

factors. Given these relative prices, technique A (using OD units of y and OF units of x) would be the cheapest method of producing the required output. Any other technique (B for example) would be less efficient in the sense of being more costly for, given the prices of x and y , production along the line JK would be more expensive than production along JK.

Azapo against sport commissions, tours

By MIKE LOUW

THE Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo) maintains that oppressed people in the country should first be liberated before sports becomes entirely non-racial.

The organisation's publicity secretary Mr George Wauchope said in a statement yesterday: "We maintain that liberation of all those oppressed is the first priority.

"We further maintain that sports is of a secondary nature. We can only speak about normal sport when there is a free and open society which has been brought about by an unqualified franchise.

"It would be this type of society which would determine its sport's policy only because normal sport is a remote concept under prevailing

circumstances.

"Azapo supports the stand taken by the South African Council of Sport (Sacos) towards the forthcoming British Commission and the planned British Lions tour.

"It has also come to our notice that some French Commission has also surreptitiously sneaked into the Republic.

"It is thus our duty to call on all self-respecting black organisations to reject the commissions and not to have any talks with them.

"We also call upon all blacks to reject all overseas teams which come to play in this country.

"Azapo therefore feels that the French and British commissions should not have come to South Africa."

tractors when they should not have had them. For to have the most modern, up-to-date, capital-intensive machinery does not necessarily mean that one is doing things the most efficient or the best way. In India, I once saw a canal being dug with hand hoes by women and men who carried the soil away on their heads, in a basket. At first glance, one might say how backward it is to dig a canal by hand. However, given the resources of India where there is very little capital, but millions of people needing more work, much the best way, the most modern way, the most efficient way is to dig the canal by hand. Within the health care situations is there not often the same myth about doctors that there is about bulldozers? They are highly

the line (M) with y becoming technique. Now suppose G were village health B was being used at the would be more efficient to of doctors (by CD) and (Y EF).

get more people to start if one is going to dig a is the modern, efficient quickly. But countries have by ordering bulldozers and

capital intensive, very expensive, and in many situations quite the wrong thing to be using.

This is not to say that one does not need a bulldozer periodically. One may well need a few bulldozers around to help one over difficult patches, but often one requires a different combination of factors - less of one and more of the other. Many of the papers in the conference and the issues that emerged seemed to be dealing with these kinds of choices. Either, on the production possibility boundary, what combination of consumption is required? Or, on the isoquant, what combination of inputs is going to give us the health services we need?

The third question concerns how in fact one improves the resources that one has. Labour is not homogeneous: a village health worker is a very different person from what she was previously, before she had been taught to do a few things. Tapping the hidden wealth of the society, the potential resources embedded in people, is extremely important. Moving from bulldozers to another analogy, consider the question of housing in Southern Africa.

Two approaches are possible. The one currently adopted involves maintaining specific standards, which leads to fine houses being built. But there are two drawbacks. Many people cannot afford the houses and there are insufficient resources to build enough houses quickly to meet the backlog. The other approach starts from the point that shelter is important, accepts that it is impossible to build as good houses as one would like, but nevertheless insists that everybody be housed in some way. Thus people are encouraged to do things for themselves and resources are drawn out of them. Around the world there have been experiments with self-help housing, squatter upgrade communities and all the rest of it. Adequate shelter very cheaply, very fast - of which Crossroads is a prime example - has been produced cheaply and rapidly against heavy odds. Now of course, that shelter could be a great deal better if there was the security of individual land tenure, and if the money had been available to buy a few other necessary materials, such as strong beams. But despite this lack, shelter is being provided by people in a situation where the authorities cannot do it because they haven't got the resources or because of bureaucratic red tape. Similarly, in the whole health situation one of the things that was discussed at the conference was how to tap this hidden wealth.

This is not to advocate abolishing the medical profession or the nursing profession. Rather, we as a society should be trying to use the expertise of the medical profession to draw on the wealth of people to look after themselves. Where one has got such a patent health breakdown as we have in this

24/1/88 DD

Pebco 3 under Terror Act

11/11/88
321

PORT ELIZABETH — Three of the detained Pebco executive members are now being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

The Chairman of Pebco, Mr Thozamile Botha, his secretary, Mr Phalo Tshume, and an executive member, Mr Mono Badela, were being held under the General Law Amendment Act. The Act allows for detention of up to 14 days while in terms of Section 6 of the Terrorism Act, a person may be detained indefinitely.

The fourth Pebco executive member, Mr Dan Qege, who was arrested on January 15, is still being held under the General Law Amendment Act.

Under the Terrorism Act, detainees are held incommunicado but provision is made for periodical visits from a magistrate.

The head of the Port Elizabeth security police, Colonel G. Erasmus, said no decision had yet been taken on bringing the men to court. Investigations were continuing.

The acting president of Pebco, Mr W. Z. Skosana, said: "Pebco operates openly. There is nothing clandestine in our actions. We are essentially a civic and not a political organisation and have always preached non-violence. Our attitude is therefore that the men must be charged or released." — DDR.

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Shock at change in Pebco orders

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Shock and dismay have greeted the news of the now-indeterminate detention under the Terrorism Act of the arrested Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organization (Pebco) chairman, Mr Thozamile Botha, his vice-chairman, Mr Phalo Tshume, and a third member of the organization, Mr Mono Badela.

The change in their detention orders from Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act to Section six of the Terrorism Act was confirmed yesterday by the Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape, Brigadier E S J van Rensburg.

The three were arrested on January 10 under Section 22, which allows for detention of up to 14 days for questioning without charges being laid. Section six allows for indeterminate detention.

Black community leaders and churchmen yesterday condemned the detentions as unchristian, sinister and shocking.

A call for ministerial intervention in the detention under Section six of the three Pebco leaders, was made last night by the executive of Pebco.

The acting chairman, Mr Wilson Skosana, said the executive called on the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schabusch, to intervene immediately in the detention.

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8. EXPERIMENTS IN SOCIAL MEDICINE AMONG RURAL AFRICAN POPULATIONS

INTRODUCTION

With the present-day renewal of South African interest in primary health care, community oriented health services and health education, it seems worthwhile to look back and see what has been done in this field already.

South Africa, fortunately, provides a very fruitful example in this respect, as there was a great deal of re-thinking, discussion and experimentation about a community oriented health service some 35 years ago. Particularly between 1940-1950, there was a real search for a new approach to the many health problems within South African society in those days.

The highlight of this period is the work of the National Health Services Commission which sat from 1942-1944, under the chairmanship of Dr H. Gluckman.¹

This National Health Services Commission advised the establishment of a National Health Service (NHS) based on Health Centres, as its foundation. On the recommendation of this Parliamentary Commission, a start was made with a nationwide scheme of Health Centres, designed to provide an integrated preventive and curative grassroot level health service based on a

Africans near Bulwer in Natal. From Pholela came the earliest and best assessments ever published of the influence of a Health-Centre service upon the local community.^{2,3} During 1949, all the public service establishments of the Central Government were frozen and from then onwards there was a general decline in the number of Health-Centres.

Meanwhile, in the same year, an Institute of Family and Community Health was established at Clairwood in Durban by the untiring efforts of Dr Gluckman. This Institute was to provide adequate training for all the staff of the Health-Centres. It was also given the task of conducting research to assess the value of the various new skills required for effective Health-Centre practice. The Institute was integrated with the new Medical School of the University of Durban as the Department of Social, Preventive and Family Medicine from 1951. Dr Kark, who had previously acquired a great deal of experience in training Health-Centre staff at the Pholela and Springfield Health-Centres, was appointed as head of the Institute from 1949, until its closure, due to lack of funds, in January 1961. A number of research projects undertaken by the Institute among African, Indian and White communities were published in 1962.⁴

THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES COMMISSION



Mrs Nombulelo Melane

then to Crawford where they stayed for 11 years.

She went to Chapel Street Primary in Woodstock and received her secondary education at Livingstone High in Claremont.

With just over a year to complete her law degree she was expelled from Fort Hare University for protesting against the expulsion of fellow students.

In 1976, she was detained and held in Eshowe for six months before being charged with sabotage arising out of the unrest at the University of Zululand. She was kept another seven months in Durban before being acquitted.

She is the daughter of Mr Cadoc Kobus, who practised as an attorney in Cape Town before retiring to live in Transkei. He was a member of the Unity Movement.

She is married and has a six-month-old boy.

THE ARGUS, THURSDAY JANUARY 24 1980

Azapo 'to continue its policy'

MRS Nombulelo Melane, the 26-year-old Guguletu housewife who last week took over the reins of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) as acting president said she would continue to steer the organisation on its present course and try to foster a better working relationship with other 'liberation movements.'

'I am only the acting president and all policy direction and any deviation in the organisation's policy will have to be decided on by the full council,' Mrs Melane said.

'There will be no deviation from our present policy of non-negotiation with the Government.'

BLACK WORKER

'We will, under my leadership, continue with our programme of making the black worker aware of the economic situation he is in, the power he wields and when to use it.'

'Until such time as an election is held for a new president I will not be in a position to decide on any policy direction.'

The president of Azapo, Mr Curtis Nkondo was suspended by the organisation last week.

RESEARCH

Mrs Melane is working at the Centre for Inter-group Studies at the University of Cape Town as a research assistant.

She said she would soon like to establish a resource centre for people in Guguletu.

Born in Umtata, she spent only eight months there before her parents moved to Elsie's River and

mission in Central facilities... on the part of a com- this, there tself, as is l, containing nted in 1942 erent back- ry wide terms vestigation

T A O N H A R C

Swaziland has initiated a Rural Health Visitor programme described by
rural. In order to expand the reach and impact of health services,
Ntlwane (*39). The RHW works at a village level and has mainly preventive

Incham, 011; Transket (Frankish, Vol.2); Kwazulu (Clarke, Vol.2);
and (Ntlwane, *39) and Matabeland (Pugh, *48).

INSIDE MAIL

ON the surface, the suspension of Mr Curtis Nkondo as president of the Azanian People's Organisation appears to be a straightforward ideological battle between the hardliners and the moderates in the black consciousness body.

Ostensibly, one of the major reasons Azapo's national council gave for suspending him was that he committed the organisation to a stance of no political negotiation with the Government under any circumstances.

At the same time, the council has also accused him of having contact with American politicians and diplomats when Azapo policy is that there should be no dealings with the "Western Five" countries.

Thus, while the no-negotiation dispute gives an impression that Mr Nkondo is a "hardliner" and the others are "moderates", the Western contact issue gives the reverse impression.

The real reasons behind his suspension still remain hazy. Mr Nkondo himself puts them down to personality differences. The national council, comprising the executive and heads of regional branches, is sticking by its claim that he violated principles and policy.

An analysis of the claims and counter-claims which threw the black consciousness movement into confusion shows that the real reason for the suspension probably lies in Mr Nkondo's style of leadership rather than in any substantial ideological differences.

Azapo held its inaugural meeting last September near Roodepoort. It was a risky venture, because the former Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, is on record as saying that legal dissent ends and criminal activity begins with black consciousness.

No sooner was Azapo formed in 1978 than members of its interim executive were detained. Subsequently, the chair-

Behind the Nkondo

man, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, and the secretary, Mr Lybon Mabasa, were banned.

But Azapo sympathisers decided to press ahead nonetheless in creating a political body that would mobilise the vast latent support — especially among the young — for black consciousness around the country. Azapo was formed at a difficult time.

● In less than three years, almost the entire leadership of the founding BC movements, the SA Students' Organisation (Saso) and the Black People's Organisation (BPC) was wiped out.

Nine Saso/BPC officials were jailed under the Terrorism Act at the end of 1978; Mr Steve Biko and Mr Mapetla Mohapi died in detention; Mr Hlaku Rachidi, Mr Barney Pityana and Mr Thami Zani were among many BC officials who were banned; Mr Pityana and Mr Zani were among those who left the country.

● The SA Black Alliance, with Inkatha as its pivotal body, was gathering momentum among groups which aimed at "constituency politics" by using Government-created political institutions to oppose apartheid.

● Community councils were being promised more powers.

● The Government under Mr P W Botha was talking in terms of a constellation of States, a free enterprise system and trade union rights for blacks.

Azapo faced — and still faces — an uphill battle. It had to make a determined effort to get away from the "intellectu-

AMEEN AKHALWAYA, Political Reporter

al elite" tag attached to black consciousness, and aim at the black worker.

Black consciousness thinking was changing significantly from regarding the struggle as one of race to one of a class-race struggle. Under this definition, only blacks are regarded as workers. Employed whites are not regarded as workers because they vote to keep the Government in power. The Government in return protects them from black competition.

How to win over the support of the workers was among its key problems, especially when it is so hazardous in terms of South African law to discuss frankly and openly an alternate economic system.

It was against this background that Azapo had to find a leader who was readily identifiable and who had a proven record in articulating black aspirations. At the same time, however, officials were mindful of avoiding a personality cult developing around the leadership.

With bannings, deaths and detentions having taken their toll on the younger leadership, no charismatic young personality was readily available. The mantle of leadership fell on Mr Nkondo, who at 51, was relatively old for a movement drawing its support mostly from the young.

He is a well-known figure in black communities, and rose

Within South Africa many rural areas are served only by district surgeons (under the State Health Department) and by hospitals in large towns (under the provinces). In the Cape, Divisional Councils are responsible for rural health services. They run fixed or mobile clinics staffed by from one to four nurses, which provide a comprehensive health service; they refer all but minor ailments to District Surgeons. The Cape Province also runs a Day Hospital in Graaff-Reinet which, in turn, runs a clinic in a rural

Infant mortality rates there are anything to judge by (e.g. in Transket, 10 per 170 and 280 per 1000 do not reach their first birthday).
Typical of developing countries, and a pattern related to modern consumption habits (not necessarily due to affluence). Such items as V.D., alcoholism and problem drinking (which is extremely

Compared to the existence of hospitals alone, however, the DHO marks an enormous improvement, though Smith points out that there is still much to be done by integrating preventive and promotive with curative care and in better health- and community-orientation of their administration.

Ross, Maswego and Moja (Ch.1) of obstetric care achieved already providing obstetric fatality rate was high (67 per was begun, consisting of:

- (i) postgraduate midwife hospital and inserv wives' referrals wa
- (ii) reassessment of ref
- (iii) changes in emphasia
- (iv) survey work, in wh major causes of th

In addition, family plann: As a result, perinatal mo clinic deliveries, from l markedly; the proportio doubled, hospital deliver rate of Caesarian sectio both to the patient and

In contrast, Kitai's pa: unsuited an urban hospi continuing and easily :

Watts (*7) and Whisson community the health service

describes the range of traditional and modern

Africans in Durban. Whisson relates the rich fund of both p: curative health lore which he calls the folk system of a Cape 'Coloured' community. This includes diet, exercise, attitudes, herbal remedies,

'Dutch druppels' and patent medicine. Recourse to faith healers and *doekurs* are also recorded. The decision to consult a doctor or clinic sister immediately on becoming ill was found to relate to the education and self-confidence of the respondent. Others consulted friends and neighbours first. Advice was also taken from pharmacists for minor disorders as they were reached conveniently from the workplace.

Easy availability of medical care was not the only criterion. Respondents were keenly concerned with the quality of medical attention, including the attitude of doctors and tolerance of late payment, as well as the perceived effectiveness of their treatment. Patients were slow to blame a doctor for faulty advice. All informants found the costs of medicare a real

prohibiting a further search for relief when initial treat-
informants saw no conflict between bio-
both. Tolerance of
comment: 'Like other
the parameters of

RAND DAILY MAIL, Thursday, January 24, 1980

sacking

to prominence as chairman of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee during the township unrest of 1976. Those who believed he would take a backseat and play a low-key role were proved wrong. During his short tenure, 11 Azapo branches were formed and he went on the offensive. He criticised black organisations which he said were not were in danger of becoming irrelevant. He accused some black trade unionists of being "spineless" because they had refused to negotiate on behalf of non-members involved in strikes in Port Elizabeth.

His self-exiled brother, Mr Zinjiva Nkondo, was arrested on the South African side of the border with Lesotho after Maseru was diverted to Bloemfontein. Mr Nkondo was accused of violating his own non-negotiation stand by asking a white MP, Mrs Helen Suzman, to negotiate on his behalf with the Government on his brother's detention. Critics of Azapo's national council accused it of being politically naive in suspending him. They felt the reasons given were frivolous. While the critics agreed that there should be an intensive campaign to win over black special-ist groups and trade unions to Azapo, Mr Nkondo's criticisms were merely an expression of what many people felt anyway.

The critics also believed that the kid-glove approach had no place in the reality of the South African situation, where only plain, hard-talking made any impact. They also believed his alleged transgressions could have been debated at the next annual congress in September, and in the meanwhile, Azapo should have concentrated in gaining more strength in other parts of the country. The council felt there was no guarantee Mr Nkondo would change his ways, and that the sooner he was axed the easier it would be to recruit people who were frightened off by his style. It felt his abrasive style was antagonising rather than impressing potential members. The council also felt that a disciplined, collective leadership was essential. In other words, Mr Nkondo should not have made any public statements without consulting at least one other executive member in order that consistency be maintained on strategy. The dispute over what constitutes political negotiation was dismissed as a "non-issue" by Mr Nkondo's supporters. While the national council supports his view that there can be no negotiation with the Government in present circumstances, it did not rule out talks entirely under different conditions. Mr Nkondo's supporters dismiss the argument that the Patriotic Front negotiated with Britain over Zimbabwe. They claim it was Britain that had to negotiate with the PF. At the same time, both Mr Nkondo and the national council pledge support for the black consciousness philosophy, and both totally reject the homelands political institutions and others such as the Coloured Representative Council and the SA Indian Council.

