusion. So I regard my role as being that of applying brakes and reversing it as far

as I can, no matter how slow the process might be, and using it to bargain for a new SA.

Young people, especially, see us as being in the camp of the oppressor people who are operating within the system and can play a role, and that even the ANC are prepared to talk to you.

How do you plan to do this? Through public statements, through communicating with the youth?

Yes. One would also have to take time to speak to the other self-governing homelands' leaders to express these views and urge that we should combine forces and face a common enemy. If you look at the ANC/INM statement, you will realise it condemns the structure of the system, but not the people. We believe that people can still change sides, and work together as one force to change the system.

What do you see as the biggest obstacle in the way of change in SA?

Apartheid is an obstacle, but black disunity is the most serious obstacle. However, if the government were to change, and so come let us negotiate, and 50 black leaders were to participate, there would be a reorganisation of political groupings and the disunity would be reduced. But as long as the present policies exist, there will be in-fighting among blacks.

Your relationship with the ANC - what do you feel came out of your meeting in Lusaka?

I believe very strongly that the ANC is a key actor, perhaps the most important actor. In our communique, the two delegations agreed to work separately and implement their own decisions. In other words we recognised that we (the INM) are an internal movement which works independently within the law of the country, but that we share a common objective with the ANC.

There has been tremendous antagonism between the ANC and Inkatha. You have had close links with both organisations, and are in some ways caught in the middle. How does this affect your role? I do not intend to intervene in a conflict in which I have never been

involved. This antagonism is a great tragedy, as I believe in fostering unity and Inkatha has a role to play in this country.

The State President is forming a National Statutory Council, comprising representatives of the SA government, the homeland governments and other "representative" black leaders. What are your views on such a body?

We do not know what its composition or actual statutory powers will be, but we believe it will be a form of preliminary discussions for an actual negotiation forum. If the State President did not realise the need to negotiate, to bring in blacks and talk to them about the future of the country, he would not have announced it. But I do not see blacks participating in the absence of leaders who are imprisoned or in exile.

Are you going to participate?

Yes, provided the government seriously considers releasing political prisoners and unblocking political organisations. I do not want to be accused tomorrow by my constituents of having negotiated behind the backs of others.

You once said KaNgwane felt like Pretoria's unwanted stepson, KaNgwane battled to get self-governing status, and in 1982 the homeland was nearly ceded to Swaziland.

It was the intention of Pretoria to have all homelands become independent, and from the moment I took office, I expressed my opposition to independence. So the government had to find ways and means of pressuring us - and we have not yet heard the last word. What they might do is just cut off the supply lines so that the people can turn against me and say "Look, you've been to Lusaka and now we are without".

Do you think they would do that?

I cannot say they would do that, but they are certainly capable of doing that. The consolidation of our territory is still pending and there are question marks as to why. I do not think there is any self-governing territory into which there has been such massive resettlement - with no jobs, social amenities, or a basic infrastructure ... Creating a typical situation of social unrest.

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# UCCP heads at British conference

THE joint presidents of the United Christian Conciliation Party - formed in Johannesburg earlier this week - attended the British Conservative Party's conference in Bournemouth, London yesterday.

Bishop Isaak Mokoena and Tamasanqa Linda - who are hoping to meet British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher - are aiming to present their case against sanctions at the conference.

"We want to stimulate the refusal to impose sanctions and seek recognition for our newly-formed party," Mokoena said.

"We are also looking for friends who would be prepared to give us financial assistance."

"Black people in South Africa are tired. They need leadership," he said.

Their visit to Britain was arranged by a Glasgow-based organisation, *Africa Research*, which is being funded by British businesses with interests in SA.

Sapa  
★ See Page 5

# Reject SACC stand, says Buthelezi

ULUNDI — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has called on South African Christian women to challenge SACC-affiliated churches over the South African Council of Churches' "callousness" regarding violence against blacks.

He also warned that organisations which had pressed for sanctions would try to grab for their own political purposes those funds which the West intended providing as humanitarian aid to black victims of sanctions.

Chief Buthelezi was addressing an Inkatha Women's Brigade rally at the weekend.

He presented what he said was evidence of how the SACC had urged European churches to admit ANC representatives to their organisations.

This was despite official ANC support for necklacing enunciated by the organisation's general secretary, Mr Alfred Nzo, the chief said.

It was strange, he said, that

SACC churches on the one hand encouraged the escalation of black poverty by supporting sanctions and on the hand expected people to contribute towards church funds.

## DOCUMENT

He quoted from a document, prepared after a consultation last November between the SACC and the Netherlands Council of Churches, in which Dutch churches were advised what to do to help in the black freedom struggle.

It read: "Contacts between the ANC and the political forces in the Netherlands need to be encouraged and revalued. This movement is a political group which most likely will have in the end to form the future government of South Africa. The Council of Churches itself could co-operate by listening to the viewpoints developed by the ANC and by admitting representatives of this movement into their delegations."

He disclosed that the same SACC-NCC document had launched a strong attack on the Inkatha National Cultural Liberation Movement. It said that Inkatha exerted "enormous influence" and divided blacks.

Chief Buthelezi said that Inkatha was under no illusions. It knew that no black organisation could ever make up for the deficiencies of the Government's "terrible failure".

Black health, education and employment were finally the State's responsibility. "But we as a suffering people know that even one child saved from the terrible effects of malnutrition is a South African saved and preserved for the future."

Chief Buthelezi announced that he now intended to "campaign relentlessly" to get foreign countries to step up humanitarian aid to South Africa to balance the effects of limited sanctions on ordinary people. — Sapa.



# Buthelezi calls for challenge on SACC

ULUNDI — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi called on women yesterday to challenge churches affiliated to the South African Council of Churches (SACC) over what he claimed was "callousness" about violence against black people.

The Kwazulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president was addressing an Inkatha Women's Brigade rally. He claimed he had evidence of how the SACC had urged Euro-pean churches to admit

African National Congress representatives to their organisations and to encourage the ANC and, he maintained, what church leaders called the "closely related" United Democratic Front.

This was despite ANC support for necklacing, Chief Buthelezi said.

It was strange SACC churches encouraged the escalation of black poverty by supporting sanctions and at the same time expected people to contribute towards church funds.

He quoted from a document in which Dutch churches were advised what to do to help in the freedom struggle.

Chief Buthelezi said Inkatha knew no black organisation could ever make up for the deficiencies of the "terrible failure" of the government.

Black health, education and employment were the state's responsibility.

"But we, as a suffering people, know that even one child saved from the

terrible effects of malnutrition is a South African saved and preserved for the future.

"One family that produces more food than it needs is a family that is not going to become a victim of sanctions (and is) making a contribution to the alleviation of poverty," he said.

He said he intended to "campaign relentlessly" to get foreign countries to step up humanitarian aid to South Africa to balance the effects of limited sanctions on ordinary people.

He said such aid was often grabbed by political organisations which had increased black suffering by advocating sanctions in the first place — but they wanted it not for humanitarian but for political purposes, so they could continue their devastating work.

Inkatha had to gear itself for partnership with these governments offering humanitarian aid so it would be meaningful to those who were suffering from sanctions. — Sapa

DD



11B

13/10/86

# Inkatha women to tackle SACC on violence issue

Mercury Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Inkatha Women's Brigade is to confront the S A Council of Churches about the SACC's antagonism towards the anti-violence Inkatha national cultural liberation movement.

This was resolved unanimously here yesterday at the brigade's annual general conference attended by thousands of women from all provinces.

The move follows Inkatha president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's earlier disclosure of SACC documentation advising Dutch churches to support the pro-violence ANC and to publicise the ANC and UDF through information about Inkatha's 'negative effects' on the liberation struggle.

In terms of the resolution, a delegation from the Women's Brigade is to hold a consultation with the executive members of the SACC which can culminate in a joint statement about the SACC's attitude to Inkatha.

The brigade also re-

solved to have dialogue with leaders of all major denominations about the role their churches and Inkatha play 'in the struggle for liberation'.

The brigade called on the Government to 'unfetter black democracy' and to release black political prisoners as an essential step in that direction.

It urged President Botha to heed Chief Buthelezi's wisdom in calling for the immediate unconditional release of Nelson Mandela.

It decided that its chairman would write to Mr Mandela telling him that the black women of South Africa supported this call and conveying their 'deep respect for what he has already done for South Africa' before and during his imprisonment.

The Inkatha women's organisation also resolved to defend black children's 'God-given right' to acquire education and to tolerate no intimidation aimed at impeding this.

The brigade resolved to publicise internationally the fact that 'we, the black women of South Africa' had never asked for sanctions.

# Commissions probing Transkei affairs

EVE POST  
14/10/81  
11B

## Post Correspondent

UMTATA — Two commissions of inquiry into two Transkei State departments will start here shortly. Both commissions, one a judicial inquiry, have been ordered by State President Paramount Chief Tutor Ndamase.

The judicial inquiry will look into the affairs and conduct of the Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism. It first sat in April and adjourned on September 24. Chaired by Transkei's Chief Justice, Mr Justice van Reenen, the commission will investigate possible misuse of Transkei State funds totalling R120-million. It will sit from October 28 to November 14.

In April the inquiry was told by the leader of the commission's legal team, Advocate A Findlay, SC, that the vastness of the investigation was shown by the fact that the original figure of about R11-million had increased to more than R120-million.

The commission would investigate senior department officials who authorised irregular payments and accountants and auditors who passed irregular claims.

Mr Findlay said the commission would also investigate whether some officials had been negligent. It would also report on financial management in the department and the loss of State funds.

The other commission investigating the conduct and affairs of the Department of Works and Energy, is a one-man commission headed by a Durban advocate, Mr Gerald A Alexander. This commission will sit from Monday till December 12.

# Ciskei threatens over 'Transkei acts of terror'

*Eve Post*

*11B*

*14/10/86*

By KEITH ROSS  
EAST LONDON — Tension is rising in Ciskei over Transkei's "acts of international terrorism", giving rise to calls for retaliation.

This was the explanation given today by Ciskei's Deputy Director-General of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, for threats being made against Transkeian citizens in Ciskei.

Threats were made at a meeting of chiefs, headmen and members of parliament in Bisho yesterday.

The meeting heard angry calls for Transkeians to be "locked up" or deported from the country.

It had been called to discuss the abduction two weeks ago of the Ciskei president's son, Major-General Kwane Sebe, and one of his officers, Colonel Z Ngwanya.

"Those two are rotting in a Transkeian jail and anger is rising," Mr Somtunzi said.

"We are trying all diplomatic means to resolve the problem and are getting no response."

"The people who should be in jail are those who abducted them."

Mr Somtunzi said yesterday's meeting was an expression of the rising anger in Ciskei over the situation.

"Something must be done before tensions get higher," he said.

"But we must use all diplomatic means possible before considering military action. We don't want to retaliate against Transkei but if we have to, we will."

He said Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe had called on South Africa to intervene more than two weeks ago.

# Ciskei gets tough on T'kei citizens

DD 14/10/86

Dispatch Reporter

**BISHO — Threats of tough action against Transkeians living in Ciskei and strong attacks on Transkei were made at a high-level meeting here yesterday.**

The delegates — chiefs, headmen, MPs and councillors — also passed a unanimous vote of confidence in President Lennox Sebe.

Transkeians living in Ciskei were threatened with, among other things, expulsion from the country, the withdrawal of their housing subsidies or imprisonment.

The meeting was a report-back on the kidnapping two weeks ago of President Sebe's son, Major-General Kwane Sebe, and his second-in-command in the Ciskei Police Elite Unit, Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya.

Delegates were told the two men were abducted in East London and not in Ciskei as previously reported.

The deputy whip, Chief A. M. Mqalo, said there were some "big brains" behind the kidnapping and the freeing from Middledrift maximum security prison of the former commander-in-chief of the Ciskei security forces, Mr Charles Sebe, on the same day.

A former Minister of Transport, Mr Namba Sebe, who fled to Transkei after breaking bail while facing charges of corruption, could not have masterminded the operation as he claimed, because he did not have money to pay the abductors, Chief Mqalo said.

"It could not have been Namba but someone else. The question is: who financed the operation?"

He said the South African Government should arbitrate immediately since the officers were kidnapped in East London.

South Africa had created Ciskei and Transkei, and Chief Mqalo asked what it was doing about the matter.

The leadership of Ciskei was not a Sebe family affair. The people themselves had elected President Sebe as their leader, he said.

He had been surprised to read Mr Namba Sebe had called on President Sebe to step down so he and Mr Charles Sebe could take over.

Nobody was going to choose a leader for the Ciskei nation but the people themselves and nobody would force amalgamation between Ciskei and Transkei.

Chief Mqalo said there were many Transkeians working and living in Ciskei.

"We will deport all Transkeians working here, irrespective of their valuable services to this government, from top men to sweepers. We give Transkeians housing subsidies and there will be an outcry when they forfeit these houses," he said.

Chief N. T. Hinana said Ciskei could either repatriate Transkeians or lock them up.

He accused Transkei of perpetrating "terrorist" activities against Ciskei.

"Transkei has no right to break into our jails. We want the two officers sent back to Ciskei together with the fugitives from justice."

Chief Hinana said Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima had questioned Lesotho for being a refuge for "terrorists" but Transkei was now doing the same thing.

Ciskeians were not cowards. If President Sebe asked them to go to Transkei, they would.

If the aim of the abduction was to break the moral spirit of the chiefs in general and Pres-

ident Sebe in particular, its perpetrators were mistaken.

Chief S. Kama said kidnapping was unacceptable throughout the world. The kidnapping was tantamount to a declaration of war by one state against another.

The Minister of Defence, Chief D. N. Mavuso, who claimed someone from Transkei had made threatening telephone calls to him, said Ciskei was not afraid of Transkei.

"If South Africa does not arbitrate, it will be seen as taking sides," he said.

He called on Transkei to release the two officers this week.

## Pik, Matanzima meet

PRETORIA — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, had a meeting at the Union Buildings here yesterday with the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

No information was issued on the subject or outcome of their discussions but it is believed they centred on the current tense relations between Transkei and Ciskei. — Sapa.

# SA peace plea to Transkei, Ciskei

Dispatch Reporter

**EAST LONDON —** The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, yesterday urged Ciskei and Transkei to resolve their differences "peacefully" and said he had presented them with a set of proposals.

Mr Botha met the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, in Pretoria on Monday and held further discussions at his offices yesterday with Ciskei's ambassador to South Africa, Mr V. S. J. Bhe, in another attempt by the South African Government to ease tense relations between the two states.

Sapa reports Mr Botha emphasised in a brief statement afterwards that his government respected the two states' independence.

"Both governments accuse each other of irregularities, and I make an appeal to them to resolve their differences peacefully," he said.

The statement added that Mr Botha had made certain proposals to Chief Matanzima on Monday and repeated them during his meeting with Mr Bhe, who had already left for Ciskei to report to President Len-

nox Sebe and his gov-

ernment.

The dispute between the two states arose last month after President Sebe's son, Major-General Kwane Sebe, head of the Ciskei Police Elite Unit, and his second in command, Colonel Zandisile Ngwenya, were abducted to Transkei where they subsequently appeared in court on charges of attempting to kidnap Mr Namba Sebe, a former Ciskei Minister of Transport.

On the same day the two officers were abducted, Ciskei's former security chief, Mr Charles Sebe, was freed from Middeldrift prison by an armed group.

Meanwhile, the first secretary at the South African embassy in Ciskei, Mr Ron Miller, who held the initial talks with the Ciskei and Transkei governments, had been withdrawn from negotiations, Mr Brennan said Mr Miller was still involved and had attended the talks between Chief Matanzima and Mr Botha on Monday.

Mr Brennan said the invitation was in line with maintaining a balanced approach to the issue. He said no reply had been received yet from the Ciskei Government.

Commenting on Mr Brennan's statement,

Asked if the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ron Miller, had held the initial talks with the Ciskei and Transkei governments, Mr Brennan said Mr Miller had been withdrawn from negotiations, Mr Brennan said Mr Miller was still involved and had attended the talks between Chief Matanzima and Mr Botha on Monday.

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28/11/78  
15/11/78

# Pik tries to end Kei states' row

MAX DU PREEZ  
Political Correspondent

118

SA HAS made some proposals to the governments of Transkei and Ciskei in a bid to end the mounting conflict between the two "independent" homelands.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha made the proposals to Transkeian Prime Minister George Mantanzima in a meeting at the Union Buildings on Monday, and to Ciskeian Ambassador V S G Blie yesterday.

The two governments have been at each other's throats since the freeing from a Ciskeian jail of General Charles Sebe, half-brother of Ciskei President Lennox Sebe, and the kidnapping of Major-General Kwane Sebe, son of the president, as well as Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya.

Kwane Sebe and Ngwanya face charges in Transkei of trying to kidnap another presidential half-brother, Namba Sebe, who is in exile in Transkei.

Lennox Sebe's two half-brothers are said to be planning his overthrow, while his other son and a nephew are held in Ciskei for "political" offences.

The conflict has taken the two homelands to the brink of war, and all mediation attempts by SA, even a personal visit by Deputy Foreign Minister Ron Miller, have failed so far.

Botha said in a statement both countries were accusing each other of irregular action and he had appealed to them to settle the matter peacefully. Blie had already left for Bisho to report on the proposals.

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Year to date  
(7 months)

10 900

# Youth to hold joint congress

The Inkatha Youth Brigade and Jeugkrug will hold a joint political congress at the Rand Afrikaans University this weekend.

The Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Louis Nel, will open the congress and Professor Willie Estherhuysen of the Department of Political Philosophy at the University of Stellenbosch will address the youth groups.

Other speakers at the congress will include the president of the Inkatha Youth Brigade, Mr Musa Zondi, and the president of Jeugkrug, Mr Marthinus van Schalkwyk.

The theme of the congress will be "reconciliation" and, according to Mr Marthinus van Schalkwyk, a joint political statement will be made.



# SA denies closing two harbours to Zaire trade

Pretoria Correspondent

The Department of Foreign Affairs has "categorically denied" that South Africa has closed its East London and Durban harbours to trade from Zaire.

A spokesman for the department was asked to comment on reports from Kinshasa that Zairean officials — who declined to be named — said that country had decided to strengthen its links with the Frontline states following the South African decision to close the ports of Durban and East London to their trade.

Zaire took part in a summit meeting of the Frontline states last weekend for the first time, causing speculation that it was to align itself with Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

A second summit between Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and Zaire has also been scheduled and one of the main topics is expected to be attempts to reopen the Benguela railway line.

The raillink was one of the main export routes used by Zambia and Zaire

17/10/86 SPAR

11B

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17/10/86 SPAR

# Pro wrestlers hurt in crash

# Botha can't mend the Ciskei fences

BY FRANZ KRUGER,  
East London

THE dispute between the two rival Xhosa "homelands", Transkei and Ciskei, is proving intractable to South Africa's mediation attempts.

On Wednesday, Ciskei president Lennox Sebe declared he would seek jurisdiction from the International Court of Justice in the Hague.

The dispute flared a fortnight ago when former Ciskei security supremo Charles Sebe escaped from jail and two senior officers — one the son of Lennox Sebe — were abducted. The two officers are being held in Umtata.

This week Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha issued an appeal to the two homelands to resolve their differences peacefully; and a day later, Lennox Sebe declared South Africa had been unable to help.

However, South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs declared the mediation was not dead. It was reported that Botha had presented the two homelands with new proposals for a resolution to the dispute.

The press secretary of Deputy Minister Ron Miller, Roland Darrol, said: "As far as we are concerned the attempt is still going on." South

Africa's offices were still available, and it would be up to the two parties to make use of them if they wanted, he said.

Official Ciskei spokesman Headman Somtunzi said Sebe's statement had been intended to show impatience with the lack of progress.

"South Africa as our mother country should have evaluated the situation from the outset. It was terrorism, and we want the unconditional release of the men held illegally in Umtata," he said.

Botha's appeal came in the wake of separate talks he held with the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, and the Ciskeian ambassador to South Africa.

On Wednesday, Sebe issued a 72-page sworn affidavit in which he outlined the history of the dispute.

Sebe said as there was "no legal forum with umbrella jurisdiction in the Southern African context which could determine this dispute between the Ciskei and the Transkei, my

government wish to have it determined by the International Court of Justice at the Hague in Holland.

"Immediate steps will be taken to institute such proceedings."

It is highly unlikely that Ciskei will be able to gain a hearing in the Hague, given its status as a South African homeland unrecognised by the international community.

Several new details of the dispute emerge from Sebe's affidavit.

He reiterated claims that the Transkei government was implicated in the jailbreak of Charles Sebe and the abduction of the president's son, Major General Kwane Sebe and another senior security officer, Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya.

The two officers are being held in Umtata on charges of attempted kidnapping arising out of an alleged attempt to kidnap a third Sebe brother, Namba, from Umtata.

President Sebe said the Transkei government had demanded the release of three younger members of the Sebe family serving sentences for their involvement in the "palace revolt" which put Charles Sebe in jail.

Matanzima had demanded the release of the three, Toni, Koli and Kambashe Sebe, in return for the release of the two abducted Ciskei officers. This demand had been relayed to Ciskei by Miller, who had been involved in a mediation attempt.

Another new claim made by Sebe is that his brother, Namba, allegedly the mastermind behind the jailbreak and abduction, had threatened to have him (the president) abducted as well, if the three were not released.

Sebe also denied any involvement by the Ciskei government in the attempt to kidnap Namba Sebe.

"As far as we are concerned, the further away from Ciskei he is and remains, the better," Sebe said.

He suggested that the attempt was "a ruse and a step in the well-planned operation of the abduction of my son and Col Ngwanya and the release of Charles Sebe from prison."

He concluded his signed statement with an appeal to the international community for support.

"The republic of South Africa has not been able to be of any assistance," he said.

# Inkatha cancels Afrikaans talks

By Susan Fleming

The Inkatha Youth Brigade yesterday cancelled a joint political congress with the Afrikaans youth movement Jeugkrag — three hours before the congress was due to start.

About 60 delegates had already arrived in Johannesburg.

The congress was to have been held at the Rand Afrikaans University and Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Louis Nel, was due to open it.

Jeugkrag president Mr Martinus van Schalkwyk received a telex from Inkatha which said: "For reasons beyond our control we will not be able to attend."

# Sebe tries the World Court

11/10/70  
11B  
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11B  
THE DISPUTE between the Transkei and Ciskei is proving immune to South Africa's mediation attempts. CITIPRESS

Just a day after SA Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha issued an appeal to the homelands to resolve their differences peacefully, Ciskei president Lennox Sebe declared that SA had been unable to help.

Official Ciskei spokesman Headman Somtunzi said Sebe's statement had been intended to show impatience with the lack of progress in resolving the matter.

On Wednesday, Sebe issued a 72-page affidavit in which he outlined the history of the dispute and declared he would seek jurisdiction from the International Court of Justice in the Hague.

Sebe said South Africa had not been able to be of any assistance, and as there was "no legal forum with umbrella jurisdiction in the Southern African context which could determine this dispute between the Ciskei and the Transkei, my government wish to have it determined by the International Court."

## WCC funds: Lion's share to SA groups

<sup>1910/80</sup>  
The banned SA organisations and the South West African People's Organisation received the bulk of the funds distributed by the World Council of Churches this year under its anti-racism program.

The biggest share went to Swapo, which received \$110 000 (about R244 000) out of the \$400 000 (about R888 000) total.

The ANC received \$80 000 (about R117 000) to help refugees from the "frontline states".

The Swapo grant was for legal assistance for people arrested, jailed or allegedly held in "detention concentration camps" in Namibia, the WCC said.

It added that the funds were also for Swapo information campaigns and to help dependents of jailed or killed Namibians.

The Pan Africanist Congress and the SA Congress of Trade Unions together received \$36 000 dollars (about R80 000).

Most of the rest went to North America - mainly to help American and Canadian Indians - and Western Europe.

Fifty organisations in 13 countries received grants this year.

The anti-racism fund has up until now distributed \$6.9 million (about R15.3 million) Sapa.

## Inkatha may start money war on SACC

<sup>1910/80</sup> <sup>WCC</sup> <sup>11B</sup>

By S'BU MNCADI

INKATHA may call on its 1.3-million members to stop contributing offerings and tithes to churches affiliated to the SA Council of Churches because of its dismissal of Inkatha as serving the "white master" and its endorsement of sanctions.

This became apparent in KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi's address to the Inkatha Women's Brigade annual conference at Ulundi at the weekend.

As a result the IWB is to consult with the SACC executive about its attitude to Inkatha.

Inkatha will also have talks with the leadership of all major denominations about the role that the churches and Inkatha play in the liberation struggle.

Addressing the IWB delegates, Buthelezi called on Inkatha members to challenge churches affiliated to the SACC for its endorsement of sanctions.

He said during a consultation between the SACC and the Netherlands Council of Churches on the role of Dutch churches in the liberation struggle last November, the SACC delegation encouraged contacts and co-operation with the ANC, while dismissing In-

katha as serving the white masters.

He said when he went to Switzerland to meet Bishops of the Evangelical Church, he was snubbed again.

● Meanwhile, relations between Buthelezi and SA Catholic Bishops' Conference president Archbishop Denis Hurley are at a low web over the Catholic church's attitude on the ANC's armed struggle.

After consulting with the SACBC delegation, Buthelezi wrote a page-long open letter to Hurley, asking if the church regarded ANC as fighting a just war.

Replying to Chief Buthelezi's indictment of the Catholic church on the question of a just war, Hurley said the SACBC has not yet made any pronouncement on this.

It may do so in the future, but would have to weigh very carefully the advisability of attempting a theological and moral judgment concerning just and unjust war in a situation created by the enormous injustice of apartheid.

"It is an injustice to single out the ANC for labeling this an unjust war when the total context in which its behaviour is occurring is a bear-pit of injustices," he said.

20/10/86  
322 SARP (1B)

# Inkatha outlines plan to help eliminate apartheid

FRANKFURT — A radical multibillion dollar aid plan which the West could use to eliminate apartheid and poverty in South Africa was put forward here at the weekend by the secretary-general of Inkatha, Dr Oscar Dhlomo.

Dr Dhlomo, who is also kwaZulu's Minister of Education and Culture, outlined the plan before a broadly representative symposium held by the Foundation for European and International Co-operation.

It involves a highly innovative procedure whereby the South African Government would, with explicit apartheid-eliminating provisos, be offered international aid enabling it to offset the cost of dismantling apartheid.

The initiative, which Dr Dhlomo called the South African Recovery Plan (SARP), would be based on the need to ensure an annual

growth rate of at least 10 percent.

A stipulation would be that the massive Western aid should not be construed as a means of enabling Pretoria "to continue to waste money on ideologically inspired fantasies like homeland consolidation".

A team of eminent representatives of the Commonwealth, the European Community and the United States would be appointed to persuade South Africa to begin negotiations immediately for the establishment of a non-racial government on the basis of equitable power-sharing.

Dr Dhlomo emphasised that any suggestion of prescribing to the South African Government what form its evolving political system should take must be avoided by the West — this was a task for South Africans alone. — Sapa.

S.M.C. 23/10/86

# I am still prepared to negotiate — Buthelezi

CAPE TOWN — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has said that blacks would either have to negotiate with the Government or destroy it.

Speaking at the Cape Town Press Club today, he said he and his fellow blacks would still be willing to take part in such negotiations — if only the Government made it possible.

Despite claims to the contrary by the State President, there were simply no negotiations taking place.

Chief Buthelezi said that part of the ANC's refusal to abandon violence as a prerequisite to negotiation was that it knew it could not halt that which was already taking place. It was simply not their violence and they could not control it.

## MANDELA

Whereas before it was morally and even politically right to release Nelson Mandela, it was now "absolutely imperative" to set him free.

The kwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president said that blacks would unite to negotiate after Mandela and other political prisoners were released, even if the former detainees subsequently set their faces against negotiations.

History itself would produce negotiators if black democracy were unshackled, but the Government should not be held to ransom by fear of what Mandela might do.

"Whatever their assessment is of Mandela the man and the leader, it is imperative that they unshackle black democracy because without it there are no negotiations," he said.

"If there are no negotiations, we face the late Mr. B J Vorster's future which is too ghastly to contemplate." — Sapa.

# Transkei police chief warns of guns from Ciskei

UMTATA — The Transkei Supreme Court was told yesterday that firearms and explosives had been brought from Ciskei in a plot to assassinate Kaiser and George Matanzima and to destroy their homes.

This was said in an affidavit by the chief of the Transkei Security Police, General Leonard Kawe, opposing an urgent application for the release from detention of General Khwane Sebe and his second-in-command Col Zandisile Ngwenya, abducted late last month near Bisho.

They have appeared in court three times charged with trying to kidnap former Ciskei Transport Minister Mr Namba Sebe, who went to Transkei in 1984.

On Tuesday each was granted R3 000 bail but as soon as they were released they were re-arrested by security police.

## INFORMATION

General Kawe's affidavit said a Ciskei security policeman revealed to his Transkei interrogators a plot to assassinate Transkei's ex-president Chief Kaiser Matanzima and Prime Minister Chief George Matanzima and to bomb their homes.

He said he received information later that firearms had been brought from Ciskei into Transkei by agents of the detained officers but these weapons were still being sought.

The Chief Justice of Transkei, Mr Justice H van Reenen, said he would probably come to a decision today but not later than tomorrow. —

Sapa.



CAPE TOWN — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has said that blacks will either have to negotiate with government or destroy it.

Speaking at the Cape Town Press Club yesterday, he said that he and many millions of fellow blacks would still be willing to take part in negotiations — if only government made it possible.

However, despite claims to the contrary by the State President, there were simply no negotiations taking place between blacks and whites in SA.

Chief Buthelezi said that one of the reasons behind the ANC's refusal to abandon violence as a prerequisite to negotiation was that it knew it could not halt that which was already taking place.

It was simply not their violence and they could not control it.

Whereas it was previously morally and even politically right to release Nelson Mandela, it was now "absolutely imperative".

Buthelezi said blacks would unite to negotiate after Mandela and other political prisoners had been released — even if the former detainees subsequently set their faces against negotiations.

History itself would produce black negotiators if black democracy was unshackled, but government should not be held to ransom by fear of what Mandela, as an individual, might do.

"And if there are no negotiations, we face the late Mr B J Vorster's future, which is 'too ghastly to contemplate'."

24/10/86 BUS DAY

# Buthelezi

## warning:

### Talks or

# revolution

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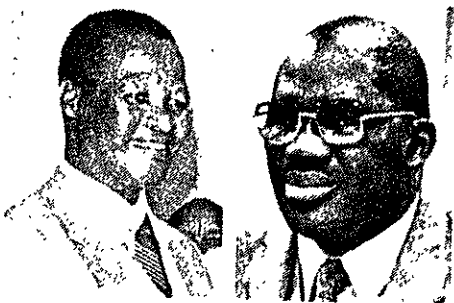
FIN MAIL 24/10/86 (118)  
CISKEI-TRANSKEI

## Behind the feuding

SA's two designated Xhosa "homelands," Ciskei and Transkei, remain locked in acrimonious dispute, Pretoria having failed so far in its bid to act as arbiter between its political progeny.

Life President Lennox Sebe of Ciskei has declared his impatience with SA's failure to persuade or compel Transkei to release his abducted son, General Kwane Sebe, from a Transkei prison, or return his fugitive brother, former Ciskei generalissimo, Charles Sebe, to Ciskeian custody.

Kwane Sebe was kidnapped with a fellow Ciskei security officer, Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya, late last month, on the same night that Charles Sebe was freed from jail by armed men. The abductors/rescuers were suspected by Ciskei of having links with former Rhodesian army officers serving in the Transkei Defence Force.



Matanzima

Sebe

All three men ended up in Transkei. Kwane Sebe and Ngwanya are in police custody. They have already appeared in court on charges of attempting to kidnap another Sebe from exile in Transkei: Namba Sebe, Kwane's uncle and Lennox's brother. Charles Sebe has gone into hiding in Transkei. He has joined a trio of dissident Ciskei notables — former transport minister Namba Sebe, deposed vice-president, Willie Xaba, and former manpower minister, Lent

Maqoma — in the formation of a new movement committed to the overthrow of Lennox Sebe and the "restoration of democracy."

In a 72-page sworn statement, Lennox Sebe charged Transkei with using his kidnapped son as a lever to secure the release from jail in Ciskei of three younger Sebes: Toni, Koli and Kambashe, sons and nephews of Charles and Namba Sebe. They were jailed with Charles in 1984 for their role in what was described as a plot to overthrow Lennox.