More than anything, the whole affair seems to focus on style rather than ideology. The Azapo executive has agreed to the request from other BC bodies to recommend bringing forward the congress from September.

over 50 is taken into
Africans and thus no comparisons between
whole are possible. The death rates for Africans probably exceed those 'Coloureds' despite the fact that in towns the 'Coloured' death rate is higher, because the rural African population is less selected than that towns; the rates in homelands probably exceed the figures for farming &

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and Black populations as a
and Black populations as a

Decision on Pebco men?

PORT ELIZABETH — A decision may be made today on the fate of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation leaders being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

Pebco chairman, Mr Thozamile Botha, the organisation's secretary, Mr Phalo Tshume and Mr Mono Badela were arrested on Thursday night, January 10. A fourth man, Mr Dan Qeque, was detained in New Brighton on January 15.

A spokesman for the Security Police said here yesterday investigations were continuing. No decision had yet been made on any future action, but would possibly be made today.

He said the detention

period ended "some time this week". It is believed this could put it at Thursday or Friday.

Section 22 allows for detention for not more than 14 days if there is a reason to believe that a person is a terrorist or has contravened the Suppression of Communism Act or the Sabotage Act, or intends to do so. Further periods must be approved by a judge on application by the commissioner of police.

An element of the Sabotage Act is that it is an offence to endanger the maintenance of law and order. A person charged under the Act must prove that his action was neither calculated nor intended to seriously prejudice any industry.

A Pebco spokesman said a public meeting would be held in the Rio Cinema at 2 pm on Sunday to decide what action should be taken if the four men were still in detention.

"If they have been released it will be an occasion for rejoicing," the spokesman said. — DDC.

R7m CDA order

EAST LONDON — Orders totalling R7.5 million have been placed for Mercedes Benz buses and trucks manufactured by Car Distributors Assembly (CDA) here.

The orders for 70 truck and 150 bus chassis will be filled during the next year. — DDR

Final Mutual Life
distance.

Disorders of the Circulatory
to gain most from measures
diseases included in Fig. 6.
Parasitic Diseases,
implementation of relatively

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

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NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,20	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,06	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01
5-24	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
25-44	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01
45-64	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,06	0,04	0,01	0,03
65+	0,11	0,11	0,13	0,15	0,13	0,15	0,03	0,03
ALL	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,01	0,01
NO.	30	34	7	7	21	31	23	21

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
45-64	9,75	4,44	14,76	10,70	10,33	8,25	4,61	5,01
65	42,19	32,93	55,20	47,72	43,12	40,90	12,55	14,21
ALL	4,70	3,81	3,22	2,25	2,74	2,69	1,14	1,20
NO.	9752	7926	1135	804	3114	3140	2390	1921

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,52	0,18	0,50	0,41	2,02	1,56	1,26	1,20
1-4	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,07				
5-24								

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
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282								
	2,87	2,22	78	13,54	14,15			
	3270	2588	5	2,46	2,13			
			3	0,18	0,16			
			?	0,66	0,52			
				2,75	1,72			
				9,32	6,19			
				1,37	1,24			
				2858	1951			

Indefinite detention for three PE civic leaders

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. Three black civic leaders here who were detained by security police on January 10 and who were due for release today will now be detained indefinitely under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

The three, Mr Thozamile Botha, chairman of Pebco; Mr Phalo Tshume, secretary of Pebco; and Mr Mona Badela, a journalist, were originally detained under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, which allows for detention of not more than 14 days if there is reason to believe that a person is a terrorist or has contravened the Suppression of Communism or Sabotage Acts, or intends to do so.

TERROR ACT

They were to have been released today, but Colonel G N Erasmus, head of the Security Branch in Port Elizabeth, said they would not be released but would be held indefinitely under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

The section allows for indetermined detention of suspected terrorists or their collaborators for their interrogation.

A New Brighton businessman and sport administrator, Mr Dan Qeqe, was also detained on January 15 under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act. His term of detention has not yet expired.

Wasa, Azapo refute indaba claim

*Post
23.1.80
16a*

TWO Black Consciousness organisations have refuted reports that they are planning a major indaba to reassess and evaluate the movement's aims.

Spokesmen for the Writer's Association of South Africa (Wasa) and the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) said the report in an afternoon newspaper was a distorted version of what the organisations planned to do.

What they in fact planned was to hold a symposium to deal with Black Consciousness as a concept. This means a review of Black Consciousness in the 70s and a look into the 80s.

The spokesman said the indaba referred to was still in the pipeline and had nothing to do with the suspension of Mr Curtis Nkondo as president of Azapo. No date has been set for the symposium.

The impression given by the article was that the movements were going to review themselves.

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* Training and train
* Industrial relation
* Financial manage
Our next Diploma Cou
February 23rd, 1980.

Trio: why we joined ANC

LONDON — Alexandre Moumbaris "big fish" of the escapees, yesterday told journalists here of how he was recruited by the African National Congress (ANC) in London.

"I was working for Reuters in Fleet Street as a computer programmer. I was very much against apartheid, and I joined the ANC. Eventually I was asked if I would travel to South Africa and distribute leaflets. Each time after this I returned.

"I made the trip six or seven times."

He said he was not suspected because he was a completely "unknown face".

Mr. Moumbaris.

together with escapees Mr Stephen Lee and Mr Tim Jenkin, were facing the world press, radio and television for the first time.

The conference was under the auspices of the ANC, and two of their chief men in Europe sat at the table with the escaped prisoners. They were Mr Yeyedwa Zungu, chief representative of the ANC in London and Western Europe, and Mr Francis Meki, information officer here.

Asked how two young white South Africans had become involved with the ANC, Mr Jenkin said that while at the University of the Western Cape, where he was lecturing, he had

become very disillusioned with the way social science appeared to have little bearing on society.

He started studying Marxism and had been inspired by a strike of workers in the Cape. In 1974 he came to London to make contact with people from the "liberation movement" and to read their literature. This had inspired him further and he joined the ANC.

Mr Lee explained that while he was attending university he had first become interested in "the struggle". He read widely and met students of different races.

When friends of his were banned, restricted and imprisoned "it was

only a short step to taking an active part myself".

All three men said, in answer to questions, that they were communists. They also said their futures would be "in the struggle".

Mr Moumbaris and Mr Lee attended a party organised by exiles here on Saturday night. Mr Jenkin arrived last night. He is the only one who is a South African citizen and he said the Home Office was considering his position. He had not been granted permanent residence here.

The men spent most of the press conference speaking of jail conditions and asking the world press to highlight the plight of

political prisoners.

Mr Moumbaris said that soon after his arrest, he was in a cell in a Pretoria jail in the same corridor as Dimitrios Tsafendas, assassinator of Dr Verwoerd.

Mr Moumbaris said Mr Tsafendas was, in effect, "buried alive". He alleged: "He had no money and no visitors during the time I was there. He said this jail was paradise to what he had been through. He told me he had died many times over. He said he was very, very lonely."

Mr Moumbaris said Mr Tsafendas was not politically motivated, but had been very seriously disturbed. — DDC.

(e) who has authorized the issue of the prospectus

shall be liable to pay compensation to all persons who have acquired any shares on the faith of the prospectus for the loss or damage they may have sustained by reason of any untrue statement therein, or in any report or memorandum appearing on the face thereof or issued therewith, or by reference incorporated therein.

(2) Where shares are offered to the public for sale in pursuance of a prospectus, every person—

- (a) who has made the said offer;
- (b) who under section 154 (3) is deemed to have authorized the issue of such prospectus; or
- (c) who is in relation to the company the shares of which are so offered, a person referred to in subsection (1) (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e).

shall be liable to pay compensation to all persons who have acquired any shares on the faith of the prospectus for the loss or damage they may have sustained by reason of any untrue statement therein, or in any report or memorandum appearing on the face thereof or issued therewith, or by reference incorporated therein.

(3) The liability provided for in subsection (1) or (2) shall not attach to any person if it is proved—

- (a) with respect to every such untrue statement not purporting to be made on the authority of an expert or of a public official document or statement, that he had reasonable ground to believe, and did up to the time of the allotment of the shares or the acceptance of the offer, as the case may be, believe that the statement was true; and
- (b) with respect to every such untrue statement purporting to be a statement by or contained in what purports to be a copy of or extract from the report or valuation of an expert, that it fairly represented the statement or was a correct and fair copy of or extract from the report or valuation and that the defendant had reasonable ground to believe and did up to the time of the issue of the prospectus believe that the person making the statement was competent to make it, and that the said person had given the consent required by this Act to the issue of the prospectus or the making of the offer and had not withdrawn that consent before lodgment of a copy of the prospectus for registration or, to the defendant's knowledge, before allotment thereunder or before the acceptance of the offer; and

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various communities is summarised in Fig. 5. The whites show a typical 'developed' country spectrum of mortality with Infectious and Parasitic Diseases being of minor importance (2,0%) and Neoplasms (15,6%) and Diseases of the Circulatory system (50,5%) being of major importance. For urban Africans and 'coloureds', Infectious and Parasitic Diseases make an important contribution to the overall mortality (19,5% and 23,5% respectively), with diseases of the respiratory system and certain causes of perinatal mortality also being of importance. Within the category of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diarrhoeal diseases and tuberculosis are the most important causes of mortality. The 'coloureds' experience an interesting combination of 'developed' and 'underdeveloped' mortality with a high death rate from enteritis and diarrhoeal diseases in the young and circulatory diseases in later life. What is also of interest is the relatively large number of symptoms and ill-defined conditions, particularly in the African community (22,5%). This provides some indication of the provision and utilisation of medical services to Africans in the urban areas. In general, the Asians have a spectrum of mortality intermediate between the whites on the one hand and the 'coloureds' and Africans, on the other. Clearly, the presentation of the cause specific mortality data as proportional mortalities conceals a certain amount of information. Table I provides a more detailed analysis of these data in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups by sex, in the white, Asian and 'coloured' communities.

If the mortality rates (Table I) are compared with the proportional mortalities for the seventeen major disease categories (Table I) it is noted that despite the relatively high mortality rates for the 'coloureds' and Africans, the overall mortality rates for these communities are not as high as those of the whites. This is due to the fact that the 'coloureds' and Africans have a higher mortality rate from circulatory diseases, which is a disease category of high mortality in the whites. The overall mortality rate for the 'coloureds' and Africans is therefore lower than that of the whites.

Major black indaba planned

Staff Reporters

Black consciousness organisations are planning to hold a major indaba next month to reassess and evaluate the movement's aims.

A decision is expected to be reached on the controversial issue of negotiation with the Government.

The indaba is being organised by Mr Sammy Tloubatla, general secretary of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) and Mr Willie Bokala, national secretary of the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa).

The proposed indaba follows in the wake of the suspension of Azapo president, Mr Curtis Nkondo, for his unrelenting stand of non-negotiation.

Black consciousness groups met urgently last week to discuss the suspension and there has been criticism of the Azapo executive.

The idea of the symposium was first mooted at the annual congress at Wilgespruit late last year which was attended by the Committee of Ten, the Solidarity Group, Black Lawyers' Association and the Black Priests' Solidarity group.

It is also noteworthy that life at age 45 of the three from both males and females the 65+ age group, Asian respiratory, circulatory, uses of death (Table I) may

Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

However, in this context, what requires emphasis is that by using the major disease classification a certain amount of detail is lost. For example, despite the fact that the overall rates for diseases of the circulatory system are comparable for whites, Asians and 'coloureds', within this broad category the mortality rates for specific diseases vary markedly. Table II provides the proportional contribution of the major circulatory diseases for the whites, Asians, 'coloureds' and Africans. Whilst Ischaemic Heart Disease is the major Circulatory Disease in the white and Asian communities, Cerebrovascular Diseases are the major cause of Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' and African communities.

Similarly, if the Accidents, Poisoning and Violence category is examined in greater detail, motor vehicle accidents are the major cause of mortality in whites, 'coloureds' and Asians, the second most important cause in the white community is suicide, whilst that for the 'coloureds' is homicide. For Africans, the latter is the main cause in this category.

The expectation for life at birth and at age 45 for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' is summarised in Fig. 6. It is not meaningful to calculate an expectation of life for urban Africans as this group is subject to a large measure of migration. The characteristically better expectation of life for women in comparison to men, is apparent for all three communities. However, what is of interest is the ratios of the expectations of life for the three communities. At birth, the white:Asian:'coloured' ratios are 1:0,91:0,76 for males and 1:0,88:0,77 for females; at the age

1:0,79:0,85 for females.

at age 45 as compared to 0,9 for both

argely attributable to the high

life at age 45 of the three

from both males and females

the 65+ age group, Asian

respiratory, circulatory,

uses of death (Table I) may

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

Buthelezi's warning

'We have no guarantee that war may not take place in South Africa within the decade.'

Mercury Reporter

21/1/80

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and chairman of the South African Black Alliance, said in Durban yesterday that 'we have no guarantee that war may not take place in South Africa within the decade we have just begun.'

He was speaking at a gathering at Currie's Fountain organised by the alliance which is made up of Inkatha, the Labour Party — represented by the Rev A H Hendrickse — the Reform Party — represented by Mr Y S Chinsamy — and the Inyandza National Movement — represented by Mr D Lukhele of Barberton.

The meeting was attended by about 5 000.

Only a smattering of coloureds turned up and hardly any Indians which Mr Chinsamy described as disappointing.

Chief Buthelezi warned that whites needed to be reminded that some blacks had reached the conclusion that 'it is more noble to die than continue to live in an apartheid society'.

Violence

While repeatedly emphasising that he was against violence and was committed to peaceful change, Chief Buthelezi said if the Prime Minister's new initiatives did not soon bring results 'it is going to be more difficult for us to convince those of our people who have already decided that to die is more noble than to remain alive'.

Chief Buthelezi was loudly cheered by the disciplined crowd when he said: 'We mean business and will not be distracted. Either we negotiate our future or take up arms and destroy each other and our country.'

He said although he could understand why some blacks felt violence was the only answer 'we stand for non-violence not only because this is a noble cause but we have also seriously weighed up the implications of going to war at this point.'

'We no longer appeal to white conscience as this seems non-existent as far as the majority of them are concerned.'

Realise

'It is a matter of self-interest for whites to realise that they are making hell-fire for themselves when they hoard the wealth of South Africa for whites only.'

'Increasing poverty in the black community was the spark that would create fire to consume all.'

According to Chief Buthelezi 'unspeakable destruction not yet seen in Africa' may well be in the offing if white self-interest did not tell whites to do what was right and just to blacks.

'It must be remembered that I am far from one of the false prophets of quick solutions who promised our people quick victory.'

He slammed Western governments for merely shedding 'crocodile tears on us' and failing to come up with meaningful aid.

He appealed to the Prime Minister to reopen talks with the Coloured People's Representative Council.

Chief Buthelezi launched a scathing attack on the Natal Indian Congress which he said had waged a 'vilification campaign' against him.

He described the congress as 'political opportunists'.

According to Chief Buthelezi the congress had done things 'that in political terms are very naughty, extremely provocative, and grossly irresponsible'.

11/17

Chief Buthelezi warns of war in this decade

2/1/80
Star

Black Alliance calls for action

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu and chairman of the South African Black Alliance, said yesterday at Currie's Fountain there was no guarantee that war might not take place in South Africa within this decade.

The South African Black Alliance is composed of the Inkatha movement, the Labour Party, the Reform Party and the Inyandza National Movement.

The meeting was attended by about 5000 almost

all of whom were blacks. Only a few Coloured people turned out and hardly any Indians were present.

While repeatedly stressing that he was against violence and committed to peaceful change, Chief Buthelezi said that if the Prime Minister's new initiatives did not bring results soon "it is going to be more difficult for us to convince those of our people who have already decided that to die at this point is more noble than to remain alive."

The era of protest politics in South Africa had ended. "It is either that we negotiate our future or take up arms and destroy each other and our country," the chief said.

Although he could understand why some blacks felt violence was the only answer, "We stand for non-violence, not only because this is a noble cause but because we have seriously weighed up the implications of going to war.

"It is a matter of self-interest for whites to realise that they are making hell-fire for themselves when they keep the wealth of South Africa only for whites."

He said whites must realise that the increasing poverty in the black community was the spark for flames that would consume all.

"Whites must realise that giving security to blacks can only contribute to their own security in Africa."

"Unspeakable destruction, not yet seen in Africa, may well be in the offing if white self-interest does not tell whites to do what is right and just to blacks," Chief Buthelezi said. — Sapa.

DURBAN — The four bodies making up the Black Alliance are to prepare for a mass conference of regional and branch units as a preliminary step towards the calling of a national convention in South Africa.