Proclaiming his intention of seeking redress from the World Court in The Hague, Lennox Sebe said: "SA, as our mother country, should have evaluated the position at the outset. It was terrorism and we want the unconditional release of the men held illegally in Umtata . . . SA has not been able to be of any assistance."

Transkeian involvement in Ciskei's incestuous quarrels is thought to rest on another factor. This is its desire to unify the two Xhosa "homelands" into a greater Xhosa-land as a vital first step to restoring past Xhosa hegemony in the eastern Cape. The amalgamation of Transkei and Ciskei, and absorption of the corridor of white-owned farms which separates them, has long been a cherished aim of the enigmatic Kaiser Matanzima, first prime minister and immediate past president of Transkei and, in the judgment of many observers, the *eminence grise* of Transkei politics.

The intriguing and potentially fratricidal feud within Ciskei's ruling Sebe family is, however, only one aspect of the crisis confronting Lennox Sebe's internationally shunned quasi-state. Beneath the squabble is a deeper, graver triple threat comprised of population explosion, rising unemployment and widespread poverty.

Since the publication of the Quail Report in 1980, Ciskei's *de facto* population has grown from 666 000 to close to 1 m. Its high birth rate was reinforced by a large influx of people, due to forced relocation and to the expulsion of black farm labourers from white-owned farms. Population density has increased proportionately from less than 120 people a square kilometre to nearly 130. Many Ciskeians eke out an existence in closer rural settlements where, in the words of UCT economist Charles Simkins, "people live at urban densities without access to arable or grazing land." They are largely dependent for survival on pension payments and remittances from migrant workers.

Unemployment has increased with population growth. In 1983, two years after independence, unemployment was estimated to be 120 000 and growing by 15 000 a year, the Swart Commission reported. However, by last year, some 170 000 Ciskeians — or nearly half of the economically active Ciskeian population — were unemployed, according to a socio-economic survey of Ciskei published in the University of Natal's *Indicator* (Vol 3, no 4).

Research by the Development Bank of Southern Africa shows that Ciskei has the

lowest GDP per capita income of the four nominally independent TBVC states of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei. Its GDP per capita income stood at just over R320 in 1984, against — in round figures — R475 for Transkei, R565 for Venda and R1 205 for Bophuthatswana. These figures illustrate two salient elements of Ciskei's economy: its dependence on migrant labourers and commuters, and the poverty of its people, who may be described generally as the poorest of the poor. The prospect of Ciskeians being subject to the Controls of Aliens Act in SA's post influx control era bode ill for the economy.

The Swart Commission, however, recommended a series of far-reaching measures in a bid to salvage Ciskei's ailing economy and lay the foundations for prosperity. They are aimed primarily at promoting latent native entrepreneurial talent in Ciskei and at attracting foreign entrepreneurs to Ciskei. They were adopted in toto by the Ciskei government.

The measures included exemption of small companies employing less than 20 people from all existing laws; the abolition of company tax for firms which choose to forego Ciskei's generous and costly incentives to foreign companies to invest there; the removal of laws setting minimum standards of industrial health (on the grounds that they both stifled initiative and were inappropriate to a Third World economy), and sweeping reforms of Ciskei's tax laws. Tax reforms included the abolition of all income tax for people earning under R8 000 a year and a flat rate of 15% on annual incomes over that amount.

A debate is presently raging over whether or not these reforms can rescue Ciskei from poverty. A key aspect of the controversy focuses on the issue of whether they are designed to attract labour intensive companies to Ciskei.

Two fears have been voiced: firstly, that reforms will attract capital intensive industries which will export the bulk of their profits and, secondly, that the tax reforms will reduce Ciskei's revenue base and thus accelerate its already declining expenditure on health and education. These criticisms have been vigorously contested by Leon Louw, director of the Free Market Foundation and a member of the Swart Commission. He has cited evidence of new investments in Ciskei and a decline in unemployment since the introduction of the reforms, except in Mdantsane.

But whatever the precise present position, the long-term prognosis for Ciskei cannot be hopeful as long as there is continuing squabbling and nepotism at the top. Professor D A Kotze, of the University of SA, has described Ciskei's *de facto* one-party state as elitist, warning that "silent acceptance of the status quo by the masses . . . is bound to come to an end." If it does, political stability, an essential prerequisite for economic progress, will end with it. ■

□ See *Economy*

25/10/84  
118

# Ciskei not invited to celebrations

Dispatch Reporter  
UMTATA — Ciskei has been excluded from the list of guests invited to celebrate Transkei's 10th anniversary of independence today.

Dignatories from South Africa, Bophuthatswana and Venda arrived here yesterday.

South Africa's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ron Miller, will lead Pretoria's delegation. President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana and the President of Venda, Para-

mount Chief Patric Mpephu, will represent their respective countries.

Today's celebrations at the Independence Stadium start at 10 am with devotions by the Reverend H. T. Qina.

There will be a march-past by drum majorettes and a mass choir will sing an independence song before the State President, Paramount Chief Tutor Ndamase, delivers the main address.

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## Ciskei police detain Stofile

UDF LEADERS and more relatives of President Lennox Sebe have been detained in a Ciskei security police swoop in Alice. **11B**

Among those believed to be held are UDF Border region general secretary Rev Arnold Stofile.

The president's brother, Namba Sebe, who has claimed responsibility for Charles Sebe's dramatic jailbreak, said he had been told his sister, Caroline Hebe, had been detained in Alice.

Ciskei police had not responded to a telexed request for confirmation of the detentions at the time of going to Press.

## Inkatha's necklace warning

DURBAN — Inkatha Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned yesterday that no member of an organisation which supported necklacing would be tolerated as an employee of the kwaZulu Government.

At a nurses' prayer meeting held at Mandleni, he read a horrifying description of the practice to indicate why kwaZulu was demanding pledges of loyalty from employees.

Chief Buthelezi said he had given this description of necklacing because it dramatised the dilemma faced by nurses.

He told the nurses the ANC had given its official blessing to necklacing.

His description of necklacing was written by Sir Woodrow Wyatt, the British Labour MP. — Sapa.

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## Bishop has no permit so Venda expels him

The Anglican Bishop Suf-fragan of Johannesburg East; the Rt Rev Simeon Nkoane, was expelled last week from Venda, where he was to address a confessing fellowship meeting on Friday.

Bishop Nkoane was to have spoken on "The role of a Christian in South Africa today".

Bishop Nkoane and Rev Ndanganeni Phaswana of the Lutheran Church in Seshego were stopped at a roadblock near Phiphidi.

The two priests were escorted away by the homeland's security police after being detained briefly at the Sibasa police station.

"I am quite disturbed that a minister of religion should be stopped from going to address people on a serious

topic," said Bishop Nkoane.

The police demanded a work permit from Bishop Nkoane after Mr Phaswana pointed out that the "independent" homeland's laws permitted anybody a 14-day stay without a permit.

The police insisted Bishop Nkoane had come to Venda to work and because he had no work permit, he should leave.

### 'IT IS NOT TRUE'

Chief of the Venda security police, Brigadier Gerson Ramabulana, denied knowledge of Bishop Nkoane's detention and expulsion.

"It is not true (that written instructions were given to detain the Bishop). We do not even know Bishop Nkoane," said Brigadier Ramabulana.

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No party for liver girl

# Indemnity for T'kei defence force

## Dispatch Reporter

UMTATA — A bill indemnifying the Transkei Government and officers against prosecution with respect to certain acts done in good faith while combating terrorism was passed in the National Assembly here yesterday.

29/10/84  
113 (113)

The Defence Amendment Bill was piloted by the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Chief George Matanzima.

In his second reading speech he said the bill dealt primarily with indemnity in connection with the combating of terrorism and the compensation of certain persons who may have suffered loss as a result of actions taken by the Transkei Defence Force.

The provision indemnifying the government and its officers was to be found in the Indemnity Act passed by the Assembly in 1984, he said.

Although there was reference in that act to the defence force, it was necessary that indemnity be granted to the Defence Force in respect of acts of terrorism as the indemnity provided for in the Indemnity Act did not extend to acts committed after July 25 1984.

Chief Matanzima said terrorists had perpetrated a number of incidents in Transkei. Vital installations had been destroyed and a number of innocent people had lost their lives.

The need for the deployment of the Transkei Defence Force in combating terrorism had increased in recent times and the amendment provided the protection which the army sought in the circumstances.



# Maqoma daughter detained — claim

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Ciskei Police have declined to confirm or deny reports that Chief Lent Maqoma's daughter, Miss Nomatshawe Maqoma, has been detained.

The Ciskei Police directorate of public relations also said it was not in a position to confirm or deny the alleged detentions of a sister of President Lennox Sebe, Mrs Namhla Hebe, who is the wife of Chief S. M. Hebe, and a Transkei truck driver, Mr John Boo.

Miss Maqoma's detention was claimed by relatives, who said they did not want to be named for fear of reprisals.

It was alleged that Miss Maqoma was picked up by police at work at the Ciskei Peoples Development Bank offices at about 9 am last Thursday and released at 7 pm. She was picked

up again at midnight on the same day.

Mrs Hebe claimed she had been detained by Ciskei security police for four days last week.

She said she had been picked up at home last Monday and released on Thursday.

A Butterworth businessman, Mr L. Macanda, said that Mr Boo, who worked for him as a truck driver, was arrested by the Ciskei Police at Bisho last week.

Mr Macanda said he was a businessman and did not involve himself in politics. He said that the driver, who was picked up near an attorney's office at Bisho, had gone there on a business trip.

A telex message was sent to the directorate asking it to comment on the claims. It replied yesterday that it was not in a position to confirm or deny the alleged detentions.

29/10/86  
DD

(11B)

# Buthelezi discounts disaster prophecies

## Call to black businessmen on apartheid

ULUNDI—It was time black businessmen rose to the burdens of carrying apartheid to show where they stood in the struggle, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said yesterday.

'Black businessmen are important opinion-makers. Now for the first time white businessmen are prepared to recognise the important role which black business must play.

'I am therefore shocked and appalled at the emerging trends in the National African Federation of Chambers of Commerce which are the results of intimidation against it.'

Chief Buthelezi said black businessmen of today were no better than white businessmen of yesterday who were intimidated by apartheid into doing the wrong thing.

'This trend in Nafcoc emerged first when Mr Sam Motsuenyane and some of his colleagues trotted off to Lusaka to have discussions with the ANC. Nafcoc have never been the same since, and they are now behaving as though they bought immunity from attacks by black radicalism.

'They returned to South Africa to betray their black customers to support sanctions,' he said. — (Sapa)

PORT ELIZABETH—Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday discounted prophecies of inevitable disaster for South Africa and said the State President had the power to bring about a new fully non-racial dispensation already accepted in the hearts and minds of its people.

The question now was whether Afrikaners had learned to be Africans of Africa or whether they would perish 'as aliens from abroad', Chief Buthelezi told students and staff at the University of Port Elizabeth.

He said he personally believed Mr Botha to be sincere in his commitment to negotiation.

But he warned that if the State President thought he had the whip-hand because his party controlled Parliament, black South Africa would abandon attempts to use the parliamentary process to ratify the decisions of the people.

Black South Africa would then destroy Parliament.

There was now no time left to generate a whole new response to the current crises, the KwaZulu

Chief Minister and Inkatha president said.

'We already have the answer or we do not.'

The Kairos Document — drawn up by certain churches — held that there was nothing left but to bring about 'the downfall of the tyrant', and the ANC said the only option was to tear society apart, smash the economy and establish a 'people's government'.

### 'Midwife'

Chief Buthelezi said he believed they were wrong and that Mr Botha had now to 'play midwife to a new South Africa already conceived and already accepted in the hearts and minds of the people'.

The analyses foretelling only doom were limited because of their underlying failure to understand the richness of man's ingenuity in regulating the affairs of society, he said. If it were not for this, there would indeed be no hope for South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi said he was aware that — as the Kairos document held — tyrants did not abandon tyranny voluntarily. Apartheid was not being abandoned voluntarily, but because it had been opposed, he said, adding that it could not subjugate the minds and hearts of the people.

### Violence

Those who saw the NGK Synod as 'scuttling to define racism as a sin and jumping off the sinking apartheid ship like a rat' misconceived South Africa.

This was an historic move a long time in the making, and it supported his belief that there was an all-race, groundswell demand for the normalisation of South African society.

Chief Buthelezi blamed the country's deepening international alienation and spiralling violence on the present Constitution and

said he and millions of other blacks would rather die than ratify it either in part or in whole.

He said it was wishful thinking to hope for a national convention which would settle the future without involving the Government. The State President's role was critical, but this did not mean that negotiation endeavours had to be confined to the parameters Mr Botha had enunciated.

Change had to come from above as well as below and ultimately it should be Parliament's role to enact the will of the people. What that would be would be in part — and perhaps in substantial part — determined at the local, regional and provincial levels.

### Indaba

He said such an attempt was being made at the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba. This was not his nor the New Republic Party's Indaba, but one of all the race groups living in that part of South Africa, he added.

Chief Buthelezi said it was a vital demonstration that negotiations could take place in this country. — (Sapa)

...umed? The answer is simply that their derived from consuming the first unit of these goods marginal utilities in the equimarginal equation

A good example is a Rolls-Royce car. Most people actually do. This is due to the fact that for utility of the first Rolls Royce,  $\frac{MU_{RR}}{P_{RR}}$ , is 1 utilities, due to the car's high price.

3. According to current consumption:

$$\frac{MU_A}{P_A} = \frac{50}{10} = 5 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{MU_B}{P_B} = \frac{20}{5} = 4$$

In order to reach equilibrium the consumer should consume more of A (as MU<sub>A</sub> falls (according to the law of diminishing marginal utility), while consuming less of B will provide the prices remain unchanged, MU<sub>A</sub> will rise.

The consumer will stop this adjustment process when

A and less of B. f diminishing e. Thus, price rise.

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# Free Mandela says Buthelezi

Dispatch Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH —

The release of the jailed ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, was the key to the peaceful resolution of South Africa's problems, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said here.

Speaking at a press conference after addressing students and staff at the University of Port Elizabeth, Chief Buthelezi asked whether anyone had suffered more than Mr Mandela.

He said Mr Mandela's release would be the catalyst for "everything" to "fall into place".

Chief Buthelezi said earlier in reply to a question that one of the biggest problems facing the future of South Africa was disunity among blacks.

The release of Mr Mandela, he said — a separate issue from the unbanning of the ANC — would provide the core for unity among blacks.

Chief Buthelezi said reconciliation between himself and ANC leader in Lusaka, Mr Oliver Tambo, could also be effected by Mr Mandela.

With regard to the Labour Party, expelled from the South African Black Alliance when it opted for participation, Chief Buthelezi said he had been disappointed by that decision, but added that the Labour Party was involved in the Natal Indaba.

Chief Buthelezi said he was also in touch with Archbishop Desmond Tutu to whom, as an Anglican, he had sent a telegram "pledging loyalty" at the time of Archbishop Tutu's enthronement.

# Inquiry hears Transkei dept wasted money

**Dispatch Reporter**  
UMTATA — The Transkei Government paid more than R160 000 for a film series that was never produced, the Commission of Inquiry into the Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, was told yesterday.

The chief auditor in the Auditor-General's office, Mr Zolani Mahlasela, said the Department of Commerce had an initial agreement worth R120 000 with a Mr Alberts for the production of a film series on Transkei in 1979.

Mr Alberts had applied for an increase in the price "owing to the escalation of costs" and the department authorised additional expenditure of R41 000.

Nothing had, however, "ever been received", Mr Mahlasela said, and "it would appear that the government was the loser".

Advocate P. T. Barratt, who led the evidence, told the commission money could not be claimed because too much time had lapsed.

Mr Mahlasela said the agreement was drafted by the Department of Commerce and, although it was standing procedure that the assistance of the government attorney should be sought in drafting contracts, the film contract did not go through the attorney's office and he had seen it only after it had been signed.

There had been no satisfactory explanation from the Department of Commerce which let the matter lie "for years", although the government had already paid for the "goods", he said.

Mr Mahlasela also told the commission the Transkei Small Industries Development Organisation (Transido), whose objective was to assist Transkei industrialists, had been registered as a private company instead of as a corporation.

Transido was funded by the government although it was registered as a private company. It

was "totally irregular" for a private company to be funded by public money, he said.

Mr Mahlasela said the Auditor-General's office had suggested Transido become a separate corporation or a subsidiary of the Transkei Development Corporation, or fall under the Department of Commerce.

The office of the Auditor-General was not able to audit Transido because it was a private company. Mr Mahlasela said, however, he "understood" an official had been sent to investigate the company.

As far as he was concerned, Transido was still a private company and was being funded by the government.

In 1983, he said, Transido officials in the accounts section reported "irregularities".

"As a result of these complaints a firm of chartered accountants was appointed and its report confirmed some of the irregularities and deficiencies," he said.

Mr Mahlasela suggested Transido should be dissolved as a private company and should be made a subsidiary of the Transkei Development Corporation or a separate corporation.

He also named the Transkei Appropriate Technological Unit (Tatu) as another body which was formed as a private company instead of as a corporation.

Tatu was established to plan finance and carry out projects relating to appropriate technology.

A voucher of R278 000 had been paid to Tatu and he regarded this as an unauthorised expenditure because it had still been a private company then.

The matter had since been put right through a government notice which converted Tatu into a corporation.

The Auditor-General was "not happy" with the state of affairs of Tatu, he said.

The inquiry continues next week.

**Azania?**  
**No, 2/11/80** (116)  
**Malundi!**

*CITY PRESS*  
KWAZULU Chief Minister and Inkatha president MG Buthelezi says he and ANC president Oliver Tambo have discussed changing South Africa's name to Malundi.

Buthelezi told guests at the official opening of the new Prince Mangosutho Airport in Ulundi that Tambo had expressed initial reservations about naming KwaZulu's capital Ulundi.

Buthelezi said that the subject had arisen "when we were talking about the possibilities of naming a new liberated South African state, the Republic of Malundi".

This was to be a combination of Ulundi, the Nguni name for the Drakensberg, and Maluti, the Sotho name for the same range of mountains.

He said this had been suggested as the ANC did not accept the name Azania, which the Pan-Africanist Congress favoured. - Sapa.

BY STAN KZIMBA

AN affidavit by Ciskei President Lennox Sebe was ruled to be "in contempt of court" by Transkei Chief Justice TH Van Reenen this week.

Judge Van Reenen was hearing an urgent application for the release of the president's son, Major-General Kwane Sebe, and Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya.

The two were detained seconds after paying R3 000 bail following their appearance in connection with the attempted kidnapping of former Ciskei Transport Minister Namba Sebe at his Umtata home on September 13.

Judge Van Reenen dismissed the application with costs.

In his affidavit, Lennox Sebe said the two men were being held in Transkei for political reasons. "The whole act was nothing but a fraud," he added.

He said the Transkei sought to hide from embarrassment" by keeping the two men in detention. "Their detention is fraud."

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2/11/88  
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# IT'S CONTEMPT OF COURT, SEBE

The courts will be involved in a dirty game played by Transkei government that further makes a mockery of the legal process.

"This matter must be tried by the international court of justice, not this court," Sebe said.

"These statements are in contempt of this court," said Judge Van Reenen. "I see no reason why in the first place this affidavit was presented before me when the respondent appears to be addressing himself to the World Court."

In the only replying affidavit, Transkei Security Police chief General Leonard Kawe said the two men were originally detained under security laws when they arrived in Transkei.

Two weeks later they were released into ordinary detention and the CID formally charged them with the attempted kidnapping of Namba Sebe.

"It so happened that a Ciskei security policeman was detained in Umtata on October 6 and during interrogation it was revealed that

a plot was afoot which encompassed the assassination of ex-President Kaiser Mamtanzima and his brother George, coupled with the destruction of their residence by explosives.

"I learned that there was an indication of the presence of illegal firearms of foreign origin which had been brought into Transkei from Ciskei by agents of the two men," said Kawe.

Whether the two men were granted bail or not, he was going to authorise their

LENNOX SEBE 'Remarkable'



## Transkei shields army

CP Correspondent

2/11/8  
THE Transkei National Assembly this week passed a bill indemnifying the homeland government and officers against prosecution for action "in good faith" while combatting "terrorism".

The defence amendment bill was piloted by the Prime Minister and Defence Minister George Matanzima.

He said it was necessary that indemnity be granted to the army in respect of acts of "terrorism".

Matanzima said "terror-

ists" had perpetrated a number of incidents in the Transkei. Vital installations had been destroyed and innocent people had died.

The need for the deployment of the Transkei army in combatting "terrorism" had increased and the amendment gave the protection the army sought in the circumstances, he said.

● Enqobco MP RM Mathuthu said he hoped soldiers would not overreact and shoot people on the pretext that they were protecting lives and property.



# UDF AND INKATHA MEMBERS 'UNITE'

By S. BU MNCALI  
An extraordinary meeting in Magabeni, Natal this week, United Democratic Front and traditional Inkatha supporters united in condemning gun-toting Inkatha "thugs".

The meeting, called by Magabeni Chief Siyanda Luthuli, was attended by over 600 residents and chaired by KwaZulu urban representative AZ Mlotshwa.

Mlotshwa and other Inkatha dignitaries, including KwaNatal Indaba delegate Simon Oscar Xaba, heard speakers tell of gun-toting thugs roaming townships under instructions to "eliminate" UDF supporters. The vigilantes were allegedly led by local councillor and Inkatha Central Committee member Colbert Nkushubane.

An Inkatha member, claiming he was instructed to join the vigilantes, said he was told they had "buckets of bullets". "What kind of Inkatha is this? It is not the Inkatha we know," he said.

Nkushubane said he was a victim of a smear campaign and his house was petrol-bombed twice recently.

Defending Inkatha, Mlotshwa said while a man could be a party member, what he did in his own time did not necessarily demonstrate that party's policy.

Since August, Magabeni Youth Organisation executive members Jomo Mkhize and Sipho Shange and a female Inkatha member have been killed in clashes purportedly between Mayos members and Inkatha vigilantes.

Nkushubane and nine Inkatha supporters have been charged in the Umbumbulu magistrate's court with Mkhize's murder and public violence.

Umlazi councillor and Inkatha leader Zithulele Ngcobo was served with a murder and attempted murder indictment this week. The charges arose from the killing of Umlazi Youth League member James Ntuli on May Day at Durban's Berea station, after he attended a Congress of SA Trade Unions rally.

The state alleged Ngcobo shot at Cosatu supporters - hitting Ntuli in the neck and Cyril Cele in the arm. The Durban Supreme Court will hear the case from November 13.

Inkatha Central Committee member and Lindelani mayor Thomas Mandla Shabalala and aide Emmanuel Mnyile appeared before Mthuzuma magistrate on charges of attempted murder and arson. Their case was adjourned for investigation. It concerns an attack on shack shopowner Zaphania Dlamini's home who allegedly refused to pay a R400 protection fee.

**Ciskei**

**won't**

**tell**

2/11/86  
CP Correspondent

CISKEI security police this week refused to confirm or deny reports that Chief Lent Maqoma's daughter, Nomatshawe Maqoma, has been detained.

The security police directorate of public relations also refused to confirm or deny the alleged detentions of Namhla Hebe, wife of Chief Simon Hebe, and Transkei truck driver John Boyi.

Maqoma's relatives claimed she was detained. It was alleged that Maqoma was picked up at the offices of Ciskei's People's Development Bank last Thursday and later released. She was picked up again at midnight and is still in detention.

Hebe claimed she had been detained for four days last week.

A Butterworth businessman, a Mr Maqanda, said Boyi - who works for him in Transkei as a truck driver - was detained in Bisho last week.

Meanwhile, Border UDF treasurer Arnold Stofile will appear in court soon on a charge of "terrorism".

A spokesman for Ciskei's police directorate said Stofile was detained after police searched his house and allegedly found documents and ammunition.

# 'Beware white counter-revolution'

BONN — South African whites would form an "horrendous internal revolutionary fifth-column movement" if a new government were brought about through the barrel of a gun.

This warning was delivered yesterday by KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi at a seminar organised by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation in Germany.

In his address, Buthelezi said the

overthrow of the present government by black military violence would lead only to a counter military force taking over.

Buthelezi was addressing heads of state, ministers and other representatives of Asian, European, American and African countries.

He said for the next South African government to work it was a prerequisite that blacks and whites co-operated in replacing apartheid

with an open democracy.

The country was now ripe for a democratic ousting of apartheid.

But it was also nearly ripe for the kind of violent ending of apartheid which would in itself lead to the destruction of such a democratic prospect.

However, he added, whether a democratic solution would triumph might well be decided outside the country.

# 'Horrendous' white fifth column warning

BONN—Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday warned an international conference that South African whites would form 'an horrendous internal revolutionary fifth col-

umn movement' if a new government were brought about through the barrel of a gun.

The overthrow of the present Government by black military violence would lead only to a counter military force in turn taking over the new government, he said here.

He was addressing heads of state, ministers and other representatives of Asian, European, American and African countries at a seminar organised by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation. The first speaker was West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

## Democracy

The KwaZulu Chief Minister said that, for the next South African government to work, it was an absolute prerequisite that blacks and whites co-operated in replacing apartheid with an open democracy.

The country was now ripe for a democratic ousting of

apartheid. But it was also nearly ripe for the kind of violent ending of apartheid which would in itself lead to the destruction of such a democratic prospect.

There was a race against time between democracy and violence, Chief Buthelezi said. And the struggle had to be waged in South Africa by South Africans.

However, whether it could be won by democracy might well be decided outside the country. There was now a danger that sanctions would tip the chances in favour of violence.

## Refusal

He appealed to the West to look very carefully at the consequences of sanctions. If the world increased their scope and bite, the future of democracy would be deeply prejudiced.

The sooner it was realised that sanctions were not going to stampede President Botha into capit-

ulating, the less danger there would be for South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi said that the black people's most powerful form of democratic opposition to apartheid at present was their refusal to participate in any Government move which was not a meaningful step forward.

## Abandoning

The South African Government had in fact now recognised that apartheid had to be scrapped, that South Africa was one country and that political reform had to be radical and far-reaching. It really did see the need for reform and was abandoning its homeland policy step by step.

Chief Buthelezi said Western observers should consider how much worse Frelimo's and Mr Robert Mugabe's present positions would have been if Frelimo had destroyed Mozam-

bique's industrial heartlands in Maputo and Beira and if Mr Mugabe had done similarly in Harare and Bulawayo.

'As a black South African I have no intention of leading my country into the desolation which would result from destroying its industrial heartlands,' he said. — (Sapa)

Whites 'too powerful'

SPAC  
4/11/86

(11B)

# Gun-barrel takeover not answer in SA — Buthelezi

BONN — South African whites would form "an horrendous internal fifth column" if forced out of power at gunpoint, kwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha leader Chief Buthelezi told a seminar here.

He said the overthrow of the present Government by black military violence would lead only to a counter-military force in turn taking over the new government.

Addressing heads of state, ministers and other representatives of Asian, European, American and African nations, he said that for the next South African government to work it was an absolute prerequisite that blacks and whites co-operate in replacing apartheid with an open democracy.

## Sanctions danger

The country was ripe for the democratic ousting of apartheid but was also nearly ripe for the kind of violent ending of apartheid which would in itself destroy such a democratic prospect.

However, he added, whether it could be won by democracy might well be decided outside the country — sanctions could tip the scales in favour of violence.

Chief Buthelezi appealed to the West to look carefully at the consequences of sanctions as they would deeply prejudice democracy. He said the blacks' most powerful form of democratic opposition to apartheid was their refusal to participate in any government move which was not a meaningful step forward.

"I am now confronting the State President with the reality that he cannot go backwards," he said. "He cannot return to classical apartheid and he cannot move forward unless he initiates meaningful negotiation with black leaders who have the constituency I have."

Whites, he said, made up about a fifth of the population but were the most technically competent group and would make an "horrendous internal revolutionary fifth column" if a new government were forced on them at gunpoint.

It was vital for people to be willing to be governed in the way they wanted. This could not be achieved through the barrel of a gun but only by blacks and whites reconciled to the common purpose of replacing apartheid. — Sapa.

# Ciskei clamp on Transkei visitors

DD  
11B 6/11/86

## Dispatch Reporter

BISHO — All Transkeians entering Ciskei will have to produce documents, the deputy director-general for Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr. Headman Somtunzi, announced yesterday.

Mr Somtunzi said in a statement the measure had become necessary following the abduction of Major-General Kwane Sebe and Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya, the jailbreak of Mr Charles Sebe from the Middle-drift maximum security prison recently and persistent threats from sources within Transkei against the Ciskei Government.

Persons of all races who were either Transkeians or resident within Transkei would be permitted to enter Ciskei only on the production of a valid passport or travel document, or any similar document.

Persons who did not possess these documents would render themselves liable to prosecution, detention and punishment.

Mr Somtunzi said the Ciskei Government considered it necessary to impose these measures to secure peace and good order within its

area of jurisdiction.

He said no self-respecting independent sovereign state could countenance the recent incidents without some form of control and endeavour to eliminate conduct aimed at the security of the state.

"The possession of this document will be necessary for all Transkeians or persons domiciled within Transkei who wish to enter Ciskei for the purpose of visiting or touring or transit," he said.

"Those desirous of taking up residence, whether for employment or otherwise, will be required to make application in the prescribed manner. This will also apply to persons already resident or employed within Ciskei, if they have not already regularised their presence within Ciskei."

Mr Somtunzi could not say when the measures would become operative but advised Transkeians to start regularising their presence in Ciskei and to start carrying the documents immediately.

Mr Somtunzi said border posts would not be established, but people could be stopped by the police at random and ordered to produce their documents.

# Buthlezi: sanctions could end if Mandela is freed

JOHANNESBURG — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said he hoped the reshuffled cabinet of the State President, Mr P. W. Botha, would have the understanding needed to bring about the changes necessary for democratic reform in South Africa.

Addressing a press conference at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday on his return from an international conference of Christian Democrats in Bonn this week, he said one of the major problems curbing reform in South Africa was the continued imprisonment of the African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, and other political prisoners.

"It would be a significant step to release him and all political prisoners. It would even halt all the sanctions against South Africa."

While Europeans appreciated the reforms Mr Botha had implemented, only the release of Mr Mandela would secure him as a statesman

in international and domestic perceptions.

There could be no National Statutory Council (NSC) if Mr Mandela was not "as free as I am to choose to participate or not," he said.

"I will ask my people if they want me to participate in the NSC provided no-one accuses me of acting behind the back of Mr Mandela."

Before the NSC could

start, the puppet-clauses in the bill, which gave the State President the right to appoint or dismiss members, needed to be removed and the tricameral parliament needed to be given the "death sentence".

"We blacks are scared of the NSC, because if we have a part in it it would legitimise the tricameral parliament."

While he was in West Germany the South Afri-

can Council of Churches, in which the Anglican Church participates, sent a vilifying communication about him to German churches, he said.

Chief Buthelezi said he found no solace from spiritual leaders like Archbishop Desmond Tutu, and the Catholic Archbishop of Durban, Archbishop Denis Hurley, who needed to be conciliators. —Sapa

DD 7/11/86 (118)

# Police allege plot to overthrow Ciskei govt

**Dispatch Reporter**  
**BISHO** — Two men detained under the National Security Act, Mr Lennox Macanda and Mr John Boo, are alleged to have been actively involved with anti-Ciskei Government movements responsible for recruiting and transporting Ciskeian citizens to Transkei for military training.

The allegations are made by Lieutenant-Colonel Washington Pantsi of the Ciskei Security Police in papers before the Supreme Court where Mr Macanda's younger brother, Mr Lungelo Macanda, is applying for an interdict for their release.

He has cited the Commissioner of Police, the Minister of Justice and the Commissioner of Prisons as respondents.

Colonel Pantsi said the recruits were to be trained to overthrow the Ciskei Government.

He alleged that at least two Ciskeian policemen, a Lieutenant Njiwa and a Warrant Officer Toto, who were Mr Charles Sebe's bodyguards, had already left Ciskei and were engaged in training or assisting in the military

training of Ciskeians in Transkei.

Colonel Pantsi said the detainees were members of the Iliso Lomzi movement which was a military wing of Chief Lent Maqoma's opposition Ciskei People's Rights Protection Party. Members of this movement had helped Mr Charles Sebe escape from prison where he was serving a 12-year sentence for his part in a rebellion against the government.