This was decided at a meeting in Durban at the weekend which was attended by 40 delegates — 10 each from Inkatha, the Labour Party, the Reform Party and the Inyandza National Movement from Kwangwane.

The Alliance reaffirmed its belief in peaceful negotiations to bring about change and expressed its regret about the breakdown in negotiations between the Prime Minister and the Labour Party in Pretoria on November 9.

A resolution passed unanimously says: "Saba regrets the unfortunate breakdown of the November talks and urgently calls on the Prime Minister and the Labour Party to resume serious discussions in the interests of a negotiated settlement of the problems facing our country."

1/1/80

Nkondo is still on ice

POST REPORTER

THE SUSPENSION of Mr Curtis Nkondo, president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), stays.

This was Azapo's resounding success after a meeting with eight other black organisations in Soweto at the weekend.

Azapo's success follows moves by the Writers Association of South Africa (Wasa), the Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso) of which Nkondo's son, Reavell, is a member, the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), and Khuvhangano to have Mr Nkondo reinstated and nullify Azapo's council decision.

The publicity secretary of Azapo, Mr George Wauchope, said yesterday that this agreement was reached after the organisation's national executive had met eight other concerned organisations in Soweto.

The eight black organisations that met Azapo last Friday to resolve the matter were: Wasa, Cosas, the Committee of Ten, Azaso, the Teachers' Action Committee (TAC), the Black Lawyers' Association (BLA), Khuvhangano and Mdall.

Four of the organisations had earlier demanded the reinstatement of Mr Nkondo. The solidarity Front and Mrs Winnie Kgwane had also called for the unconditional reinstatement of Mr Nkondo.

According to reliable sources, those against the suspension finally compromised when Azapo agreed to convene an emergency council to reconsider its stand on the suspension.

Mr Wauchope also told reporters that the organisations recommended that Azapo's National Council should consider convening an early congress. But he emphasised that the executive was responsible to the branches.

Said Mr Wauchope: "Azapo met these concerned organisations and I am happy that the matter has been resolved and peace restored.

"I am also happy certain organisations stated their concern, but unfortunately we are governed by protocol and their recommendations have got to be dealt with through correct channels. Their concern was noted and they will be given priority when we deal with the matter. I am happy it's all over now."

For almost a month 88 workers at the Fatis & Monis factory in Bellville South have been on strike. They struck because five of their fellow workers were dismissed. The workers say the dismissals were because all five were members of the union. The union was trying to negotiate for better pay and hours of work.

Fatis & Monis Strike

2/11/80
11a

AND WHAT INKATHA WANTS...

South Africa should stay one state

Political Correspondent

INKATHA, South Africa's most powerful black organisation, this week told the Government that a national convention was the only way to decide on a new constitution for the country.

And, in an impressive display before the Schlebusch Commission, the Inkatha delegation spelled out how black people saw their future.

"The following principles are non-negotiable," Mr Oscar Dhlomo, Inkatha's secretary-general, said. "South Africa is one state and should remain as such."

"To fragment the country into so-called independent states is to take an extraordinary step which is costly in terms of money and resources and achieves something that is in any case not desired by the majority of citizens of the country."

"Secondly South Africa is the land of our birth. Therefore to unilaterally apportion certain parts of our country to certain ethnic groups is a denial of our birthright as citizens."

"We also want one nationality, one passport, one citizenship, one economy, one defence force and one communications system."

The Inkatha delegation hammered the composition and powers of the commission.

Normality

"The members are politicians who belong to the three white political parties in the republican parliament. Leaders of other groups should have been asked to serve on the commission irrespective of their colour or creed."

Inkatha outlined its constitutional proposals.

The simplest and most direct proposals blacks make is that they be included in the process of making laws and administering them within the context of the existing political situation.

Inkatha called for the repeal of all discriminatory laws as the first step to political normality.

"Those laws which express the hostility of white to black and rest on naked racial hatred must be abandoned forthwith."

"We do not need constitutional changes to change such laws as the Mixed Marriages Act. This is a law for kaffirs."

"Constitutional changes are not necessary to bring about vast improvements

in the quality of our social and economic life."

Inkatha made four major constitutional proposals that would ensure regionality without ethnicity. They were:

1. Provincial status for and effective consolidation of the homelands.

"In order to make progress in normalising South Africa's political life, blacks could consider proposals which would effectively consolidate existing homelands and locate them in a South African political setup making provision for regional responsibility."

Compensation

"If such proposals give provincial status to consolidated homelands there would be no need for the expenditure of thousands of millions of state money for compensation to whites whose land is affected because such whites would continue owning South African land within the framework of South Africa's economic set-up."

"The land would not devalue, its productivity would not decrease and individual rights would not be adversely affected."

2. City Council or town board status for urban black areas.

"If urban black areas were given this status and freedom of movement between such black council areas in South Africa was introduced, blacks could well decide that this was a positive step in the right direction."

Mining

"Further, major steps could be taken to make our economic system a truly free enterprise system by giving blacks title to land and extending to blacks rights similar to those whites enjoy of mining, commercial and industrial enterprises in localities best suited to business."

3. Repeal of the Improper Interference Act.

"Black and white unity in local and provincial areas could emerge which would be no threat to the sense of security of whites in other areas. Each racial group could be given a constitutional right to promote its political beliefs across the colour line."

4. Protection of minority rights.

"The Indians, coloureds

and whites are minority groups. The insistence on minority rights comes predominantly from whites. In a very real sense the final protection of minority rights is in the protection of individual rights.

But the degree of scepticism of and disbelief in this statement is so prevalent in the white minority that expectations of moving forward in implementing the UN declaration of human rights are unrealistic at this time.

"Blacks are prepared to listen to suggestions from whites on minority interests, but whites must accept that minority interests which they seek cannot continue to be protected by total white monopoly of power and political control over population groups in the country."

Expanding on the concept of provincial status for the homelands, the Inkatha delegation said the whole of Natal should form part of KwaZulu because King Shaka's empire had taken in the territory.

Proud

Although most of the questioning from National Party members of the commission seemed directed at urging Inkatha to admit there were black minority groups and that solutions would have to be based on some arrangement between ethnic units, the delegation refused to give ground.

"My interests are dictated by the fact that I am a human being not because I am Zulu," Mr Dhlomo said.

He told the Minister of Mines and Environmental Planning and Energy, Mr E. W. de Klerk, that he was proud to be a Zulu, but "I'm not going to accept that I have to live in KwaZulu because of it."

Mr Dhlomo told the NRP leader, Mr Vause Raw, also a member of the commission, that blacks would consider all proposals for a settlement at a national convention as long as they did not try to force people into different nations.

"We want one state — geographically and politically. But that does not mean we are seeing we will accept only one man, one vote or black majority rule."

"We will consider any political proposal as long as it does not force us into separate nations."

care-group members in Montreal are lower than those in Canada. It may be that this discrepancy is related to environmental factors such as poor soil. However, we have insufficient data to come to any conclusion.

Walker & Gish, 1977.

Progression of health to a certain — a corporate index
the Commission of our work and
a rise of medical services.

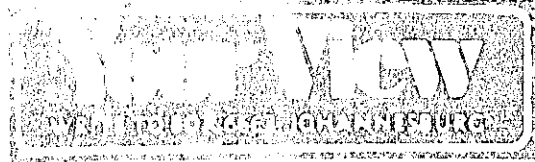
Supply
These figures seem to show that the care-groups have learnt what the
program need health requirements are, and that they have also acquired
these items.

(b) Competence of Clean Water

PLEASE, LET'S NOT FORGET INKATHA

S. Post 20/1/80

(11a)



SIR — I enjoyed reading Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu's column where he was "looking back in anger" at the decade that has just ended. (SUNDAY POST December 30, 1979).

Mr Sisulu apparently believes that the history of the black liberation struggle during the 70's can be accurately written without saying a word about the substantial contribution that Inkatha has made to the struggle during this period.

Frankly speaking, even ignoring the fact that I happen to be an official of Inkatha, I do not believe that any serious-minded political analyst or historian would ever attempt to write a history of the black liberation struggle without acknowledging the role that Inkatha has played in that struggle during the 1970s. That Mr Sisulu as a person does not approve of Inkatha's role in the struggle is in this case immaterial. If he assumes the mantle of a narrator of historical events, then he should report historical events as they actually were and not as he would have liked them to be. A historian needs to distinguish between the writing of history and the writing of a fable. Clearly Mr Sisulu is writing a fable in that in his mind's eye nothing has happened in the black liberation struggle in South Africa in the past 10 years outside of Saso, BPC, Azapo and Sasm.

This kind of parochialism would be laughable were it not so detrimental to black unity.

It is a fact that no political solution in South Africa will ever work if it excludes Inkatha with its more than 300 000 members and the South African Black Alliance of which Inkatha is a member.

As far as the "conscientisation" of the people is concerned, frankly, I believe this is a waste of the black man's precious time. The black man was conscientised more than 300 years ago when he came into contact with the white man for the first time. The pass laws, influx control, the Frontier Wars in the Cape, the Anglo-Zulu War, the Basuto wars in the Free State, detention laws, racial discrimination, resettlements, job reservation — all these have conscientised the black man. No sane black man doesn't know that he is oppressed and is regarded as an alien in the land of his birth.

What the black man needs in this hour are action programmes that will lead to his liberation. This is where constituency politics in which Inkatha is engaged, comes in. People have to be mobilised in order to be able to engage in effective liberatory action. When the chips are down, it is those organisations that have invested in constituency mobilisation as opposed to celebrity leadership that will figure prominently in the liberation struggle.

minently in the liberation struggle.

I wish to draw Mr Sisulu's attention to one other aspect of Saso's history of which he might not be aware. When Saso was founded, authorities of so-called tribal universities as well as the Government actually rejoiced as they thought that this was in accordance with the government policy of separate development. At one university where I taught Nusas was actually banned on the campus in favour of Saso. Students from this university who attended the inaugural congress of Saso actually had their transport costs paid for out of university coffers. The white liberal press condemned Saso as an exclusively black students' movement which was going to play right into the hands of Government policy. Yet others accused Saso of "working within the system" (since it drew most of its members from ethnic campuses) and of practicing racial discrimination in reverse. What these shallow-minded critics failed to realise was that there is a difference between strategy and principle. Saso's strategy was to mobilise black students by hook or crook wherever they were, and the prin-

ciple was black liberation in all its dimensions.

All the student leaders that Mr Sisulu proudly refers to in his article, were products of Government-created ethnic universities yet they were able to spearhead the liberation struggle of the black students in South Africa. Mthuli ka Shezi was a student of the University of Zululand right up to his tragic death. Onkgopotse Tiro made his speech on Bantu Education right inside the Great Hall of the University of the North where he was a student. Even the late Steve Biko and Barney Pityana were medical students at the so-called "non-European Section" of the University of Natal.

In our time, this should also serve as a lesson to those who shout "working within the system" when referring to movements like Inkatha and the South African Black Alliance and leaders like Chief Buthelezi.

At the ANC-Inkatha meeting in London the leadership of the ANC boldly declared that those who wasted the black-man's time accusing Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha of "working within the system" were con-

fusing matters of strategy of tactic with matters of principles. The ANC leadership went on to declare that Chief Buthelezi sought and got the blessing of the ANC before accepting the position of Chief Minister of KwaZulu, besides the fact, of course that this is in any case his traditional position in Zulu history

When Inkatha also met leaders of the Patriotic Front in London a foremost Zanu spokesman remarked that South African blacks still have to think of a positive strategy in which the homelands or bantustans (as Mr Sisulu calls them) can be used as spring boards in the black liberation struggle. He revealed that in Rhodesia were it not for the Tribal Trust Lands, the Patriotic Front would not have made such progress in

the armed struggle to the extent of actually controlling some parts of the country!

I also note that in South Africa, the "winning the hearts and minds" strategy of the South African Defence Force is aimed specifically at the rural population who undoubtedly hold the key to the success or failure of armed insurgency. Yet some oppressed blacks in the urban areas of South Africa still speak of homelands and rural areas as if they were leper colonies inhabited by political baboons who have no political insight and must therefore be "conscientised".

We in Inkatha know of no other politics except the politics of black liberation and we have through constituency mobilisation managed to create a lasting bond of unity (again contrary to Govern-

ment policy) between urban and rural blacks.

Inkatha is still modest enough to concede that there is no one strategy that will liberate the black man in South Africa. Neither is there any one organisation that has all the answers to the black-man's problems. Consequently Inkatha has never seen it as its function to denigrate or insult leaders of other black organisations no matter how small. In all instances Inkatha has reacted against insults hurled at its leaders by leaders and members of these organisations. If anything these black organisations that SUNDAY POST hero-worships have introduced a hitherto unknown element in the black liberation struggle — that of blacks attacking blacks.

OSCAR D DHLOMO,
Secretary-general: INKATHA.

Wakhupha istatement uxhasa abas

UFattis & Monis uphikele ukuthi ungumphati wefem le uthi, ukhat ngabamNyama njengoko inkxaso en abasebenzi abangabanye ukuba bas imveliso, kodwa imveliso yehle

Ngubani uFattis & Monis? UFattis Record Self Raising Flour, Record Record Unsifted Flour, Record Mille pack Mealie Meal; Fattis & Fattis and Monis Macaroni, spaget Princess macaroni, spagetti, shel Checkers, Poto! Gold, Pick in Pay Wrench Town Bakery, Observatory; Somerset West.

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ANC EXILE SCHOOL HONOURS MAHLANGU

A SCHOOL, in honour of the late Solomon Mahlangu, the African National Congress (ANC) guerilla who was executed in Pretoria on April 6 last year, is being built in Tanzania by the ANC.

It is called Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College and will have cost about R6,7-million on its completion at the beginning of 1985.

The school, at Mazimbu in the town of Morogoro, is being built on 600 acres of land given to the ANC by the Tanzanian government.

It will have boarding and welfare facilities to cater for student exiles who fled South Africa and sought political refuge in neighbouring black states after the June 16 uprisings which started in Soweto.

After its completion, the school will be able to accommodate about 900 students.

The building of the massive complex has been divided into six phases, the first of which has already been completed at a cost of R397 783. It is already functioning.

About 150 students

SUNDAY POST exclusive by SAM MADE

in Forms 1 and 5 started receiving their education in May last year. Coinciding with the inception of the first unit was the introduction of adult education training and literacy classes for ANC personnel and Tanzanian workers employed on the construction site.

When completed, the school will offer junior, middle and secondary education.

There will be a medical centre on the campus, recreational and cultural facilities consisting of a sports stadium, an amphitheatre, a cultural workshop and a daycare centre for the personnel's children.

The ANC will draw up its own education system and curriculum through its Education Department which will also provide most of the teachers, doctors and

nurses, administrators and other staff required for the complex.

Construction on the school started at the beginning of last year and since the school had not been named, it was decided to name it after Solomon Mahlangu after he was executed.

The school is the first to be built by an exiled black liberation movement of South African origin.

Solomon Mahlangu was a former Mamelodi High School student, who left the country to receive military training in ANC camps in Mozambique and Angola after the June 1976 riots.

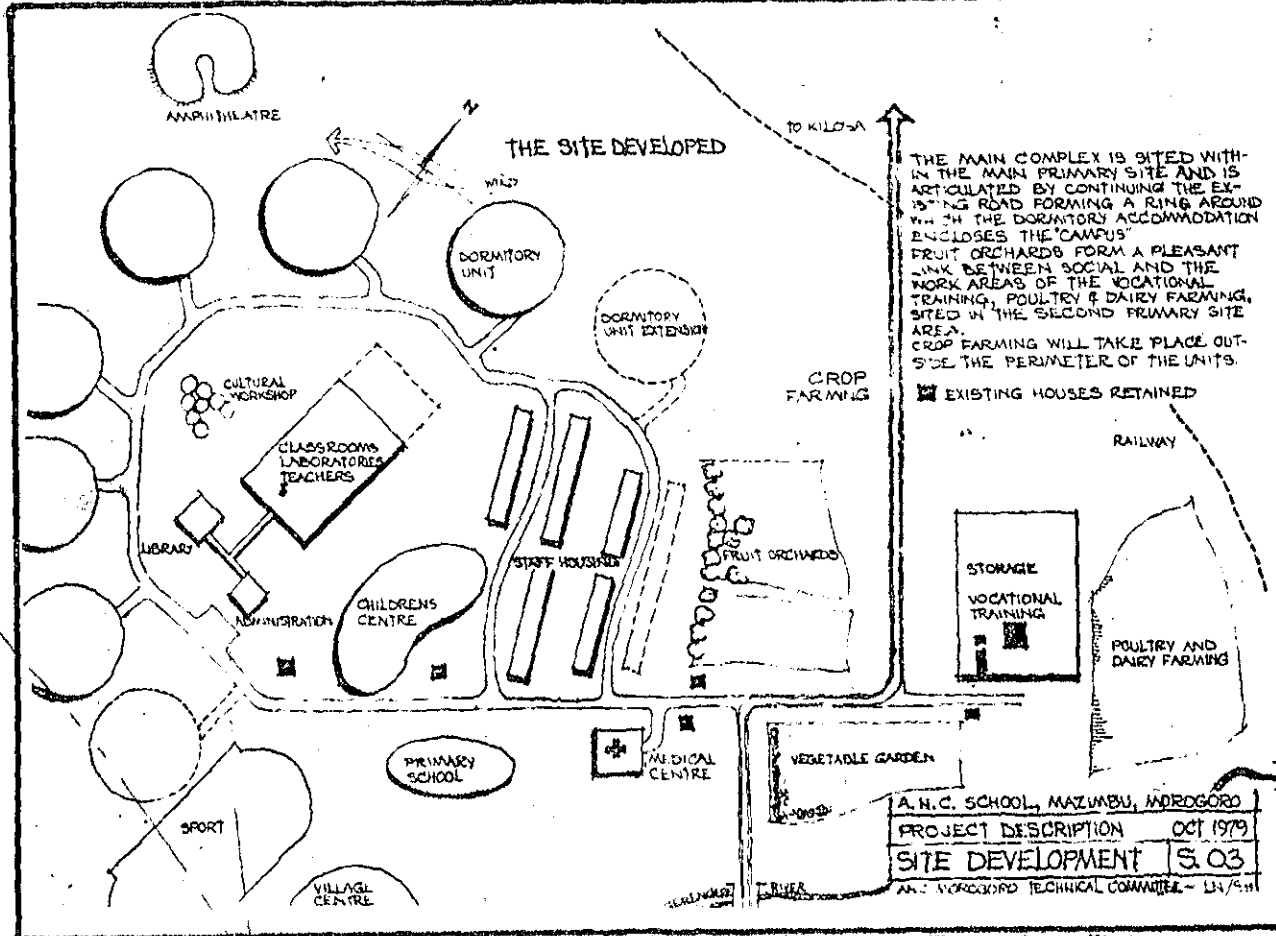
After the June 13 Goch Street shooting, in which two people were killed and two others injured, Solomon Mahlangu's name became world news.