Colonel Pantsi submitted that the order given by him for the arrest and detention of the two men was given in good faith and in the performance and discharge of his duties with the intention of suppressing internal disorder. Accordingly, in terms of the Indemnity Act, no proceedings could be brought against the respondents in the matter.

In his application, Mr Macanda said that on October 23 he sent Mr Boo, his driver, to East London.

Chief Maqoma, who was a guest at his house, gave his driver, with his permission, two cheques to deliver to the Ciskei

People's Development Bank and a firm of attorneys at Bisho. His brother, Mr Lennox Macanda, accompanied him.

The next day he heard they had been arrested by the Ciskei Police.

● In another application, Colonel Pantsi claimed that Miss Noma-lungelo Msutwana, who is also in detention, was actively involved in the escape of Mr Sebe from prison.

Miss Msutwana's mother, Miss Christina Msutwana, has applied separately for the release of her daughter.

Colonel Pantsi alleged that Miss Msutwana had an intimate relationship with Mr Sebe. Her last visit to Mr Sebe was on the Sunday before his escape.

She was also a member of Iliso Lomzi, he alleged.

Miss Msutwana, in her founding affidavit, claimed that her daughter had been detained merely because of her past relationship with Mr Sebe.

The matter was postponed to Friday next week.



Weekly Mail  
July 26

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# The strange men in blue who frighten the activists

VIGILANTES may be poised to take action against those involved in the third Port Elizabeth consumer boycott which started on Monday.

Port Elizabeth activists fear the men in blue overalls, who have been seen helping staff roadblocks, are the same notorious "wit doeke" vigilantes who helped smash the Crossroads communities outside Cape Town earlier this year.

Boycott leader Mike Xhego said from hiding this week that the vigilantes were being identified by their "blue overalls".

They have helped staff security force roadblocks but have not "as yet gone on a rampage, but we are watching the situation".

The boycott, which so far has left many white businesses in the area bankrupt and forced many to close, was conditionally suspended at a mass meeting on September 12, to give the government a chance to respond to the demands of Port Elizabeth's black community.

Port Elizabeth has experienced six boycott-free months out of the past 18.

The boycott resumed on the scheduled date of November 3, despite the prolonged detention of two key Consumer Boycott Committee leaders, the PE Youth Congress president, Mkhusele Jack, and East

Leaders of the PE boycott, which started on Monday, claim that groups of 'witdoek' vigilantes have been seen about the townships

Cape United Democratic Front vice president Henry Fazzie. Other members are in hiding.

On Monday Port Elizabeth's Chamber of Commerce appealed for community leaders "not in detention" to make contact with the chamber.

Tony Gilson, director of the chamber, when pressed by Weekly Mail about planned meetings with the fugitive boycott committee, said: "It's a delicate situation. We don't want to blow our negotiating procedures."

Xhego said that the boycott was called after consultation with "established street structures". No pamphlets were issued, he said.

However, graffiti proclaiming "No shopping!" appeared on township walls during the weekend.

He said that if the State President did not lift the State of Emergency and release community leaders — Jack and Fazzie among others — the boycott "will certainly continue over the Christmas period".

Xhego said an arrangement had been made with the eastern Cape African Chamber of Commerce (ECACOC) for pensioners, provided

they show proof, to be given a five percent discount at all shops in the townships.

The major boycott demands are:

- Release Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners;
  - Unban the African National Congress and other political organisations;
  - Allow an unconditional return of exiles; and
  - Abolish apartheid.
- Immediate demands are:
- Release Mkhusele Jack and other emergency detainees;
  - Lift the State of Emergency;
  - Remove the razor wire surrounding New Brighton, Port Elizabeth's oldest township;
  - Rebuild damaged schools; and
  - Scrap the dompas issued to residents by the SA Police and the Ibhayi Town Council.

Xhego said the boycotts were not anti-white, but were "a signal to white voters to remind them of the hardships they cause our people by voting for the government term after term".

Meanwhile "To let" signs, and shuttered shops line Main Street, North End — where black consumers usually shop, attesting to Gilson's comment: "We know how damaging the boycott is to Port Elizabeth's economy."

# Inkatha also figures in 'Disinfo' plans

● From PAGE 1

"You may also be interested to learn that the Bureau does not carry out clandestine operations and does not administer any secret funds," it said. However, the Weekly Mail has established that the Bureau is extensively involved in the JMCs which are shrouded in secrecy and have been accused of involvement in disinformation. The disinformation campaign was undertaken through the Department as well as through the JMCs.

Almost all JMC documents, according to sources close to the mini- and sub-JMCs that exist around the country are now openly acknowledged as a key part of the

government's response to the current crisis; their operations are still covert.

All JMC, mini- and sub-JMC members, for example, have to get security clearance before they can join. Although this has always been the case, it has been severely tightened up in recent months — despite official claims that the JMCs are "not a secret".

IMC members confirm that control of the web-like structure lies firmly in the hands of South Africa's "security family" — the National Intelligence Service, the Security Police, the SA Police and Military Intelligence. The Weekly Mail can reveal that

IMC discusses a wide range of matters — some involving attempts to cut through red tape in order to address local grievances, others involving only security and political matters.

For example, JMCs in the Northern Transvaal are briefed on the situation in neighbouring states, including the activities of Renamo, Zanu, Zanu and the ANC and these are extensively discussed. Also discussed were activities at the University of the North. The Tzaneen JMC once discussed a textbook being used in the local black schools. The JMC recommended the withdrawal of the book.

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# Zulu king talks of new SA

**KING** Goodwill Zwelithini, speaking at a long-service award function for black workers at Natal's Hlobane Colliery yesterday, said that people starting work this year would know a South Africa in which even mine managers and engineers would be black.

The Zulu king urged blacks to work, learn, be diligent and seek promotion, because in the new South Africa there would be total equality and their positions would

be determined by what they did now.

He added that in view of this need to prepare for equality he could not understand those who advocated disinvestment as a strategy. Workers did not want their mines and factories to close, he said.

*BUSDAY*  
*10/11/86*

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# Princes held in capital

TWO leading members of the KwaNdebele royal family and leaders of the homeland's anti-independence movement who were detained on Monday morning, are being held in Siyabuswa, the KwaNdebele capital.

Prince James Mahlangu and his brother Prince Andries Mahlangu, were picked up by KwaNdebele police from the Ndzundza tribal authority offices in Weltevreden.

Their detention brings to four the number of leaders arrested for opposing Chief Minister Simon Skhosana's independence plan.

Prince Klaas Makhosana Mahlangu

SOPHIE TEMA

and Tim Skhosana, one of the Chief Minister's sons were arrested last month.

Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, elder brother of the royal family said yesterday police had informed him that the men were being held under Section 31, of the Emergency Regulations.

He said a number of tribal minutes and records dating back to 1980 were also taken away by the police.

The KwaNdebele police could not be reached for comment.

A Bureau for Information spokesman yesterday said "the Bureau does not comment on emergency detainees".

...been dissatisfied

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# Back us for democracy, says chief

## Mercury Reporter

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi last night called on the United States to support democracy not only in principle but also in practice, by backing leaders and organisations.

Addressing graduates of the Harvard Business School who are on a tour of South Africa, in Durban last night, Chief Buthelezi said democracy was prejudiced in South Africa because of the revolutionaries of the world who picked sides and put their money where their mouths were.

It was about time the United States picked sides and balanced things.

He said it was now 'a political fact of life that the State President can go nowhere unless blacks afford him their approval'.

## Debate

'He can mill around where he is, but he cannot even begin to solve the country's problems unless he carries black South Africa with him. He knows this and, more importantly, he knows that white South Africa knows this.

'White South Africans join with the vast majority of black South Africans demanding the normalising of South Africa as a modern Western-type multi-party democracy,' he said.

Chief Buthelezi said the most important debate taking place in the country today concerned the establishment of the proposed National Council.

He said he had told the State President on numerous public platforms that he did not stand 'a snowball's hope in hell of getting the National Council off the ground unless black democracy is first unshackled'.

'When we talk about the future of the country, about the definition of a lasting constitution, there must be real consultation between black leaders involved and

the black masses.

'That cannot take place while black democracy remains shackled.

'What I say to Mr P W Botha is that a first step he must take to get his National Council off the ground and functioning is to release Dr Nelson Mandela, Mr Zeph Mothopeng and other political prisoners.'

Chief Buthelezi said there was sufficient goodwill left in South Africa to enable blacks and whites to negotiate together.

## Policeman stabbed in head and side

### Pietermaritzburg Bureau

AN ESTCOURT police sergeant is recovering in Estcourt Hospital from multiple stab wounds he sustained during a struggle with a man he was trying to arrest in connection with complaints that he had been molesting women motorists in the town.

A senior police spokesman said Det Sgt X Garbaran was stabbed in the head, shoulder and side with shears. His condition was stable.

A black man has been arrested in connection with the incident.

The spokesman said Sgt Garbaran was injured on Tuesday afternoon when he and a colleague went to arrest a black man in the centre of the town following complaints that he had been interfering with white women motorists.

## Still 'critical'

MOTOR accident victim Kent Robinson, 16, of Vryheid, was still in a critical condition at Grey's Hospital, Pietermaritzburg, last night.

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Three arrested after

13/11/86  
BUS DAY

No official instructions received

# Air Zimbabwe denies flight cuts

**AIR ZIMBABWE** GM Augustin Mutyambidzi yesterday dismissed reports that direct air links between Zimbabwe and SA would be severed on November 15.

Mutyambidzi said he had received no instructions from the Ministry of Transport to discontinue flights.

Speculation about the termination of air services, which would leave hundreds of travellers stranded, stems from a statement made by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Mugabe told a recent media conference Zimbabwe would take action "towards the end of November" to implement the Commonwealth sanctions package against SA.

Included in this, Mugabe said, would be the termination of all direct air

Own Correspondent

links and overflying rights for aircraft flying to or from SA.

Harare sources reported this week that Mugabe's government might be forced by practical considerations to defer until next year a decision on implementing sanctions.

Diplomatic sources in Harare were equally adamant in denying reports in SA that the Zimbabwean Trade Mission in Johannesburg was to close shortly and that the SA Trade Mission in Harare would be ordered to withdraw.

The two missions, which provide a wide range of consular services, are thought likely to continue their operations.

## Anti-independence leaders held in raids

**Business Day Reporter**  
THE deputy sheriff of KwaNdebele and five other people have been held in the latest raids on anti-independence movement leaders in the homeland.

Deputy sheriff Fannie Molapo, who is also the homeland's messenger of court and a police reservist, was arrested on Tuesday. Also arrested were Abram Skhosana, Joe Morgan, Joe Aphane, Jabu Mahlangu and Harold Skhosana.

A police spokesman said two members of the homeland's royal family, Princes James and Andries Mahlangu, were being held under the emergency regulations.

## Rains lift farm hopes

**Business Day Reporter**  
GOOD RAINS in most parts of the Transvaal have boosted farmers' morale but conditions in the irrigation areas are critical, a Transvaal Agricultural Union survey shows.

The financial problems of farmers have not been completely "rained away" and it will take more than one good season to bring significant relief, the survey says.

Prospects for normal and even above-average crops do, however, look better than at the same time last year.

## Protesters co-ordinate

Own Correspondent

LONDON — Anti-apartheid protesters in more than 12 countries will be co-ordinating protests against the involvement of Royal Dutch/Shell in SA and Namibia.

The two days earmarked as days of action will be today and Saturday.

Today, Swedish Shell Pump Owners Association representatives will meet senior Shell management to press for the company's withdrawal. This follows a similar meeting with Shell in The Hague.

The text of a letter will be released urging Shell to pull out of SA or face concerted disposal of shares by local councils.

These and future plans will be given in the House of Commons by Labour MP Richard Caborn.

On Saturday, a "Boycott Shell" lorry will tour London carrying a display of a Shell petrol pump fuelling an "apartheid tank". It will call at the Shell Centre and the Department of Trade and Industry's headquarters.

Internationally, major protests are planned in the US, the Netherlands, Scandanavia and Australia.

## Ban vigilantes, says Skosana

kwaNdebele Chief Minister Mr SS Skosana has made it clear the homeland will not opt for independence until a vigilante group, Mbokotho, has been permanently banned.

He made a statement as fears — sparked by the recent wave of detentions in kwaNdebele of leading opponents of independence — grew that the homeland may be planning to go ahead with independence next month.

The formation of Mbokotho last year provoked a storm of protests and violence in kwaNdebele.

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STAGE 13/14/86

# Mabuza quotes Kruger on guns

By Pat Devereaux

The Chief Minister of kaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, launched a blistering attack on the Government at the *Financial Mail* international conference yesterday.

He focused on the options, initiatives and strategies for political change and drew parallels between the Uitlanders' claim for the right to vote and the Government's refusal to address black grievances.

## THE OPTIONS

"The options for our country will be determined by the patience or impatience of the African people on the one hand, and the recognition by our white fellow-countrymen that they cannot rule this country forever while 70 per cent of the population remains disenfranchised," said Mr Mabuza.

He quoted President Paul Kruger's

interview with the Uitlanders when he said "If you want your grievance redressed, why don't you get guns and fight for what you call your rights?"

Mr Mabuza said: "This is almost the exact situation in which African people find themselves. Small wonder that political organisations like the ANC have taken the South African Government at it's implied words.

"Violence was originally not the option of the ANC and it should not be the option for the future of our country.

"The Government is called on to dis mantle apartheid, not reform it. Basically these reforms have been regarded by my people as too little too late. They will satisfy neither international opinion nor the majority of the African people in this country," said the Chief Minister.

He concluded his address by saying: "A future apart offers nothing but destruction".



# New constitution needed — Phatudi

By Michael Flispong

The Government should include blacks in Parliament to show the world that changes were taking place in South Africa, Lebowa's Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said yesterday.

He was speaking at Jan Smuts airport on his return from laying wreaths at the Delville Wood war memorial in France. He said Westerners understood democracy to mean a government representing the majority of the people.

## 'LITTLE EVIDENCE OF CHANGE'

"Until we have a new constitution where blacks will be included in Parliament, the South African Government will not be accepted by the rest of the world.

"There are changes taking place. Apartheid is being broken down but the outside world has very little concrete evidence of this. South African embassies abroad should be integrated. It will make a strong impact to people visiting our embassies if indigenous blacks were included in embassy staff.

"It is not enough sending our coloured and Indian friends to work in these embassies."

Dr Phatudi said he and Lebowa Government representatives laid wreaths at Delville Wood in the company of white South Africans



Dr Cedric Phatudi: blacks in Parliament would show world that SA is changing

and added: "We should be together not only at Delville Wood but in Cape Town as well. By integrating as we did in France, we can prove that we are breaking down apartheid.

"Although there were scary stories that there were going to be bombs, we did not see them. There were possibly people trying to make the atmosphere tense. We did not see anything like that."

Dr Phatudi said he believed in a federal solution to South Africa's problems but there was a hesitancy by the white leadership to implement an "inevitable" system.

"The hesitancy surprises me. The State President should not hesitate. Perhaps the white leadership does not feel it has the backing it needs for this change. The State President should call responsible leaders together and talk.

"Some people make conditions before talking. I do not see the need for the condition that certain people should be allowed there before we talk. If we could get the best brains it would be to our advantage; to wait for someone is a defeatist viewpoint.

"We should be positive about it and get on with the job. We have had meetings in Pretoria and Johannesburg and will have another in the Vaal Triangle soon to discuss the federal alternative.

"We want to start engineering for a federal system now. We cannot leave it to the whites because they are hesitating"

# Ciskei tightens border control

By FRANZ KRUGER, East London  
Ciskei, a "homeland" with no border posts, has set up large numbers of roadblocks to enforce tight entry controls it has imposed on Transkeians.

Ciskei government spokesman Headman Somtunzi called the roadblocks a "routine procedure", but residents reported that cars were being turned back if they were registered in the Transkei, and all three entrances to East London's Mdantsane township were sealed off.

Meanwhile, a Transkei government spokesman said on Wednesday the Transkei would not be "dragged to the level" of closing its borders to Ciskeians in retaliation.

Last week the Ciskei government announced that all Transkeians would be required to produce passports or other travel documents if they wanted to enter the "homeland".

The ruling was also to apply to people "normally resident in Transkei", and Transkeians already resident in Ciskei were urged to regularise their position or face prosecution.

The clamp was imposed in retaliation for the assisted escape from

Ciskei has accused the Transkei of complicity in the operation, for which the president's brother, Namba Sebe, has claimed responsibility.

The two officers are in a Transkei jail facing charges of attempted kidnapping, while Charles Sebe, the Ciskei's ousted Commander-General of State Security, is believed to be in a hideout somewhere in the Transkei.

Announcing the clamp last Thursday, an official Ciskei government statement said the measure was necessary "to secure peace and good order within its area of jurisdiction".

Citing the abduction, the jailbreak and "persistent threats from sources within Transkei against authorities in Ciskei", the statement said "no self-respecting independent sovereign state can countenance incidents of this nature without some form of control". People without the necessary documents would "render themselves liable to prosecution, detention and punishment".

14/11/86  
WESLEY HORN

# 14/11/80. Wednesday Court challenge to detention of prince

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By PAT SIDLEY

AN urgent Supreme Court application will be brought next week for the release of KwaNdebele opposition leader Prince James Mahlangu, his younger brother, Andries, and several other activists detained this week in a new wave of repression in the "homeland".

The application will also challenge Emergency regulations in KwaNdebele.

Prince James, who is chairman of the Ndzundza Tribal Authority, and his brother are both members of parliament and have resisted independence for the "homeland". They were detained early on Monday morning. Police also seized records of the tribal authority, including minutes of meetings and the authority's receipts since 1980.

Prince James is being held in Nylstroom and his brother in Pietersburg. Along with other recent detainees in the "homeland" — including, reportedly, a messenger of the court — they are being held in terms of Emergency regulations.

The court application will ask for the release of Prince James, his brother and six other detainees, says the tribal authority's lawyer, Nano Matlala.

He will also be asking for the return of the seized documents and will challenge an Emergency regulation by Police Commissioner, Brigadier Lerm, which forbids all meetings except those of the KwaNdebele cabinet.

Matlala says the Tribal Authority, which accounts for about 84 percent of the people of the area, is a "creature of the constitution" — a constitutional body — and a prohibition on its meeting would be *ultra vires*, or illegal. The application will also ask for an interdict so that a meeting of the authority may be held.

The moves against the Mahlangus come at a time when rumours are resurfacing of a regrouping of the Mbokhotho, the vigilante group which violently quashed opposition to independence.

KwaNdebele-watchers fear the moves are aimed at re-establishing independence for the "homeland" by removing opposition leaders, calling a meeting of the legislative assembly and taking a new vote on independence.

And they fear a violent reaction from the people of KwaNdebele to the detention of the immensely popular Prince James. Already, say some observers, there is talk of a strike.

It is widely believed the confiscation of the tribal authority records indicates an attempt may be made to charge Prince James with some "non-political" offence, perhaps leading to a "scandal", in order to diminish his standing in the community.

All attempts to reach Lerm have failed, and the tribal authority's lawyer has been unable after repeated attempts to speak to him.

# Officer asked about vigilantes

Own Correspondent

An East Rand police officer yesterday denied he was "covering up" his knowledge of a Duduza vigilante group which attacked leaders of the Duduza community and youth organisation.

In the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday, Mr N De Vos, acting for seven men accused of terrorism, told Warrant Officer Templeton Sibaca he would argue that Sibaca had tried to cover up his knowledge of the vigilantes out of loyalty to policemen.

Previously, Mr Justice Stafford heard several policemen were suspected of attacks on the houses of activists. The seven accused have pleaded not guilty to two charges of terrorism, a charge of illegal possession of hand-grenades and a bomb, and several counts of attempted murder.

Under cross examination, Warrant Officer Sibaca said the houses and shops of several businessmen had been attacked in June last year because they were members of the community council and seen as police collaborators.

When it was pointed out the men had resigned from the community council seven months before, the policeman accepted that the motives he had given for the attacks were incorrect.

The case is continuing.

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# Roaniblock: answer at Ciskei action

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Dispatch Reporter

**UMTATA —** The wife of the chairman of the Regional Development Advisory Committee for Region D (Transkei) could not see her husband leave for a 12-day overseas business trip because she was refused passage through Ciskei, despite having valid travel documents.

This was claimed yesterday by a spokesman for Mr Robert Fowlds, Mrs Glenda Hammond, who issued a statement on behalf of Mr Fowlds expressing anger at the action against his wife and alarm at the effect the continuing dispute between Ciskei and Transkei was having on regional development.

Mrs Hammond said Mrs Angela Fowlds, who had driven to Port Elizabeth, had phoned in tears from Port Alfred to say that she had been turned back at the Fish River by Ciskei Police because her car had Transkei registration plates, despite the fact that she had her passport and her South African identity document.

Mrs Hammond said Mr Fowlds had departed from East London airport and would return on November 26.

She said Mrs Fowlds had tried to hire a car with South African registration plates so that she could get to the airport before her husband left but had not been successful.

"Mrs Fowlds, who was travelling the coastal road, said she was refused point blank because her car had a Transkei registration. She had her South African book of life and her passport with her but they would not let her through and she returned to Port Alfred."

Mrs Hammond said Mrs Fowlds had been al-

lowed through Ciskei on Thursday without any difficulty.

She said Mr Fowlds had learned that a meeting of the Regional Liaison Committee of Region D scheduled for Butterworth on November 27 was cancelled because the Ciskei delegates refused to travel into Transkei.

"Mr Fowlds went to great lengths to change his travel itinerary, where he will visit six countries overseas, so he could be at this meeting which will now not take place."

She said he was very disturbed at the effect the continuing dispute between Ciskei and Transkei was having on regional development.

CP Correspondent

CISKEI police have a new reason to stop cars: They are searching for Transkeians illegally entering the homeland.

This week many road blocks barred the homeland's roads - and cars registered in the Transkei were turned back.

Among other places, all three entrances to East London's Mdantsane Township were sealed off.

The move follows an announcement last week that all Transkeians would have to produce passports or other travel documents if they want to enter the homeland, which has no border posts at all.

The ruling was also to apply to people "normally resident in Transkei," and Transkeians already resident in the Ciskei were urged to regularise their position or face prosecution.

The clamp on Transkeians is the latest salvo in the war of nerves between the two rival Xhosa homelands which flared when armed raiders released Charles Sebe from jail and abducted two senior security officers - one of them President Lennox Sebe's son.

The two officers are in a Transkei jail, facing charges of attempted kidnapping, while Charles

# Ciskei's big block-out

CIT/PR/113  
16/11/86

Sebe, the Ciskei's ousted chief of state security, is believed to be in a hideout somewhere in the Transkei.

● Announcing the clamp last week, a Ciskei government statement said the measure was necessary "to secure peace and good order within its area of jurisdiction."

Citing the abduction, the jailbreak and "persistent threats from sources within Transkei against authorities in Ciskei," the statement said "no self-respecting independent sovereign

state can countenance incidents of this nature without some form of control."

People without the necessary documents would "render themselves liable to prosecution, detention and punishment".

Ciskei government spokesman Headman Somtunzi said the roadblocks had not been set up specifically in the wake of last week's announcement. They were "routine procedure" - but police were checking for Transkeians "as well".

## Ciskei opposition leader may lose chieftainship

CP Correspondent

CISKEI People's Rights Protection Party leader Chief Lent Wati Maqoma may lose his chieftainship as a leader and a chief of the Amajinqi Tribal Authority.

A memorandum tabled before Ciskei President Lennox Sebe on Tuesday said the chieftainship of the tribal authority, which falls under the Victoria East Alliance, had been "hijacked".

A delegation of 19 coun-

cillors from the Amajinqi Tribal Authority, headed by Sebe, presented a full memorandum - stating that Maqoma was the rightful heir to the chieftainship of the authority.

Ciskei Foreign Affairs and Information Department Director General Headman Somthunzi said that, according to the evidence submitted by the councillors, the Amajinqi chieftainship had been "deliberately hijacked" from the Maqoma Great House "under false pretences" -

resulting in Maqoma assuming the duties of the chieftainship.

"They further claimed that Maqoma had left them in the lurch", he said.

He added that Maqoma has been living in self-imposed exile in the Transkei for the past six months.

Somthunzi said that the memorandum's motivation for Maqoma's appointment as new chief of the Amajinqi was presented in the form of a returning memorandum, signed by Maqoma and a councillor.

# Detentions to be taken up in court

17/11/86 STAK 11B

## Pretoria Correspondent

The detention last week of 11 prominent kwaNdebele citizens, including two princes of the royal family, is to be taken up in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

kwaNdebele Health Minister Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, brother of detainees Prince James and Prince Andries — both of whom played prominent roles in kwaNdebele's rejection of independence — has confirmed court action was to be taken.

It is feared the detentions will cause a renewal of the violence which plagued the poverty-stricken homeland during the independence controversy.

Prince Cornelius said one could expect more detentions. "They seem to be taking people who are most concerned with bringing calm and peace to the area."

The nine other people who were detained are: Mr Fanie Molapo, deputy-sheriff and the only messenger of the court in

kwaNdebele; Mr Joe Morgan, public relations officer of the Witbank Black Aces soccer club; Mr Joe Aphane, a businessman in Siyabuswe; Mr Abram Skosana, a businessman and village councillor of Kameelrivier; Mr Jabu Mahlangu, manager of Prince James's and Prince Cornelius's family business; Mr Harold Skosana, a clerk at the circuit office; Mr Aron Mahlangu, a teacher; Mr Charles Skosana, a member of the ruling Tribal Council; and Mr Lucas Mthimunye, a businessman.

A spokesman for the detainees' lawyers said investigations into the detentions were underway, but could not say when it would go to court.

The Bureau for Information would not comment on the detentions.

# Breakaway union beats rival in ballot

18/11/86 Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The newly formed Textiles and Allied Workers' Union (Tawu) gained a substantial victory over their arch-rival, the United Workers' Union of South Africa (Uwusa), in a secret ballot last week.

The ballot was organised at the Hebox Textiles factory in Hammarsdale where Tawu, Uwusa and the National Union of Textile Workers (NUTW) are all represented and monitored by Independent Mediation Services of South Africa.

One of the conditions of the ballot was that the majority union would be recognised as the sole representative for workers eligible for union membership at the Hebox factory.

## RESULTS

The results were as follows: Tawu 51,8 percent, Uwusa 26,2 percent and NUTW 1,4 percent.

The results are seen as a major blow for Uwusa, which was formed earlier this year and has been struggling to achieve worker acceptance.

Tawu, a breakaway union formed after an internal dispute with NUTW, is at the moment unaligned to other trade union movements. However, a spokesman said yesterday that moves were under way to affiliate with the Congress of South African Trade Unions.



# Death of Skosana plunges kwaNdebele back into disarray

18/11/86 By Sue Leeman and Jon Qwelane

The death of kwaNdebele's Chief Minister Mr Simon Skosana in the Rand Clinic, Johannesburg yesterday has thrown the impoverished Northern Transvaal homeland back into disarray.

There was violence earlier this year during protests against its government's decision to opt for independence on December 11. Hundreds died and there were school and civil service boycotts.

In August Minister of Internal Affairs Mr Piet Ntuli — with Mr Skosana, one of the main proponents of independence — was killed by a car bomb. Mr Skosana, earlier claiming a strong mandate for independence, said he would reconsider.

At a meeting of the Legislative Assembly soon afterwards it was decided to scrap independence plans and the Imbokotho vigilantes but government elements, including Mr Skosana, were known still to favour independence.

Trouble flared again last week when Prince James Mahlangu and his brother Andries, who have campaigned against independence, were detained.

Reports indicate that other anti-independence activists are being held and there are fears that the homeland authorities will try to push the country into independence while the opposition is in jail.

Another controversy surrounded the South African decision to excise Moutse, a large area attached to and taken to be part of Lebowa, and hand it to kwaNdebele as part of consolidation plans.

Most people in Moutse are Pedi-speaking which, opponents of the move said, made them part of Lebowa through language under Pretoria's policy of ethnicity.

On January 1, when Moutse was due to become part of kwaNdebele, unrest erupted between Moutse and kwaNdebele residents and dozens of people died.

Lebowa contested the excision, relations between the two homelands soured and Lebowa broke off diplomatic relations with South Africa.

Three months ago the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court ruled that South Africa had acted within its rights.

The founding of Imbokotho, a conservative group formed by Mr Skosana and Mr Ntuli, also divided kwaNdebele. It was keen to enforce the idea of independence and many died as Imbokotho and other citizens fought.

Controversy also surrounded Mr Ntuli, who was facing car theft charges when he died.

# US students in walk-out over Buthelezi



18/11/82  
11/13  
N/M

BOSTON—About 350 Boston University (BU) students walked out of classes yesterday in protest against the presentation of an honorary degree to Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The students, joined by faculty members, cheered loudly as the Zulu chief was denounced as a 'collaborator of Pretoria'.

Chief Buthelezi was to receive his degree later yesterday and make a speech to a college convocation.

He was invited to receive an honorary doctor of law degree from BU president Mr John Silber, who has been an outspoken critic of sanctions and disinvest-

ment as tools to fight apartheid.

New England Students vs Apartheid, which organised the protest, said it would grant it's own 'honorary degree' to a member of the banned African National Congress on behalf of its leader, Nelson Mandela.

Mr Sam McCracken, an aide to Mr Silber, defended the choice of Chief Buthelezi by saying: 'He is a pre-eminent black leader in South Africa who has been fighting apartheid for 30 years.'

'He is deeply committed to the extension of political and economic freedom to

all South Africans, whatever their colour.'

Last month, the University Faculty Council approved a resolution making clear it was excluded from the process of picking those to receive honorary degrees as part of BU's World Leaders' Forum

Mr Silber created the forum which has brought world leaders to the university and given them honorary degrees.

Progressive Federal Party MP Mrs Helen Suzman and Philippines President Corazon Aquino received degrees from BU this year.

— (Sapa-AP)

CWG

Trends  
18/11/86

(118)

## Buthelezi denounced as 'collaborator'

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"He (Buthelezi) is deeply committed to the extension of political and economic freedom to all South Africans, whatever their colour."

Mrs Helen Suzman and Philippines President Mrs Corazon Aquino received degrees from Boston University this year. — Sapa-AP

MB 19/11/86

# Buthelezi

M/M  
tells of

## 'the real struggle'

African Affairs  
Correspondent

SOUTH Africa was slowly but surely developing a revolutionary climate in which 'applauded radicalism' threatened to destroy the very foundations on which any real democracy would have to be built.

This was said at Boston University in the United States this week by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, when he received an honorary doctorate.

Chief Buthelezi said the real struggle was to replace apartheid with an open, race-free, democratic, multi-party democracy.

'All too many fail to see this,' he said.

'This is all too apparent in the sanctions debate in the United States. The deep moral condemnation of apartheid is made a priority and a sole objective by many.'

### Sought after

Chief Buthelezi said the position of Inkatha was more radical than that adopted by Martin Luther King, a pioneer of the American civil-rights movement.

'Our politics strives to change the very nature of our Government, and it aims to liberalise, purify and transform society and not destroy it.'

'That makes our politics far more radical than the politics of Mr Andrew Young or the Rev Jesse Jackson, and yet they are sought after by those in South Africa whom the media call radical.'

The Inkatha president said those who sought to bring about violence in South Africa did not understand the 'back-breaking' work of knitting together a mass organisation.

He said bands of 10 or 12 could take part in mob behaviour and direct it for a short while in the pursuit of short-term objectives.

'I as a responsible black leader have to see to the well-being of my people, otherwise my constituency will abandon me,' Chief Buthelezi said.

The 'purveyors of violence' did not have to combat the horrors of poverty, ignorance and disease.

# Buthlezi tells of climate for revolt

Dispatch Correspondent

BOSTON — South Africa was slowly but surely developing a revolutionary climate in which “applauded radicalism” threatened to destroy the very foundations on which any real democracy would have to be built.

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Chief Buthelezi said the real struggle was to replace apartheid with an open, race-free, democratic, multi-party democracy.

“All too many fail to see this,” he said. “Our politics strives to change the very nature of our government, and it aims to liberalise, purify and transform society and not destroy it.”

“That makes our politics far more radical than the politics of Mr Andrew Young or the Reverend Jesse Jackson and yet they are sought after by those in South Africa whom the media call radical.”

The Inkatha president said those who sought to bring about violence in South Africa did not understand the “back-breaking” work of knitting together a mass organisation.

He said bands of 10 or 12 could take part in mob behaviour and direct it for a short while in the pursuit of short-term objectives.