At the end of his trial, held at the Kemp-

ton Park Circuit Court, he was found guilty of the murder of Rupert Kassner and Kenneth Wolfendale, the attempted murder of Peter Hartogh and Robert Bagg. He was also found guilty of five other charges under the Terrorism Act.

There was an international uproar after Mr Justice C D J Theron sentenced him to death. The Appeal Court in Bloemfontein refused to grant him leave to appeal against the sentence.

Mahlangu spent 25 months in his death cell during which time, worldwide appeals and campaigns for the staying of his execution were made to the South African Government. However, at 7 am on Friday of April 6, 1979, he was executed in Pretoria.



On completion, the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in Tanzania will have cost about R6,7-million and will host a medical centre and recreational and cultural facilities.

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NP and Inkatha indaba a success

THE two-day-long "indaba" between National Party parliamentarians and representatives of Inkatha had contributed greatly to a better understanding by the two groups of each other's principles and problems, it was declared in a joint statement issued in Pretoria after the discussions yesterday.

The statement, which said the talks had been conducted in a friendly and relaxed atmosphere, was issued by the convenor, Mr Tom Langley, MP for Waterkloof, and Mr Oscar Dhloho, the secretary general of Inkatha.

"We purposely called the discussions an 'indaba'," Mr Langley said.

"Indaba" means an exchange of ideas between men in an effort to find a solution without committing anybody.

Part of the text of the statement reads:

"A two-day-long indaba between 16 National Party parliamentarians and 15 members of the central executive of Inkatha ended here today.

Among the Parliamentarians were members of all the prov-

inces while five Ministers of KwaZulu were included in the Inkatha delegation headed by the secretary general of the organisation, Mr Oscar Dhloho.

Also in the Inkatha delegation was Bishop Alpheus Zulu, speaker of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, who opened the proceedings with prayers.

Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the National Party in the Transvaal, attended the meeting for a short while and delivered a short address.

Appreciation was expressed by the members of Inkatha for his attendance and his address and his frankness.

The indaba was concluded by way of a luncheon hosted by the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr P G J Koornhof, who also made the after lunch speech.

A special vote of thanks for the efforts of Professor Robert Tinsenus, director of Action South Africa to initiate a series of talks and his contributions by means of working papers and arrangements, was unanimously adopted.

Who are Fattis and Montis? Fattis and Montis is the following Record flour; Unsifted flour, Wheat; Philadelphia flour; Koebberg Millie pack - mealie Fattis & Montis brand name. These include icecream macaroni, spaghetti, large and small shells, pasta and green, dilatines. Fattis and Montis products under the following brand names; Princes name brand, Ckeckers and Roma. Fattis & Montis bakeries in the Cape Town area. These include the River, Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory and the

workers. However production has slowed down.

Fattis and Montis insist that there is "no dispute by blacks because much of the factory's trade is kept production going by employing scab workers!

The Cape branch of Natfoc - the National African

The Women for Peace movement has called on the fa-

More than 400 students from the University of Cape

a boycott of the factory's products.

The South African Council of Sport (SACOS) has cal-

The Western Province Traders Association says it w-

be re-employed and for a boycott of Fattis & Montis products.

Moves of solidarity with the striking workers are increasing. At a solidarity

last week more than 500 university and college students from U.W.C., Hewart,

Although those dismissed were 'Coloured', more than half of the men who were on

strike are African contract workers. In spite of the threat of being endorsed

back to the homelands, the African workers are standing firm with their 'Coloured'

of Labour tried to separate 'Coloured' and African workers who had gathered

outside the factory. The workers refused to be separated. One said, "We were all

there for the same purpose."

Officials of the 10 000 member union (the Food & Canning Workers Union), say

for better conditions. The factory refused to negotiate with the union. It

says the men were replaced by machines and that it was part of a cut-back of

the dismissed men had signed a document giving the union rights to negotiate

For almost a month 88 workers at the Fattis & Montis factory in Bellville South

Fattis & Montis Strike

have been on strike. They struck because five of their fellow workers were dismissed. The workers say the dismissals were because all five were members of a trade union. The union was trying to negotiate for better pay and hours of work - R40 a week and an 8 hour working day. A director of the factory says these demands are "out of all proportion", and unreasonable and would lead to "disruption" in his firm.

Peabco elects interim officials

PORT ELIZABETH — The Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Peabco) has elected interim officials to replace their detained leaders.

The acting vice-president is Mr Vusumzi Conjwa, an executive member of the Walmer branch, and the acting general secretary is Mr V. Mabope. The acting assistant secretary is Mr Zolisa Mlahleki.

Mr Wilson Skosana, chairman of the Ford Residence Association will act as president during Mr Thozamile Botha's detention.

The new executive has pledged to continue with the previous policy. — DDR.

of this section is, or before it of its holding company, from subsidiary shall have the right to any class of members thereof;

6 of 1974.]

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing—

business which includes the lending of money.

security for the purposes of a transaction entered into by it in the ordinary course of a thereof is beneficially interested under the trust and is not so interested only by way of in a representative capacity or as a trustee, unless the holding company or a subsidiary

(2) The provisions of subsection (1) shall not apply in relation to a subsidiary acting and any allotment, issue or transfer of shares of a company to its subsidiary shall be void.

39. Company not to be a member of its holding company.—(1) Save as is provided in this section, no company shall be a member of a company which is its holding company,

or officer of a company if it is proved that the accused was not a party to the contravention.

(c) It shall be a defence in any proceedings under this section against any director or officer of a company, shall be guilty of an offence.

(b) For the purpose of this subsection "director", in relation to a company, includes any person who at the time of the alleged contravention was a director of the company.

(3) (a) Any company which contravenes the provisions of this section, and every director or officer of such company, shall be guilty of an offence.

(c) the making by a company of loans to persons, other than directors, *bona fide* in the employment of the company with a view to enabling those persons to purchase or subscribe for shares of the company or its holding company to be held by themselves as owners.

(b) the provision by a company, in accordance with any scheme for the time being in force, of money for the subscription for or purchase of shares of the company or its holding company by trustees to be held by or for the benefit of employees of the company, including any director holding a salaried employment or office in the company; or

(a) the lending of money in the ordinary course of its business by a company whose main business is the lending of money; or

(2) The provisions of subsection (1) shall not be construed as prohibiting—

holding company.

of or for any shares of the company, or where the company is a subsidiary company, of its guarantee, the provision of security or otherwise, any financial assistance for the purpose

No company shall give, whether directly or indirectly, and whether by means of a loan, to purchase or subscription made or to be made by any person

38. No financial assistance to purchase shares of company or holding company.—(1) No company shall give, whether directly or indirectly, and whether by means of a loan,

with the consent of all its members.

(5) The provisions of this section shall not apply to anything done by a company

(c) "security" includes a guarantee.

kind; of the company in respect of the payment to it of other debts of the same

(b) "loan" includes any credit extended by a company, if the debt concerned is not payable or being paid in accordance with the normal business practice

(a) "funds" includes money, shares, debentures or any other property;

(4) For the purposes of this section—

(d) The provisions of this subsection shall not derogate from any other rule of law relating to the liability of a director or officer of a company.

The Cape Times

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1980

Keep talking

11A
1980

THE COUNCIL of the black political organization Azapo (Azanian Peoples' Organization) has suspended the organization's president, Mr Curtis Nkondo, because he had committed Azapo to a policy of non-negotiation with the government. This is an interesting and significant development, indicating that preference for a negotiated solution in South Africa is shared by even the most militant of black organizations operating legally in the country. Naturally, there are many different nuances and tactical approaches in black politics, with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha and Dr Motlana's Soweto Committee of 10 representing two important streams. Some organizations, adherents of the black consciousness philosophy, decline to make use of any organs or institutions of the apartheid system, as they regard this as helping the oppressor to work the machinery of oppression. What is encouraging is that even those who hold this view are not against negotiation as such, as Azapo's action indicates, but simply do not accept apartheid institutions as legitimate channels of negotiation.

Among those who favour negotiation, there are many who hold that the only acceptable vehicle for this purpose would be a genuinely representative national convention, also representing organizations which are at present banned and in exile and engaging in what they call armed struggle. Such organizations would need to renounce violence before their presence at the negotiating table would be acceptable. Regrettably, the stage is not yet set for real negotiation. Many

whites do not yet see the need for it — and are not prepared to abandon their position of privilege in favour of negotiated power-sharing. And, after the horrors of Soweto in 1976, there are many young blacks who are likewise opposed to negotiation — for rather different reasons. The big task now is to create the right pre-conditions for negotiation. And the best way to do this, in addition to scrapping apartheid laws, is to create as many opportunities as possible for contact and discussion between blacks and whites. It is an excellent thing, thus, that members of Inkatha are holding regular meetings with members of the National Party in the Transvaal. Inkatha stands for one South Africa, with one citizenship for all and one defence force for all. It is instructive and thought-provoking for Nationalist politicians to be exposed to this point of view, which is in direct conflict with the traditional apartheid policy, and to realize that this view is expressed by a powerful bloc of black opinion. No doubt Inkatha will also gain much from the discussions. The important thing is for all to keep talking and to work without respite to create the right atmosphere for negotiation.

What a pity that the prime minister and the CRC leadership have managed to quarrel with one another and are no longer on speaking terms. It will be the task of statesmanship on all sides to heal this unhappy rift in 1980 and to work for a situation where South Africans of all groups will sit down round a table to negotiate a new dispensation.

Further units were established under the Peninsula Maternity Service (which has its headquarters at Groote Schuur Hospital and includes Mowbray Maternity, Peninsula Maternity, St. Monica's and Somerset Hospitals). The unit at Lotus River moved to the main building in 1974 and was enlarged in 1976, and a second unit was established by DHO at Retreat in 1977. Further units are planned in areas where there is a pressing need for them, particularly Guguletu. Units have also been established at Elsie's River and Bishop Lavis under Tygerberg

high incidence of cephalo-pelvic disproportion. Under the auspices of UCR/CPA, no more home deliveries are now conducted. Table 4.2 shows the percentage of deliveries performed in institutions. This includes cases of born before arrival but transferred immediately to an institution after birth. (Institution refers to hospitals and MOUs).

MOUs and associated clinics also provide the ideal environment for the introduction of the concept of family planning. In 1976, 81% of the patients discharged from MOUs were on some form of family planning.

MOUs also provide a family environment for the introduction of family planning. In 1976, 81% of the patients discharged from MOUs were on some form of family planning. There has been a marked decrease in municipal residents, particularly in paediatric care has also been discharged from hospital and kept in hospital or transferred thus a concentration of quiring the attention of pro-natal clinics are provided by

deliveries

t of Obstetricians and
7-1976.)

GO WELL

23/3/80 3 Post (118) (328)
Now you have touched the women,
You have struck a rock,
You have dislodged a bolder,
You will be crushed.
— Freedom song of the Women's
Day March, August 9, 1956.

AS A black woman in South Africa Lillian Ngoyi found herself — as do millions of black women across the land — the victim of both race and sex discrimination.

As a person she demonstrated that it was possible not only to transcend the limits imposed on her in this way, but that the struggle in South Africa could not be successfully waged unless women and women's issues constituted a central part of liberation strategy.

She dedicated her life to that. And although she is now dead, Lillian Ngoyi has proved that neither the State (with all its might) nor mortality could really silence this phenomenal woman.

Her funeral in Orlando East yesterday was a demonstration of the fact that the principles, the stamina and the dedication of Lillian Ngoyi live on.

Born in the very year of the formation of the African National Congress in 1912, Lillian Ngoyi had a very unhappy school career.

She had to leave after only one year in high school. In order to support her asthmatic father, her mother and her brother she found a job as a garment worker.

In 1952, at the age of 40, she joined the African National Congress Women's League.

Her exceptional speaking ability and her magnetic personality saw her president of the Women's League within a year.

Ms Ngoyi was a major organiser of the march of 20 000 women on the Union Buildings in Pretoria on August 9, 1956 — a day which has become known as Women's Day on the liberation calendar.

Soon afterwards she became president of the Federation of South African Women (FSAW), a non-racial organisation made up exclusively of women. Helen Joseph, the first person ever to be house-arrested in South Africa and who is still a listed person, was the secretary of the organisation.

About that time Ms Ngoyi made a trip to England where she came to believe that oppression of women was not exclusive to South African society.

She came back with the view that there were many similarities between the oppression of women in other societies and that of her own. And black women in South Africa represented a special case of that oppression.

In 1956 she was arrested and included in the Treason Trial which began in that year. The four-year trial finally ended with all 30 accused being found not

Ms Ngoyi had also during this period spent 71 days in solitary confinement under the 90-day detention laws of the time.

Not long out of jail,



A young Lillian Ngoyi, the organiser.

is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges if lower or higher levels are selected.

Two aspects of these age-cause specific mortality rates require emphasis. Firstly, whilst being affected by the incidence of the diseases in question, these rates are also influenced by their fatality rates, for example, a decrease in the mortality related to Tuberculosis will not only be influenced by a decreasing incidence of this disease but also by improved prevention at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of intervention which will consequently decrease the fatality rate and, therefore, the associated mortality.

Secondly, it should be appreciated that although the calculation of rates is important for comparative purposes since they take into consideration the underlying population, for the providers of health care the actual numbers are also of importance. This is particularly true for those groups which contribute a comparatively large proportion to the total population, for example 'coloured' children 0-4 years old. The different demographic profiles of the two communities for 1951 are presented in Fig. 1, and this provides an indication of the age distribution of whites and 'coloureds'. The changes in this distribution which occurred between 1941 and 1970 are, for the purposes of the present study, of relative unimportance.

The expectations of life for 'coloureds' and whites are presented in Fig. 6. Although data has been published for Africans⁵, this is speculative and is not considered to be of sufficient reliability to warrant inclusion. Two different expectations of life have been included: (1) e₀ - the expectation

Inkatha and Nats in indaba

DISCUSSIONS between an equal number of National Party MPs and representatives of the executive of the Zulu Inkatha movement opened in a friendly atmosphere at a Pretoria hotel yesterday.

High on the agenda, according to the convenor, Mr Tom Langley, MP for Waterkloof, would be the 'constellation of states' proposal by the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha and the consolidation of KwaZulu.

The talks are a continuation of similar discussions that took place in Durban in July and in August last year.

It was learned that the leader of the NP in Transvaal, Dr Andries Treurnicht, was due to address the meeting yesterday.

The talks were scheduled to continue today. The 32 delegates, in the course of the conference, were also to be the guests of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

The talks will not be attended by the KwaZulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

The Inkatha delegation is being led by Mr Oscar Dhlomo, the secretary-general of the movement. — Sapa.

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is salutary to note that neither 'coloured' males nor females, at either e₀ or e₄₅, have reached expectations of life in 1970 which are as high as the whites were in 1929. What also gives some cause for concern is that although the expectation of life cannot be expected to improve indefinitely, it would appear that the 'coloured' life expectancy is levelling off at a much lower age than has occurred in the white community.

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Talks 'must include exiles'

CAPE
TIMES
17/1/80
11A

By JANE ARBOUS

ANY national convention called to discuss a new constitution for South Africa must include exiled groups, an Inkatha delegation told the Schlebusch Commission yesterday.