Chief Buthelezi said he wanted radical change in South Africa but because he did not talk “blood and thunder” in pursuance of that ideal he was labelled by foes and some in the media as a “moderate”, with the implication that he was prepared to settle for less than other opponents of apartheid.

HB (circled) Bus Day 19/11/86

## Sanctions slow reform — Mangope

MUNICH — Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope yesterday condemned Western economic measures against SA, saying they were slowing up the process of social reform.

Mangope said at a seminar organised by the conservative Bavarian Hanns-Seidel Foundation that sanctions were counter-productive and hurt the black majority.

"The sanctions movement against SA has unfortunately diverted the government in Pretoria from reforms, which were already in progress," he said.

Reforms were only possible in an economically healthy country.

Western firms withdrawing in protest against apartheid were leaving black workers without support. These firms earned huge profits for years by paying low wages, Mangope said.

The President, branded a puppet of Pretoria by most African leaders, said apartheid had left SA blacks with enormous gaps in their education and development. He called for the elimination of the system as soon as possible. — Sapa-Reuter.



PP 2/11/18  
Buthelezi:

## US must help free Mandela

DURBAN. — Kwazulu's Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, yesterday called on the United States to prioritise its demand for the release of the jailed African National Congress (ANC) leader, Nelson Mandela, but indicated that he himself would not be party to any attempt to negotiate the unbanning of the ANC.

He said: "First things must come first and I believe the release of Mandela should be elevated beyond this kind of package-deal demand on the South African Government."

Addressing the Foreign Policy Association during a visit in New York, Chief Buthelezi said the release of Mr Mandela would aid the struggle to achieve the objectives set out in the American sanctions legislation.

"Once Mandela is released the question of the unbanning of the ANC and other organisations will be attended to," Chief Buthelezi said. — DDC

# Transkei-Ciskei row:

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# Judges to mediate

PRETORIA — The former Chief Justice of South Africa, Mr Justice F. Rumpff, is to act as mediator in the dispute between Transkei and Ciskei.

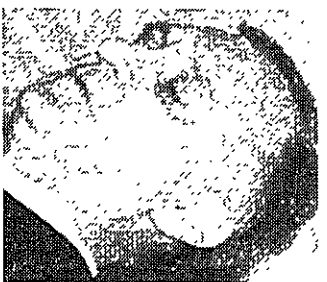
The dispute arose after September 26 when Ciskei President Lennox Sebe's brother and former Ciskei combined security force head, Mr Charles Sebe, was freed from Ciskei's Middledrift maximum security prison by a gang of white men armed with machine-guns.

At the same time President Sebe's eldest son, Major General Kwane Sebe, and his second in command of the Ciskei Police elite unit, Colonel Zandisile Nganya, were kidnapped and held in Transkei.

Announcing the new mediation move in Pretoria last night, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said he had invited representatives of the two independent states to meet him in his office.

Ciskei and Transkei had agreed, and Mr Justice Rumpff was introduced to the representatives by Mr Botha.

Mr Botha said the former chief justice had agreed to act as a mediator and would assume duties next week by visiting Ciskei and Transkei for discussions with the



MR JUSTICE RUMPF

African deputy minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ron Miller, engaged in a round of shuttle diplomacy in a bid to resolve the dispute.

Mr Pik Botha last month urged Ciskei and Transkei to resolve their differences "peacefully".

The Ciskei Government have since accused the Transkei Government of being "in cahoots" with "criminals" in Ciskei and a statement by President Sebe said Transkei aimed to crush and subjugate Ciskei and rule over it.

Transkei has denied government involvement.

Over the last few weeks Ciskei has placed claims on Transkei cit-



# A RED CARPET FOR

# ZULU LEADER

SOWETAN Foreign News service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan Administration is giving Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi red carpet treatment on his latest visit to the United States to argue against sanctions.



CHIEF Gaisna Buthelezi.

On Monday, the Zulu leader is scheduled to have separate meetings with President Ronald Reagan, Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State George Shultz — the sort of reception normally extended to important heads of state.

On the same day, Chief Buthelezi will address a luncheon at Washington's National Press Club. This will be televised live into mil-

## Buthelezi to argue against sanctions

ions of homes throughout the US.

Later in the week, he will be the featured speaker at an open forum in the American Capital arranged by the US State Department.

### Apartheid

Chief Buthelezi's message to Americans is that economic sanctions against South Africa hurt blacks and are ineffective in the struggle to end apartheid.

In a brief appearance on Network Television

this week, he told viewers of the widely-watched "CBS Morning News" programme that the conflict in South Africa was not over the objective of ending apartheid but over the means of achieving it.

Supporters of disinvestment and trade boycotts against South Africa are highly critical of the Zulu chief, but he told viewers that he was merely doing what his followers required of him.

"Each time you put the question of sanctions against South Africa before my people, they reject it," he said.

KWANDEBELE

## After Skosana

KwaNdebele Chief Minister Simon Skosana died before achieving his dream of an independent homeland for the Ndebele people. The question now is whether the quest for independence will die with him.

Skosana was visibly upset after the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly voted down independence after a bitter debate on August 12 (*Current Affairs* August 15). Shortly before, his right-hand man, Interior Minister Piet Ntuli, had died in a car-bomb explosion.

In recent months, Skosana has vehemently denied that his government would persist with plans to secure constitutionally separate status for the impoverished homeland. He was, however, known to have privately cherished the idea.

The detention last week of a number of anti-independence activists, including Prince James and Andries Mahlangu, fuelled rumours that another push for independence was imminent. Another theory, however, held that by eventually removing the opposition he could consolidate his power and prepare to cross his own Rubicon later. Several sources maintain that elements in central government remain keen for the homeland to go independent, and would therefore covertly back attempts to achieve it.

Meanwhile, KwaNdebele Minister of Works and Water Affairs Klaas Mtsweni has been appointed acting Chief Minister.

Skosana died in the Rand Clinic in Johannesburg as a result of severe diabetes, with which he had been long afflicted, and Mtsweni had stood in as acting-Chief Minister during Skosana's illness. The former chief minister will be buried at a State funeral on Saturday morning.

The immediate question is who will succeed Skosana. The Legislative Assembly is due to meet next Thursday to elect a new leader and there is no shortage of volunteers.

Whether independence will remain an issue obviously depends on who succeeds. In September three Cabinet ministers — Justice, Law and Order Minister Frank Mlwayedwa Mahlangu, Education and Culture Minister Placid Kunutu and Agricul-

ture and Forestry Minister Masana Mabena, told the *FM* that the majority of the Cabinet still wanted independence (*Current Affairs* September 12).

An unknown factor in the succession stakes is whether Prince James — the leader of the anti-independence faction and a popular figure — will be able to attend the session. An attempt has been launched to secure his release through the courts, but at the time of going to press no final date for the hearing had been set.

Skosana's death comes at a time when a number of further challenges to the creation of an independent homeland are about to be mounted. The election of the new chief minister comes in the same week that the controversial question of the incorporation of Moutse is due to be contested in court by Moutse residents. Further, the Standing Committee on Co-operation and Development is to hear evidence from the Rust der Winter farming community. It contends it was never consulted about the planned expropriation of its land, which is earmarked for incorporation into KwaNdebele. ■

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# kwaNdebele holds third top official

By Jon Qwelane

STAK

Another powerful member of the Ndzundza Territorial Authority in kwaNdebele was detained on Wednesday as the homeland mourned its Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana.

The secretary-general of the territorial authority, Mr Simon Ngidi, is its third key member to be detained in less than a week.

A few days ago, the chairman of the authority and a member of the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly, Prince James Mahlangu, and his brother, Prince Andries, were detained. Other leading members of the territorial authority were also arrested.

Their imprisonment fuelled fears in the homeland that kwaNdebele might be preparing for independence despite assurances in August that plans had been dropped.

Mr Skosana will be buried with full honours tomorrow morning.

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# Ciskei's role clarified in TBVC talks

DB 2/11/86  
11B

Dispatch Reporter

BISHO — If general anarchy was to be avoided in Southern Africa, the governments of the SATBVC states would be required to demonstrate their "unreserved total opposition" to acts of terrorism and aggression, the Ciskei Minister of Public Works, Chief D. M. Jongilanga, said in Pretoria yesterday.

In a statement released by the directorate of communications here, Chief Jongilanga was quoted as saying that at a recent meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of the SATBVC states (SA, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei), chaired by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, an urgent appeal in this regard had been made and it had been fully supported by the South African Government, as well as the delegations of the governments of Bophuthatswana and Venda.

Chief Jongilanga, who was in Pretoria for a meeting of SATBVC government representatives, said "certain circumstances," which he did not explain, had pre-

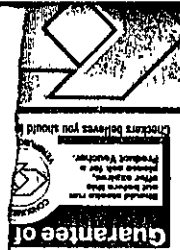
vented Ciskei from attending a multilateral meeting of ministers of foreign affairs on November 6.

"The circumstances which prevented Ciskei from attending that meeting have not altered and it is, therefore, vitally necessary that a statement be made to clarify Ciskei's attendance at today's meeting.

"It has to be made abundantly clear that our presence at today's meeting should not be taken as a sign of our indulgence in any compromise with, or to condone the actions of, any government, either in Southern Africa or elsewhere in the world, which subscribes to terrorist activities of hijacking, kidnapping, armed assault or any other non-civilised operations which are aimed at the imprisonment or the death of the citizens of another country.

"Such reprehensible conduct on the part of any government makes the achievement of common cause or unity of purpose impossible," he said.

See also page 15



Guarantee of  
Printed and Published by  
the Government of  
South Africa

morning

# SA and homelands pledge co-operation

Pretoria Bureau

The signing of various treaties in Pretoria yesterday signalled a more intensive era of co-operation was underway between South Africa and the four independent homelands, delegates said.

More than 40 Cabinet Ministers from the five states met at the Union Buildings yesterday to formalise the multi and bilateral agreements.

Most said the formal setting up of the Secretariat for Multilateral Co-operation in South Africa (Secosaf) was the highlight of the meeting, al-

though Bophuthatswana refused to sign it. S.M.  
The Bophuthatswana Foreign Minister, Mr T M Molatlwana, who also chaired the meeting, said his government had reservations regarding certain clauses. He refused to elaborate.

However, Boputhatswana will continue to contribute to Secosaf's operating budgets. Secosaf has been operating since April last year in terms of an informal agreement.

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning led the South African delegation.

## ANC issues call

The Star's Africa News Service LUSAKA — The president of the African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo, has issued a call to the international community relating to the ANC's 75th anniversary, which is due to be celebrated on January 8.

**X Report Restricted**

Mr Tambo is on the banned list and may not be quoted in South Africa. The Star is therefore unable to publish details of Mr Tambo's statement.

## Retrenchment dispute ends in out-of-court settlement

The battle to secure full retrenchment benefits for 76 workers employed by Cargo Carriers in the Transvaal has ended in an out-of-court settlement with the Transport and General Workers' Union, said a union spokesman.

The dispute between the company and the union began in September when 76 people were retrenched.

"Negotiations failed to settle the dispute and the union applied to the Industrial Court. On Wednesday, at a meeting with Cargo, the dispute was settled out of court," said the union spokesman.

In terms of the settlement workers were given a further two-and-a-half months' wages extending to the middle of December. All those eligible for pay increases in terms of a recent wage agreement will be given backpay from June to September.

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DANGER WAREHOUSE

# SA's 5 states slate sanctions

PRETORIA — The five states of South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (SATBVC) yesterday "strongly condemned" international action aimed against Southern Africa's economic development.

In a statement released by the Bureau for Information of the Secretariat for Multilateral Co-operation in Southern Africa, SATBVC said: "Sanctions, boycotts and disinvestment will harm, first and foremost, the underprivileged members of the Southern Africa society and the developing countries and will seriously undermine the current and future development efforts of the region."

It said the "encouraging successes" of "multilateral and regional co-operation among the five states are paving the way for greater benefits for all participants. It has greatly enhanced the joint and individual abilities of the five states."

It added: "The quite solid achievements of the five states stand in stark contrast to chaotic conditions, which prevail in other regions of our continent."

Multilateral co-operation was a successful consultative system for ideas and dialogue, the statement said. — Sapa

## SA mediator for Ciskei, Transkei

Pretoria Bureau

118

A former Chief Justice of South Africa, Mr Justice F Rumpff, would mediate in the dispute between Ciskei and Transkei, the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Ciskei-Transkei relations deteriorated after the springing from jail of General Charles Sebe. He had been jailed for terrorism.

Major-General Kwane Sebe and an aide were kidnapped from a Ciskei hotel and are being held in Transkei.

● See Page 4.

*SPK 21/11/88*

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# NOW KWANDEBELE TAKES QUANTUM LEAP

**POLITICAL instability** and divisions among the leadership corps of South Africa's troubled self-governing homeland of KwaNdebele make it almost impossible to identify possible successors to Chief Minister Simon Skosana. He died in a Rand Clinic after a lengthy illness.

According to a statement by the Citizen Liaison Department, a successor to Skosana will be named on November 27.

A state funeral would be held on Saturday morning at Khipplaatdrif, the statement said.

Meanwhile, KwaNdebele's Works and Water Affairs Minister Klaas Mtsweni has been appointed acting chief minister of KwaNdebele.

Senior officials of the Constitutional Development and Planning Department were in KwaNdebele's capital, Siyabuswa, this week for high-level discussions.

Official spokesmen for both the government and the homeland were reluctant to comment on likely events in the near future, saying it was "too soon". Skosana, who was born on the farm Blaaubank, in

the Middleburg district, on February 15, 1927, was raised in the traditional tribal ways of the Ndebele people.

In 1950, when the other self-governing states were officially identified as such by the government under Dr Hendrick Verwoerd, KwaNdebele was not mentioned, and Skosana "led the struggle" to have his people's own territory set aside for self-government and eventual independence.

This recognition was finally granted in 1977, and Skosana again took a leading role, as leader of the legislative assembly.

After negotiations with the government, KwaNdebele was declared a self-governing territory in October 1979.

He became chief minister of the homeland in 1981. KwaNdebele's short history as a self-governing territory has been relatively

turbulent, particularly earlier this year when widespread violence - in which scores of people were reportedly killed - broke out as members of the royal Mahlangu family campaigned against Skosana's decision to accept independence from South Africa on December 11.

The unrest ended with the killing in a car bomb blast of the Interior Minister Piet Ntuli, one of Skosana's strongmen who was

allegedly leader of the Imbokhoto vigilante movement in favour of independence.

Independence plans were cancelled and Imbokhoto cast into official disfavour on August 12 after the legislative assembly reversed its decisions of 1982 and 1983 in favour of independence.

Rumours reported in the media over the last week that Skosana was once again manoeuvring to-

wards independence for KwaNdebele have been scouted by South African government officials who say Skosana was a man who abided by the wishes of the legislative assembly.

But the rumours were spurred on by the recent detention without trial in terms of the emergency regulations of two leading opponents of independence, Prince James Mahlangu, and Prince Andrew Mahlangu. - Sapa.

Yes  
Yes  
All



# PPP to fight Bop elections in 1987

By SOL MORATHI

ALTHOUGH Bop's Opposition People's Progressive Party leader Rocky Malebana-Metsing intends campaigning for the homeland's general elections next year, many observers believe that President Lucas Mangope will retain his position.

Regardless of the actual outcome on January 31, it is a forgone conclusion that Mangope will retain his position as Bop is a one-party state.

Bop Internal Affairs Department senior officer JM Moeletsi said

strong security measures will be taken during the elections.

He urged voters to register before January 31 next year. Registration of voters has already started, he said.

To qualify, voters must be

- Bop citizens.
- Over 21 years.
- Taxpayers.
- In possession of a Book of Life or an authentic duplicate.
- In possession of a SA reference

23/11/86 CITIPRESS  
book clearly indicating that the bearer is a Bop citizen.

Moeletsi said people should realise that registration does not mean casting a vote.

"It accords citizens the right to vote when elections come."

"This will also assure that voters will have a right to elect a government of their own choice."

In the last general election, only 250 000 citizens registered. However, Moeletsi expects this number to treble.

SUN TITLES (118)  
23/11/85 (118) (118)

# Mourners scorn threats

By ALICE MOPELONG  
and SAMKELO KUMALO

ABOUT 5 000 mourners ignored warnings by the "comrades" not to attend the funeral of KwaNdebele Chief Minister Simon Skosana at Klipplaatdrift cemetery near Siyabuswa yesterday.

Some businessmen, however, heeded the threats and did not attend - they had been told that if their cars were seen at the night vigil or at the cemetery their businesses would be burnt.

Chief Skosana died in a Johannesburg clinic earlier this week after a diabetes-related illness.

One of his close friends, Mr Michael Mohlala, said yesterday he and his 14 wives were among those who had

been warned not to attend the funeral.

"We feel hurt about being refused permission to bury our old friend," he said.

Several South African Cabinet Ministers and representatives of Bophutha-Tswana, Transkei, Venda, Ga-Zankulu and Lebowa did attend the funeral.

Ndebele crown princes Prince James Mhlangu and Prince Andries Mhlangu were unable to attend - they were detained earlier this month by security police in Siyabuswa.

It is still not known who will succeed Chief Skosana.

# Inkatha man fined over death

Sowetan  
11/8  
(18)

AN Inkatha member and Umlazi town councillor, convicted of culpable homicide for fatally shooting a Confederation of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) member during a clash after a May Day rally this year, was fined R1 000 (or one year) in the Supreme Court, Durban, on Friday.

Zithathele Ngcobo (62) killed Mr Phanakusho Ntuli when he fired three shots into a crowd trying to board the train he and other Inkatha members were travelling on on May 1 this year.

## SOWETAN CORRESPONDENT

Mr Ntuli had attended a Cosatu meeting at Currie's Fountain that day while Mr Ngcobo had gone to a meeting convened at Kings Park to form a rival union.

### Threats

Passing sentence, Mr Justice M E Kumleben said he ordinarily would have agreed with the State's submission that a suspended sentence coupled with a fine would be appropriate had Ngcobo not been subjected to threats and

attacks on his home before the incident on May 1.

Ngcobo had pleaded not guilty to murdering Mr Ntuli and attempting to murder Mr Cyril Cele, saying he had acted in self-defence.

The court found he was guilty of culpable homicide in that he acted negligently but not with wrongful intent.

He was acquitted on the attempted murder charge.

The majority decision of the court was that Ngcobo had acted unlawfully and was not justified in shooting at people on the platform when he did.

# Violence not way to end apartheid — Buthelezi

25/11/82  
19/12

## Chief asks Reagan to double his efforts for a new deal

**Dispatch Correspondent**  
**DURBAN — Black-on-black confrontations, which had reached horrendous proportions in South Africa, were not the best way to defeat apartheid, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in an address to officials from the United States Department of State in Washington.**

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu said the confrontations arose out of conflicting views about what kind of government there should be after apartheid. The intensity of the conflict was an indication of the extent to which apartheid was doomed.

Chief Buthelezi called on President Ronald Reagan to redouble his efforts to aid the political forces in South Africa which aim for a multi-party democracy and defeat those who want a one-party state.

In another speech to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Chief Buthelezi said if those who fought for sanctions against South Africa paused a while to evaluate the consequences of what already had been done, he was sure they would see the urgent need for massive international humanitarian aid to black

South Africa, to lighten the burden which sanctions was going to thrust on them.

He said he did not believe that sanctions would move Pretoria in the right direction, but even if they did, the US could not afford to wait until then before it made a concerted attempt to be helpful in the politics of negotiation.

In a third speech in Washington, Chief Buthelezi said it was black South Africans who ultimately bore the cost of sanctions. The question of what they could still bear without being crushed was one that needed careful weighing up.

"If South Africa is liberated without destroying the economy, the whole of Southern Africa will have a head-start in its battle against poverty, ignorance and disease.

"South Africa is either the Achilles heel of the whole of Southern Africa or it is the key to the kind of regional and sub-continental interlocking co-operation, which will make a really meaningful contribution to the development of Africa as a continent.

"Revolution is in the air on the whole sub-continent, violent prescriptions promise violent governments. Now is not the time for the United States to withdraw from Southern Africa," he said.

# Constructive engagement should be revived, Buthelezi tells US

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WASHINGTON. — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has urged President Reagan to revive his former policy of diplomatic pressure on Pretoria, saying disinvestment and sanctions could spark more violence.

Chief Buthelezi, who met President Reagan and Cabinet members today, said that in spite of well-intentioned anti-apartheid pushes for disinvestment, Washington should return to its policy of "constructive engagement".

"It would be a very grave mistake if the United States opted out of the situation," he told a news conference.

Chief Buthelezi criticised a sanctions package enacted by Congress on October 2, overriding President Reagan's veto.



Chief Buthel

## DESPERATION

"In the long term, sanctions and disinvestment can only benefit those who believe that violence is the answer in South Africa. More desperation will be created by escalating poverty," he said.

Chief Buthelezi urged negotiations with Pretoria. He also backed Reagan's argument that economic sanctions would hurt South Africa's black majority.

Chief Buthelezi met President Reagan, Vice-President George Bush and Secretary of State George Shultz.

## AGREED

"I said to the President that he should not abandon what he was trying to do. He should step up shuttle diplomacy," Chief Buthelezi said.

A White House spokesman said the 10-minute meeting was cordial.

President Reagan expressed support for Buthelezi's "strong and principled stand" on resolving South African racial tensions.

"The president and Chief Buthelezi agreed it was important to maintain US involvement in South Africa." — Sapa-  
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# Millions no help,

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SOWETAN  
26/1/82

SOWETAN Foreign News service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, Vice President George Bush, and Secretary of State George Shultz took time off from dealing with the most serious political crisis the Reagan Administration has faced to hold lengthy private talks here with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The three meetings, held at a time when the administration is trying to cope with the damage caused by its bungled arms-to-Iran adventure, is seen here as a demonstration of respect for a black leader who has not allowed his fierce opposition to apartheid to steer him away from a non-violent path.

It is also seen as a signal to South Africa that the Reagan Administration continues to support a moderate solution to the country's problems.

### Problems

Chief Buthelezi declined to give details about his discussions with the President except to say that they had talked about sanctions and the Zulu leader's view that the US should now provide more humanitarian aid for blacks in the region.

"President Reagan is more aware than average Americans of the implications of sanctions — not only for us in South Africa, but also for greater southern Africa," Chief Buthelezi said.

One of the problems of the country was that there were decent white people who yearned for democracy but still failed to grasp the fact, that there had to be universal franchise.



CHIEF Buthelezi.

He said it was a dangerous cliche that apartheid could not be reformed. Its eradication could come from reform.

"We attempt to negotiate to avoid the necessity of killing, and I do so because I have a deep and abiding faith in South Africa," the Zulu leader said.

In the midst of his day of top level meetings, Chief Buthelezi delivered a spirited speech and answered questions, at a National Press Club luncheon that was televised live throughout the US.

Appealing to foreign correspondents to exercise responsibility in reporting news from South Africa, he asked them to ask themselves how often bloody revolutions in Third World countries had set up decent democracies.

"I ask foreign correspondents to recognise that in South Africa in particular democracy will not be established by bloody revolution."

Chief Buthelezi said the thought that dominated his political leadership was that there would never be justice, peace and stability in South Africa unless there was one sovereign parliament, one recognised people, and universal franchise.

# Dhlomo hits at companies who quit

ULUNDI—Apartheid had been the 'goose that laid the golden egg' for the companies who were now 'pocketing their golden eggs and pulling out of South Africa', Dr Oscar Dhlomo, secretary-general of Inkatha, said in an address in Pretoria last night.

Dr Dhlomo, KwaZulu's Minister of Education and Culture, speaking at a dinner held by the City Council of Atteridgeville and attended by black and white businessmen, said he hoped that companies who were now leaving South Africa would not be welcome back in the post-apartheid era.

'The problems of South Africa shall not be solved by the faint-hearted or those who are so eager to cut and run,' he said.

'To those companies that have decided to stay on, we extend a hand of friendship. They are our comrades in the struggle to dismantle apartheid.'

Dr Dhlomo commended the 'valiant efforts' of foreign corporations and others who had indicated they were staying in South Africa and who were committed to the eradication of apartheid.

## Tribute

'It is our deeply held view that it is only through massive injections of funds in specifically targeted socio-economic areas that apartheid will be rendered unworkable,' he added.

Paying particular tribute to BP Southern Africa, Dr Dhlomo said it was companies such as BP who were telling blacks: 'We will not cut and run, we are men enough to face the arduous task of dismantling apartheid.'

These companies had made themselves welcome during the apartheid era and they would be welcome during the post-apartheid era.

Those companies who have made themselves unwelcome in South Africa during the apartheid era will, we hope, remain unwelcome in the post-apartheid era.

Dr Dhlomo said working-class blacks would be the hardest hit by disinvestment.

'In most cases companies that have opted out have decided to hand over to South African or other business concerns.'

## Masters

'Some of the new masters have already warned that they shall not regard themselves as duty bound to honour the social obligations of their departing predecessors on the factory floor.'

'The net result of all this is that black workers — including those whose unions support disinvestment — have only managed to change masters instead of crippling the South African economy.'

'As this whole pathetic drama unfolds to the detriment of our black workers, the silence of erstwhile vociferous advocates of disinvestment in South Africa is indeed deafening.'

'Inkatha can say with a clear conscience that we warned at the height of the disinvestment campaign that no foreign company could afford to uproot itself from South Africa lock, stock and barrel.'

## Warned

'We warned that in the event of foreign companies pulling out, other companies would move in overnight to fill the vacuum — sometimes to the detriment of black workers.'

'We also warned that in such cases it would be dangerous and shortsighted to take the social conscience of business for granted.'

'It is now interesting to witness some of the most vociferous advocates of disinvestment and sanctions using these very same arguments that we advanced and that were ignored.'

Dr Dhlomo said the 'principal actor in this whole theatre of the absurd' was the South African Government and its policy of apartheid.

'If we did not have apartheid, we would not have sanctions and disinvestment.' — (Sapa)

# Businesses closed — inquiry told

Dispatch Reporter  
UMTATA — Legal argument was heard before the Commission of Inquiry into the Department of Works and Energy here yesterday.

Appearing for Umtata Provident Electrical, Umtata Station Electrical Wholesalers and Provtronic, Mr J. A. R. Booysen, of Johannesburg, told the commission that the rights of his clients, the director and shareholders of the companies, were directly affected by the commission.

He said they were effectively closed and that his clients were not in a position to conduct business.

Mr Booysen told the commission that his clients did not know what had been removed because they had not received receipts.

An ex parte application was launched by the Auditor-General who sought an order to attach all assets of their client's companies.

In response to a submission that his clients were fugitives from justice, Mr Booysen told the commission that there was no process of law from which they fled as there were no criminal procedures against them.

The commission heard their clients were prevented from giving evidence because of the threat of arrest and an abduction plot.

Mr Booysen said they were prevented from coming to Transkei be-

cause of threats in which a South African policeman indicated he was approached by the Transkeian Police to have them kidnapped and brought to Transkei.

Appearing for the Auditor-General, Advocate N. B. Locke said the evidence of the clients, as directors of Provtronic, would be required.

Dealing with the question of their right to cross-examine witnesses, Mr Booysen said his presence at the commission was not to defend his clients or to discredit witnesses but to ensure that facts were presented.

The chairman of the commission, Mr G. A. Alexander SC, ruled that an application made by Mr Locke and Advocate P. T. Barratt, as officers of the commission, would be made in camera.

Mr Locke said the application needed to be made in secret as he was informed that the witnesses feared for

themselves if their evidence was to be made available at large or if their identity was revealed. He said the evidence to be led was highly material and also crucial.

If the evidence could not be led in secret, Mr Locke said they were instructed then they could not get that evidence.

Mr Alexander said he saw no reason why this important line of investigation should not be followed and it was still his interest that if any allegations were made by the witnesses, it would be desirable that some synopsis if possible be given to the persons concerned so they could deal with the allegations. He said Mr Locke and Mr Barratt assured him this would be done as far as possible to not keep the concerned parties "in the dark".

The commission continues today.

Mr J. Oosthuizen assisted Mr Booysen.

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27/11/75



# Union rivalry may turn ugly outside interests take sides in tussle

By  
G.M.  
Staff

Tension is running high between the United Workers' Union of SA (Uwusa) and other rival unions where competition for membership is threatening to turn ugly, say reports from the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu).

And there are clear indications that the competition now involves non-trade union figures, such as local community councillors and mayors, who may be taking sides in the struggle.

While the latest incident in the battle for membership took place in northern Natal, there are other examples of tension in the Transvaal.

Five Uwusa men were suspended on full pay earlier this year by Jabula Foods at Springs on the East Rand after the alleged killing of a Food and Allied Workers' Union official, who was shot dead on his way to work in June.

Investigations are continuing and an arbitration hearing is scheduled to take place before the end of the year.

The competition between South African unions for membership has heated up. SHERYL RAINE looks at the situation.

In a statement released this week by Mawu's northern Natal branch, the union alleged that its members at Multitube Systems in Isithebe were being intimidated by men claiming to be members of the United Workers' Union of SA (Uwusa).

Uwusa was formed with the financial help of Inkatha in May this year and is organising in various industries. It is pro-capitalism and anti-sanctions.

Mawu is affiliated to the Congress of SA Trade Unions, established last year on December 1, and whose motto is, "one industry, one union".

Cosatu is in favour of all forms of pressure on South Africa to dismantle apartheid. It has socialist leanings.

Mawu said people had arrived at the Multitube factory in seven vehicles last Thursday

at about 2 pm.

"They purported to be Uwusa representatives. They threatened to get their union into the company by force and said they would act against anyone who tried to stop them with their guns which they claimed were in their cars," said Mawu.

"Mawu regards such action as a deliberate attempt by those who are enemies of democracy and peace and who are also agents of division, to intimidate Mawu members in the Isithebe area."

Mawu condemned the presence of the mayor of Sundumbhili (a local township in the area) and his deputy who accompanied the alleged intimidators.

Mawu urged councillors in the area and elsewhere to "leave labour issues to trade unionists, in the interest of peace both at the workplace and communities where workers stay".

"Mawu will not fold its arms and let such a situation con-

time," warned the union.

A spokesman for Multitube in Durban confirmed that a meeting had taken place between Mawu and the company to discuss intimidation.

The company said it had no proof that the incident described had taken place at its Isithebe plant but would condemn any form of intimidation of that nature.

Mr Simon Conco, Uwusa's secretary-general, said: "We deny categorically that we intimidated anyone. We are aware of a disturbance at the factory."

"The mayor of Sundumbhili said people were denigrating Zulu leaders and that he himself had been denigrated."

He said there had been several recent instances where Uwusa members were being intimidated by other unions.

He added that at Zincor workers had been threatened with necklaces if they joined Uwusa and on one Randfontein mine on the West Rand, Uwusa men had been forced out of the mine compound.

27/11/80 S.M.A.C.

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TENSION rose in KwaNdebele yesterday as the succession struggle triggered by the sudden death of Chief Minister Simon Skhosana gathered momentum.

Skhosana died on Monday in a clinic in Johannesburg; his funeral is planned for tomorrow.

The immediate succession struggle will be short. KwaNdebele's constitution lays down that a successor must be chosen by the legislative assembly within 14 days of the death of the chief minister.

The front-runner in the race to succeed Skhosana as chief minister is Klaas Mtsweni, KwaNdebele's minister of works. He was appointed acting chief minister within hours of Skhosana's death.

But most observers expect a challenge from Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, son of KwaNdebele's senior tribal patriarch, Ngwenyama David Mapoch, and elder brother of the detained Prince James Mahlangu.

A strike by an estimated 90 percent of KwaNdebele's civil servants in protest against the detention of James can only have encouraged Cornelius to enter the contest. The strike started on Monday and was still in force yesterday.

The death of Skhosana did not bring about a reprieve in the detentions which he sanctioned from his sickbed last week. On Wednesday, the secretary of the Ndzundza Tribal Authority, Simon Ngidi, was detained, Prince James' lawyer, Mano Matlala, told Weekly Mail.

Ngidi was detained only hours before he was due to sign affidavits prepared in support of an application to the Supreme Court for the release of Prince James and the nine men known to have been detained with him, Matlala said.

Prince James is the chairman of the Ndzundza Tribal Authority and the leading opponent of Skhosana — and, by extension, Mtsweni.

Skhosana, 60, an ardent protagonist of "independence" for KwaNdebele, died a little more than three months after a severe political defeat.

On August 12, after a bloody struggle over independence, a special session of KwaNdebele's 72-member legislative assembly reversed an earlier decision to make KwaNdebele South Africa's fifth nominally independent state.

On that day a dejected Skhosana sat in a posture of submission, his head bowed, resting on his hands, as Solly Mahlangu, speaker of the legislative assembly, declared: "Independence is being uprooted ... and thrown into the deep ocean."

But last week, Skhosana, who still nursed hopes of leading KwaNdebele to independence, stirred himself on his deathbed into a last act of defiance. He ordered the detention of Prince James and his cousin, Prince Andries Mahlangu, and at least nine of his political foes.

The detained princes had been in the forefront of the successful struggle to forestall KwaNdebele's drive to independence.

The death of Skhosana, who suffered from diabetes, raises two pivotal questions. What will happen to his renewed quest for independence and what are the implications for the men detained by KwaNdebele's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Hertzog Lerm? To a large extent the answers to these questions will depend on who succeeds Skhosana.

Mtsweni, like Skhosana, is pro-independence. He, too, was a leading member of Mbokhotho, the supposedly disbanded vigilante movement which Skhosana and his hated lieutenant, Piet Ntuli, tried to use as a stick to beat down opposition

# Skhosana's death can only escalate KwaNdebele tension

The death of KwaNdebele's Chief Minister Simon Skhosana is unlikely to bring any reform, any reprieve or even any relief to the strife-torn territory. PATRICK LAURENCE reports



Flashback ... As the legislative assembly rejects KwaNdebele "independence" in August, Chief Minister Simon Skhosana sits with his head bowed, a broken man.

Pictura: STEVE HILTON-BARBER, Afrapix

to their rule and fuel the drive to independence.

Mtsweni is reputed to be less of a hardliner than Skhosana and Ntuli, who was killed in a car bomb explosion on July 29. He is reported to be more patient and amenable to compromise.

A man in his mid-sixties, Mtsweni is a former urban representative of Ngwenyama Mapoch's — a factor which, theoretically, may incline him to a reconciliation with the royal family and to order the release of Prince James and his co-detainees.

But there is no sign that he dissociated himself from Skhosana's crackdown, either while Skhosana was alive or since his death. On the contrary, judging by the detention of Ngidi, he appears to have ordered its continuation.

There are people in KwaNdebele who believe that Mtsweni was the *de facto* chief minister in the last weeks of Skhosana's life. The corollary is that he, rather than Skhosana, was the driving force behind the bid to reverse the defeat of August 12.

It is not widely known that Skhosana or Mtsweni, or both, secured the removal of two top white officials because they were perceived to be too neutral in the struggle against Prince James.

The former KwaNdebele commissioner of police, Brigadier CM van Niekerk, was transferred at the request of the cabinet, reportedly because he was reluctant to detain Prince James without clear evidence that he was involved in "subversion".

Van Niekerk has since been replaced by Lerm, who appears to have been more willing to detain people in order to investigate their suspected

accused him of disloyalty because he spoke to Prince James in a bid to act as peace-maker.

Meanwhile, however, observers are watching to see what the ambitious Prince Cornelius has up his sleeve. He is KwaNdebele's minister of health, a somewhat incongruous position given the vigour with which his brother has been hounded by the majority of the cabinet.

Prince Cornelius adopted a highly ambiguous position during the bloody struggle over independence, which cost at least 100 lives between May and August.

During that period he remained a member of a cabinet still formally committed to independence while his brother, James, made common cause with young radicals, the "comrades", in the fight against independence.

Some observers are sceptical about the opposition to independence voiced by James and, belatedly, on August 12, by Cornelius. They believe that the Mahlangu brothers are not opposed to independence *per se*, but rather to independence, in which control would be in the hands of Skhosana, Ntuli or Mtsweni, rather than theirs.

The alliance between the royal family and the United Democratic Front-related "comrades" was one of convenience. The Mahlangu brothers are élitists, who appear to have little or nothing in common with the egalitarian sentiments evinced by the "comrades".

If Prince Cornelius is elected chief minister, the sincerity of his opposition to independence — and the government's "bantustan" policies — will be put to the test.

The Ndzundza Tribal Authority, headed by his detained brother, James, nominates the largest bloc of members to the legislative assembly. Twenty-one of the 49 nominated members of the 72-member legislative assembly are nominated by the Ndzundza Tribal Authority.

That is not enough to guarantee Cornelius success if he stands. But it does give him a head start.

If Cornelius is elected, he will certainly order the release of his detained brother and his political co-detainees.

But if the detentions become a major issue — and the strike by civil servants suggests that they will — Mtsweni may switch tack and preempt Cornelius by freeing the detainees before the special session of the legislative assembly.

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WITH ITS GREAT COMPLEXITY OF BOUQUET AND FATHOMLESS DEPTH  
BOSCHENDAL BLANC DE NOIR. ANOTHER UNUSUAL WINE FROM THE  
MAY WE SUGGEST YOU TRY A BOTTLE?  
SOON

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**BOSCHENDAL**  
WHERE THE FRENCH HUGUENOTS FIRST GREW

# Reagan's twilight woes

PAGE 22

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## Mediator arrives for Ciskei talks

**Dispatch Reporter**  
EAST LONDON — The mediator in the Ciskei-Transkei dispute, Mr Justice Rumpff, arrived here on a flight from Johannesburg yesterday evening.

Mr Justice Rumpff, the former Chief Justice of South Africa, will

hold talks with President Lennox Sebe this morning.

He is due to leave for Transkei on Sunday.

The Ciskei-Transkei dispute began in September after President Lennox Sebe's son, Major-General Kwane

Sebe, who is chief of the Ciskei Police's Elite Unit, and his deputy, Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya, were abducted, and the former head of the Ciskei security forces, Mr Charles Sebe, was freed from prison in Middledrift by a group of armed men.

DD 27/11/85 11B

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## Potsdam CNIP up in arms over houses

**Dispatch Reporter**  
EAST LONDON — The Potsdam Ciskei National Independence Party (CNIP) committee has accused authorities in Mdantsane of not carrying out Ciskei Government instructions for providing them with houses.

A spokesman for the Potsdam CNIP committee, Mrs Julia Msayiti, said Potsdam people were living in shacks and had been promised houses in 1983.

She said that since the 1983 promise, made by the local authorities in Mdantsane, no houses had been provided for them.

Mrs Msayiti added that the fact that Potsdam residents had not yet been provided with proper accommodation was not known by central government.

She said the shacks and other structures in which the people were living were a health hazard and posed great danger to the children as they were being exposed to bad weather and the possibility of being bitten by poisonous snakes.

Mrs Msayiti said Potsdam had been established in 1979 as a squatter camp for families from farms who had been dispossessed.

Since then there had been no proper housing facilities in the area as it was considered a temporary settlement and no infrastructure had been provided.

When the Potsdam branch of the CNIP approached the government in 1983 they were told they would be provided with houses at Mdantsane.

The Mdantsane local authorities were informed of the government's decision, Mrs Msayiti said, and the Mdantsane local authorities had agreed to carry out the instruction.

However, the Department of Internal Affairs and Land Tenure, which is in charge of local government in Mdantsane, said in a statement that a completely new town had been planned west of Mdantsane — stretching from the national road to the Bridle Drift Dam.

"Development will cater for all requirements and will include high, medium and low-cost housing with an ultimate target of some 20 000 housing units.

"Bulk infrastructure is scheduled for 1987 and private developers have already indicated their interest in providing internal infrastructure and in the construction of 1 700 homes in the first phase."

# Chief questions 'moral' reasons for U S pullout

N/M 28/11/86

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FORT WORTH—Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi suggested in Fort Worth yesterday that Americans consider how many U S firms were withdrawing from South Africa for purely economic reasons, but 'clothing their actions with political morality'.

Was it just coincidental that, for instance, General Motors had closed down plants in the U S at the same time as withdrawing from his country? he asked in an address to members of the Texas Christian University and of the Fort Worth City Council.

It might be an impertinent question from a foreign visitor, he said, but he would nevertheless like to know what contribution protectionist thinking had made to the decision by the U S to apply sanctions.

'How many senators and congressmen proclaimed the morality of sanctions against South Africa because they had been got at by protectionist lobbies?' the Kwazulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president asked.

'To what extent do threatened profits in South Africa in the depressed economic circumstances which prevail actually motivate withdrawals of capital and involvement which are passed off as moral political action?'

'I am not making judgements, but these questions have to be asked, and I believe that the United States should now quietly reassess the total thinking which surrounds the feverish activity to get sanctions imposed on South Africa.'

Chief Buthelezi appealed to Americans to re-examine the nature of the South African conflict and decide whether the analysis which led to the imposition of sanctions could stand close scrutiny.

The point had to be taken that it was those who most vehemently called for bloodshed who called the loudest for sanctions.

Another point it was essential to scrutinise was that too many people in the West

had for too long seen the South African Government and its actions as the 'be-all and end-all' of the prospects of change.

They saw it as not responding to internal pressures and as being free to do what it wanted to. But this situation was changing because of the politics of negotiation. President Botha was not free to do what he liked.

'His hands are in fact absolutely tied by black South Africa's veto power over what he does

'Within the framework of his draconian legislation he can of course do what he wants to do, but he cannot escape from the need to use his draconian powers without black co-operation.

This was not an argument to underline the fact that Mr Botha could not move and could only continue to employ violence, Chief Buthelezi said.

## Strongest man

It was simply a statement that black non-violent democratic opposition to apartheid was powerful enough to limit the options of 'the strongest man in Africa'

The chief said organised mining, commerce, banking and industry all wanted meaningful change towards a real multiracial democracy, and the kind of democracy most whites were talking about was the kind found in North America and Europe.

They wanted one country with one parliament and the total equality of blacks before the constitution and the law. They had perceived how the free enterprise system was intricately related to a multi-party democratic system.

There were a great many whites who yearned for a normalised South Africa and a true democracy but were deeply apprehensive about its viability and its ability to preserve human rights and group rights.

Such white fears would make the negotiating process extremely hazardous, but there nevertheless were prospects of negotiation because the majority of blacks and whites wanted the same things. — (Sapa)

# Chief queries pull-outs

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"His hands are in fact absolutely tied by black

Africa's veto

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# Accord on Indaba reached at last

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Weekend Argus  
Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Kwazulu/Natal Indaba has reached, by a huge majority, an historic agreement on a non-racial government for Natal.

Weekend Argus Political Staff report that Government reaction to the successful Natal/Kwazulu Indaba was being withheld last night.

As champagne flowed after two days of the stormiest nego-

tiating witnessed around the Indaba horseshoe, the chairman Professor Desmond Clarence, hailed it as a "watershed" that held great hope for South Africa.

Professor Clarence is former vice-chancellor and principal of Natal University.

The sudden breakthrough was reached late yesterday afternoon when delegates voted 24-2 in favour of a non-racial constitution, with only an

"Afrikaans block" refusing to sign the agreement.

They are the Afrikaans cultural group FAK and the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut.

Six delegates were absent and three others — Solidarity Party, the Afrikaanse Sakekamer and the Durban Chamber of Commerce — abstained.

However, indications are that with Solidarity and the Durban Chamber of Commerce

the problems are only "procedural".

One delegate said: "It just suddenly clicked. At one stage we were getting nowhere — and then it seemed as if everyone just decided 'to hell with it all — let's make it work'."

The proposals envisage a two-chamber provincial government consisting of 100 and 50 seats respectively. The first chamber will be elected on a one-adult, one-vote basis through a system of multi-member, constituency-based proportional representation.

The second chamber will act as a system of checks and balances with five "backgrounds" represented — African, Asian, Afrikaans, English and "South African" for groups not wishing to be identified along ethnic lines.

All legislation, however, would have to be passed by both chambers.

A Natal Prime Minister with a 10-member Cabinet would be elected as head of the first chamber and he or she would be free to nominate five Cabinet members.

The other five Cabinet members would be chosen by the opposition groups.

Other major clauses in the proposed constitution are:

- A Governor will be appointed by the President on the advice of the provincial legislature;

- A provincial Bill of Rights will be constitutionally entrenched;

- A "cultural council" will be established to protect the interests of "cultural" groups with the right of recourse to the Supreme Court;

- In Kwazulu provision will be made for a council of chiefs and will be regarded as local authorities; and,

- For the purpose of elections to the first chamber the province will be divided into 15 constituencies with 66 electoral seats. The balance of 34 seats would be allocated to parties or groups in proportion to the percentage of their electoral support.

Dispatch Reporter

**BUTTERWORTH** — Two members of the Lesotho Military Council, arrived in Umtata yesterday as special guests of the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

They are the Minister of Finance, Chief R. S. Sekhonyane, and the secretary general of the Lesotho Military Council, Mr Tom Tabane. The two were escorted by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr C. T. Songca, to meet Chief Matanzima at a ceremony at a nearby junior secondary school on their arrival.

They lunched with the Prime Minister and members of his cabinet.

Chief Sekhonyane and Mr Tabane were later flown by helicopter to Qamata Great Place to

# T'kei hosts Lesotho officials

pay a courtesy call on the former State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

It is believed that the Lesotho envoys went to Qamata to deliver special greetings to Paramount Chief Matanzima from King Moshesh II.

A few months ago, Paramount Chief Matanzima paid a personal visit to Lesotho, in his capacity as king of the Tembus to see King

Moshesh.

On his return, he indicated that he expected King Moshesh to return the visit soon.

The two Lesotho visitors were later entertained at a braai at the Prime Minister's residence in Butterworth, where informal talks were held with the Transkei Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr T. T. Letlaka, and Chief Lent Ma-

qoma, formerly of Ciskei.

In an interview the Prime Minister indicated that the visit by the Lesotho pair was personal and unofficial.

Chief Sekhonyane was a long-standing, personal friend. No political significance could be attached to his visit to Transkei.

Chief Matanzima declined to answer further questions.

The two visitors were expected to stay in Butterworth before returning to Lesotho tomorrow.

Their visit has sparked speculation about the improvement in relations between Transkei and Lesotho which previously rejected the independence of Transkei.

29/1/82  
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# Judgment in Ciskei officers' appeal reserved

**Dispatch Reporter**  
**UMTATA** — The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday reserved judgment on the appeal in connection with the release of Major-General Kwane Sebe, son of the Ciskei President, and Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya.

An urgent application in the Supreme Court here for the release of the two Ciskei officers was dismissed with costs on October 24.

Appearing for the applicants, Mr P. C. Oosthuizen, SC, said the matter was one of urgency.

The court was told that when the two were released on R3 000 bail in the magistrate's court here they were taken from the custody of a South African Embassy official and re-detained.

Mr Oosthuizen said an affidavit by President Lennox Sebe had not been refuted by the respondents. The facts set out in President Sebe's affidavit included that the two men had been kidnapped from South Africa and taken to Transkei.

The court was told

President Sebe had said that the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, had made certain demands in a radio broadcast on October 1.

President Sebe stated that his son and his second-in-command were being detained in Transkei and were facing charges of kidnapping his brother, Namba Sebe.

Mr Oosthuizen said that, according to the Public Security Act, no time limit was placed on detention, the purpose of which was interrogation.

The court was told the two men were being held incommunicado. Affidavits could not be taken from them as only state officials had access to detainees.

Mr Oosthuizen submitted that the affidavit of the head of the Transkei Security Police, General L. S. Kawe, contained hearsay matter and possible untruths. He also submitted that the two men were being kept for "leverage" and that the Prime Minister was using them for exchange purposes.

Mr G. A. Alexander, SC, for the respondents, asked the court again to dismiss the matter with costs.

He said the historical background presented by the defence was irrelevant and the crux of the matter concerned the information which had come to General Kawe.

In his affidavit, General Kawe said information had come to him over the weekend of October 18 which indicated that firearms of foreign origin had been brought illegally into the country from Ciskei by agents of the two men.

Investigations were still proceeding with a view to locating the firearms.

Gen Kawe said he would have failed in his duty if he did not ensure the two men were re-detained in terms of the Public Security Act.

The judges said the matter would have to be considered. They realised that the liberty of persons was involved and they would give judgment as soon as possible.

## Namba Sebe seeking aid abroad — Maqoma

**Dispatch Reporter**  
**EAST LONDON** — A former Ciskei Minister of Transport, Mr Namba Sebe, had gone overseas "to find strategies for the dismantling of the current Ciskei Government", the leader of the Ciskei People's Rights Protection Party, Chief Lent Maqoma, announced from Umtata yesterday.

In Mr Sebe's absence, Mr Charles Sebe had assumed temporary command of the Iliso Lomzi movement, a wing of the CPRPP.

Chief Maqoma said Mr Namba Sebe had, "after due consultation with all concerned", left for an undisclosed destination overseas, where he would consult with appropriate organisations and opinion-makers.

"I must tell the people of Ciskei that I fully support this arrangement, as we are left with no

alternative but to internationalise a problem which could easily have been resolved amicably as a domestic misunderstanding, but which now embraces a whole people to the detriment of peace and stability in our region," Chief Maqoma said.

He added that the issue now called for an "unequivocal" stand by the CPRPP, which he said wanted "a government that upholds the universal principles of democracy, in which are enshrined the civil liberties of freedom of speech and association, the right to social security, freedom from want, and the right for an individual to develop his potential to the full without constraint."



MR NAMBA SEBE

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NATAL POLITICIANS PLAN TO TEST OPINION

Approved 2/12/86 (115) ~~115~~

# Indaba referendum?

By BRUCE CAMERON,  
Political Staff

THE Kwazulu-Natal Indaba proposals will be put to the people of Natal in a referendum with or without Government co-operation.

Senior Natal politicians disclosed today that various options were being considered to ensure there would be a test of public opinion.

Meanwhile, Government sources have confirmed that the negative reaction of Natal National Party leader Mr Stoffel Botha is not the Government's last word.

## Questions

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development, who will handle the Indaba report, says he is awaiting a copy.

He was reported today as saying that from what he had read so far in the Press there were a number of questions which required answers.

Today, the New Republic Party and the Progressive Federal Party called on the Government to meet a commitment to test public reaction to the Indaba proposals with a referendum.

Indaba chairman Professor Desmond Clarence has pointed out that Mr Heunis, at the National Party congress in Durban in August, said a referendum could be held to test opinion.

Mr Heunis could not be contacted for comment on this question today.

## Judgment

In the event of the Government backtracking it is understood that several top South African businessmen have indicated they are prepared to finance the cost of a referendum.

Another option being considered is the possibility of referendums being held on a more localised basis with municipalities testing opinion.

Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said today: "We are not interested in the summary judgment of the Natal leader of the National Party. What is important is the judgment of the people of Natal."

# Revolution would kill hopes, says Buthelezi

2/12/86 (11B) N/14

ORLANDO—Whatever it might have achieved elsewhere, revolution in South Africa's circumstances would destroy all prospects of democracy, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in Orlando yesterday.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president was speaking at the Father Lopez High School.

He told a predominantly young audience that nothing posed a greater threat to democracy than masses of starving people for whom the government of the day could provide no relief.

He said South Africa's black population was expanding by about 3% a year

and at present more than 50% of blacks — about 13 million — were under 15.

This meant there was a massive population increase which would demand the necessities of life that a South Africa whose economy had been destroyed would not be able to provide.

Even if industrial growth were maximised now, it would be a long time before there was final victory over poverty, ignorance and disease.

Revolution would not shorten the time for that victory to take place but could only prolong it.

Chief Buthelezi said that,

given the present black birth rate and past levels of economic achievement, South Africa would have more than 800 million hungry people by the year 2100.

It was an inescapable truth that only economic progress curbed birth rates.

'We dare not destroy the economy of South Africa,' he said.

South Africa could become normalised only if it moved steadily, boldly and rapidly towards the acceptance of one nation, with one constitution which would give one united population sovereignty in the land of its birth. — (Sapa)

## Barry, Dhlomo swap insults

MARITZBURG — Inkatha leaders live in the luxury and privilege provided by the National Party-created homeland bureaucracy while the people they claim to represent live in poverty, Nusas president Mr Brendan Barry said yesterday.

He was responding in a statement to the acting Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, who called the National Union of Students arrogant and elitist.

Mr Barry said "Dr Dhlomo is misinformed about Nusas, which has a strong working relationships with the major black political movements and has paid the price for its stand against apartheid.

"Inkatha must be judged by its systematic attack on the student community and trade union groupings in Natal." — Sapa.

DD 3/12/82

# Dhlomo calls Nusas fat cats

11B

DURBAN — "Fat cat" white students who claimed to be fighting for black advancement were nothing more than elitist hypocrites, the acting Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, said yesterday.

Reacting to an attack by the National Union of South African Students president, Mr Brendon Barry, in Pietermaritzburg this week, in which the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba was described as "elitist and undemocratic," Dr Dhlomo said blacks were sick and

tired of such arrogance.

Dr Dhlomo is also the KwaZulu representative at the indaba.

"What can Mr Barry tell us about elitism when he and his fellow members in Nusas attend elitist white schools, live in elitist white suburbs and attend elitist white universities?" he asked.

"We are sick of the arrogance of white pseudo-liberals like Mr Barry, who claim to be speaking on behalf of blacks during the day,

but disappearing into their elitist white suburbs at night and thank God for the National Party."

Dr Dhlomo said it was significant that in spite of Nusas' claim to be fighting for non-racialism, Nusas had no black members and had never had a black president throughout their decades of existence. Consequently, Inkatha had long since ceased to take Nusas seriously.

"To us, Nusas is an elitist, bourgeois and

racially exclusive white student organisation, which uses slogans of democratic and progressive black political forces to gain credibility. During my university days I knew many white student leaders in Nusas who claimed to be political champions of the black underdogs."

"When they completed their studies they either became capitalist 'fat cats' or police informers. I wonder why Mr Barry expects Inkatha to treat him differently?" — Sapa

From NEIL LURSSSEN  
The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — The United States Government has enthusiastically endorsed the Natal Indaba plan for political power-sharing and has urged all South Africans to give it serious consideration.

Referring to Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha's weekend rejection of the proposals, a US spokesman said: "We hope that Minister Botha's comment will not be the Government's last word on the subject."

And in a speech to economists in Detroit, the Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, warned that external parties like the US could not help solve South Africa's crisis unless South Africans themselves were prepared to take risks for peace.

In Washington, the State Department said the Indaba, although at a regional level, was the only current example of black and white South Africans negotiating on equal terms on the central question of political and democratic constitutional guarantees.

### Racial justice

"As such we hope it can inspire creative thinking among all the parties about how to initiate national negotiations leading to a new constitutional order for South Africa.

"However one feels about the substance of the proposals, the Indaba has shown that South Africans can make the difficult compromises needed to advance racial justice and representative government, when they are challenged to do so," a senior official said.

In his first major speech on the South African situation since the Congress rejected his advice and imposed economic sanctions, Dr Crocker said the diplomatic option for solving South Africa's problem was now open, and America's good offices were available.

The US was ready now to explore seriously with each of the parties the contribution it could and should make in the interests of a negotiated settlement.

"Despite the grim realities of the present situation, we remain hopeful that the contending parties will come to their senses and recognise that the path of violence and confrontation is a dead-end street," Dr Crocker said.

The US intended challenging the South African Government, the African National Congress and other black opposition groups, and the frontline states to do their part to help create a framework for negotiations, he said.

Dr Crocker said the debate in the US over South Africa had been hard-fought and had left bruised feelings on both sides.

# Use Indaba as blueprint, US urges SA

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Sanctions were now the law but Americans who had taken opposite sides were coming to realise that sanctions did not amount to an effective policy toward South Africa.

"The South African Government has responded . . . by imposing something of a chill in our bilateral relationship," he noted, adding that this could be seen in attacks on US economic assistance programmes.

### Turbulent

"Unfortunately," Dr Crocker said, "the horizon in South Africa and the region is turbulent with stormclouds of violence and polarised confrontation."

"In response to sanctions the Government has retreated further into a self-imposed laager of repression and anti-American sentiment.

"The police presence in black townships and restrictions on Press freedom have helped keep scenes of violence off our evening news. But repression and violent resistance continues."

● Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development, emphasised today he gave no assurance that a referendum to test the opinion of the people of Natal would definitely be held.

He said however he did not close the door either on the proposals or on the possibility of a referendum.

"I will only be prepared to comment on behalf of the Government after the Government has received and considered any proposals and taken a decision," he said today.

Star 4/12/86

# 'I'll spill the beans about Ciskei corruption,' threatens exiled Sebe

UMTATA — Exiled former Ciskeian chief of security, Mr Charles Sebe, said at his first public appearance in the Transkei since his escape from the Middledrift Prison that he would "spill the beans" over President Lennox Sebe's government's corruption.

At a joint conference in Umtata with the leader of the Ciskei People's Rights Protection Party, Chief Lent Magoma, and in the presence of a number of senior Transkei government of-

ficials, he called on President Sebe to step down and "let the authentic leaders" take over the government.

Mr Sebe said he was prepared to discuss his differences with President Sebe.

Mr Sebe had been described as an "iron fist" ruler minimising democracy in the Ciskei, but he said:

"There was a democracy in

Ciskei then. I can't understand why they said that. I wasn't running the country. I wasn't president. There was stability, no schools were burnt, examinations were written, teachers were not harassed and visitors could pass through.

"I'll come out and spill the beans. I won't lie. I have documents about corruption that people must know."

While he was head of the security forces, he had become aware of various irregularities, which he brought to the attention of President Sebe.

"These efforts did not "endear" him to the President and he was ordered to train the President's son, now Major General Kwame Sebe, to replace Brigadier Tam-sanga "on the spurious allegation that he was useless".

Referring to the alleged kidnapping of the commander of the Ciskei Police's elite unit, Colonel Ngwanya, and President Sebe's son, Major General Kwame Sebe, he said he questioned how they could have been taken away "with all the secrets of the country".

The Ciskeian security forces were in chaos. "I get into Ciskei and distrib-

ute all my pamphlets. Where is the security?"

Mr Sebe said he had taken over the leadership of the Hliso Lomzi movement, a wing of the CPRPP. Earlier it was reported he was temporary leader while Mr Namba Sebe was overseas.

"Children who should be in school are roaming the streets. High-ranking police officers are in suspension or detained. The

detention of members of the parliament has become a routine matter.

"No strident admonitions of the police for alleged drunkenness will cloud President Sebe's responsibility for the low morale paralyzing the police force and the nation as a whole."

President Sebe had accused Middledrift police and prison wardens of drunkenness because

they offered no resistance when Mr Sebe escaped.

Mr Sebe said allegations that he wanted to topple the Ciskei government were unfounded.

Much publicity was given to his alleged abortive coup d'etat but it was never mentioned in his trial.

With the popular support and confidence of the security forces it could have been easy to stage a coup, he said. However, it was never his intention to seize power. — Sapa.





# Moutse case is lost

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**THE people of Moutse have failed again in their battle against being included in a homeland.**

Yesterday morning in the Pretoria Supreme Court Mr Justice T T Spoelstra dismissed with costs an application by the residents of the area that a Government proclamation which incorporated Moutse into KwaNdebele be declared invalid.

He, however, granted an application for leave to appeal to the appeal court in Bloemfontein.

Moutse was originally incorporated into Lebowa, but on December 31 last year in terms of a Government proclamation, was added to KwaNdebele.

A court application earlier this year declaring Moutse's removal from Lebowa to be invalid, was dismissed.

In the present application contesting the area's incorporation into KwaNdebele, it was argued on behalf of the residents, who presently make up about one third of the troubled

homeland north of Pretoria, that when they were removed from Lebowa they were deprived of certain "fundamental rights".

These included the fact that the official language was foreign, their children were being taught in a foreign language, they feared having to adopt different cultural traditions, and voting procedures were different.

In KwaNdebele only men had the vote, and were only allowed to take part in elections from the age of 21, not 18 as previously permitted in Lebowa.

It was also argued that the State President had to take note of ethnic considerations when adding to or subtracting groups of people from homelands.

Yesterday Mr Justice Spoelstra found that the rights of the Moutse people had been removed from them by a law made by Parliament, and not by the proclamation.

He said it was not his duty to decide on the rightness or wrongness of the law.

He added that although there was some mention in the statutes of ethnic considerations, these could be "sacrificed" for other goals.

He thus dismissed the application with costs.

Mr Justice Spoelstra said, however, that as the matter was of "cardinal importance" to the 120 000 people of Moutse as well as to the Republic of South Africa and the KwaNdebele government, leave should be granted to appeal to the Appellate Division. — Sapa.

## Holiday changed

**MASERU** — The Lesotho military government has abolished the observation of December 9 as a public holiday in commemoration of 42 people killed during a South African raid on Maseru in 1982.

Instead, the military council announced over Radio Lesotho that January 28 will be a public holiday in commemoration of the military take-

over in which the government of Chief Leabua Jonathan was toppled.

## XABA

**A WELL-KNOWN** Orlando East resident, Mr Cecil Bali Xaba, who died after a short illness last week, will be buried in Dundee, Natal on Saturday.

Buses leave his home, 2392 Orlando East at 8pm tomorrow and his family is calling on all relatives and friends to accompany them to Natal.

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# Sideline views: Those who stayed away

By SHAUN JOHNSON

THE Indaba is *phelile*. The question now is whether it is *phelile* (complete) or *phelile* (finished). Months of somewhat cabalistic negotiations have given birth to firm proposals in black and white, and all attention is focused on how People In-Power will react to them. The answer from the National Party has been a swift and irascible *nooit*. In the breathless rush to ascertain what prominent Indabans are going to do to keep their political ball rolling despite the apparent reactionary rebuke, no-one seems to be bothering about those major groups which refused to have anything to do with the Indaba in the first place. The Weekly Mail sought the opinions of four prominent extra-parliamentary organisations, and their answers ranged from ringing "I told you so's" to predictions that the government will actually embrace the KwaNatal proposals once the next election is out of the way. All agreed they'd have nothing to do with it, whatever the vagaries of government response, present or future. Here's what they said.

**TOM SEBINA, Lusaka press officer, African National Congress**

"The proposals of the Indaba are unacceptable — they are the offspring of regionally and ethnically based interests and are also intended to enhance Buthelezi's ego and personal ambitions. They are contradictory to the whole concept of a united and democratic South Africa. Our people, all South Africans, are calling for an end to all forms of racism and regionalism.

"The crisis created by apartheid in South Africa can only be solved by and through a democratic process in which all our people, organisations and communities are participants. The ruling party and government act for reasons altogether different from those of the ANC.

"The ANC rejects the idea of piecemeal solutions which only continue the agony suffered by our people. Regional or local negotiations will never bring us closer to a national democratic solution."

**MUNTU MYEZA, national publicity secretary, Azanian People's Organisation**

"Azapo has always refused to be party to divisive manoeuvres like the KwaNatal initiative. Simply put, the whole exercise is a sophisticated caricature of the bantustan 'national states' gimmick. Not surprisingly, the South African government did not take kindly to being beaten at its own game.

"We view the KwaNatal issue as an Irredentist attempt to avoid the obvious admission that the system of government employed by the South African government is a failure.

"It is noteworthy that the people involved in this exercise are a coterie that has failed dismally in influencing the fundamental aspects of government. The KwaNatal Indaba demonstrates that the system cannot be influenced from within."

"In the final analysis, the KwaNatal matter is a misdirection, where national problems are relegated to regional solutions. We have always maintained that Azania is a single, indivisible unit and solutions have to be worked around that precondition."

**MEWA RAMGOBIN, executive member of the Natal Indian Congress**

"It is unfortunate that the Indaba has created a measure of hope in the minds of some people.

"The proponents of the Indaba have in many ways ignored the broad democratic demands which we are compelled to heed. Solutions must be based on the will of the majority of the people. The Freedom Charter is the nearest thing to any expression of such a will.

"We believe there can be no piecemeal resolution to a national problem. Natal/KwaZulu is an integral part of South Africa, just as the homelands are. Notwithstanding the processes through which the Indaba protagonists are going, the full consequence would be the creation of just another administrative unit.

"The government will only respond to the unified pressure of all anti-apartheid forces. Perhaps the proponents of the Indaba should use the opportunity to close ranks with all extra-parliamentary powers in isolating the Nats."

"Without wanting to be derogatory and without any rancour, the members of the Natal Provincial Administration and even KwaZulu are, after all, paid functionaries of the state.

"While the Nats have now rejected the proposals, they are, in fact, to my way of thinking, biding their time. They will, I believe, sooner or later accept the Indaba as part of their overall plan in implementing the Regional Services Councils."

**MURPHY MOROBE, acting national publicity secretary, United Democratic Front**

"We refused at the outset to go into the Indaba, and this stand has been vindicated by the proposals they have put forward.