A national convention — represented not in terms of colour, but of interest groups, such as the banned African National Congress — was the only acceptable way of deciding the country's constitutional future, according to broad constitutional proposals submitted as evidence before the commission.

Questioned on the conflict-potential between groups or individuals brought together in such a situation, Inkatha's secretary-general, Mr Oscar Dhlomo, who together with four others formed the delegation, said political alternatives could not be based on the fact that there "might" be conflict.

Accusing the commission of being unrepresentative of the country's population groups, Inkatha said if the commission was expected to inquire into

"to lay the ground for inter-ethnic conflict, clashes and friction".

For those reasons, Inkatha wanted one nationality, one passport, one citizenship, one economy, one defence force and one communications system.

Principles which should be taken into account in a bill of rights, included the greatest possible re-distribution of South Africa's wealth.

The bill should also include the belief of a criminal and justice code in which all people had the right to appeal to the highest courts of the land, and that the State should pay the costs of appeals protecting individual rights.

Fiscal and monetary controls were essential to regulate the quality and flow of money. State control by the Reserve Bank, or its equivalent, was essential for the utilization of land, water, and power.

Broad constitutional proposals submitted by Inkatha were:



The five-member Inkatha delegation which gave evidence before the Schlebusch commission yesterday. From left: Dr F T Mdlalose, chairman of Inkatha's national council, Mr G J Thula, chairman of the elections, publicity and strategy committee, Dr R B Madide, chairman of the political, constitutional, legal and foreign affairs committee, Mr O D Dhlomo, secretary-general, and Professor S B Ngcobo, a member of the central committee.

and report on a new constitution then leaders of all groups should have been invited to serve on it.

The 24-member commission comprised politicians belonging to three white political parties.

Inkatha considered certain principles as non-negotiable. It was prepared to consider any constitutional proposals as long as they were not based on the premise of South Africa comprising independent states.

"South Africa is one state and should remain as such. To fragment South Africa into so-called independent states is to take extraordinary steps which are costly in terms of money and resources, to achieve something ... not desired by the majority of the people of the country."

Inkatha ruled out any unilateral apportion of certain parts of the country to certain ethnic groups.

While they recognized the reality of ethnicity, they were convinced that to decide people's constitutional rights on the basis of their ethnicity, was

● **Power-sharing within one political system:** Blacks demanded to be included in the process of making laws and administering them within the context of the existing political situation.

● **Repeal of discriminatory laws as a first step towards political normality:** Constitutional changes were not needed to abandon "legally enshrined apartheid", such as the Mixed Marriages Act.

● **Regionality without ethnicity:** Blacks could consider proposals which would effectively consolidate existing homelands and locate them in a South African political set-up making provision for regional responsibility.

● **Protection of minority rights:** The Indians, coloured people and whites were minority groups. While blacks were prepared to listen to suggestions from whites on minority interests, whites must accept that such interests could not continue to be protected by total white monopoly of power.

Thought
for
the day

Get all your accounts for this year now
settled. You have a good idea of what
you should do for the next year.

"Commission is not represented by all"

MEMBERSHIP of the Schlebusch Commission was not fully representative of the various population groups in South Africa, an Inkatha delegation told the commission in Cape Town yesterday.

Giving evidence, the delegates also said no constitutional changes were needed to bring about improvements in social and economic life and that "accumulated injustices" had created anger and bitterness among the underprivileged.

All members of the Schlebusch Commission were politicians belonging to the white parties represented in Parliament, Inkatha delegates said.

"If the commission is expected to inquire into and report on the introduction of a new constitution for the Republic of South Africa, then leaders of other groups should have been asked to serve on the commission, irrespective of their colour or creed."

The delegation had been "disturbed and disillusioned by the statement emanating from reliable government sources that the congresses of the National Party will have powers to veto all the recommendations submitted to the government by this commission."

It said that the only acceptable way of deciding the constitutional future of South Africa was through a national convention representative of all groups in the country.

The principle that South Africa was one state and should remain one state was not negotiable. To fragment South Africa into so-called independent states was to take costly extraordinary steps to achieve something "not desired by the majority of the citizens of the country."

"South Africa is the land of our birth. Therefore to unilaterally apportion certain parts of our country to certain ethnic groups is in fact a denial of our birthright as citizens of South Africa."

While recognising the "reality of ethnicity, we are

convinced that to decide people's rights on the basis of ethnicity is to lay the ground for inter-ethnic conflict, clashes and friction."

Blacks were asking what constitutional changes would facilitate better laws. Laws resting on "united racial hatred must be abandoned forthwith."

Blacks could consider proposals which would effectively consolidate existing townships and locate them in a South African model setup making provisions for regional representation.

Similarly "if urban townships were given city council or town board status and freedom of movement between such black council areas within South Africa was introduced, blacks could then decide that this was a positive step in the right direction."

PRIVILEGES

Blacks were prepared to listen to suggestions on minority rights but the minority interests whites sought could not "continue to be protected by total white monopoly of power and political control."

"The delegation suggested a bill of rights for South Africa. Among the principles suggested were:

- That political rights of all racial groups should be protected within a constitutional framework which outlawed discrimination based on colour, race or creed.
- That even though the identity of an individual within a particular cultural milieu might be essential to his identity as a South African, culture belonged to all race and to racial, social or political impediments which hindered the free movement of individuals from one culture milieu to another were in any respect illegal.
- That the accumulated injustices of the past and the injustice now present in the institutions of South Africa had created a bitterness and anger among the underprivileged sections of the population, and that growing fears of this anger and bitterness made the privileged sections of the population irresponsible in the face of the need for change.

ngabamNyama njengoko inkxaso enkulu ivelo kwabo bamNyama. Abaphathi bale Fem baqashe abasebenzi abangabanye ukuba basebenze endaweni yabo bagwayimbileyo ukuze kubekho imveliso, kodwa imveliso yehle

Ngubani uFattis & Monis? UFattis & Monis yifektri enezimveliso zilandelayo:
Record Self Raising Flour, Record Cake Flour, Record Bread Flour, Record Sifted Flour,
Record Unsifted Flour, Record Wheatie Treat Flour; Philadelphia Flour; Koeberg
Mille pack Mealie Meal; Fattis & Monis icecream cones, wafers and cake cups;
Fattis and Monis Macaroni, spaghetti, shells, ribbons, rings, dilatines;
Princess macaroni, spaghetti, shells, rings, ribbons, dilatines;
Checkers, Poto' Gold, Pick 'n Pay macaroni, spaghetti, rings, ribbons, shells, dilatines;
Wrench Town Bakery, Observatory; Good Hope Bakery, Elsie's River; Ultra Bakery,
Somerset West.

Organisations rally behind Curtis Nkondo

TWO black organisations last night came out in open support of suspended Azapo president Curtis Nkondo.

The two are the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azaso) and the Writers Association of South Africa (Wasa).

A third organisation, the Solidarity Front, was last night also expected to come out in support of Nkondo.

The three organisations have broken the wall of silence that has met Mr

Nkondo's shock and unexpected suspension.

Azaso released a statement when it called a Press conference, ironically at the Azapo offices in the City.

Statement

Wasa released a statement after an emergency meeting of the national executive. The SF executive was also reportedly meeting last night on the issue but an initial feeling of support for Mr Nkondo was expressed.

In a statement Azaso stated that:

● Black organisations should have been consulted.

● The executive has all along accepted Mr Nkondo's statements including his inaugural address of non-negotiation. The organisation had kept quiet about its disapproval all along.

● The executive should have been dissolved with the president.

● Reasons advanced are unacceptable.

● The Helen Suzman-Patrick Laurence connection had been cleared.

● To Page 3

has been made as yet.

Outcry over Nkondo

● From Page 1

Azaso feels the executive should have taken steps to advise the president.

There were behind the scenes manoeuvring to oust Mr Nkondo.

Another point by Azaso was that they were not a youth wing of Azapo and reserved the right to make their own independent decisions.

Azaso also criticised the editorial in POST this week on the suspension of Mr Nkondo. The organisation called for the immediate and unconditional reinstatement of Mr Nkondo.

Wasa's statement read: "The national executive of Wasa calls for the unconditional reinstatement of Azapo president Mr Nkondo."

"The reasons for Mr Nkondo's suspension advanced by the Azapo national council did not warrant such extreme action. We feel that the manner in which the suspension was motivated and announced was extremely reckless and displayed political shortsightedness.

"Such extreme action is destructive to Black consciousness and disruptive to the entire liberation movement. It is also for this reason that we feel the editor of POST, Mr Percy Qoboza, reacted in a manner that has jeopardised black solidarity.

Initial responses from the black community early this week were of silence while the man in the centre of the storm, Mr Nkondo, pledged his continued loyalty to the organisation.

...negotiation...
 ...instruct its members not to...
 ...products...
 ...college called for workers to...
 ...U.W.C., Hewat, At a solidarity...
 ...increasing. At a solidarity...
 ...said, "We were all...
 ...workers who had gathered...
 ...men from the Department...
 ...firm with their 'Coloured...
 ...of being endorsed...
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 ...part of a cut-back of...
 ...with the union. It...
 ...rights to negotiate...
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 ...of the factory says...
 ...and hours of...
 ...five were members of...
 ...fellow workers were...
 ...factory in Bellville South

Strike

INSIDE MAIL

Composition and powers of the Commission

THE standpoint of Inkatha is that the membership of the Commission is not fully representative of the various groups that comprise the population of South Africa. The members of the Commission are politicians who belong to three white political parties in the Republican Parliament.

If the Commission is expected "to inquire into and report on the introduction of a new constitution for the Republic of South Africa" then leaders of other groups should have been asked to serve on the Commission, irrespective of their colour or creed.

Further we have been disturbed and disillusioned by the statement emanating from reliable Government sources that the congresses of the National Party will have powers to veto all recommendations submitted to the Government by this Commission.

Above all, the statement has also cast a shadow of doubt on the seriousness and sincerity of the Government in appointing the Commission in the first place.

We further re-iterate our standpoint that there shall never be any other acceptable way of deciding the constitutional future of South Africa except the convening of a National Convention representative of all groups in the country.

Fundamental constitutional Principles

Before any constitutional proposals can be presented we submit that the following principles are to us non-negotiable:

South Africa is one state

South Africa is one state and should remain as such. A vast majority of people would also prefer South Africa to remain as one state. Therefore, to fragment South Africa into so-called independent states is to take extraordinary steps which are costly in terms of money and resources to achieve something that is in any case not desired by the majority of the citizens of the country.

South Africa is the land of our birth

South Africa is the land of our birth. Therefore, to unilaterally apportion certain parts of our country to certain ethnic groups is in fact a denial of our birth right as citizens of South Africa.

While we recognise the reality of ethnicity, we are convinced that to decide peoples' constitutional rights on the basis of their ethnicity is to lay the ground for inter-ethnic conflict, clashes and friction.

We therefore also want:

- One nationality
- One passport
- One citizenship
- One economy

South Africa as Inkatha

money for compensation to whites whose land is affected, because such whites continue owning South African land within the framework of South Africa's economic set up.

The land would not devalue, its productivity would not decrease and individual rights would not be adversely affected.

City Council or Town Board Status for urban black areas

In a similar vein, if urban black areas were given city council or town board status and freedom of movement between such black council areas within South Africa was introduced, blacks could well decide that this was a positive step in the right direction.

Further, major steps could be taken to make our economic system a truly free enterprise system by giving blacks title to land and extending to blacks rights similar to those whites enjoy of mining, commercial and industrial enterprises in localities best suited to business.

Such steps would preserve the unity of South Africa and make progress towards the principle of equality of economic opportunity.

Repeal of the Improper Interference Act

If in conjunction with the above steps the Improper Interference Act was scrapped, black and white unity in local and provincial areas in some cases would emerge which would be no threat to the sense of security of whites in other areas.

In such a situation blacks would be able to hold political meetings in white areas and the whites would be able to hold political meetings in black areas, so that each racial group could be granted a constitutional right to promote its political beliefs across the colour line.

This could be the beginning of a common South Africanism searching for grass root consensus on major issues. The Improper Interference Act is no more than a monopoly of interference in the affairs of blacks by a ruling white party.

Protection of minority rights

No discussion of constitutional issues in South Africa can be undertaken without serious attention being paid to the question of minority rights.

The Indians, coloureds and whites are minority groups.

gress towards a politically stable society.

● We believe that political rights of all national groups should be protected within a constitutional framework which outlaws discrimination based on colour, sex or creed.

● We believe in individual equality before the law, equality of opportunity and equality of benefits from the institutions of the State.

● We believe that even though the identity of an individual within a particular cultural milieu might be essential to his identity as a South African, culture belongs to all men and no social, economic or political impediments which hinder the free movement of individuals from one cultural milieu to another are in any respect justified.

● We recognise that there are privileged communities and under-privileged communities and we believe that it is the very special duty of the State to provide the opportunities and back those opportunities with resources to enable every individual who is underprivileged to develop to the maximum of his ability.

● We believe that the resources of the country and the wealth which has already been created which is controlled by the State belongs to all the people of South Africa, and we believe that the resources and the wealth of the country should be utilised for the greatest good of the greatest number.

● We believe that we are facing a grave crisis in which the poor are threatened with greater poverty and we believe it is essential that all men join hands and enter into partnership with the State to effect the greatest possible redistribution of wealth commensurate with maximising the productivity of commerce, trade and industry whether State controlled or privately owned.

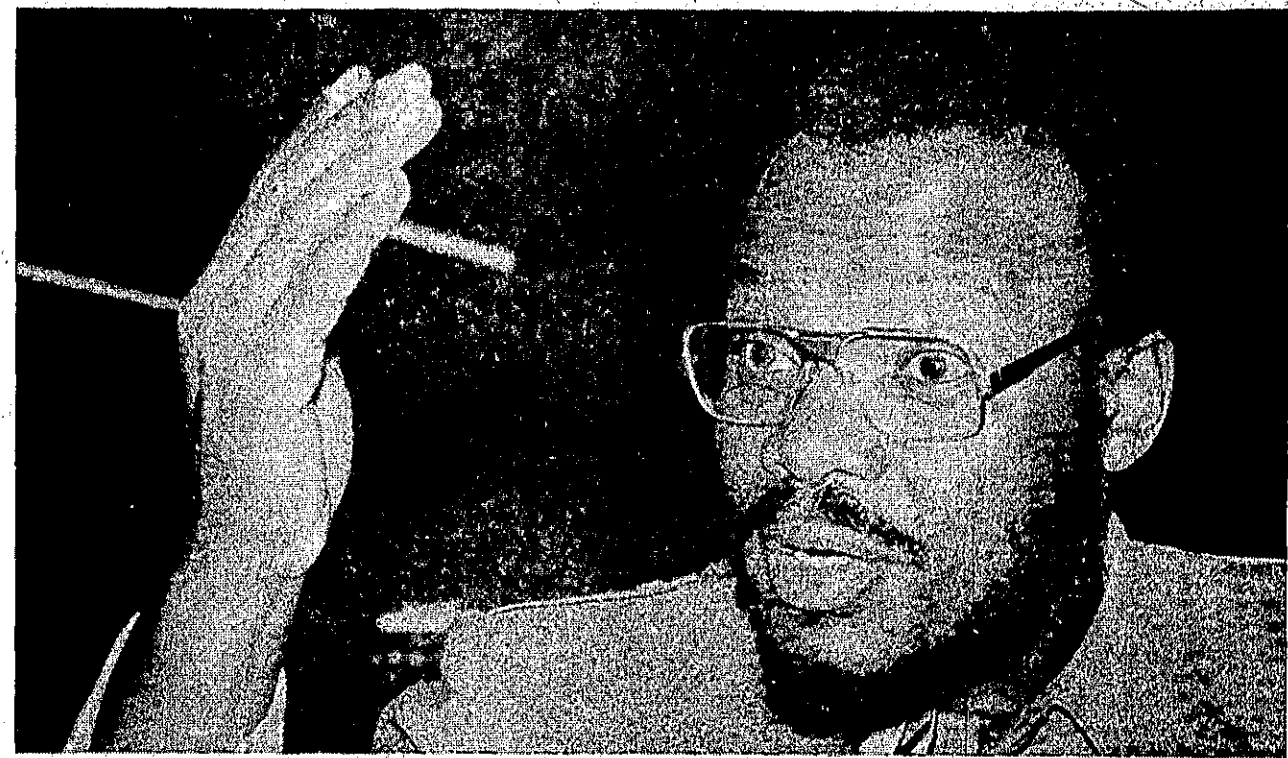
● We believe that fiscal and monetary control are essential to regulate the quality and flow of money and near money and we also believe that State control by the Reserve Bank or its equivalents is essential for the utilisation of land, water and power in the interests of the economy and in the interests of developing underdeveloped areas and populations.

11A

~~22A~~

ica's future a sees it

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement, claiming a paid-up membership of 300 000, yesterday spelled out bluntly its views on the political future of South Africa. In Cape Town, the movement gave oral evidence to back up its written submissions to the Schlebusch Commission inquiring into a new constitution for the country. Its views are given at a time when Inkatha, regarded as a moderate body in terms of South African politics, is involved in a unique dialogue with the National Party. These are Inkatha's written proposals.