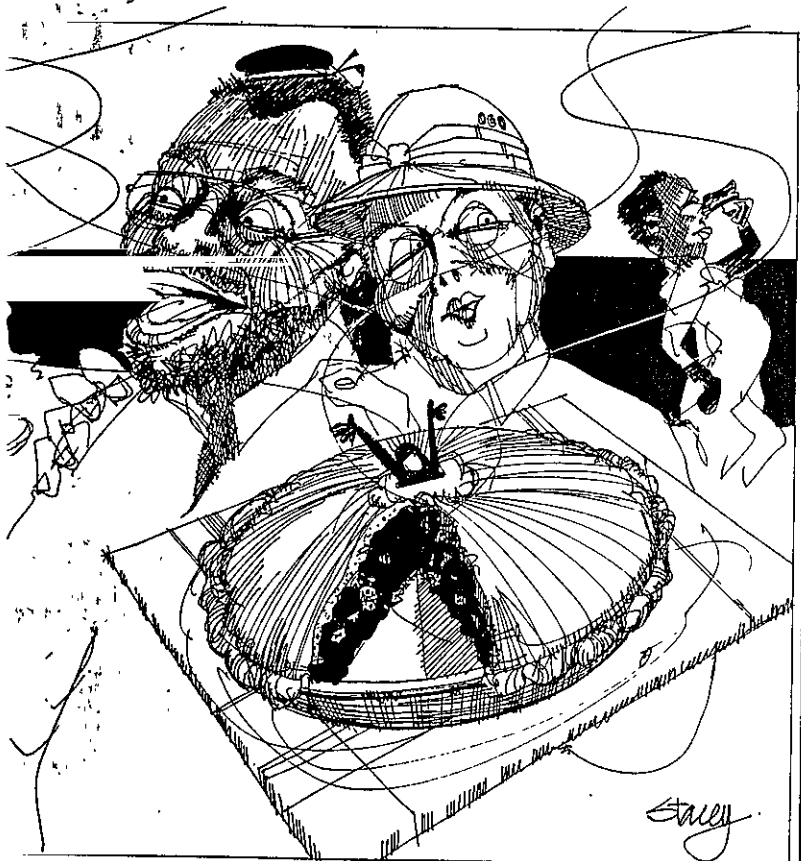
"The whole Indaba initiative was completely



Mewa Ramgobin — no half-solutions



Murphy Morobe — position vindicated



Havenga, force a plod on

government and some judicial and police functions (plus authority over a "Natal regional force").

● Key powers such as defence and foreign affairs would, however, remain in the hands of the central government.

The ink was hardly dry on the agreement when it was rejected by the Natal leader of the NP and Minister of Home Affairs, Stoffel Botha. It did not, Botha said, provide for "effective and equal powersharing". Instead, he declared, the majority party, "as in the typical Westminster system, would effectively exercise all power".

KwaNatal leaders in favour of the Indaba proposals refused to be disheartened. They hoped that Botha's would not be the last word.

They believed, or professed to believe, that Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development, might be less implacably opposed than Botha. But Heunis was cautious, merely

remarking that he would have to study the proposals in detail and that they would have to fulfil government demands for guarantees against "group domination" and, conversely, for protection of minority rights.

Although no Afrikaner leader spelt it out specifically, the Indaba proposals touched on an age-old Afrikaner fear: that English-speaking South Africans want to enfranchise the blacks and forge an alliance with black voters to augment their own voting power to end Afrikaner domination at the hitherto whites-only polls.

The Afrikaner fear has been strongly voiced in the past. It is expressed concretely in the 1984 tricameral constitution.

Unlike the Indaba plan for Natal, the 1984 constitution is structured to prevent a palace revolution against Afrikaner hegemony by an alliance between English-speaking and coloured or Indian MPs.

As long as the NP controls the majority of seats in the "white" chamber in parliament, its dominance in the electoral college which chooses the president is ensured. So, too, is its control of the President's Council guaranteed, even if indirectly through the president.

Refusal by the NP to endorse the Indaba proposals will jeopardise the NP's own plans for a constitutional settlement. It may also undermine the position of the Inkatha leader, Chief Mangosothu Buthelezi.

In 1982 the then Natal MP, Owen Horwood, rejected recommendations by the Buthelezi Commission for a form of joint government for KwaZulu and Natal. Later senior NP politicians conceded that it was a mistake to have done so.

Now, however, four years later, the NP seems set to repeat its earlier mistakes. The difference now is that the NP is known to be keen to persuade Buthelezi to join its national council to help plan a new national constitution. Its present difficulties in persuading Buthelezi to join will multiply tenfold if the Indaba — which is largely a Buthelezi initiative — is rejected.

The NP may even risk bringing about the very alliance which it dreads: an anti-Afrikaner Anglo-black alliance. As Bill Sutton of the New Republic Party remarked after Stoffel Botha's rejection of the Indaba proposals: "The government is creating a danger of placing the Afrikaners in opposition to the rest of the people in Natal."

For Buthelezi, too, the cost of an NP rejection could be high. Instead of carving a role for himself as the man leading "moderate" centrist forces against "extremists", the NP may well cause him to be seen as a loser presiding over the collapsing centre.

Inkatha general secretary and co-convenor of the Indaba, Oscar Dhlomo, is certainly aware that the stakes are high.

Describing Botha's rejection of the Indaba proposals as "ill-advised and inappropriate", he said: "If the National Party continues to adopt such an attitude, it is quite possible that this is the last Indaba, not only for Natal but for the whole country."

By CARMEL RICKARD

If the government is opposed to the scheme, it is obviously in its interests to nip the plan in the bud before the support campaign takes off. And Botha's comments certainly put a damper on the euphoria present at the official unveiling of the proposals to the media.

The issue of an official government response could also put both the National People's Party and the Labour Party in an embarrassing position.

Representatives of the two parties signed the standard acceptance form of the Indaba's proposals. It ran, in part: "We commend the proposals to the people of Natal."

Should the government throw out the scheme — particularly if it does so without referring the matter to the public — it raises the question of how NPP and Labour ministers can continue in the cabinet after their parties have specifically endorsed the Indaba plan.

What if a referendum goes ahead? Indaba officials feel they have a fair idea of the strength of the opposition on either side, and add that it is the democratic right of all who are opposed to the proposals to say so in a poll.

But it is doubtful if anyone knows the true size of leftwing opposition to the Indaba, particularly since so many representatives and organisations of the Left have been severely muzzled by state action under the Emergency. Thus it seems certain that any campaign preceding an Indaba-referendum will take place with the leftwing unable to participate fully in the debate.

The Indaba was scheduled to meet again last night, still behind closed doors.

Delegates must decide whether the Indaba should end now, or, as chairman Professor Desmond Clarence put it, "leave it to the political parties from here".

On the agenda is a report of the Indaba education committee which promises to raise all the same emotional issues about minority rights and group identity which proved so difficult to resolve when the constitutional proposals were debated.

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# Dhlomo sues newspaper for R20 000

## Court Reporter

THE Secretary-General of Inkatha, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, brought a R20 000 claim in damages against Natal Newspapers in the Supreme Court, Durban, yesterday.

The claim, heard before Mr Justice van Heerden, arises from an article published in the Sunday Tribune on March 30 this year.

Dr Dhlomo claims the article, headlined 'Two killed as violence flares', followed by the sub-heading, 'Inkatha clash with conference delegates', was defamatory.

The article, he submitted, implied that Inkatha members had attacked or caused delegates at the National Education Crisis Conference to be attacked with the intention of stopping the conference.

He said the article further implied that Inkatha destroyed property with firebombs, causing the conference to be terminated prematurely by violent means.

Dr Dhlomo claimed that readers would deduce from the article that Inkatha intended to kill or supported the killing of a large number of delegates at the conference.

## Status

They would also deduce, he said, that Inkatha was guilty of supporting the commission of these crimes and as an organisation was hypocritical in achieving political aims through violence.

Mr M Wallis, SC, for Natal Newspapers, said it was impossible to assess to what extent a corporate body was injured by defamation.

He based this assessment on the grounds that a corporate body lacked the feelings, status and dignity of an individual.

Arguing for Dr Dhlomo, Mr A Findlay, SC, said there was no reason why a non-trading corporate body could not be seen to have a measure of esteem and could be injured.

He submitted there was no reason why such a body could not be protected by way of being awarded punitive damages.

Mr Justice van Heerden reserved judgment.

# Inkatha claims R20 000 damages from Natal paper

DURBAN — Inkatha's Secretary General Dr Oscar Dhlomo has brought a R20 000 defamation claim against Natal Newspapers before the Supreme Court in Durban.

The claim, heard yesterday by Mr Justice van Heerden, follows a report in the Sunday Tribune on March 30.

Dr Dhlomo said the article headlined "Two killed as violence flares" followed by the sub-heading "Inkatha clash with conference delegates" was defamatory.

He said it implied Inkatha members attacked or caused delegates at the National Education Crisis Conference to be attacked with the intention of stopping the conference, and that Inkatha destroyed property with fire-bombs and caused the conference to be

terminated violently. **SMP**

Dr Dhlomo claimed readers would deduce that Inkatha intended to kill or supported the killing of delegates, and that Inkatha supported the commission of these crimes and was hypocritical in achieving political aims through violence.

Mr M Wallis SC, for Natal Newspapers, said it was impossible to assess to what extent a corporate body was injured by defamation as it lacked the feelings, status and dignity of an individual.

Mr A Findlay SC, for Dr Dhlomo, said there was no reason why a non-trading corporate body could not have esteem and be injured.

Mr Justice van Heerden reserved judgment. — Sapa.

URGENT MAIL  
5/12/88

# Strongman Sebe speaks out ... as a democrat

The amazing transformation of a once-upon-a-time despot. By FRANS KRÜGER in East London

CHARLES SEBE emerged into public view this week for the first time since his dramatic escape from a Ciskei jail as a reborn democrat.

Just over two years in jail, and two months in hiding since his escape, had developed in him a sense of deep revulsion at "the atrocities and dictatorship" of his brother's rule in the Ciskei, and a desire for democracy.

The only weak point in the conversion was a certain lack of repentance by the man who once commanded the whole of Ciskei's armed forces, from the army right through to the traffic police.

"When I was in control of the forces," he told journalists, "there was stability, that is what I am boasting about.

"Schools were being attended, there were no consumer boycotts, no burning of schools".

Nobody asked him about the Mdantsane bus boycott, during which there were many allegations of shootings, organised torture and beatings, and a number of deaths.

Sebe held his press conference together with Chief Lent Maqoma, a former cabinet minister who started his "Ciskei Peoples Rights Protection Party" after he fell from grace with President Lennox Sebe.

Their appearance was carefully timed to upstage the fifth birthday celebrations in the Ciskei.

The two men spoke on condition that the venue of the press conference was not identified.

Despite extensive evidence that Charles Sebe, Maqoma and others opposed to President Sebe's rule have found refuge and support in the Transkei, the group has been at pains to distance itself from the Transkei government.

At the press conference, they insisted there should be no questions about "even the country we are in".

Both Sebe and Maqoma read long statements slamming the rule of President Sebe as dictatorial and illegitimate, and called on him to step down.

"His conscience must prick him. Because of the atrocities that are taking place, because of his corruption and his dictatorship, he must stand down. He cannot go past his dictatorship, it has been revealed."

Power should be handed over to the chiefs, who were the rightful rulers, Sebe said.

He referred at length to the celebrated incident when the flagpole broke during the ceremony that saw Ciskei granted independence in 1981:

The flag had "fluttered at half mast as if mourning a king". On a second attempt the mast came down and broke in two. "No doubt the ancestors were not smiling on us that day," he said.

He had advised his brother to call off the ceremony and consult the chiefs, but the president had refused.

However, the omen, did not reflect on the concept of independence itself, but on the quality of leadership, he said.

Sebe denied having plotted to overthrow his brother. "With popular support and the confidence I enjoy with the (armed) services in Ciskei this would have been the easiest thing for me to accomplish had I been so minded. However, it was never my intention to seize power," he said.

He would not give details of his escape, saying only there was no jailbreak: "I just walked out."

His escape was proof of the lax security in the Ciskei: "If I was still in charge of the forces, I would not have escaped. I would have got information that Charles Sebe is planning to jump over those walls."

Responding to charges that he had participated in the practices he was criticising, he said he had not been in power: "Was I the president of the Ciskei? I was not running the country? I was running the armed forces." — eNews

# Youths flee to towns as rural 'war' flares

YOUTH from Mpolweni are streaming into Pietermaritzburg to escape vigilante attacks that have left one person dead.

Sources at the Mpolweni mission claim that a group of people living with the local chief, J Mngadi, have continued attacking residents after a clash two weeks ago in which Nhandu Hadebe of the United Democratic Front-linked Mpolweni Youth Organisation was killed. They say the vigilantes are from Hammarisdale and came to Mpolweni in October.

Mission manager, Drummond McKenzie, denied any further attacks but said he "knew of some children who had left the mission a while back because of intimidation". McKenzie confirmed that the people who had stayed with Mngadi were not Mpolweni residents. "They are a couple of chaps who came to promote the Inkatha youth organisation," he said.

Two new attacks were reported this week. In one, a 17-year-old Pietermaritzburg student, Themi Chonco, was allegedly kidnapped and then beaten at the chief's house. In another, the home of Thuthuka Mkize was attacked. Both Chonco and Mkize are now hiding in Pietermaritzburg.

Hadebe's funeral on the weekend was severely restricted by the new Hanover magistrate, Arnold Freese.

Local university students who attended the funeral were body searched before being allowed to enter the cemetery. They had to

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTERS  
Pietermaritzburg

remove the National Union of SA (Nusas) T-shirts they were wearing and leave them with the police until they left. They said police asked them to leave after an hour, as they were to "take action" against the 100-odd mourners who were breaking the magistrate's orders by singing.

Allegations that police then acted against the mourners and in the process desecrated Hadebe's grave were denied by the police.

Hadebe was killed and two other people critically injured in battles between pro-UDF and pro-Inkatha youth groups two weeks ago.

The confrontation followed a year of tension at the 3 000-strong mission farm, according to McKenzie. Sources at Mpolweni say the flare-up occurred after a group of eight armed men insisted on "guarding" a student while he wrote an exam on Friday.

After the headmaster of Mpolweni High forced them to leave, they torched the house of a prominent UDF and Mpolweni Youth Congress member.

Youth congress members then rounded up students at the high school and confronted the vigilantes, members of the community report. A fierce battle followed, in which Hadebe was killed and two others seriously injured.

One of these was Bhekumuzi Ngobo, who is in a serious condition

in a Greytown hospital, according to authority.

A youth congress member has been admitted to a Durban hospital to have two bullets removed from his body.

A reliable Mpolweni source said the tension started when Mngadi recruited a group of vigilantes from a nearby township (Hammarisdale) to "restore order" in the area. The chief claimed African National Congress and UDF elements were intimidating people at the mission and undermining his chief.



# Moutse to appeal removals defeat

LEBOWA MP and Moutse chief Gibson Mathebe will appeal this week's Supreme Court decision upholding the incorporation of the district into KwaNdebele.

It is the second court challenge decided in favour of the State President. Another case, brought by Lebowa, called unsuccessfully on the court to declare the excision of Moutse from the "homeland" unlawful. That decision will also be appealed.

Mathebe's challenge centred on a claim that the State President had exceeded his authority by excising Moutse from Lebowa. Among the issues raised was one of ethnicity. Mathebe's lawyers had claimed that the differing ethnic complexions of Moutse and KwaNdebele precluded Moutse's incorporation in terms of "homeland" policy. More than half Moutse's population is northern...

By PAT SIDLEY  
Sotho; KwaNdebele has been created for south Ndebeles.

But according to the judgement handed down by Judge IT Spoelstra, the State President could take such factors as geographical factors into account when drawing boundaries.

Mahlangu's lawyers had claimed existing fundamental rights — such as the right to a vote — of the Moutse people would be removed by incorporating the district into KwaNdebele.

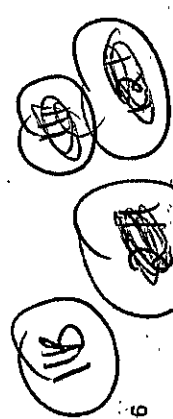
But the judge said if any fundamental rights had been removed, that had been done by virtue of the 1983 Act of Parliament excising Moutse from Lebowa, not by the proclamation incorporating it into KwaNdebele.

And he added that it was not for him to determine the wisdom of the

proclamation. According to legal experts, the Moutse challenge is a major constitutional case, with serious legal and political implications. It involves the rights of 120 000 people inhabiting 66 000ha of land and represents the first government attempt to incorporate so large a group of people who do not belong to the dominant ethnic group of a "homeland".

The case calls into question the future of the government's attitude towards its "homelands". It would appear that the emphasis has shifted from the ethnic to the territorial. The announced incorporation of Moutse into the then soon-to-be-independent KwaNdebele led to massive violence and bloodshed earlier this year when the since-outlawed vigilante group, the Mbokhotho, waged war on those in

Immerspan and Sajesloot. Meanwhile, in Moutse, violence ceased while hope existed that incorporation would be resisted in the courts. Now, according to the Black Sash's Transvaal Rural Action Committee, this hope has now been dashed, and Trac foresees a resurgence of bloodshed — and the acquiescence of more despondent Moutse residents to government attempts to resettle them in



# Council 'young guard' pushes out conservatives

He had advised his brother to call off the ceremony and consult the chiefs, but the president had refused. However, the omen, did not reflect on the concept of independence itself, but on the quality of leadership, he said.

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By FRANZ KRÜGER, East London.

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CIT 7/2/85  
7/2/85-116

# Homes petrolbombed

A PETROLBOMB was thrown at the home of Kwamakuta mayor Edward Mbata late on Tuesday - the third attack on the homes of Inkatha members in two days.

No one was injured. The house, which is near Amazimtoti, was extensively damaged by fire.

Three children were seriously burnt earlier when two petrolbombs were thrown at the home of E Ngema.

Ngema's children, Goodman, 14, Gladys, 13, and Nombuso, 4, sustained serious burns to their bodies.

In the third attack, the home of KwaZulu's Chief Minister's praise-singer, Ephraim Buthelezi, was also petrolbombed and stoned.

Damage was slight and no one was injured. - Sapa.

# 'Inkatha bosses don't share with people'

INKATHA leaders lived in the luxury and privilege provided by the National Party-created homeland bureaucracy while the people it claimed to represent lived in poverty, the National Union of SA Students' president Brendan Barry charged.

He responded in a statement to remarks made by the acting

Chief Minister of KwaZulu Dr Oscar Dhlomo. Dhlomo said Nusas was arrogant and elitist.

Barry said Dhlomo's allegations were perhaps misplaced if one contrasted the wealth of KwaZulu's leaders with the poverty and squalor of rural Zulu people.

It was predictable that "In-

katha would stoop to a petty attack on Nusas" rather than respond to the honest criticisms of itself and the indaba.

Dhlomo was misinformed about Nusas which "has strong working relationships with the major black political movements and has paid the price for its stand against apartheid".

7/12/86 CIP/Plas 11B  
"It has also provided many white democrats who continue to struggle for justice after their student involvement."

"Inkatha ... must be judged by its systematic attack on democratic student, community, and trade union groupings in Natal and its continued participation in apartheid structures," said Barry. - Sapa.

# Kaizer uses all his old muscle

7/12/86 CITY PRESS

IB

By STAN MZIMBA

RETIRED ex-President Kaizer Matanzima demonstrated that he still possessed muscle – and was prepared to flex it – in his homeland by banning the activities of the political party he had founded – Transkei National Independence Party (TNIP) – under his Western Transkei jurisdiction.

In addition, he called upon all circuits of the Methodist Church not to send any money to the party's Umtata head office and summoned all chiefs to a meeting in Umtata next week, without consulting the office of the Prime Minister.

*City Press* learned that on November 20, Paramount Chief Matanzima

called a meeting of all clergy in Western Transkei and reportedly informed them he was not satisfied with the way the church's Umtata head office was running its affairs.

All circuits were told not to send any monies to Umtata and that they should devise ways and means to collect their monies and pay their clergy.

Sources in church circles said there was a move afoot that carried the blessing of Chief Matanzima for the formation of a new church which would possibly be known as the Methodist Church of Transkei.

At its Umtata head office, Rev Don Dabula declined to comment.

*City Press* learnt this week that Chief Matanzima

ordered TNIP to cease its operations in Western Transkei and not to collect any monies from Western Transkei members.

Asked to comment, TNIP's general secretary, G Makaula, referred all inquiries to TNIP's chairman, Chief Ngangomhlaba Matanzima, who was not available at his office for comment.

*City Press* also learnt that Prime Minister Matanzima was opposed to the proposed meeting of Transkeian chiefs called by Paramount Chief Matanzima and that he was likely to instruct all chiefs – via a message to magistrates of all districts – not to attend the meeting.

By DAVID SOUTHEY  
declared in the nation's home-

is expected to rock South Africa's entire — and boost the economy — Standard Bank that from tomorrow it is to offer housing interest rate of 12,5 percent. nted 2,5 percent lower than the building societies' uction to 15 percent — which comes into effect next ring 3,5 percent lower than the current mortgage

MONTHLY BOND REPAYMENTS OVER 25 YEARS			
	16%	15%	12,5%
R100 000	R1 359	R1 281	R1 091
R50 000	R680	R641	R546
R25 000	R340	R321	R273

## Abducted union men found dead

By PRAVEEN NAIDOO

EIGHT men — allegedly Inkatha supporters — yesterday abducted four members of the Metal and Allied

Workers' Union (Mawu) from the house of a senior official of a Cosatu-affiliated union.

Three of the men were found dead in a burnt-out car on the Mine River road in the Natal midlands.

The Bureau for Information confirmed that the abductors were allegedly members of Inkatha.

Mawu spokesmen have demanded an inquiry into the affair, and into alleged attacks on their members by Inkatha.

Inkatha secretary-general Dr Oscar Dhlomo refuted the allegations as an attempt to discredit his organisation.

### DEYSEL



# Maggie cools ANC stance

Sunday Times Reporter London

PRIME MINISTER Margaret Thatcher made a new effort to keep the lines of communication with South Africa's P W Botha open yesterday.

She warned that recent meetings between British Ministers and the ANC did not mean that Britain's position on terrorism had changed.

And she stated flatly that Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe's September meeting with ANC president Oliver Tambo was in his capacity as president of the European Community — NOT as a British Minister.

### Hint

It was a clear hint that no further ministerial contacts with the ANC were contemplated.

At the time of the Tambo meeting the British Foreign Office said Sir Geoffrey also represented Britain.

This was thought to have given the ANC a strong boost in its campaign for legitimacy.

Mrs Thatcher's surprise repudiation of that stance — made after a two-day European summit on terrorism — is believed to be in response to President Botha's concern over the implications of the Howe meeting

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IF YOU'RE BURNING  
HIGH PRESSURE

Joint winners on the... Hospital in Klerksdorf will use

# Black Sash warning over Moutse

By Rob Nuttall

Warnings that conflict and violence could break out in Moutse, following the rejection of a Supreme Court action to reverse the incorporation of the area into kwaNdebele, were given last week by the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) of the Black Sash.

A Trac spokesman said the loss of the court case had wiped out every hope of a peaceful solution to the situation.

11B  
STPZ  
9/12/86  
"The Moutse residents are as opposed as they ever were to incorporation," says a statement issued by Trac.

Moutse was excised from Lebowa and incorporated into kwaNdebele in January.

## HEARTBREAKING

A member of the Moutse Civic Association, Mr Morgan Mathebe, said the issue of the loss of the Supreme Court action would be taken to the Appeal Court.

Mr Albert Lope, a member of the Moutse Youth Congress, said the incorporation of Moutse into kwaNdebele was heartbreaking.

Mr Vusi Mathumba, of the kwaNdebele Youth Congress, said South African State President Mr P W Botha had publicly stated that independence would not be forced on unwilling people.

"But independence is being forced down our throats in kwaNdebele," he said. Mr Mathumba claimed that at a secret kwaNdebele Cabinet meeting on Monday last week instructions were issued to arrest all members of anti-independence groups.

"A new crackdown of arrests was planned," he said. "It seems that all those opposed to independence will be jailed until independence has been effected."

sapa.

## Deporting of lawyers pondered by Ciskei

11/5  
37MR 9/12/86

**EAST LONDON** — The Ciskei Government is still considering the implications of the deportation from Transkei of the three lawyers involved in the legal defence of Major-General Kwane Sebe and Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya.

By yesterday afternoon, the three lawyers had not been given reasons for the deportation.

Mr Alistair Buchan, Mr Arnold Immerman and Mr David Shaw were deported on Friday.

Mr Shaw said in East London yesterday he was reluctant to comment whether his firm would continue to represent the Ciskei Government in the case involving General Sebe, President Lennox Sebe's son, and Colonel Ngwanya.

"The practical situation now is that the case has run to its end. We'd have to wait for word from the Ciskei Government on whether or not we will be called to represent the case further."

### COMPLICATING

Ciskei's deputy Director-General of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, said there were many complicating factors involved in the issue and the facts would have to be established before he could comment.

Mr Shaw said his family was in East London with him. Mr Buchan's family was in Durban and Mr Immerman's family was in Umtata.

The Ciskei Government has alleged that General Sebe, who was head of the Ciskei police elite unit, and Colonel Ngwanya, his second-in-command, were kidnapped from an East London hotel.

The two officers are facing charges in Transkei of attempting to kidnap Mr Namiba Sebe, a former Ciskei cabinet minister who fled the Ciskei and is now an active member of Chief Lent Maqoma's Ciskei People's Rights Protection Party. — Sapa.



(118) 00 9/12/86

# Sanctions hurting workers, Buthelezi tells US

NEW YORK — United States sanctions against South Africa were hurting thousands of black South African workers, the Chief Minister of Kwa-Zulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, told Newsweek magazine in an interview published here.

Chief Buthelezi said the sanctions had increased unemployment in industries already hit by economic recession.

"Now even more people will be without work. When I speak in the West against sanctions, I am the mouthpiece of my people, whom I consult by the tens of thousands, even in places like Soweto."



**CHIEF BUTHELEZI**

Chief Buthelezi said many of the black leaders who disagreed with his opposition to violence and sanctions were out of touch with events in South Africa.

"Some leaders of the ANC have been out of the country for 25 years. They and their families will not bear the consequences of sanctions."

He said peaceful change in South Africa was still possible.

Chief Buthelezi was interviewed during a tour of the United States, which included meetings with President Ronald Reagan and Vice-President George Bush.

Speaking yesterday in Vancouver, Canada, Chief Buthelezi said the West had the choice of either helping a new South Africa take its place in the democratic world, or place it on the road to chaos and devastation.

He appealed to Canada to help bring peace in his country by promoting reconciliation and not cutting off ties.

"Reject us now and watch, if you will, the devastation which a black scorched-earth policy confronting a white scorched-earth policy will produce," he told a meeting of Vancouver's Fraser Institute.

The Inkatha leader said he struggled for one South Africa, with a universal adult franchise in one sovereign Parliament and was totally opposed to any form of racist cornerstones in the law and constitution.

The Inkatha leader said President P. W. Botha had to now consider, possibly for the first time, whether to start real negotiations about power sharing.

Mr Botha might yet try to bluster his way through and bury his head in the sand and keep saying that his government was negotiating with blacks. But the fact remained that his proposed programme of reform through the National Council would come to nothing without black involvement.

Chief Buthelezi again stressed that he would not enter this council unless black democracy was "unshackled" by the release of Mr Nelson Mandela, Mr Zeph Mothopeng and other political prisoners. — Sapa-RNS

DD 9/12/86  
Sebe: (116)  
sanctions  
pose a  
challenge

**Dispatch Reporter**

**EAST LONDON** — Let's not panic about sanctions, Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe urged last night.

"Let us evaluate the resources that we have ... and the great resources are within a man's heart. There is a great reservoir of goodwill in Southern Africa, and this means we are facing not a crisis, but a challenge."

President Sebe, at a function in his honour at the Beacon Bay home of a property developer, Mr Chris van Rensburg, said he did not accept the region was in a situation of "a quarter past midnight."

"There is a great future for us all. We are all our brother's keeper, and no definition must be put on the word brother. Let us all put something in the pot of goodwill."

President Sebe spoke of his childhood country pranks with white playmates: "If something was wrong, the black foreman would punch us all, white and black alike. We must now come together as Southern Africans."

He spoke of the value of traditional leadership which was not bought, but identified by the people, irrespective of colour and creed.

457.8  
SUNSHINE

# Violence blamed on Inkatha enemies

BUDDY  
ALAN FINE

INKATHA secretary-general Oscar Dhlomo yesterday blamed the violence in the Mphophomeni township last Friday night and Saturday morning on plans by anti-Inkatha elements to disrupt a rally scheduled for Sunday.

And the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) alleges scores of its members have been injured in a wave of vigilante attacks at Empangeni, northern Natal, since Friday.

Three of the dead at Mphophomeni were members of the Metal & Allied Workers' Union (Mawu). The fourth was a daughter of another Mawu member.

Dhlomo said Mawu "began to mobilise themselves with the aim of disrupting" the Inkatha rally.

He said he had a letter signed by the Mphophomeni Youth Organisation saying it was preparing an attack.

Dhlomo said: "When Inkatha Youth learned of these plans on Friday evening, December 5, they decided to send an advance party to the hall where the meeting was to be held."

Clashes between the two factions then began and about eight people were killed.

Dhlomo said: "This was violence between two warring factions and not a one-sided Inkatha attack, as is now alleged by Mawu and the Press."

He condemned "the irresponsible attitude of the Bureau for Information" for the way it had reported the violence. Some sections of the Press came in for similar condemnation.

Cosatu said yesterday vigilantes in the Mandini township, near Empangeni, had been heard to chant: "Cosatu must shut up, Uwusa must speak." Uwusa, the United Workers' Union of SA, was launched earlier this year by KwaZulu government and Inkatha officials.

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EAST LONDON — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday condemned disinvestment and sanctions against South Africa, saying that such measures would leave thousands of Transkeians in dire poverty.

Addressing a Rotary Club luncheon here, Chief Matanzima said that it was time for South Africans and Transkeians to club together to fight the results of boycott campaigns.

"We should stand firm and unyielding to the political pressures aimed at sowing the seeds of turmoil in the South African economy, since, because of the interdependence of our economies, these will have a detrimental impact on every state in Southern Africa," he said.

The Prime Minister said that in a divided society, ideological concerns tended to cloud the fundamental and immortal values of love, forbearance, tolerance and understanding, and that there was a dire need for forums to bring about reconciliation and understanding. — DDR

# Dhlomo slams bureau over report on killings

## Political Reporter

DR OSCAR Dhlomo, Inkatha secretary general, has said the Bureau for Information was irresponsible in reporting, 'as inaccurately as it did', the abduction and killing of three people at Mpophomeni near Howick last weekend.

Dr Dhlomo said he viewed with 'utter contempt' the manner in which some sections of the 'so-called white liberal Press' were so eager to swallow the bureau's propaganda hook, line and sinker, simply because this time Inkatha was thought to be the victim of that propaganda.

'We condemn in the strongest terms possible the irresponsible attitude of the bureau in reporting this unfortunate incident as inaccurately as it did.'

He said Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu)

members had intended to disrupt an Inkatha rally planned for December 7.

Dr Dhlomo said an Inkatha Youth advance party went to the hall on December 5 to make sure that Mawu members did not carry out their intentions to plant bombs.

He said the two groups clashed on Friday and Saturday and several people were killed.

'We unreservedly condemn the violence on both sides. This was violence between two warring factions and not a one-sided Inkatha

attack as is now alleged by Mawu and the Press,' Dr Dhlomo said.

A bureau spokesman said its statements about the incident were based on reports made to the police by Mr Mike Sibiya, who was also abducted but escaped before the other three people were killed.

'We would appreciate any other information and would report it.'

'We can purely convey information which we have cleared with the police and attached sources.'

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116 5

# Key case as Inkatha sues the Tribune

By CARMEL RICKARD, Durban  
THE Sunday Tribune and its editor, Ian Wylie, are being sued for R20 000 by Inkatha's secretary general, Oscar Dhlomo, in a case that raises the important question of whether an organisation like Inkatha can take such action for defamation.

The action, which started in the Natal Supreme Court yesterday, is being brought on behalf of Inkatha which Dhlomo claims was defamed in an article about the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) conference in Durban at Easter.