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi . . . searching for grass roots consensus

schools affiliated

- One defence force
- One communications system
- One Judiciary

Broad Constitutional Proposals Power Sharing within one political system

The simplest and most direct constitutional proposal blacks do in fact make is that they be included in the process of making laws and administering them within the context of the existing political situation. This demand is so deeply felt by some that because they see no prospect of it being met, they have elected to become revolutionary activists or supporters or revolutionary developments.

Repeal of discriminatory laws as a first step towards political normality:

The constitutional thinking of blacks at this point in time is in the direction of asking what constitutional changes would facilitate better laws in the country. Those laws which express the hostility of white to black and rest on naked racial hatred must be abandoned forthwith.

We do not need constitutional changes in order to change such laws as the Mixed Marriages Act. This is a law for blacks.

We do not need constitutional changes to abandon legally enshrined apartheid. Nor do we need changes in the constitution to remove laws from the statute books which inhibit the progress of black individuals within an existing economic system.

We can demand the rapid removal of many laws from the statute books and we do in fact demand this. In other words, constitutional changes are not necessary to bring about vast improvements in the quality of our social and economic life.

Constitutional issues arise more properly when we come to consider the necessity of black representation leading to black presence in the process of making law.

Regionality without Ethnicity
Provincial status for and effective consolidation of present homelands

In order to make progress in normalising South Africa's political life, blacks could consider proposals which would effectively consolidate existing homelands and locate them in a South African political set-up making provision for regional responsibility.

If such proposals gave rise to provincial status, to consolidate homelands there would be no need for the expenditure of thousands of millions of State

The insistence on minority rights comes predominantly from whites. In a very real sense the final protection of minority rights is in the protection of individual rights.

The degree of scepticism and even disbelief of this statement is so prevalent in the white minority that expectations of moving forward in implementing the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights are unrealistic at this point in time.

Blacks are prepared to listen to suggestions from whites on minority interests but whites must accept that minority interests which they seek cannot continue to be protected by total white monopoly of power and political control over population groups in the country.

One clause in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states:

"Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realised.

(1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

(2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society."

In our context what constitutes the rights and freedoms of others needs to be defined in such terms that racial and cultural continuity is protected to the extent that individuals from racial and cultural groups so desire.

Where there is that desire, they should be represented in entrenched clauses in the constitution and put beyond the realm of party political interests.

What these interests are and how they are best to be protected can only be determined by joint discussions between the groups. They cannot be determined for one group by another.

Bill of Rights

South Africa should have a Bill of Rights which should take into cognisance the principles as enunciated in the following statement of belief:

● We believe that respect for individuals and the value placed on cultural and large groups is synonymous with pro-

● We believe in the elimination of secrecy in public administration and we believe individuals should have rights to appeal to the courts to protect their privacy in the pursuit of that which is lawful.

● We believe that practices acceptable in civilised Nations should characterise the methods and the procedures used by the police in the enforcement of law.

● We believe that the enforcement of law is devoid of meaning outside of the rule of law, and we believe that there should be both a criminal code and a justice code in which rights to appeal to the highest courts of the land are the rights of all persons, and we believe that upon pronouncement of an impartial judiciary, the State should bear the costs of appeal where the appellant pursued a course of action to protect his individual rights.

● We believe that in living the good life in a just society an individual should be free to attend any educational institution in which he has entry qualifications, reside where he wishes, own ground where he wishes, become qualified in any trade or profession for which he has the required degree of competence.

● We believe that development of trade union guilds and associations should be encouraged by the enactment of enabling legislation and courts of arbitration.

● We believe that the accumulated injustices of the past and the injustice now present in the institutions of our country have created a bitterness and anger among the underprivileged sections of our populations, and we believe that growing fears of this anger and bitterness makes the privileged sections of our population intransigent in the face of the need for change.

● We believe therefore that the transition from an unjust society to a just society will be difficult.

● We believe that in this eleventh hour of South Africa, responsible leadership must publicly declare its commitment to bring about a just society within the foreseeable future, and we believe that leadership must meet the demands of responsibility by taking whatever steps remain from time to time to avoid a race war.

● We believe that the mobilisation of constituency protest and a refusal to act within the restrictive confines of race exclusivity holds a promise we dare not abandon."

POST

Telephone 27-0031

There's a special prize in freedom

NOW that the dust has finally settled down in the hierarchy of the people of the Azanian People's Organisation (APO), we hope that the organisation will now focus its attention to the task of educating the masses.

We believe, however, that before this massive task is undertaken, the leadership has now got to re-examine its priorities, map out a programme of action and re-examine its strategies in the light of our experiences and prevailing circumstances.

There is need for a national movement that will mobilise Black opinion in South Africa into a rallying voice. Azapo can fill this vacuum early. But its success will lie in the realisation that it is a task that must be tackled from grassroots with almost missionary zeal unprecedented in the history of the Black struggle.

Evil forces are lurking in the dark causing discord in the various Black constituencies. This must not be allowed to happen. We have a firm commitment, all of us, to help the Black man realise his righteous dream of being free and liberated from the bondage of discrimination.

A dream that will continue to evade us as long as we indulge in academic exercises and temporary political parties. We need a leadership that is clear, sharp and clear in its own mind where we come from and where we aim to get to.

Within Azapo there is a wealth of that type of human input and it must be used to the fullest.

We sincerely hope then, that Azapo will get off to a year full of promises by grasping every opportunity and using every initiative to bring Black unity to fruition.

The task is huge, the obstacles formidable, dangers rife but there is, as we all know, a special prize in freedom.

Who are Fattis and Monis? Fattis and Monis is the following products: The following Record flours; Se Bread flour, sifted flour, Unsifted flour, Wheatie Philadelphia flour; Koeborg Millie pack - mealie meal; Fattis & Monis brand name. These include Icecream cones, spagetti, large and small shells, pasta rings and green, pain rings, dilatines. Fattis and Monis products under the following brand names; Princess, name brand, Ckeckers and Roma. Fattis & Monis also bakeries in the Cape Town area. These include the Go River, Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory and the Ull

workers. However production has slowed down. kept production going by employing scab workers in by blacks because much of the factory's trade is with Fattis and Monis insist that there is "no dispute". firm says he is worried about calls for a boycott of following products: The following Record flours; Se

The Cape branch of Natfoc - the National African Fe has issued a statement in support of the dismissed

The Women for Peace movement has called on the fac workers.

More than 400 students from the University of Cape called for a boycott of all Fattis and Monis produ

a boycott of the factory's products.

The South African Council of Sport (SACOS) has ca schools affiliated to SACOS to support a call for

sell the factory's products unless there is negot The Western Province Traders Association says it

be re-employed and for a boycott of Fattis & Moni Peninsula Training College and Bellville Technica

last week more than 500 university and college st Moves of solidarity with the striking workers are

there for the same purpose." outside the factory. The workers refused to be s

of Labour tried to separate 'Coloured' and Afric brothers and sisters. On the first day of the st

back to the homelands, the African workers are s strike are African contract workers. In spite of

Although those dismissed were 'Coloured', more staff.

says the men were replaced by machines and that for better conditions. The factory refused to n

the dismissed men had signed a document giving Officials of the 10 000 member union (the Food

"disruption" in his firm. these demands are "out of all proportion", and

work - R40 a week and an 8 hour working day. A trade union. The union was trying to negotia

dismissed. The workers say the dismissals were have been on strike. They struck because five

For almost a month 88 workers at the Fattis & Monis

Fattis & Monis!

All-white commission upsets Inkatha

16/11/80 SF

Own Correspondent
DURBAN—Blacks could consider more effective consolidation of homelands and their advancement to provincial status in order to normalise politics in South Africa, Inkatha told the Schlebusch Constitutional Commission in Cape Town today.
 The movement has already submitted written evidence to the commis-

sion, but was invited to give oral evidence to clarify some of its submissions.
 Inkatha voiced misgivings about the all-white commission, saying that if it wished to inquire into a new constitution, leaders of other groups should have been included.
 It is also concerned about statements that National Party congresses

would have the power to veto any recommendations made by the commission.
 "Blacks could consider proposals which would more effectively consolidate existing homelands and locate them in a South African political set-up, making provision for regional responsibility," said Inkatha.
 "Should this give rise to provincial status for an

area, thousands of millions of rands would be saved because there would be no need to buy out white land.
 "Such whites would continue owning South African land within the framework of South Africa's economic set-up. The land would not devalue, its productivity would not decrease and individual rights would not be

adversely affected," Inkatha said.
 The movement said if urban black areas were given city council or town board status and freedom of movement between these areas within South Africa was introduced, "blacks could well decide that this was a positive step in the right direction."

● Page 7: Indian plea

208. Number of directors.—(1) Every public company shall have at least two directors
 Number and Appointment

DIRECTORS CHAPTER VIII

207. Publication of reports of meetings.—(1) No report purporting to be a report of the proceedings at any meeting of a company shall be circulated or advertised at the expense of the company unless it contains a fair summary of all material questions and comments, relevant to any matter before the meeting, which have been asked or made by members taking part in the proceedings: Provided that there shall not be required in any such report the inclusion of any matter which can reasonably be regarded as defamatory of any person or as detrimental to the interests of the company.
 (2) Any director or officer of a company who authorizes or knowingly permits or is a party to the circulation or advertising of a report contrary to the provisions of subsection (1), shall be guilty of an offence, and if in any prosecution under this subsection the defence is raised that matter omitted from a report was immaterial or could reasonably be regarded as defamatory of some person or as detrimental to the interests of the company, the burden of proving this shall be on the person raising the defence.

(a) the Court may on application order that the minutes in question be made available for inspection or that the copy required be furnished immediately or within such period as the Court may direct and may order the costs of the application to be paid by any director or officer of the company who is responsible for the default; and
 (b) the company, and every director or officer thereof who knowingly is a party to the default, shall be guilty of an offence.
 (3) If any inspection required under this section is refused or if any copy required under this section is not furnished within the proper time—
 [Sub-s. (2) substituted by s. 12 of Act No. 59 of 1973.]

206. Right of members to inspect minute books.—(1) Any minute book of a company kept under section 204 shall be open to inspection during business hours by any member of the company, without charge, at the registered office of the company or the office where it is made up, subject to such restrictions as may be provided for in the articles or imposed by the company in general meeting, but so that not less than two hours in each day shall be allowed for inspection.
 (2) Any member of a company shall be entitled to be furnished, within seven days after he has made a written request therefor to the company, with a copy of the minutes of the proceedings at any general meeting of the company, certified by the secretary or a director of the company as correct, at a charge not exceeding an amount of twenty-five cents for every page of the copy required.

205. Validity of proceedings.—Where minutes have been made of the proceedings at any general meeting of a company, in accordance with the provisions of section 204, the meeting shall be deemed to have been duly held and convened and all proceedings had thereafter to have been duly had and all appointments of directors, managers, liquidators, auditors and officers shall be deemed to be valid, until the contrary is proved.

Mother is now leader of Azapo

ROM
16-1-80
116a

International Journal of Health Services Vol. 5, 1975.

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

A RESEARCH assistant at the University of Cape Town has taken over as the acting leader of the Azanian People's Organisation — and yesterday she pledged to uphold its stand in negotiations with the Government.

Mrs Nombulelo Melane, 26, said she agreed with her executive colleagues that though Azapo would not negotiate with the Government in the present circumstances, it could not rule out talks if the authorities were forced to negotiate in the future.

"I am bound by Azapo congress resolutions," Mrs Melane, mother of a six-month-old boy, said from Cape Town yesterday.

She will head the black consciousness political body until the annual congress, probably in September, because of the suspension of the president, Mr Curtis Nkondo, at the weekend.

Mrs Melane said she was detained for six months under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act in 1976 and 1977, and then held for another seven months for questioning. She and 19 other students were acquitted of sabotage when they appeared in the Durban Supreme Court in

1977.

She would not comment on criticism levelled at Azapo officials by Mr Nkondo, who was suspended by the Azapo national council for violations of policy and principles, because "I don't want any mud-slinging."

Mr Nkondo was accused of committing Azapo to a stand of no political negotiation with the Government in any circumstances.

Yesterday he repeated his view at a Press conference at his home in Eldorado Park, Johannesburg. He blamed personal interests for his suspension, and said some Azapo members were seeking positions.

However, he said he would remain committed to the organisation and would offer himself for presidency again if members asked him to.

Officials of black consciousness organisations are playing it low-key and declining to comment on the suspension.

At the Press conference, Mr Nkondo said a member of the executive had asked why he lived in Eldorado Park, a coloured area. "It is obvious that the person does not know the definition of black. Soweto, Lenasia and Eldorado Park are black areas."

His wife, Mrs Rose Nkondo, is classified coloured. "If I were allowed to, I don't see why I could not live even in Lenasia."

But Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr George Wauchope, denied that Mr Nkondo was asked about where he lived.

Mr Wauchope made a statement yesterday dissociating Azapo completely from what he called "insinuations" about Mr Nkondo in Post newspaper.

"Mr Nkondo was suspended for violating policy and protocol and not because of his personality or private life. It is a pity that Post dragged his personality into it. We are not party to that editorial," Mr Wauchope said.

The Post editorial hailed Mr Nkondo's suspension. It also said: "... While Mr Nkondo was viciously attacking people for wanting an improvement in the quality of life in Soweto, and denouncing campaigns for freehold rights, he himself is not living in the squalor of Soweto, but in Eldorado Park in a posh home. The man was clearly divorced from the sufferings of our people."

● Editorial comment — Page 10

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November 10, 1978 Peninsula hospitals get R162m boost.

It's a plot—Nkondo

THE ERRORS which caused Mr Curtis Nkondo his position as president of the Azanian People's Organisation did not warrant such a drastic measure, he said in an interview yesterday.

The action against him by the national council of the organisation and the emotional way in which some of the members carried themselves left him no option but to suspect some kind of power struggle within the organisation, he said.

He refuted Azapo's claims this week that he made mistakes.

The measures taken against him also left him no option but to suspect that personal interests had become more important than the struggle for liberation.

"What I mean is that perhaps people become interested in positions and once people reach that stage it becomes difficult to be logical," he said.

Mr Nkondo said he

thought he did not make any mistake because as president he had some kind of authority and power by virtue of his position to speak on behalf of the organisation.

He had power to use his discretion on matters affecting policy and did not violate any protocol or the constitution.

"This whole decision is definitely unfortunate. It is a pity it had to happen, but it could have been solved amicably if certain members had not been emotional and reactionary.

"The possibility of a settlement is shown by the nine against five vote. One felt during the discussion on Sunday that certain people had made up their minds before they came to the meeting and so they failed to be objective.

"It will be a pity if this action leads to the downfall of Azapo. However, I am prepared to do everything in my power to see to it that this does not happen," he said.

He appealed to Azapo members and the public to exercise restraint in the matter. What should be done was that all interested groups and individuals put their heads together and solve the problem.

● Patrick Laurence of the Rand Daily Mail, who was mentioned in the Azapo release as having helped Mr Nkondo find out where his brother was, yesterday denied that Mr Nkondo sought his services to negotiate on his behalf.

Laurence said: "The statement which is attributed to the Azapo publicity secretary, Mr George Wauchope, is both inaccurate and misleading."

"Mr Nkondo did not employ my services in any way whatsoever. As a journalist trying to find out further details on the detention of Mr Zinjivha Nkondo, I phoned Mr Nkondo to see whether he had learnt anything about the matter. At that stage he did not know where

● To Page 2

AZAPO BOSS SPEAKS OUT

● From Page 1

his brother was being held of why."

"My action in approaching the authorities on this matter was not at Mr Nko

ndo's request but a matter of straightforward newspaper routine. I approached the authorities as a journalist and not on anyone's behalf.

"I passed on what I had learnt from the authorities to Mr Nkondo not because he had employed me, but as a matter of courtesy to a man who was worried about his brother and who would in any case, have been able to read what I had learnt in the newspaper the next day."

Azapo disagrees 11a

THE AZANIAN Peoples' Organisation which this week took the unprecedented step of suspending their president have dissociated themselves from yesterday's editorial on Curtis Nkondo.

The publicity-secretary of the organisation, Mr George Wauchope, said Mr Nkondo was suspended because he did not observe protocol and policy and not because of his private life.

Post 16/1/80

Suspended Azapo leader won't quit

15/1/80 Jay

Mr Curtis Nkondo will remain a member of the Azanian People's Organisation despite his suspension as president by the organisation's national council on Sunday.

Post Transvaal said Mr Nkondo's suspension showed "great wisdom, political maturity and far-sightedness."

"He regarded himself as a super-duper black who can preside over the political morals of everybody else. He went out of his way to show contempt for the feelings of the masses and other black organisations as he went on the rampage of labelling them irrelevant."

Mr Nkondo, who was unanimously elected as Azapo's president four months ago, told The Star yesterday he would resume his duties as president if his suspension were lifted.

The editorial said that, while Mr Nkondo attacked people for wanting to improve the quality of their life in Soweto, he himself was living in a "posh" home in Eldorado Park.

The vice-president of the organisation, Mrs Nombulalo Melane, will take the chair until the next annual congress later this year.

In a statement issued by the organisation yesterday Mr Nkondo was accused of acting counter to the non-negotiation stand he had taken from the outset of his term as president.

Mr Nkondo said last night that he had not deviated from his principles.

() Every company shall within one month, as the Registrar

numbers, the certificates of transfer of any such distinguishing number, bear number or otherwise, as will identified.

are not required to have entered, shall apply in respect of a company registered before the thirtieth day

share certificates.—(1) (a) The shares of a company in the case of shares or any particular class of shares, be distinguished by appropriate numbers.

may be affixed to the certificate by autographic or one officer duly authorized thereto by the directors, that company held by any member, shall be *prima facie* to such shares or stock.

lock.—(1) A certificate signed by two directors of a company shall be prima facie evidence of the contents of the register of allotments.

113 shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to the inspection of extracts from such register of allotments.

(5) If default is made in complying with any of the requirements of this section, the company, and every director or officer of the company who knowingly is a party to the default, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding R500.

(4) If any allotment of shares becomes void as a result of any provision of this Act, the company shall within one month after the date on which such allotment becomes void, lodge a notice in the prescribed form to that effect with the Registrar.

(3) Whenever a company makes any allotment of its shares, the company shall within one month thereafter lodge with the Registrar—
(a) a return in the form prescribed stating full particulars of the nominal and previously issued share capital or stated capital and the number and description of the shares comprised in the allotment;
(b) in the case of shares allotted otherwise than for cash, a copy of the contract in writing constituting the title of the allottee to the allotment, together with any contract of sale, or for service or other consideration in respect of which that allotment was made (or if such contract is not in writing, a memorandum containing full particulars of such contract), and a return in the prescribed form stating the number and description of the shares so allotted, the name and address of such allottee and the consideration for which they have been allotted.

(2) Every company shall forthwith after the allotment of any shares enter in the register of allotments the names and addresses of the allottees, the number of shares allotted to each of them, the amount paid for such shares and in the case of shares allotted as fully paid-up otherwise than for cash, full particulars of the consideration in respect of which the allotment was made and of the transaction or contract concerned.

(1) Every company shall within one month after the date of the registration of its shares, lodge with the Registrar—
(a) a return in the form prescribed stating full particulars of the nominal and previously issued share capital or stated capital and the number and description of the shares comprised in the allotment;
(b) in the case of shares allotted otherwise than for cash, a copy of the contract in writing constituting the title of the allottee to the allotment, together with any contract of sale, or for service or other consideration in respect of which that allotment was made (or if such contract is not in writing, a memorandum containing full particulars of such contract), and a return in the prescribed form stating the number and description of the shares so allotted, the name and address of such allottee and the consideration for which they have been allotted.

Nkondo kicked out

By WILLIE BOKALA

IN a shock move at the weekend, the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) suspended its president, Mr Curtis Nkondo, for what they call "violation of policy and protocol".

The four months reign of the hard-hitting Mr Nkondo as first president of Azapo ended on Sunday when its National Council decided after a fiery meeting to suspend him until their National Congress this year.

Debate

At the end of the debate the council voted nine against five to suspend Mr Nkondo. Others felt, however, that the president should be reprimanded.

At a Press conference at the Azapo offices in Johannesburg yesterday, its publicity secretary, Mr George Wauchope, said the National Council, which is the policy making body of the organisation, was attended by the National Executive Committee, regional organisers and chairmen of different branches.

Complaints of violation of policy and protocol listed by the organisation in a press release yesterday include:

- That during his inau-



Mr Curtis Nkondo

...sation's congress last year Mr Nkondo tied Azapo to a position of non-negotiation and frightened a lot of prospective members away.

- That he later violated his own policy by employing the services of a white reporter, Mr Patrick Laurence, to negotiate with authorities to find out where his brother, Zinjiva Nkondo, was after he had been detained.

- Mr Nkondo thwarted the organisation's efforts to redirect and re-orientate the trade unions — a resolution passed by congress — by referring to black trade unions as "spineless" during a Press conference.

- That he stirred vehement and angry reactions against Azapo from other black organisations by calling them "irrelevant" while the organisation was trying to win them to its side. This statement was made when Mr Nkondo was addressing the Southern Transvaal Region of the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa) last year.

- That the organisation's executive was tied down to protocol, but Mr Nkondo violated this policy

ledge of the executive members.

- That Nkondo was warned about his violation of policy and protocol, but he continued to speak publicly and attend meetings without notifying the organisation's executive, and.

- That he had issued press statements to white newspaper reporters and violated his own resolution that statements be issued to black reporters who are members of Wasa only. He issued a statement to Helen Zille of the Rand Daily Mail on speeches made by Cabinet Ministers during the Day of the Covenant.

The organisation said the suspension of the president was a very painful decision to make but they had no choice. "We want to stress that he is not only suspended for flouting policy, but the frequency with which he violates it.

"This may be a catalogue of grievances against the president but, the truth of the matter, is we spoke to him every time he made a mistake," the statement said.

Mr Wauchope said the present policy of the organisation was non-nego-

Azapo boss kicked out

From Page 1

tiation. "But we will negotiate if it will benefit the organisation. We gave the Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe as an example. We negotiate if it benefits our people.

"We had to act because we got so much pressure from branches which complained about the president's conduct," he said.

● Miss Nombulelo Kobus will be the acting president of the Azanian Peo-

ples' Organisation until their national congress late this year

Miss Kobus, who played an important role when Azapo was first formed in 1978 was elected as the vice-president during their congress last September.

The suspension of Nkondo failed to produce immediate reaction. There seems to have been a vow of secrecy from black leaders while others said they wanted to read about it first and get the full statement before reacting.

Last night Nkondo in-

sisted that he did not deviate from the Black Consciousness policy. He said his suspension was unfortunate and it should not have happened. "The possibility of an amicable settlement was available," he said.

"This is proved by the fact that the issue was put to a vote. The suspension was not unanimous.

"There are indications of the existence of a clique. When people who were pressing for my suspension realised that it had

to be put to a vote they should have realised it was going to be dangerous. I maintain that I did not deviate from the Black Consciousness policy," he said.

Nkondo said Azapo was still a fledgling organisation which should still be concentrating on organising regions throughout the country.

"The council meeting was rather too early. It shows that the people who engineered my suspension already had an ace up their sleeve," he said.

13.1.68

Zulu head slams sports boycotts

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The KwaZulu Minister of the Interior, Dr Frank Mdlalose, came out firmly against sports boycotts when he met the 11-man French fact-finding mission in Durban yesterday.

In an obvious reference to recent utterances by Sacos, he said changes should not be thwarted by "our would-be well-wishers taking up dramatic action".

"Where there is an attitude of trying to get people together in sport, it does not help to jeer at such attempts," he said.

The Minister said he had "told them that, until recently, it seemed that South Africa had been following the road, almost, of "no return". However, during the past year or two, it appeared that the ice had been broken.

Asked for the delegation's impressions on mixed sport, the chairman, Mr Jose Marie, said it appeared that some apartheid still existed in sport as a result of Government legislation.

The mission had only attended one actual fixture — Saturday's match between Eastern Province and Western Province at Newlands — and Mr Marie felt it was too early in the tour to record final observations.

Mission delegates spent the afternoon touring sports facilities and will meet Mr Mike Mortimer, chairman of the championship committee of the World Boxing Association tomorrow before flying on to Johannesburg.

Azapo axes Nkondo for 'violations'

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE national council of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), has suspended its president, Mr Curtis Nkondo, for violating its policy and principles and for not respecting protocol.

At its weekend meeting in Hammanskraal, attended by seven of its 11 branches, the council voted 9-5 for his suspension, just four months after his unanimous election as president, at Azapo's inaugural congress.

At a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday, executive members of the leading black consciousness organisation outlined what the council regarded as Mr Nkondo's violations of policy and principles.

The "worst violation", they said, was that he asked a Progressive Federal Party MP, Mrs Helen Suzman, to negotiate on his behalf with the Government over his detained brother, Mr Zinjiva Nkondo, "thereby nullifying his non-negotiation stand".

Mr Nkondo, however, denied to the council he had asked Mrs Suzman's aid.

Other "violations" included:

- His "unwarranted attack" in describing almost every black body as "irrelevant" at a time when Azapo was trying to win over

those "sister organisations" to its side.

- His description of black trade unions as "spineless", at a Press conference held without the knowledge of the executive.

Azapo, which directs itself at black workers, had held a meeting with the unions with the aim of creating a working relationship.

"Was that not thwarting our efforts to redirect, and reorientate the trade unions?" executive members asked.

- Violating a resolution he had initiated at an Azapo congress, to the effect that statements should only be made to members of the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa) — which represents most black journalists.

- Meeting a visiting US Senator, when Azapo policy was not to talk to officials of the Western Five countries because of their involvement in Africa.

- Making statements without reference to at least one other executive member.

National executive members, Mr Letsatsa Mosala, Mr Sammy Thoubatia, Mr George Wauchope, addressing yesterday's Press conference, said the executive spoke to Mr Nkondo each time he had erred, "but the persistence and rapidity with which he makes mistakes leaves us no alternative (but to suspend him)."

By ALINAH DUBE

THE Pretoria regional committee of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) was formed in Soshanguve at the weekend.

The committee consists of five members elected from four different branches — Mamelodi, Atteridgeville, Mabopane and Ga-Rankuwa. Its main aim is to strengthen the leadership of Cosas.

The meeting was held at the St Lwanga Catholic Church in Soshanguve.

Addressing the meeting,

Cosas new Pretoria committee demands PE leaders' release

a speaker said it was high time all the youths show to the world that they were a new generation. Unity should be preserved at all costs and "classes" must be done away with as this makes the so-called rural blacks inactive in the black organisations.

Defining the relationship between Cosas and Azapo, the president of the Azania Students Organisation (Azaso), Mr Tom Nkoane, said that the aims of the two organisations were the same. He said the students should take it upon

themselves to show to their parents what their rights are.

"Our victory is going to come through our dedication," Mr Nkoane said.

The arbitrary detention of the leaders of the black workers in Port Elizabeth was condemned

at the meeting. The students called for their immediate release as well as that of Cosas' leaders.

"We denounce the harassment of our fellow students by the powers that be. The regime should note that such harassment will only hasten the forces

of resistance amongst the black students", the motion read.

The proposed bus-fare increases as well as the rent hikes were also condemned. The students pledged their support to all the workers. They vowed that, should such increases be implemented, they shall stand together with their parents, boycott buses and refuse to pay the fares.

With contempt, Cosas condemned the presence of the South African troops in Zimbabwe and regarded it as an unwarranted aggression to the Zimbabweans. They called for an immediate withdrawal of the troops and pledged total support to the Patriotic Front.

Abanfundi base U.C.T. bayenzile eyabo intlanganisobonakalisse ubunye nabasebenzi. Bacele ukuba imveliso zakwe Fattis & Monis zingathengwa okanye zingasetyenziswa. Ambutho oyi! South African Council of Sports SACOS ucele onke amatungu... zonke iziko ezinonxibelelwano kunye nabo ukuba zixhase abo bagxothliweyo de be- phinde bageshwe. Yay akufuneki bayithenge imveliso yale fektri. Koxabano nakungevani! kulefektri. Kodwa ke

POST

TRANSVAAL

Telephone-27-6081

THE suspension of Mr Curtis Nkondo, president of Azapo, by that organisation, shows great wisdom, political maturity and far sightedness on the part of the council of that organisation.

From the very start of the revamped executive of the organisation, Mr Nkondo exposed himself as an amateur politician who lacked foresight, direction and, worse still, consistency.

He regarded himself as a super duper black who can preside over the political morals of everybody else. He went out of his way to show contempt for the feelings of the masses and other black organisations as he went on the rampage of labeling them irrelevant.

He was far too much of an idealist who did not recognise that black unity at this point and time was of paramount importance to the struggle of the black people in South Africa.

His inaugural address was a disaster. He committed Azapo to a position of non-negotiation with the Government.

We are glad that they kicked him out, among other things, for this intransigent, unreasonable position.

He then went on to make innuendos against some blacks who sent their children to "better" education centres. He himself has his children attending school outside Soweto. Why should other parents not do the same?

It is also interesting to note that while Mr Nkondo was viciously attacking people for wanting an improvement in the quality of life in Soweto, and denouncing campaigns for freehold rights, he himself is not living in the squallor of Soweto but in Eldorado Park in a posh home. The man was clearly divorced from the sufferings of our people.

Let what happened to Mr Nkondo be a clear warning to all those who have elected themselves to the high office of being the sole custodians of black aspirations, or who see themselves as the only "relevant", that those days are now finished.

The emphasis now is going to be to go to the masses, seeking along with them, to galvanise black opinion into a coherent political force.

Elitist politics are out and the sooner the Nkondos of this world appreciate this, the better for the black struggle.

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FATTIS & MONIS STRIKE

152 11A 146A

CT 14/1/80

Angry crowd calls for release of Pebco leader

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — A crowd of about 6 000, who attended a mass meeting of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organization (Pebco) in New Brighton, yesterday called for the release of detained Pebco leader, Mr Thozamile Botha.

Mr Botha and two other Pebco officials, Mr Mono Badela and Mr Phalo Tshume, were detained last Thursday.

The chairman of the meeting, Mr Mbuzeli Ngani, made several appeals for silence as cries of "Release Botha. He did not commit a crime" and "Why were our leaders detained?" rose from the angry crowd that packed the Rio cinema.

Police patrolled the area around the cinema, but there were no incidents.

Demonstration, stay-away cancelled

Mr Ngani told the crowd the Pebco executive had decided that:

- The demonstration planned for today as a protest against the removal of Walmer residents to Zwide, had been called off because the East Cape Administration Board tour of Walmer and other townships had been cancelled.

- The proposed stay-away from work today had also been cancelled.

Mr Ian Sogoni, Pebco's treasurer, told the crowd that a meeting would be called within 14 days to decide what should be done about the detained Pebco leaders.

He said the three men were detained under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, which allowed for detention of up to 14 days.

A spokesman for the Ford workers reported back on a meeting between their representatives and Ford management, where it was agreed to reinstate the workers. He said workers would like to see those who had been dismissed, being reinstated first.

Most people who attended the meeting wore tribal dress.

Star
14/11/80
Council
11A
suspends
Nkondo

(Issue No. 12)

By Willie Nkosi

Mr Curtis Nkondo, president of the Azanian People's Organisation, has been suspended by the national council for "allegedly violating the organisation's protocol."

The decision was taken yesterday at a special meeting called by chairmen of the 11 Azapo branches throughout the country.

According to a statement, Mr Nkondo was suspended for flouting policy and violating principles, which convinced the council that "he does not respect protocol."

The statement adds: "it is our duty to protect the policy and constitution of Azapo. We are not convinced that the series of deviations from resolutions that he has made during his short term of office are a result of political naivete, but that his uncontrollable behaviour as national president was undermining the authority of Azapo."

Mr Nkondo has been accused of committing Azapo to a position of non-negotiation, a decision which frightened many members.

"We cited the fact that even the Patriotic Front was involved in negotiations and asked him to qualify what he meant by non-negotiation," the statement reads.

9
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No. 59 of 1978.]
Revenue Fund.
No. 59 of 1978.]

174. Annual duty.—
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[Sub-s. (8) deleted by s. 13 (1) of Act No. 111 of 1976.]

- (8)
- (7) The provisions of section 113 relating to the inspection of the register of members of a company and the furnishing of copies thereof or extracts therefrom shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the annual return by a company.
- (6) Any company which fails to comply with any requirements of this section, shall be guilty of an offence.
- (5) Every return under this section shall be accompanied by proof of payment of the annual duty referred to in section 174.
- (4) A private company shall annex to any return required to be lodged by it in terms of this section a certificate in the prescribed form, signed by a director or the secretary (if any) of the company to the effect that the company has during the period covered by the return complied with the requirements of section 20 (1) (b) and (c) of this Act.
- (3) The said return shall be signed by one of the directors and the secretary (if any) of the company and a copy thereof shall be kept in the registered office of the company.

FATTIS & MONIS STRIKE

For almost a month 88 workers at the been on strike. They struck because f workers say the dismissals were beca The union was trying to negotiate fo and an 8 hour working day. A directo of all proportion" and unreasonable

Officials of the 10 000 member union dismissed men had signed a document conditions. The factory has refused replaced by machinery and that



The executive of the Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso) get a standing ovation.

500 BACK AZASO AT CITY TALKS 11A

IF FIGURES are anything to go by, then the Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso) is winning the support of the university students.

After a shaky start and teething problems, Azaso could not be certain whether the students would support the organisation.

About 500 crammed into the Methodist Youth Centre on Saturday to hear the executive tell them about the aims and objectives of the organisation.

Since it was their first public meeting, one would have expected questions from the floor to be fired at the chairman. But strangely, after the vice-president, Enoch Nhlapo, had given the aims and objectives of the organisation, there was no time nor call for questions.

The students intend going to all the provinces explaining the aims and objectives of Azaso. This, they argue, will make it easier for them to form regions on the different campuses. Much as the students involved themselves in the general problems of the blacks they did not forget to emphasise the need for unity on the campuses.