Dhlomo claims the article, which describes the alleged role of Inkatha at the violence-ridden conference, created the impression that Inkatha attacked the NECC, that Inkatha had the intention to kill a number of the delegates and that Inkatha was guilty of committing or supporting criminal acts.

The defence is arguing that Inkatha, as a corporate body, cannot sue for defamation.

This issue — whether organisations can be defamed — is, both sides agree, a question which still has to be settled in South African law.

Malcolm Wallis, SC, for the defence, claimed that an organisation could not be defamed. If, for example, one held that political organisations could be defamed, it would create a situation where any critical comment against a political or quasi-political body — the NP, PFP, even the AWB — could be the basis for defamation.

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# LIST OF CHILDREN IN DETENTION

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Mrs Anna Twala of Duduza was one of the guests at yesterday's Black Sash Christmas Party. Her son Oupa (16) has been in detention since July 30.

## They came to the Christmas party and wept

By Claire Robertson

There were more adults than children at the Black Sash children's Christmas party in Johannesburg yesterday.

Many of their children are in detention and the sweets and cakes laid out on the tables were to be delivered to them in prison this morning.

The Black Sash's hope that "as a gesture of goodwill in this Christmas season the State President, Mr P W Botha, will have released all children" was not realised by noon yesterday.

If it had been, the party would have been a celebration. As it was, the invitation was "to mourn with us and their parents".

Many tears were shed as parents and siblings related how children — some as young as 12 — were detained late at night, some of

them showing bruises when they were visited in prison.

Mrs Cynthia Tunzi, a Krugersdorp domestic worker, said her son Osbert (12) had been in detention since September 23. When last she saw him, on November 27, he had a black eye, she said.

She was not allowed to touch him when she visited him, she said.

Scores of parents stayed behind after the "party" to give their particulars to Black Sash workers after they had failed to find their children's names on the list of about 300 taped to the wall in the Khotso House hall.

Earlier, they sang hymns and Christmas carols. As they left, people received postcards which read: "This Christmas in South Africa, hundreds of children are in jail. Free the children."

The postcards, of which thousands have been distributed, are addressed the The State President, Union Buildings, Pretoria.

England.

APK Trans 12/12/86

### Inkatha men jailed

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DURBAN. — Two Inkatha officials who took part in an attack on homes at KwaMashu in April this year were each sentenced to four-year jail terms and ordered to pay compensation of more than R14 000 each. Mathews Zazi Sibanda and Ntwe Robert Mafole appeared in the Regional Magistrate's Court.



# NATAL GRIPPED BY FEAR

By SIBU MNGADI

FEAR and anger gripped most Natal townships this week after the cold-blooded massacre of four Metal and Allied Workers' Union members and a supporter in the Howick township of Mpopphomeni at the weekend.

The Bureau for Information has linked the killings with Inkatha.

Residents in several KwaZulu townships also feared attacks following the deployment of "imported" vigilantes who allegedly assaulted Congress of SA Trade Unions supporters in Mandini late this week.

And in Magabeni, Madadeni, Ngelezane, Nuzuma and Kwamashu - where Cosatu affiliates have considerable support - heavily armed men were on stand-by to "root out Cosatu and UDF supporters".

A Cosatu spokesman alleged Cosatu supporters in Empangeni were accosted in the streets and assaulted in an apparent new wave of terror this week. Bus loads of people said to be from Lindlani squatter camp near

Durban, entered Mandini Township and allegedly assaulted known supporters of Cosatu or its affiliates. Cosatu said local residents helped the vigilantes.

The crowd allegedly shouted: "Cosatu must shut-up - Uwusa should speak". Uwusa is the acronym for the Inkatha-backed United Workers' Union of SA.

Late this week Cosatu called a rally in Mandini to discuss the attacks. Several workers on their way to the rally were allegedly beaten up.

● The Bureau for Information said the four Mpopphomeni residents were killed by people linked to Inkatha.

Bureau spokesman Ronelle Henning said: "At about 9pm eight men, allegedly Inkatha members, went to Mike Sibuya's house and became involved in an argument with three Mawu members. They forced Sibuya and the three others into a car and drove towards Lion's River. They stopped the car on the Lion's River Road where Sibuya escaped. He got help from a farmer and returned to the car which had been burnt with the other three inside."

She said police were conducting an extensive investigation.

But Inkatha general secretary Oscar Dhlomo said he "condemned in the strongest terms the irresponsible attitude of the Bureau for Information in reporting this unfortunate incident as accurately as it did".

Dhlomo claimed Mawu members intended to disrupt an Inkatha rally planned for December 7. He said an Inkatha Youth advance party went to the hall on Friday to make sure that Mawu did not "plant bombs".

He said the two groups clashed on Friday and Saturday and claimed eight people were killed.

"We unreservedly condemn the violence on both sides. This was violence between two warring factions and not a one-sided Inkatha attack as is now alleged by Mawu and the Press," said Dhlomo.

But Mpopphomeni residents said the attack was completely unprovoked. A Mawu spokesman said Mawu believed the attacks

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were part of a pattern aimed at smashing the union. "Mawu's rapid growth to 59 798 members and its effective organisation have apparently made it a target," he said.

● The Mpopphomeni killings came at a time when nine Inkatha Youth Brigade members were appearing in the Durban Regional Court on charges of attempted murder, arson and malicious damage to property.

This arose from a petrolbomb and gun attack on the home of Natal Cosatu secretary Thami Mkhomi last April. Three cars were burnt, two houses damaged and two people shot at.

Those charged are liaison officer Matthews Sibanda, national organiser Ntwe Robert Mafole - both KwaZulu police reservists - Elliot Mbele, Abraham Makathini, Lungisani Mshali, Zwellisha Magwaza and three youths who may not be indentified because of their age.

All the accused denied the charges. Judgment was expected yesterday.

# Render unto Kaiser for chiefs

By STAN MZIMBA

FEARS are looming about a power battle in Umtata following what appears to be signs of strained relations between the two Matanzima brothers.

The "struggle for power" started when Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima called a meeting of all chiefs in Transkei and subsequently formed the Association of Transkei Chiefs.

The meeting went ahead despite all efforts by his brother President George Matanzima to block it.

14/12/86  
After the meeting, former President Kaiser Matanzima told the Press he was aware of the campaign to block his meeting with the chiefs.

At the meeting he told chiefs that they were owners of the land and that the government was merely a custodian of what belongs to them.

He indicated that it was essential that chiefs meet time and again and discuss matters of mutual and common interest.

George Matanzima refused to comment on the issue.

*Ciskei official held under security laws*

# Transkei police detain Vanda

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Dispatch Reporter

**EAST LONDON —** The managing director of the Ciskei People's Development Bank (CPDB), Mr Cecil Vanda, has been detained in Transkei under the country's Public Security Act, the head of Transkei's security police, Major-General Leonard Kawe, confirmed yesterday.

Gen Kawe said Mr Vanda was detained at 10.30 am on Saturday at Ngqamakhwe in Transkei in terms of section 47 of the act.

He said Mr Vanda would be questioned, and if he gave satisfactory answers he may be released. If not, Gen Kawe said Mr Vanda would be charged under the security act and brought before a court.

Mr Vanda's son, Mr Phila Vanda, 17, said his father had gone to unveil his father's tombstone at Thyinirha, Ngqamakhwe.

Yesterday the deputy director-general of Foreign Affairs and Information in Ciskei, Mr Headman Somtunzi, said he was aware of the detention as the government had been informed of it by Mr Vanda's wife.

Mr Somtunzi said, however, that it was still too early to comment on Mr Vanda's detention in Transkei.

Mr Vanda's detention comes at a time of tension between Ciskei and Transkei, after Transkei announced it had imprisoned Ciskei's Presi-

dent Lennox Sebe's son, Major-General Kwane Sebe, who is head of the Ciskei Police Elite Unit, and General Sebe's second-in-command, Colonel Zandišile Ngwanya.

The two senior Ciskei policemen have been charged in an Umtata magistrate's court with having attempted to abduct Mr Namba Sebe from Umtata.

Ciskei have alleged that Gen Sebe and Col Ngwanya were themselves abducted from an East London beachfront hotel.

Ciskei appealed to the South African Government to intervene and South Africa has appointed a former Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, to act as a mediator in the dispute.

Mr Justice Rumpff visited the two states but no details of the mediation effort have been made public yet.

Mr Vanda moved to Ciskei after being banished to his home in Ngqamakhwe by the Transkei Government in June 1982. At the time he was the town clerk of Butterworth.

The banishment order was lifted in March 1983.

Mr Vanda then moved to Ciskei to a position as consultant on rural development in the office of the Presidency.

In April 1985, Mr Vanda was appointed the general manager of the small business development section of the CPDB under the then managing director, Mr Frans Meisenholl. When Mr Meisenholl retired at the end of March this year, Mr Vanda was appointed the new managing director.

He was born in Peddie, Ciskei, and obtained a BA degree in political economics from Fort Hare University before doing a teacher's course. He taught in Botswana before moving to Nigeria and the University of Ibadan.

He left Nigeria on the advice of the Nigerian Government in 1965 during the Biafran civil war and did an MA degree in economics at the London School of Economics and lectured at London University's School of Oriental and African Studies.

He went to Oslo, in Norway, for a diploma in economic planning and public administration, moving in the early 70s to the United States for an MA degree in international relations from the University College of Los Angeles.

Mr Vanda moved to Transkei in 1977, a year after that country had become independent, and became a school principal before taking up his position as town clerk of Butterworth.

8/12/86

# Ciskei envoy to Transkei missing

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — An employee of the Ciskei People's Development Bank (CPDB) sent to Transkei at the weekend to procure the release of the CPDB's managing director, Mr Cecil Vanda, from detention, has disappeared.

Mr E. M. Bici, who is attached to the commercial operations division of the CPDB, had still not been heard from by yesterday afternoon.

The head of the security police in Transkei, Major-General Leonard Kawe, said yesterday that Mr Bici was "definitely not" in detention.

Mr Vanda was detained on Saturday at Ngqamakhwe, where he had gone to unveil his father's tombstone, under section 47 of the Transkei Public Security Act.

In a statement yesterday, the deputy director of foreign affairs and information in Ciskei, Mr Headman Somtunzi, confirmed that Mr Bici had been sent by the Ciskei Government to try and secure Mr Vanda's release from detention.

Mr Somtunzi added that a number of legal firms had been approached in Transkei to represent Mr Vanda, and not one had been willing to take the brief.

Meanwhile, it was reported from Cape Town that Transkei's Minister of Justice and Prisons, Mr Digby Koyana, reiterated his government's willingness to hold talks to normalise relations between Transkei and Ciskei. — Sapa

(118) DD  
19/2/86

# Ciskei rejects T'kei overture

**Dispatch Reporter**

EAST LONDON — Overtures by two Transkei cabinet ministers for peace talks between Ciskei and Transkei have been rejected by the Ciskei Government, which has accused the two ministers of violating mediation attempts by Mr Justice Rumpff.

In a statement yesterday reacting to speeches made by Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Caleb Songca, and the Minister of Justice and Prisons, Professor Digby Koyana, Ciskei's deputy director-general for foreign affairs and information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, described the overtures as "cheap popularity propaganda".

Meanwhile, it was confirmed yesterday that an employee of the Ciskei People's Development Bank (CPDB), Mr E. Bici, has been detained by the Transkei security police under section 47 of the country's Public Security Act.

The confirmation by the head of Transkei's security police, Major-General Leonard Kawe, ends three days of uncertainty over the whereabouts of Mr Bici, who had travelled to Transkei at the weekend.

The Ciskei Government yesterday denied that Mr Bici had been sent officially as an envoy to secure the release of the bank's managing director, Mr Cecil Vanda.

# Honoured by

# Boston University

# ... but acclaimed

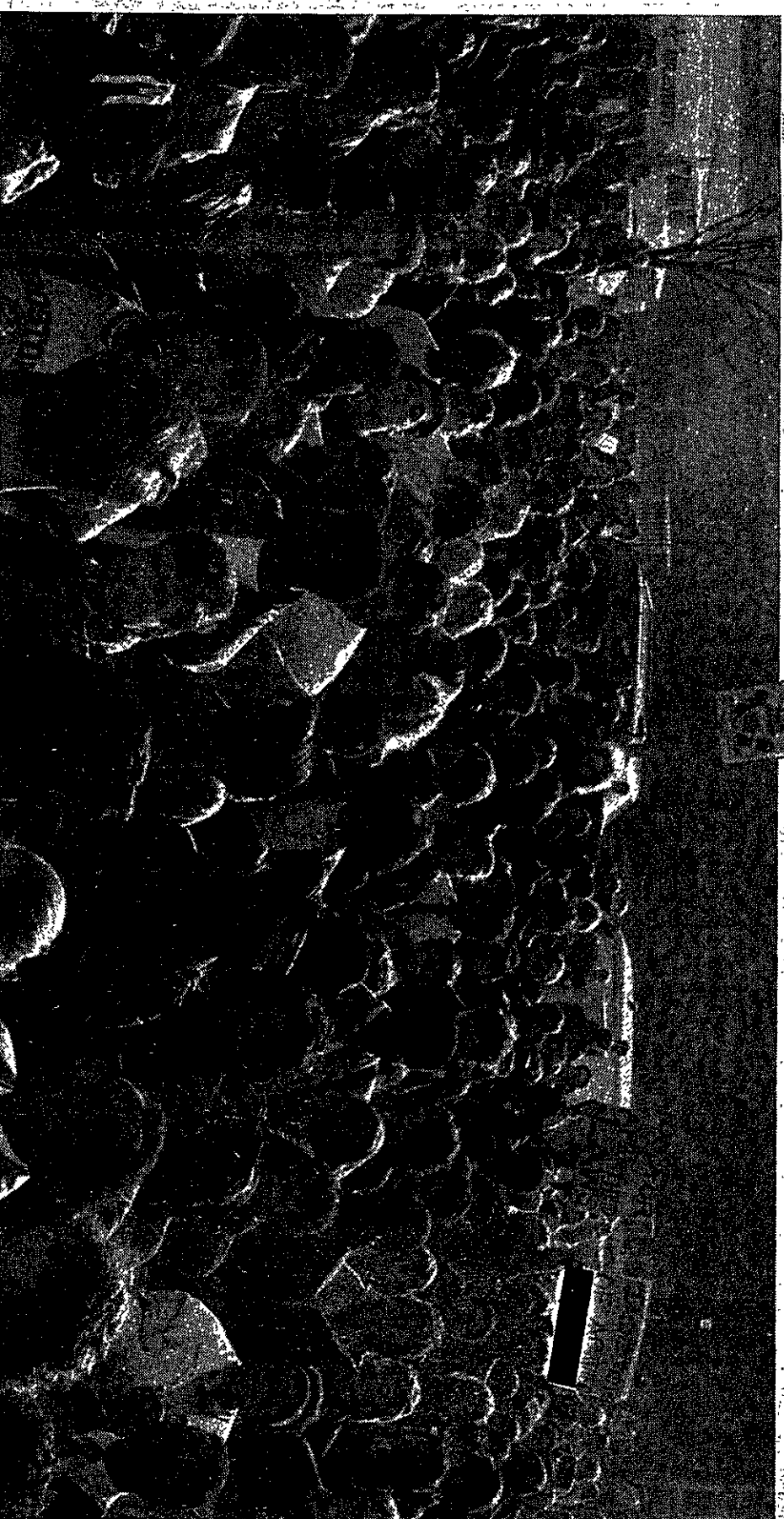
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The crowd which came to protest the awarding of the degree to Burhelezi.

# DISRESPECT

**CP Correspondent**  
**KWAZULU** Chief Minister **MG Buthelezi** — the chief spokesman against the disinvestment campaign — must have had good reason to rejoice over the VIP treatment he received during his recent trip to the United States. American TV audiences saw him seated in the White House with President Ronald Reagan. And for the first time in his life he was honoured with the respectable title of "His Excellency" by Boston University authorities when they conferred him with an honorary degree of Doctor of Law, a protocol title reserved usually for ambassadors and heads of state.

During the ceremony university president John R Silber had some very nice words to say about Buthelezi: "Descendant of kings, chief of a proud people strong both in war and peace. In you, Buthelezi, the Zulus and all people in Southern Africa have found a leader. Too widely, the choice in SA is seen to lie between the vile reality of apartheid and the delusive promises of Marxism-Leninism. You reject both with eloquence and determination."

But anti-apartheid activists in the US and the bulk of Boston University's students thought otherwise.

Almost a thousand students and some academic staff gathered a few paces away from the Law Department's auditorium, where the official ceremony took place.

They called Buthelezi "traitor, puppet, murderer, doctor of apartheid laws, collaborator number one, representative of the Botha regime and Uncle Tom".

A handful of students who managed to attend the official function walked out in protest a few minutes before Buthelezi began his acceptance speech on "the plight of responsible black leaders in SA".

Among the speakers who addressed the protest rally were African National Congress representative in Massachusetts Themba Vilakazi, Pan-Africanist Congress spokesman Boji Jordan, Dr Aggrey Mberwe who received a symbolic honorary degree awarded to Nelson Mandela by the radical students, staff and faculty of the university, and former Azanian People's Organisation leader Saths



**Kwazulu Chief Minister MG Buthelezi receives the degree from Boston University president John R Silber while trustee Melvin Miller caps him.**

Cooper. In his 30-minute speech Buthelezi argued that his course of non-violence, moderation, multi-party, democracy and "sanity" was the alternative path to that chosen by the ANC and other liberation movements. He therefore appealed to the US to give its full support to the "Voice of Reason" in order to avoid a reign of tyranny which would be the case if the ANC were to be the next government.

From the kind of reception he received from the State Department, the honorary degree conferred on him and the ovation he received from the over 3 000 guests, one could not doubt the possibility of his plea having struck a sensitive cord among American conservatives who are opposed to apartheid and liberals wary of Soviet influence over a future democratic SA.

Political observers believe that while the White House may seem opposed to apartheid — as indicated by the recent veto in the Senate against Reagan's

anti sanction — there is, however, concern about who will replace the Botha government.

So far none of the SA national liberation movements have shown a pro-US economic stance. Buthelezi has at least come out openly in his admiration of the US.

His speech at Boston University may confirm some of these observations: "I am here today at this crucial time of SA developments because I believe that the US can play a major role as the greatest international force capable of spreading the influence of sanity in South and Southern Africa."

"The US has the proud record of a great democracy. But any American government is limited by the kind of democracy which has developed here."

"The Kremlin has no such democratic limitations placed on it. It strikes where it wants to strike; it smashes what it wants to support the forces which aim to destroy prospects of a multi-party democracy."



**And the posters which say what the protesters thought of Buthelezi.**

# 'My shops closed'

CP Correspondent

CISKEI businessman Ben Nomoyi claims that his five Mdantsane businesses have been closed and his business vehicles confiscated by Ciskei security police.

Speaking from Transkei this week he claimed that his entire workforce of 38 people were questioned and interrogated by Ciskei security police on Tuesday.

Nomoyi added that his wife, two children and his sister-in-law, Lindela Magoma, a sister of Ciskei Peoples Right Protection Party leader Chief Lenti Magoma, have also fled Ciskei after being questioned and interrogated by security police.

Nomoyi, an associate of the leader of Iliso Lomzi, Charles Sebe, has been a Mdantsane resident for

some time. He said that at 3pm on Monday, his house at Zone 12, Mdantsane, as well as his supermarket in Zone 13, were searched by Ciskei security police. Workers at the supermarket were ordered to vacate the premises.

He claimed that the same action was taken by police at his drycleaning shop at Qumza highway.

At his hairdressing salon at Zone 2 and his drycleaning deposits the police locked the premises and questioned his employees for about one and a half hours, he said.

Magoma claimed that she was taken to a police station and asked if Nomoyi, Chief Magoma and Charles Sebe intended returning to Ciskei and what their plans were if they returned.

## Matanzima to Respond to church's suit

By STAN MZIMBA

PARAMOUNT Chief Kazer Matanzima is expected to file replying affidavits to the registrar of the Transkei Supreme Court following a civil matter in which he has been cited as a respondent.

The urgent application was brought by the United Methodist Church of Southern Africa following the banning of the church's Western Transkei chairman of the district Rev Ezra Msezeli.

A spokesperson from Matanzima and Makwane attorneys in Umtata confirmed the church has filed papers.

A

By STAN MZIMBA

A TOP Ciskei banking executive this week became the 18th person to be held under Section 47 of the Transkei's Internal Act since the security forces began large-scale swoops last month.

Peoples' Development Bank MD Cecil Vanda was detained at Ngqamakwe at the unveiling of his father's tombstone.

Dr Bongani Lujabe, son of Transkei Interior Minister Mutuzeli Lujabe, was held early last month.

Dr Zola Dabula - who was detained for two months last year - was detained a week ago.

Lawyer Ntando Bam and teacher Shantli Hartman were also detained. Six civil servants from the Botha Sigcau Building, a telephone technician and a bank clerk have also been detained.

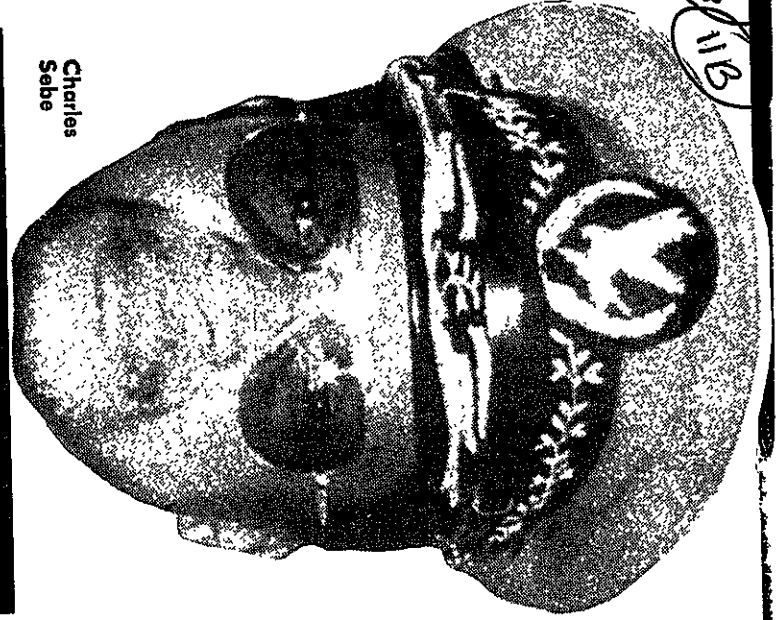
Meanwhile the three



Umtata lawyers - Dave Shaw, Arnold Immenman and Allistair Buchanan - who were deported from Umtata last week have been permitted to return to Umtata until December 24 to finish their business.

● Meanwhile, a CP Correspondent reports that in King William's Town Ciskei police were reported to have prevented all non-Ciskeian cars from entering Mdantsane last Tuesday night.

A Ciskei security police spokesman confirmed there had been roadblocks.



Charles Sebe

## Jailed over 2 'guests'

By STAN MZIMBA

A TRANSKEI farmer has been jailed for seven years for "harbouring or concealing terrorists".

Umtata Regional Court Magistrate R Micklesfield heard that eight security policemen searched the Engobo home of Zakade Buku, 56, on August 2 last year.

Suddenly there was bursts from what the court was told was automatic weapons, injuring a Constable Nisomi. The police fled - leaving their vehicles behind - and later returned with reinforcements.

The magistrate said he was satisfied that Buku had harboured two terrorists. Bukus had said the men had visited him on their way from Johannesburg to Mganduli and he knew them as union members.

The magistrate asked why, if they were innocent, had Buku hidden AK47 magazines, a duplicating machine and a wire cutter which police later found. The court heard that pamphlets of the banned African National Congress were found in the room in which the two men had slept. Buku, father of five, had no previous convictions.

A

## Why is boy held?

By STAN MZIMBA

CALA security police in Transkei have been asked by Supreme Court Judge DJ Lombard to show cause why they should not be prevented from unlawfully detaining a Standard 10 pupil, Sonwabo Kayingana.

His mother, Nonzame, said in papers that her son was detained on October 10 this year while at a library in Cala.

Since then she has received several reports that her son has occasionally been beaten by police and he has been forced to implicate Cala bookshop owner Lungisile Nisebeza by saying that Nisebeza had called and addressed a political meeting where he (Kayingana) was also present.

Mrs Kayingana said she was of the opinion that her son was held unlawfully and that there was nothing concerning him which resulted in his arrest. The police have been given until January 29 next year to reply.



I HAVE read the comments of John Wright and Gerhard Mare on the film *Shaka Zulu* with great interest.

Although, according to the heading, the article claims to be a critique on the film, one has to read it to realise that it is nothing of the sort.

The article, like many others we have had to contend with in the *Sunday Tribune*, is an attack on the leadership and political strategy of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. Needless to mention, the article is deliberately presented in a distorted fashion in order to fit in with the authors' preconceived thesis that Chief Buthelezi is supported by the South African Government in whatever he does.

First, the thesis advanced by the two learned gentlemen rests on a totally false premise that there was collusion between the KwaZulu Government and the SABC in the production of the film *Shaka Zulu*. To prove their point, they quote completely out of context — from a statement in the publicity brochure — that "the project received the blessing of the Chief Minister and the royal house".

What happened is that before the shooting of the film, the SABC approached the KwaZulu Government as a matter of courtesy to inform it of its plans, and to seek permission to film in rural areas under KwaZulu's jurisdiction. They also requested guidance and coaching on traditional Zulu war songs and Zulu etiquette.

It may be important to state that, from the very beginning, the

# Where we stand on 'Shaka' — Inkatha

## FOCUS

RECENTLY the *Sowetan* published an article on the SABC mini-series, *Shaka Zulu*. In today's article Inkatha general secretary, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, responds to our article.

KwaZulu Cabinet warned the SABC that the film under no circumstances should endeavour to make a political statement but should rather be an attempt to portray the Zulu social system and culture of the period in question. Having seen the film, we are satisfied that the SABC kept its side of the bargain. The so-called "political statement" the film is alleged to make therefore exists only in the two authors' imagination.

### Ridiculous

The two authors need to know that in the writing of the script there was no input whatsoever from the KwaZulu Government. That is why the implication of collusion conveyed in the article is both ridiculous and naive. We accepted from the beginning that the film producers were not going to write a totally authentic history of the Zulus under King Shaka. This would have been impossible. In any case, as far as we are

concerned, an authentic history of this period has not yet been written. All scholars, including the two authors, still rely on the outdated and discredited colonial viewpoint represented by figures like Fynn, Isaacs, Ritter and others.

Further, we were fully aware that, as in any drama, the producers would be influenced by dramatic licence either to exaggerate or underplay certain episodes. Therefore the consideration about whether the Zulu leadership approves or disapproves of the contents of the film does not even arise as far as we are concerned.

Having said this, the two authors' main thesis falls apart and all that follows is either speculation or wishful thinking on their part. I will therefore not waste the readers' time commenting on speculation except to say that it was in very bad taste, bordered on libel and was embarrassingly un scholarly. Numerous slurs are cast on Chief Buthelezi's integrity and leadership without any shred of supporting evidence. Where the authors succeed to "support" their allegations, they do so by distorting well-known facts of contemporary history or simply by inventing new ones.

The following are a few examples:

- Two completely unrelated incidents — the convening of the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba and the screening of *Shaka Zulu* — are used as justification for the bizarre claim that there was collusion between KwaZulu and the SABC. I was a convenor of the Indaba and I feel like bursting with laughter at the suggestion that such



Dr OSCAR Dhlomo.

an important political project like the Indaba could have been timed to coincide with the screening of a TV serial — be it *Dallas*, *Falcon Crest*, *Knight Rider* or *Shaka Zulu*!

- An allegation is made that because South African Ministers and the SABC no longer attack Chief Buthelezi, the Government is trying to promote Chief Buthelezi. This must be a cruel joke! The Government has failed to promote its tricameral Parliament which Chief Buthelezi was so vehement in rejecting because of its apartheid foundation. Do the authors believe sincerely that the Government would then be more enthusiastic and successful in promoting non-racialism based on one-man-one-vote elections which Chief Buthelezi promotes?

- The authors further alleged that the Indaba was an initiative of "certain political and business interests in Natal". We are aware of attempts by anti-Indaba factions on the Left and the Right to discredit those of us who took part in the Indaba, by alleging that we are "lackeys" of big business. Indaba was our initiative and if the arrogance of the two authors blinds them to a recognition of the presence of profound political talent in Inkatha, then they are sleeping through a revolution.

- The authors alleged that Inkatha was engaged in a desperate struggle to eliminate opposition from the United Democratic Front in Natal.

The authors, however, conveniently for-

get that for almost 10 years before the advent of the UDF, Inkatha co-existed peacefully with the Black Peoples' Convention and later with the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), not only in Natal but in the whole of South Africa.

They also conveniently omit to mention that there is also conflict between the UDF and Azapo which is far older, and sometimes more ferocious, than the UDF-Inkatha conflict.

- The authors also alleged that the United Workers' Union of South Africa (Uwusa) was supported by the Government. When Uwusa was founded, the allegation was that it was supported by employers, and therefore was a "sweetheart union". This allegation failed to discourage workers from joining Uwusa in droves.

Now, for the first time, we hear from the two authors that Uwusa is also supported by the Government. There seems to be no end to the Government's enthusiasm to support instantly each and every liberation strategy that Inkatha comes up with.

- It was insensitive and stupid to imply that Inkatha benefitted from the state of emergency at the expense of the UDF.

This kind of allegation does not even warrant a response. No amount of Inkatha-smearing will remove the fact that the UDF in Natal has no African leadership of calibre and that the prime movers of the UDF in this region are the Natal Indian Congress and a few liberal white ac-

# Chief says taxes belong to the people

ULUNDI—Money raised through taxes does not belong to the Government or the National Party but to the masses, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has told public servants.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president was speaking at an end-of-year function organised by the KwaZulu Department of Economic Affairs, which he also heads.

Every cent raised through taxation became the property of the people who laboured hard to provide it and therefore it could not be said to be tainted, he said.

Public servants had a vast responsibility to ensure that the money supplied in that way was spent wisely and for the people's benefit.

Chief Buthelezi said the External Mission of the ANC, having decided that its frontal attack had not succeeded, was determined to infiltrate KwaZulu and white-ant its unity from within.

The aim was to eat away at KwaZulu personnel's dedication and at their determination to claim a rightful share of funds on behalf of the people they served. — (Sapa)

# Prisoners in swop on River Kei

*Ev. Post  
24/2/86* (1/1B)

Post Correspondent

**EAST LONDON — Five prisoners and detainees were exchanged by Transkei and Ciskei today at the Kei Bridge border post between the two countries.**

A police spokesman at Kei Bridge confirmed that "all went well" at the first of two exchanges which follow an agreement between the two governments to end a three-month-old dispute

arising from the abduction of two high-ranking Ciskei police officers on September 26.

Those exchanged were three Transkeians, Mr D Khunguzwa, who was campaigning on behalf of the Ciskei Peoples' Rights Protection Party when he was detained at Keiskamahoek in August, Mr Lennox Macanda, a detained Butterworth businessman, and one of his employees, Mr John Booi, and two Ciskeians, Mr Cecil Vanda, managing director of the Ciskei People's Development Bank, and a CPDB official, Mr E Bici.

Announcing yesterday that the exchanges would

take place, the chief adviser in the department of Transkei's Prime Minister, Mr L Ntshongwana, said both governments had also announced that a forum for consultation would be formed, aimed at settling through negotiation all matters prejudicial to good relations between the two countries.

Next Tuesday, three sons of the Sebe family who are serving long jail sentences in Ciskei will be released. They are Mr Toni Sebe, Mr Khambashe Sebe and Mr Koli Sebe, sons respectively of Mr Namba Sebe, former General Charles Sebe, who recently escaped from a Ciskei prison, and their brother, Mr Dilima

Sebe.

They will be exchanged for President Lennox Sebe's son, Major General Kwane Sebe, head of an elite Ciskei police unit, and his second-in-command, Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya, who are detained in Transkei.

In accepting the detainees early this morning, Transkei's Minister of Justice, Mr D T Letlaka, said the event marked "the advent of African diplomacy in Southern Africa".

Mr Letlaka compared the event to a battle between two Xhosa boys in play, who dented each other's skulls and then helped each other to wash away the blood.

# Ciskei, T'kei in exchange deal

11/15  
D.D. 24/12/86

Dispatch Reporter

## EAST LONDON — Agreement on an end to the dispute between Ciskei and Transkei has been reached, and the two governments are to swap prisoners and detainees in two exchanges — the first taking place at 7 am today at Kei Bridge

This was announced in a joint statement yesterday by Ciskei's Minister of Justice, Mr D. M. Takane, and the chief adviser in the Department of the Prime Minister in Transkei, Mr L. M. Ntshongwana.

The governments also announced the establishment of a "forum for consultation" which would "settle through negotiation all matters prejudicial to good relations between the two governments."

The agreement was reached following the intervention in the dispute of a South African Government-appointed mediator, the former Chief Justice of South Africa, Mr Justice Rumpff.

In terms of the agreement, Transkei is to release and return to Ciskei the head of the Ciskei Police Elite Unit, and son of Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe, Major-General Kwane Sebe, the second-in-command of the unit, Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya, the managing director of the Ciskei People's Development Bank (CPDB), Mr Cecil Vanda, and a CPDB official, Mr E.M. Bici.

In turn, Ciskei has agreed to release from prison and hand over to Transkei Mr Koli Sebe, son of the former head of Ciskei's security forces, Mr Charles Sebe, Mr Toni Sebe and Mr Khambashe Sebe, both sons of Mr Namba Sebe, a former Ciskei cabinet minister now living in Transkei. All three are nephews of President Sebe.

Ciskei has also agreed to release and hand over to Transkei a detained Butterworth businessman, Mr Lennox Macanda, one of his employees, Mr John Booi, and Mr Diliza Khunjuzwa, who had been campaigning on behalf of the Ciskei People's Rights Protection Party (CPRPP) of Chief Lent Maqoma when detained at Keiskammahoeck in August.

The two exchanges, similar to the "Checkpoint Charlie" swaps between East and West Berlin, take place at the Kei Bridge border post

at 7 am today and on December 30.

This morning's exchange will involve Mr Vanda, Mr Bici, Mr Macanda, Mr Booi and Mr Khunjuzwa.

The second exchange involves General Sebe, Colonel Ngwanya, Mr Koli Sebe, Mr Khambashe Sebe and Mr Toni Sebe.

The full joint statement issued by the two governments reads:

"After protracted negotiations between the Government of Ciskei and that of Transkei at a very high level, under the chairmanship of the mutually acceptable mediator, Justice Rumpff, both governments have agreed to issue a joint statement on the following issues:

"Both governments wish to normalise relations between them for the mutual benefit of both states.

"To achieve the above objective the two governments have agreed that:

• "A forum to be known as the Forum for Consultation will be established soon. The general responsibility of the forum will be to settle through negotiation all matters prejudicial to good relations between the two governments.

• "The two governments have also agreed to exchange certain persons who are either in prison or in detention in either state.

"This exchange involves:

• "Mr Khunjuzwa, Mr Macanda, Mr Booi, presently in Ciskei prisons, and Mr Vanda, Mr Bici, presently detained in Transkei. It will take place at Kei Bridge on December 24, 1986, at 7 am.

• "The other exchange involving Kwane Sebe and Z. Ngwanya presently detained in Transkei, and Toni Sebe, Khambashe Sebe and Koli Sebe, presently in Ciskei prison, will take place on December 30, 1986, at 7 am at Kei Bridge.

"The two governments also agree that an exchange of visits by the

respective delegations will be necessary in order to demonstrate the good faith and trust that has been established since the negotiations started.

"The delegations express their high regard for Mr Justice Rumpff and appreciate the manner in which he handled the delicate negotiations between the two governments."

The dispute between the two governments erupted when Gen Sebe and Col Ngwanya were allegedly abducted from an East London beachfront hotel in October, and later appeared in an Umtata magistrate's court charged, with attempting to abduct Mr Namba Sebe from Umtata earlier.

The abduction of the two Ciskei policemen occurred on the same day a group of armed men burst into Middle-drift maximum security prison in Ciskei and freed Mr Charles Sebe, who has since appeared at a press conference in Transkei.

Mr Vanda was detained in Transkei on December 13, 1986 under section 47 of the Transkei Public Security Act, after he had gone to Ngqamakwe to attend the unveiling of his father's tombstone. Mr Bici was detained under the same section shortly afterwards.

Mr Khambashe Sebe, Mr Koli Sebe and Mr Toni Sebe were all convicted in Ciskei on terrorism-related charges following a shooting incident at the home of the Ciskei Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr B. N. Pitso, in 1983. They were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging between 26 years and 10 years.

Both Mr Macanda and Mr Booi were detained in Ciskei at the end of October, while Mr Khunjuzwa was detained in August.

24/12/80 STAR

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# Transkei and Ciskei settle their differences

**EAST LONDON** — Agreement on an end to the dispute between Ciskei and Transkei has been reached and the two governments are to swap prisoners and detainees.

The first of two planned exchanges is to take place today at Kei Bridge.

This was announced in a joint statement yesterday by Ciskei's Minister of Justice, Mr DM Takane, and the chief adviser in the Department of the Prime Minister in Transkei, Mr LM

Ntshongwana. The governments also announced the establishment of a "forum for consultation" which would "settle through negotiation all matters prejudicial to good relations between the two governments".

The agreement was reached after the intervention in the dispute of a South African Government-appointed mediator, the former Chief Justice of South Africa, Mr Justice Rumpff.

In terms of the agree-

ment, Transkei is to release and return to Ciskei the head of the Ciskeian Police elite unit, and son of Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe, Major-General Kwane Sebe, the second-in-command of the unit, Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya, the managing director of the Ciskei People's Development Bank, Mr Cecil Vanda, and a CPDB official, Mr E M Bici.

In turn, Ciskei has agreed to release from prison and hand over to Transkei Mr Koli Sebe, son of the former head of

the Ciskei's security forces, Mr Charles Sebe, and Mr Toni Sebe and Mr Khambashe Sebe, both sons of Mr Namba Sebe, a former Cabinet minister now living in Transkei.

All three are nephews of President Sebe.

Ciskei has also agreed to release and hand over to Transkei a detained Butterworth businessman, Mr Lennox Macanda, one of his employees, Mr John Boo, and Mr Diliza Khunjuzwa, who had been campaigning on behalf of the Ciskei People's Rights Protection Party (CPRPP) of Chief Lent Maqoma when detained at Keiskamahoe in August.

Today's exchange involves Mr Vanda, Mr Bici, Mr Macanda, Mr Boo and Mr Khunjuzwa.

The second exchange involves Major-General Sebe, Colonel Ngwanya, Mr Koli Sebe, Mr Khambashe Sebe and Mr Toni Sebe. — Sapa.

# Handshakes set seal on T'kei, Ciskei pledges

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D.O  
25/12/86

by Daily Dispatch News Editor Mike Chandler

**EAST LONDON — A two-month long dispute between Ciskei and Transkei over detained people ended amid smiles, handshakes and pledges of Xhosa peace and brotherhood in the middle of the Kei Bridge yesterday morning with the first exchange of Ciskei and Transkei detainees.**

The swap, in terms of an agreement between the two governments reached after a mediation in the dispute by South Africa's former Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, involved three men released from Ciskei detention and two from Transkei detention.

A second exchange involving four members of the Sebe family and a senior Ciskei Police officer has been arranged for 7 am on December 30, also at the Kei Bridge.

In that swap the commander of the Ciskei Police Elite Unit and son of Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe, Major-General Kwane Sebe, and his second-in-command, Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya, will be released from Transkei imprisonment and returned to Ciskei while Ciskei will release from jail Mr Khambashe Sebe, Mr Toni Sebe and Mr Koli Sebe, all nephews of President Sebe, and hand them over to Transkei.

The people have been detained in various ways in a period of tension between the two countries.

In yesterday's exchange, the managing director of the Ciskei Peoples Development Bank (CPDB), Mr Cecil Vanda, and a CPDB employee, Mr E. M. Bici, were released from Transkei detention and returned to Ciskei, while a Butterworth businessman, Mr Lennox Macanda, an employee of his, Mr John Booie, and a retired schools inspector, Mr Diliza Khunjuza, were released from Ciskei detention and handed over to the Transkei Government.

The only hitch in the swap, which occurred in the middle of the bridge more than an hour after its scheduled time of 7 am, came when the elderly Mr Khunjuza said he was not a Transkeian and did not want to go to Transkei — but wanted to go back to his home at Keiskammahoek in Ciskei.

After brief consultations between the Transkei Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr T. T. Letlaka, and Ciskei Government officials in the middle of the bridge, it was decided that Mr Khunjuza was free to go back home if he so wished.

The scene for the exchange was set with mist and light drizzle shrouding the Kei River valley while on the South African side of the border representatives of the South African Police and government gathered together with Ciskei police and government officials.

The Ciskei delegation was led by the director-general of the Department of the President in Ciskei, Mr J. O. Qetuka, and the director-general of Justice, Mr D. Jali.

Shortly after the officials had assembled at the South African border post, Mr Macanda, Mr Booie and Mr Khunjuza were driven to the post.

After an anxious wait for word from the Transkei side of the border the chief adviser in the Department of the Prime Minister in Transkei, Mr Liston Ntshongwana, drove to the South African side and held discussions with the Ciskei Government officials and officials from the South African embassy in Ciskei as to how the swap would proceed.

It was decided that the border post be closed to motor traffic and the contingents from both sides walk to the centre of the bridge.

The Transkei contingent, together with their two detainees, Mr Vanda and Mr Bici, then assembled at one end of the bridge while the Ciskeians assembled at the other, and both walked towards each other.

The meeting in the middle was characterised by easy smiles and handshakes while both sides checked on the health and well-being of the detainees being returned to them.

In an unexpected speech on the bridge, Mr Letlaka said the exchange "physically symbolises the good faith and trust upon which our mutual respect and the dignity of sovereignty are constructed."

The minister said his government was committed to African unity "and to the brotherhood of the people of the region".

He said Transkei would continue to cherish the idea of a united Africa "so as to enable us to fight the scourges of poverty and unemployment from a common front."

"We would not have achieved such success had it not been for the statesmanship of the leadership of both governments.

"Let freedom of thought reign in their minds. Let African traditions and custom prevail upon our selfish political ambitions.

"Let there be peace and progress in the region without sacrificing our brotherhood," Mr Letlaka said.

Answering questions after his speech, Mr Letlaka said the "forum for consultation" agreed upon by the two governments to settle through negotiation "all matters prejudicial to good relations between the two governments" still needed to be arranged.

He added that the scope of the forum would be worked out once the forum had been formed.

The Ciskei deputy director-general of foreign affairs and information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, who was also present at yesterday's swap, said the Ciskei Government would not make any official statements yet.

Mr Ntshongwana said he wanted to thank Mr Justice Rumpff and the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, for their work in bringing the two governments together and helping resolve the dispute.

More pictures P5



The managing director of the Ciskei Peoples Development Bank, Mr Cecil Vanda, right, is greeted by a Ciskei Government official at the centre of the Kei Bridge yesterday morning.



# Human rights 'inevitably violated in consolidation'

By Kym Hamilton,  
Pretoria Bureau

One of the inevitable consequences of the consolidation of the homelands was the violation of certain basic rights, Mr I W B de Villiers submitted in argument in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

He was appearing at an application to declare invalid the proclamation passing control of Moutse to kwaNdebele.

Mr de Villiers (for the South

African Government) argued that the tampering with these fundamental rights, including the voting and citizenship rights of people, was sanctioned by the legislature.

The South African Government and the kwaNdebele authorities are opposing the application brought by Moutse community leader Mr Gibson Tlokwe Mathebe to have the proclamation invalidated.

Moutse is situated in the

Groblersdal/Marble Hall district. The population is estimated at about 124 000, and most of the population are North Sotho.

Moutse formed part of the Lebowa homeland until 1980 and its representatives served on the Lebowa Legislative Assembly until December last year.

Mr de Villiers added that the plan to excise Moutse from Lebowa was first mooted in 1975. Nothing was done until 1979 when the South African Government began consultations with various members of the Lebowa and Moutse cabinets.

He rejected an earlier submission that the plans were given the go-ahead despite opposition from Moutse. He also denied that the feelings of the Moutse community were ignored. They were consulted on several occasions, he said.

One of these occasions was during the Commission of Co-operation and Development, which investigated homeland consolidation.

Mr Justice T T Spoelstra reserved judgment.

## Oom Sporie lives to fight another

Municipal Reporter

Johannesburg city councillor Mrs Sheila Camerer denies she will replace sitting MP Mr H M J "Sporie" van Rensburg as National Party candidate in Rosettenville in the general election.

Speaking as chairman of the divisional committee of the NP in Rosettenville she said: "There is no 'twis' in our ranks. We passed a vote of confidence in Oom Sporie at the October meeting in the constituency."

Earlier this month Mr van Rensburg telephoned newspapers to deny rumours he was to resign.

In 1984 Mrs Camerer defeated Mr Clive Derby-Lewis by 1 800 votes for the Rosettenville seat. She says new NP branches have been formed in Rosettenville and she has signed up hundreds of new members.



# SA waits for word of hope, says Buthelezi

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29/12/86

Chief Buthelezi ... "We have no time for paternalistic consultations."

ULUNDI — Never in the history of South Africa had the whole country waited so anxiously for a word of hope, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, said in his New Year message at the weekend.

"It is now time that the State President and every one of his Cabinet colleagues saw the need for a word of hope that can come from the constituted Government of South Africa," Chief Buthelezi said.

"The South African Govern-

ment must now begin a very concerted effort to consult and to speak the word of hope which alone can come from true consultation.

"As we close 1986 we are all aware that the mechanisms of consultation are too vague and too far in the background.

"The National Council is not yet a reality and unless the State President in the forthcoming Parliamentary session makes it the kind of hopeful reality which all population groups can accept, another year

will pass without hope.

"We really do not have time for consultations which are no more than paternalistic orientations of white interest groups.

"Somewhere in the march of history a point will be reached when a call such as I make for consultation which will lead to a message of hope is no longer realistic. It is realistic now.

"We can yet consult. We can yet meet each other. There is yet enough goodwill to ensure that consultations can become meaningful.

"There is yet time to abandon the politics of prescription such as are contained in the new constitution and in the move to establish Regional Services Councils to back up the constitution which the majority of South Africans actually reject.

## kwaNatal project 'a promise' — UK paper

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Until white and black hardline nationalists in South Africa see the kwaNatal project as a "promise", the country's "violent stalemate will continue", *The Times* newspaper said.

"In South Africa, 1986 was the year of living dangerously. Unless the spirit of kwaNatal triumphs, 1987 could be much the same, only more so."

At the start of the year, President Botha "promised more than could be given". And at the end of it, "Press freedom had been extinguished by government edict".

In the West, *The Times* said, 1986 "brought an undoubted moral high with the imposition of sanctions. But it also brought an end-of-year hangover — as the unpleasant realisation dawned that the last strands of Western leverage had been severed".

### 'WHITE ELECTION A CERTAINTY'

"The only event to which South Africans can look forward with any certainty in the year ahead is a white election. But an election which will prove nothing and which will distract government attention from resolving the central and enduring equation in South African politics: Black aspiration equals white fear."

The newspaper said that neither Pretoria nor their "adversaries" had "penetrated the nub of that equation".

It said the seeking of a compromise in Natal was "promising". "However, until the hard men in Pretoria or the equally hard radicals in Lusaka see the events in Natal not as a threat but as a promise, the violent stalemate will continue and white South Africa, isolated by the world and sustained by its hostility, will retreat further behind its barricades."

### NOBLE OBJECTIVES

"If I call for the politics of hope and I appeal to my white countrymen to move into an era of hope, achievement and conquest over adversity, I call on my black countrymen to do the same.

"It is hope we need, and black politics aiming to stifle hope and to fan the flames of violent confrontation must be condemned as roundly and as stridently as white politics which feed the flames of conflict with white recalcitrance," Chief Buthelezi said.

"My end of the year message to black South Africans is that we must be big enough to see the black democratic struggle for liberation through to its end and not abandon the noble objectives which are time-honoured and which are even now achievable." — Sapa.



# *Buthelezi calls for hope in new year*

ULUNDI — Never in the history of South Africa has the whole country waited so anxiously for a word of hope, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said in his New Year message at the weekend.

"It is now time that the State President and every one of his cabinet colleagues sees the need for a word of hope that can come from the constituted government of South Africa," Chief Buthelezi said.

"The South African Government must now move into a concerted effort to consult and speak the word of hope which alone can come from true consultation.

"As we close 1986 we are all aware that the mechanisms of consultation are too vague and too far in the background. The National Council is not yet a reality and unless the State President in the forthcoming parliamentary session makes it the kind of hopeful reality which all population groups can accept, another year will pass without hope.

"We do not have time for consultations which are no more than paternalistic orientations of white interest groups. We do not have time for further constitutional experimentation.

"There is yet enough goodwill to ensure that consultations can become meaningful. There is yet time to abandon the politics of prescription such as are contained in the new constitution and in the move to establish Regional Services Councils to back up the constitution which the majority of South Africans reject. If I appeal to my white countrymen to move into an era of hope, achievement and conquest over adversity, I call on my black countrymen to do the same.

"It is hope we need, and black politics aiming to stifle hope, and to fan the flames of violent confrontation must be condemned as roundly and as stridently as white politics which feed the flames of conflict with white recalcitrance," Chief Buthelezi said. "My end of the year message to black South Africans is that we must be big enough to see the black democratic struggle for liberation through to its end and not abandon the noble objectives which are time honoured and are even now achievable.

"There can be no economic recovery without real political advances. Let everybody understand that we are totally interdependent as blacks and whites."

— Sapa

(11B) DD 29/12/86

# Sebe's son is in nex swop of prisoners

Post Correspondent

UMTATA — Major-General Kwane Sebe, 29, son of Ciskei President Lennox Sebe, will be among the five prisoners exchanged between the Transkei and Ciskei governments at the Kei Bridge border post at 7am tomorrow, and then freed.

This will be the second phase of the exchange of prisoners between the two Xhosa states.

Those to be exchanged will include Gen Sebe's second-in-command, Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya, 39. Both are presently detained in Transkei.

The other three are Mr Koli Sebe, Mr Toni Sebe and Mr Khambashe Sebe, all presently detained in Ciskei.

The three Sebes who are detained in Ciskei are the sons of Mr Namba Sebe, Mr Charles Sebe and Mr Dilima Sebe. They were serving long-term sentences in Ciskei prisons.

The first phase of the exchange of prisoners between Ciskei and Transkei took place on December 24 when five prisoners were exchanged between the two

states. Those exchanged were Mr F Khunjuzwa, Mr L Macanda and Mr T Boo, who were detained in Ciskei, and Mr C Vanda and Mr E Bici, who were detained in Transkei.

Agreement on the exchanges was reached by Ciskei and Transkei after a three-month dispute between them.

The mediator was the former Chief Justice of South Africa, Mr Justice F Rumpff, who was appointed by South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha.

Soon after the agreement it was announced in Transkei and Ciskei that the two governments had agreed to exchange prisoners or detainees.

It was also agreed that a forum to be known as the Forum for Consultation would be established between the two states.

29/12/86  
11B  
Sebe's son

# Pledges of peace at Kei Bridge

ELF Post  
39/12/66

1118

By KEITH ROSS

**EAST LONDON** — An exchange of prisoners between Transkei and Ciskei, involving four members of the Sebe family, took place without incident on the Kei Bridge today.

The swop was made amid pledges of renewed friendship between Transkei and Ciskei, which have been at loggerheads for three months.

Transkeian authorities handed over Major-General Kwane Sebe, son of Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe, and head of the country's elite police unit.

They also handed over his second-in-command, Colonel Z Ngwanya.

The two men were allegedly abducted from an East London hotel in October and were being held in Transkei, where they faced charges of attempting to abduct Mr

Namba Sebe, a former Ciskeian Minister of Transport.

The Ciskeian authorities handed over Mr Khambashe Sebe and his cousins Toni and Koli.

Mr Khambashe Sebe, son of the former head of Ciskei's State Security, General Charles Sebe, and his cousins — all former Ciskeian army officers — were serving lengthy prison sentences in Ciskei after being convicted of acts of "terrorism".

The prisoners were exchanged on the bridge in the presence of South Africa's ambassador in Ciskei, Mr C van Aardt.

Ciskeian authorities on the bridge were led by the Minister of Public Works, Chief D M Jongilanga, and the Minister of Justice, Mr D M Takane.

Transkeian authorities were led by the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr T Letlaka.

The two delegations met at 9.30 am, 2½ hours after schedule, and the gathering was addressed briefly by Chief Jongilanga.

"We hope that after today there will be no acts of aggression, wild statements or bad blood."

# Bridge swop: T'kei offers to open forum

Dispatch Reporter

KEI BRIDGE — An offer to open the "forum for consultation" between Ciskei and Transkei to the South African Government was made here yesterday by Transkei's Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr. T. Letlaka.

Speaking at the second and last exchange of prisoners between Ciskei and Transkei in the middle of the Kei Bridge, Mr Letlaka said the forum should be seen as a negotiating basis for mutual benefit.

He added that Transkei would be willing to open the forum to other neighbouring states such as South Africa, "as we believe we could have matters of common interest in the region to discuss."

Mr Letlaka said such a forum was essential for the prosperity of the region.

"We have common security problems, common socio-economic problems, common culture, common blood. We share a heritage, interspersed with wars against common enemies.

"We even share a common past that does not exclude pride within our shared oppression. We are one of the best witnesses of oppressive measures by the erstwhile mentors of black oppression and masters of the apartheid policy."

Mr Letlaka said: "But let me say at once that I see the winds of change of McMillan blowing ever so strongly over Southern Africa."

He said Transkei would offer to be a "catalyst of a future political arrangement, and was sure Ciskei would join his government in such an offer."

"Politics of unity should be seen to prevail upon politics of isolationism and exclusion," he said.

"Let no man put a chain about the ankle of his fellow man for he will find the other end fastened about his own neck."

Referring to the exchange of the five prisoners yesterday, Mr Letlaka said:

"From the debris of these exchanges of our brothers, we shall construct castles of peace as well as walls of lasting friendship between our territories of which future generations will be proud."

The minister also praised Ciskei's President Lemnox Sebe and Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, for their "forethought and statesmanship which has made this occasion such a success."

## Ciskei wants good ties with T'kei, says chief

Dispatch Reporter

KEI BRIDGE — Ciskei looked forward to the normalisation of relations with Transkei, Ciskei's Minister of Public Works and Water Affairs, Chief Doyle Jonglanga, said here yesterday.

In a brief speech at the exchange of prisoners between the two countries, Chief Jonglanga said he hoped there would be no further acts of aggression between Ciskei and Transkei.

"It is Ciskei's hope that after this occasion the structure for the normalisation of relationships between two countries known internationally will be established and that we will work through that structure."

"We hope that from today there will be no acts of aggression, no wild statements, to spark tension and bad blood between our two countries," he said.



Together... the Ciskei Minister of Public Works and Water Affairs, Chief Doyle Jonglanga (left), and the Transkei Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr. T. T. Letlaka, meet in the middle of the Kei Bridge yesterday morning.

## Handshake heralds Kei prisoner exchange

Dispatch Reporter

KEI BRIDGE — It began with a handshake between the cabinet ministers of Ciskei and Transkei in the middle of the bridge here yesterday morning, and ended with a helicopter taking the son of Ciskei's President Lemnox Sebe to home and freedom.

and Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya, who were three Ciskei prisoners, Mr Khambashe Sebe, Mr Tomi Sebe and Mr Koli Sebe, came some two-and-a-half hours after the scheduled time of 7 am.

And when it finally happened, it took place

contingent had gathered

It sped across to the Transkei side and after a few minutes returned. Still nothing happened.

Then it was Transkei's turn to send emissaries across, this time in two vehicles

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didn't know.

Finally, shortly after 9 am, with the Ciskeian group already half-way down the bridge, the Transkeian contingent began to gather at their end of the bridge.

It took a good 15 minutes before they started their walk, and it was

car, and Mr Khambashe Sebe, Mr Tomi Sebe and Mr Koli Sebe, in the back of a minibus, drove up to the middle and passed each other.

The swop had finished. It was 9.40 am. General Sebe and Colonel Ngwanya were taken to a Ciskei helicopter, parked opposite the South African border control post.

Together with Chief Jonglanga and Ciskei's Minister of Justice, David Takane, and other senior Ciskei civil ser-

prisoners between Ciskei and Transkei in the middle of the Kei Bridge. Mr Letlaka said the forum should be seen as a negotiating basis for mutual benefit.

He added that Transkei would be willing to open the forum to other neighbouring states such as South Africa, as we believe we could have matters of common interest in the region to discuss."

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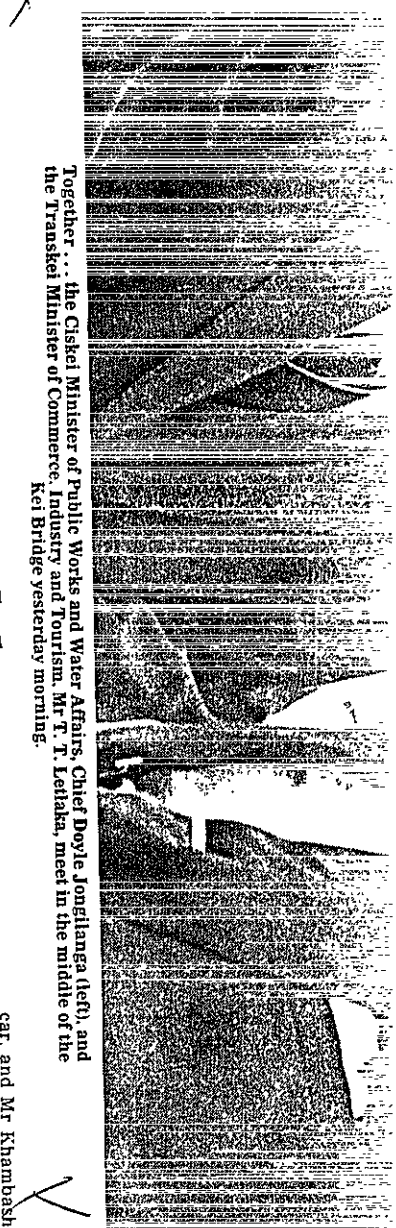
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"Ciskei hopes that today's event will start the normalisation of re-



Together... the Ciskei Minister of Public Works and Water Affairs, Chief Doyle Jonglanga (left), and the Transkei Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr T. T. Letlaka, meet in the middle of the Kei Bridge yesterday morning.

# Handshake heralds Kei prisoner exchange

Dispatch Reporter

KEI BRIDGE — It began with a handshake between the cabinet ministers of Ciskei and Transkei in the middle of the bridge here yesterday morning, and ended with a helicopter taking the son of Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe to home and freedom.

The exchange of Major-General Kwane Sebe

and Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya, who were Transkei prisoners, for three Ciskei prisoners, Mr Khambashi Sebe, Mr Tomi Sebe and Mr Koli Sebe, came some two-and-a-half hours after the scheduled time of 7 am.

And when it finally happened, it took place so quickly that few of the 100-odd people crowded around the centre line of the bridge could catch more than a glimpse of the five men, who were sped across the border in motor vehicles to shouts, ululations and handclaps of joy.

The buildup to the historic event for the two countries began shortly before 7 am when both countries' contingents assembled at either end of the bridge with an air of anticipation.

But the appointed time passed without a murmur. No one had really expected it to be precisely on time — the first exchange last week had been more than an hour late.

When 8 am had come and gone, expectations that the exchange was about to take place began to increase.

A long-awaited vehicle came onto the bridge from the South African side of the border where the Ciskei

contingent had gathered. It sped across to the Transkei side and after a few minutes returned. Still nothing happened.

Then it was Transkei's turn to send emissaries across, this time in two vehicles.

They included the country's Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr T. T. Letlaka, and Mr Larston Nshongwana, the chief advisor to the Transkei Prime Minister and this time, they stayed a bit longer.

Evidently each side had sent a medical doctor to the other side to check the conditions of the prisoners.

The crowds gathered together more closely. At about 8:30 pm, there was more excitement when the group on the Transkei side of the bridge moved forward, and the Ciskei side responded accordingly.

But it was a false alarm. The Transkei group turned back and all that remained were a few policemen.

Throughout, of course, normal traffic still travelled back and forth across the bridge with many a puzzled glance being cast at the group of journalists and television cameras set up in the middle. The tourists

didn't know.

Finally, shortly after 9 am, with the Ciskeian group already half-way down the bridge, the Transkeian contingent began to gather at their end of the bridge.

It took a good 15 minutes before they started their walk, and it was 9:20 am when they reached the middle.

Transkei's Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr T. T. Letlaka, then stepped forward from the group and walked to the centre spot where he reached out and shook hands with Ciskei's Minister of Public Works and Water Affairs, Chief Doyle Jonglanga.

"I am honoured to meet you, Mr Minister," Mr Letlaka said, and was greeted similarly by Chief Jonglanga in return.

The swap had started. With newsmen and government officials pressed tightly around the middle spot, Chief Jonglanga gave a brief speech, followed by Mr Letlaka.

It was 9:35 am when the crowd were told to move aside. The time had come for the five prisoners to go to their freedom.

General Sebe and Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya, in the back of a sedan

car, and Mr Khambashi Sebe, Mr Tomi Sebe and Mr Koli Sebe, in the back of a minibus, drove up to the middle and passed each other.

The swap had finished. It was 9:40 am.

General Sebe and Colonel Ngwanya were taken to a Ciskei helicopter, parked opposite the South African border control post.

Together with Chief Jonglanga and Ciskei's Minister of Justice, David Takane, and other senior Ciskei civil servants, they were quickly flown off.

After a flip over the Transkei border post, the helicopter set course for Bisho, bringing to a close two exchanges of detainees and prisoners between Ciskei and Transkei, and heralding what the ministers of both countries hoped would be a period of peace and co-operation between Ciskei and Transkei.



The commander of the Ciskei Police Elite Unit, Major-General Kwane Sebe, gets out of the car that brought him from a Transkei prison to freedom on the Kei Bridge yesterday morning.

53pc pass rate for Ciskei's matrices

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Ciskei's Std 10 results for 1986 show an 18 per cent improvement on the previous year.

Ciskei's Academy



# Lack of hope a way of life — Buthelezi

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ULUNDI — Unrest in the black townships could not be stilled by any action the government could take within its present framework of stated aims and objectives, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said here.

He told the new United States Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Edward Perkins, who was in Ulundi on a courtesy visit yesterday, that there was no administrative remedy to the present unrest.

The unrest was fuelled by economic and political forces, the Chief Minister of Kwa-Zulu and president of Inkatha said.

There was nothing in what the government now said which offered political hope, and there was nothing on the economic horizons which promised relief from poverty.

This lack of hope had reached the point where unrest had become a

way of life in many black townships.

There was even a black sense of excitement — or a hankering after such excitement.

“The pendulum will swing backwards and forwards across the present thresholds of violence, increasing at times and decreasing at others, without anything happening on the threshold itself.”

While black politics remained crippled by the lack of basic political freedoms and while leaders like Nelson Mandela and Zeph Mthopeng and other political prisoners remained incarcerated, consensus politics would not evolve.

Chief Buthelezi told Mr Perkins he was pleased that the US appointed a black person to the “very difficult task” of ambassador to South Africa.

In a memorandum for

their meeting, he said he was not one of those who saw the appointment as a cynical example of tokenism.

He saw Mr Perkins's blackness as a distinct asset.

“You are a living symbol of black equality in a multiracial society, and symbolism is important in politics,” Chief Buthelezi said.

“Let the white man now deal with a black man in the interface between South Africa and the United States.”

“There is an idiom in that dealing which could pay very real dividends.”

“Even if we both know that your colour does not shade your humanity and that it does not imbue you with powers or weaknesses, you as a black American in our circumstances will have a diplomatic utility which could well become the envy of your white colleagues.”

Sapa

# Sebe's son freed in swop

KEI BRIDGE — Four members of the Sebe family, among them the son of Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe, were given their freedom in a prisoner exchange on the Kei Bridge yesterday morning.

At the swop, Transkei released from prison President Sebe's son Major General Kwane Sebe and Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya. In return, Ciskei set free Mr Khambashe Sebe, Mr Toni Sebe and Mr Koli Sebe.

Agreement on the exchange was reached earlier this month following mediation in a two month-old dispute by a former South African Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff.

The dispute started when Major General Sebe and Colonel Ngwanya were allegedly abducted from an East London beachfront hotel in October. At the same time a group of armed men broke into the Middledrift maximum security prison in Ciskei and freed the former Commander-in-Chief of Ciskei security forces, Mr Charles Sebe.