The meeting was attended by representatives of

production going by employing 88 workers. However production has been slowed down.

Who are Fattis & Monis? Fattis and Monis is the factory which produces the following products: All Record flour products including self-raising flour, Cake flour, Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsifted flour, Wheatie Treat flour; All products with the Fattis & Monnis brand name including icecream cones, wafers, cake cups, macaroni, spaghetti, large & small shells, ribbon noodles - broad, narrow, plain and green, rings and dilatines; All the above noodles and spagettis under the following brand names: Pick 'n Pay, Pot o' Gold, Princess, Checkers and Roma; Philadelphia flour and Koeberg Mille pack mealie meal: Fattis and Monis also control a number of Bakeries including Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory, Good Hope Bakery in Elsie River and Ultra Bakery in Somerset West.

Politics Reporter

the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), the Solidarity Front, Congress of South African Students (Cosas), members of the Writers Association of South Africa (Wasa) and Mdali.

The students pledged to boycott buses should Putco implement their increases in fares. "As children of the workers, we should constrain ourselves and join hands with them to fight the ascending tariffs," a speaker said.

OPEN CRITICISM

The forthcoming rent increases in Soweto and other black residential areas, were also met with open criticism.

The Community Councils were accused of suppressing the struggle of a black man. There was yet another pledge that Soweto residents should not involve themselves in the forthcoming elections. "Councils are not for freedom but for the oppression of the black man," it was stated.

Mr. Godfrey Pitje, prominent Johannesburg attorney,

ney, said that for the students to gain victory against racial discrimination, oppression and white domination, self-discipline should be attained.

He said: "We should seek an everlasting goal through self-discipline and will power just like the Afrikaners who launched a Boer republic in our country, charismarising generation to generation until it was achieved by Dr Verwoerd when establishing the Republic."

The president of Azapo, Mr Tom Nkoane, appealed to students in the country to identify themselves with the struggle. They should not disregard "the fact" that the present education fed to them was nothing other than "slave education".

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ANGRY MOTLANA TELLS GOVT TO SCRAP PASS LAWS

12.1.80
S. P. 2-51
1a

By MANDLA NDLAZI

ON BEHALF of the Soweto Civic Associations Dr Nthato Motlana has called on the Government to abolish the pass law system.

Dr Motlana's call results from the long queues he witnessed this week at the Johannesburg Co-operation Affairs Commissioner's offices in Market Street and at the West Rand Administration Board offices in New Canada.

He said the white official he spoke to at the Commissioner's offices was a temporarily employed law student.

Dr Motlana said he asked the official why the

office did not employ any of the many unemployed blacks to help with the backlog.

Dr Motlana said he did not speak to any official at New Canada, but was "disgusted" by the long queues he saw there.

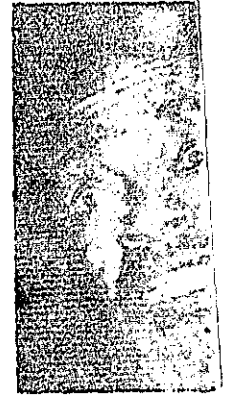
Concerning the pensioner's queues, he said, "I'm surprised that society can condone this kind of thing for such a long time." He suggested that pensioners should be paid by cheque or through the Post Office.

"On behalf of the Soweto Civic Associations I call on the Government to abolish the pass laws and get rid of this stupid documentation," said Dr Motlana.

The board's PRO, Mr J P Bosman, said the queues at his board's offices in New Canada consisted of school leavers and pupils applying for reference books, permits and "other documentation".

Mr Bosman said during the first quarter of every year his board's labour department experienced "abnormal pressure" from school leavers and pupils applying for passes and permits.

To help the public, Mr Bosman said his board's Director of Labour had arranged for the registration offices in Albert Street, Pelly Street and New Canada to be open daily between 7 am and 4 pm, with effect from tomorrow until further notice.



Dr Motlana

of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher or causes of death apart from cardiovascular s in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic , and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 70. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has ry but a similar pattern of mortality emerges lected.

pecific mortality rates require emphasis. y the incidence of the diseases in question, by their fatality rates, for example, a d to Tuberculosis will not only be influence s disease but also by improved prevention at levels of intervention which will consequent y, therefore, the associated mortality.

ad that although the calculation of rates is s since they take into consideration the roviders of health care the actual numbers s particularly true for those groups which proportion to the total population, for years old. The different demographic pro- 1951 are presented in Fig. 1, and this pro- tribution of whites and 'coloureds'. which occurred between 1941 and 1970 are, tudy, of relative unimportance.

oureds' and whites are presented in Fig. 6. for Africans⁵, this is speculative and is t reliability to warrant inclusion. Two ve been included: (1) e₀ - the expectation re expectation of life at 45 years of age. after expectation of life than men, and for both whites and 'coloureds'. In fact, at e₄₅ 'coloured' females have a better es. What is perhaps of some concern is on of life for males and females is widen- oth the whites and the 'coloured' communi- marked in the latter for whom Male:Female has become 6,9 years in 1970. For whites increased to 7,0 years in 1970.

13.1.80 S.P.-51 11a

TELLS GOVT TO SCRAP PASS LAWS

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Dr Motlana

SUNDAY POST

The PE arrests — a very strange case

13.1.80

329

THE arrest this week of Pebco's Mr Thozamile Botha and Mr Phalo Tshume, and SUNDAY POST journalist Mr Mono Badela, is particularly disturbing for reasons besides the purely ethical.

The arrests came the day after Mr Botha and his followers had successfully negotiated the full reinstatement of the striking workers at Port Elizabeth's Ford factory and thus brought about an end to the months-long strike.

Mr Botha used no underhand strategy. No bombs were planted on Ford's premises, their offices were not hijacked, and no gun was held to the head of any senior executive in order to force acceptance of the strikers' demands. His dealings were confined strictly to discussion round a table.

How can this be followed by him being detained to face criminal charges? It does not make sense.

The reason given by police headquarters in Pretoria was that the arrests had followed "weeks of unrest, stone-throwing, petrol-bomb throwing, and similar illegal acts".

But it sounds very weak. If it were true, why was action not taken before now? And, more puzzling is why were these men arrested the very day after the negotiations which led to the workers' reinstatement and the end of the strike? To say that the latter was coincidence is simply not convincing.

The case is made even stranger by the fact that at this very delicate stage in South African politics, black-white politics especially, such action against men who have meticulously restricted their activism to within the law is nothing short of political insanity.

Whatever the authorities may be, they are not fools and must have known the possible consequences of arresting the three men at this time. So why did they do it?

There is no evidence that any of the three, or even Pebco itself, has been involved in subversive activities.

Whatever may be contained in files the security police may have on Pebco and its members is — as far as the

public is concerned — irrelevant. Such files would never be made public and what the public does not know it does not care about.

It is one thing to harass those who deliberately set out to injure society. But what the public sees in these actions is the harassment of people who have not only demonstrated their willingness to abide by the law but also who have contributed considerable benefit to the local community by bringing about an end to the Ford strike to the workers' advantage.

The facts of the strike itself and that the strikers would not be bullied into going back to work unless their demands were met must have been as acutely embarrassing to Ford.

It must have been a difficult situation for the South African Government also. Although Ford needs South African business, South Africa needs Ford's investment more. In short, it boils down to a question of money — a great deal of it. And a great deal of money was being lost every day the strike continued.

It was clear that the strike had to be ended, but the workers would not return to work unless it was on their terms. So Ford was left with no alternative but to concede their demands.

Ford no doubt took what they considered to be their share of the credit for ending the strike and probably felt that they had done South Africa a favour by helping prevent the spread of labour unrest to other areas — not that there had been any sign of that.

Now the question arises as to what extent the arrests of Mr Botha, Mr Tshume and Mr Badela were a kind of revenge rather than having to do with suspected illegal actions?

Is it not possible that if they can be shown by a court to have been working to destroy the institutions of democracy and capitalism the tables would be turned? Ford and South Africa would then become the victims. Images would be restored and there would no longer be any danger of a halt in cash flow.

First published 13.1.80

The Star

State should state its case

379

THE arrests of leaders of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) could hardly have come at a more sensitive moment. Just as progress was being made in settling the Ford strike, the heavy hand of the Security Police has descended on the scene. It cannot be too comfortable for those arrested, for those trying to settle the industrial problem—or, for that matter, for anyone interested in maintaining racial goodwill and promoting the interests of future intergroup harmony.

No reasons for the arrests are given. All that is revealed is that the three black leaders are being held in terms of the General Law Amendment Act for "questioning." Two other black leaders have been "interviewed."

The problem with this sort of unexplained and sudden action is that it is harmful not just to the immediate efforts to sort out a problem in Port Elizabeth; it bedevils all efforts made to achieve greater understanding by hardening attitudes, sowing suspicion, and provoking bitterness and intransigence.

The way to avoid this insidious and counter-productive malaise from spreading is now to state what the charges against the men concerned are and then to prove the accusations in a court of law. This is the only means of reassuring everyone that the police have not acted impulsively or unfairly.

In looking at security legislation—as the Rabie Commission currently is doing—the Government must come up with a formula that combines proper vigilance with a just and independent check on unbridled State action.

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section (1) or (3), or as directed by the Registrar under

(6) A company which has failed to hold its annual general meeting within the time

of the company who knowingly is a party to the failure, shall be guilty of an offence.

(5) Any company which fails to comply with any provision of subsection (1) or with any direction given by the Registrar under subsection (4), and every director or officer

of this subsection, the provisions of subsection (3) shall *mutatis mutandis* apply.

(b) For the purpose of determining the date for the holding of the next succeeding annual general meeting of a company, after a meeting held in pursuance of paragraph (a)

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Proposed boycott on Monday called off

FORT ELIZABETH — No stay-away... no boycott of white shops... no violence on Monday.

That was the message from the executive of the six branches of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) which met here last night.

Executive members of the Walmer, Zwide, New Brighton, Kwazakhele, Tembeletu and Kwaford branches met to discuss strategy at a Pebco mass meeting in New Brighton tomorrow.

A spokesman for the executive said it was decided last night to recommend that:

"The demonstration

planned for Monday as a protest against the proposed removal of the Walmer residents of Zwide should be called off. With the cancellation of the East Cape Administration Board tour of Walmer and other townships, announced by board's chief director, Mr Louis Koch, yesterday no useful purpose would be served by a demonstration.

"The proposed stay away from work on Monday should also be called off in the light of the cancellation of the tour and to give Ford workers the chance to go back to work. Pebco welcomed the agreement reached

between Ford management and the workers.

A boycott of white shops should also not be considered at this stage.

The spokesman said Pebco executives condemned the detention of its leaders.

"We feel the arrest of these people was an attack on Pebco."

Pebco deplored violence. Any violence that might have taken place at Walmer township was without Pebco approval.

The spokesman said important decisions would be taken at tomorrow's meeting at which the executive's recommendations would be outlined.

The meeting would be headed by the New Brighton playwright and actor, Mr Mibuzeli Ngani.

The spokesman said violence and stay aways were counter productive to Pebco's aims.

A talk on discipline, especially geared for young people, would form part of tomorrow's programme.

Mr Koch said the tour had been called off because of the "unsettled situation".

His board had taken this decision after consulting some of the organisations which were to have sent representatives on the tour, such as the Urban Foundation. — DCC.

Police warn against PE unrest

JA. 12/1/80. (11A) ~~7~~

PORT ELIZABETH — Three top Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation officials detained here on Thursday are being held under the General Law Amendment Act.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape, Brig E. S. van Rensburg, said last night Pebecco chairman, Mr. Thozamile Botha, a journalist, Mr. Mono Badela, and Pebecco secretary, Mr. Phalo Tshume were being held under Section 22 of the Act which allowed for detention for questioning of up to 14 days.

Brig Van Rensburg said police were looking for a fourth member and warned they would not tolerate any violence and people flocking together in unlawful gatherings.

People who acted violently or gathered together in unlawful gatherings would be summarily acted against, he said.

Police would act to enforce law and order so that everybody could live together in peace and love, Brig Van Rensburg said.

Brig Van Rensburg said Mr. Botha, Mr. A. Hole and Pebecco vice-president, Mr. V. Conjwa were arrested before a Pebecco meeting in Walmer. Mr. Hole and Mr. Conjwa were released the same night after questioning.

Mr. Tshume and Mr. Badela were picked up in the township the same night.

He said police vehicles were stoned and police used tear gas to stop the disturbance.

A bus from Port Elizabeth Tramways was stoned and six windows were broken, injuring Mr. Matthew Msizi.

Between 200 and 300 people surged around the bus and stoned it, Brig Van Rensburg said.

Police used tear gas and fired shots to disperse the crowd. — DBC.

STATUTES OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA — COMPANIES
Companies Act, No. 61 of 1973
No. 113-117

an amount of twenty-five cents or such lesser amount as the company may
every page of the required copy or extract, or afford such person adequate
making such copy or extract.

[Sub-s. (2) substituted by s. 6 of Act No. 59 of 1978.]

access to the register of members for the purpose of making any such inspection
copy or extract or facilities for making any such copy or extract be refused or
or furnished within fourteen days after a written request to that effect has
to the company, the company, and every director or officer of the company
is a party to the refusal or default, shall be guilty of an offence.

the case of any such refusal or default the Court may, on application, by
an immediate inspection of the register and index or direct that the copy or
ed shall be sent to the applicant requiring it and may direct that any costs of
to the application shall be borne by the company or by any director or officer
my responsible for the refusal or default.

provisions of this section shall *mutatis mutandis* apply also in respect of
of transfers kept by a company.

over to close register of members.—A public company may, after giving notice
on to do so in the *Gazette* and in a newspaper circulating in the district in
stered office is situated, close its register of members, or any part thereof relating
any class of shares, for a period or periods not exceeding in the aggregate
any year.

ification of register of members.—(1) If—

the name of any person is, without sufficient cause, entered in, or omitted
from the register of members of a company; or
default is made or unnecessary delay takes place in entering in the register
the fact of any person having ceased to be a member,

concerned or the company or any member of the company, may apply to the
of the register and payment by the company, or by any director or officer of
of any damages sustained by any person concerned.

Arrests confuse protest call

Rom. 12/1/80 (21) (1a)

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

A PROTEST march and stay-away called for Monday by the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) before its leader, Mr Thozamile Botha, was detained, has not been cancelled.

But sources in Port Elizabeth said Mr Botha had been expected to call it off before he was held.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, head of the Port Elizabeth Security Police, said yesterday that Mr Botha, Mr Joseph Tshume, the Pebco secretary, and Mr Mono Badela, a Sunday Post reporter and Pebco executive member, were detained on Thursday under Section 22 of the General

Law Amendment Act. This happened shortly before Mr Botha was to have addressed a Pebco meeting. The crowd gathered round and were reportedly tear-gassed by police.

Police Headquarters in Pretoria told the Rand Daily Mail that the arrests followed "weeks of unrest, stone-throwing, petrol-bomb throwing and similar illegal acts in the New Brighton and Walmer areas of Port Elizabeth".

There are fears that the detention of Mr Botha could hamper the return to work of striking workers to the Ford Cortina plant.

The call for a march on Monday was made by Pebco some time ago to protest against the threatened re-

settlement of residents of Walmer, a small enclave of about 5 000 blacks.

However, after the Ford strike was successfully resolved, Mr Botha said that he planned to "soften his line" on the march, as well as a proposed boycott of white businesses.

His detention now means the march call still officially stands.

Observers in Port Elizabeth believe the march and stay-away could go ahead, and add that "things are now likely to be much worse".

Other Port Elizabeth sources, however, say there is still doubt about the march because some of the organisers believe it could end in confrontation with the police.

The march and stay-away was planned to coincide with a visit to the area by Mr George De V Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-Operation and Development. Now there are doubts that Mr Morrison will make the visit.

Some sources also fear the detentions will hamper attempts to get Ford strikers back to work. Mr Botha was to have assisted in organising their return in batches of 25 to 50. Now he cannot do so. There are unconfirmed reports that some Ford workers are refusing to return until he is released.

Sapa reports that black leaders throughout South Africa have condemned the detentions.

obligation on the medical profession to combat all aspects of apartheid

In South Africa, this results in an immediate

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that have institutionalised a range of political and social constraints denying the opportunity of good health to large sections of the population. At the same time, the medical profession and members of the society should be working towards creating a new and innovative model of health care delivery. Neither task will be easy. The challenges facing South African medicine are great, but no greater than its potentialities.

FOOTNOTES

1. J.P. Rous estimates that in South Africa 2% of expenditure on health care services is devoted to preventative medicine (S.A. Medical Journal, 1977).
2. The enforcement aspect of such a proposal poses certain not insuperable problems. Mechanic in the US context suggests that students prior to entry into medical school could sign a legal contract to work on graduation in under-doctored areas for a specified time. Such a contract could be enforced by a court injunction prohibiting those who had signed it from working outside a range of specified geographical areas, the contract could be terminated by repayment of the total real cost of medical education received. One limited step in South Africa toward the channelling of doctors into areas where they are most needed is found in the South African Army where conscripts who are doctors frequently are assigned to work in hospitals in black rural areas.
3. See Assen Jablensky 'Racism, Apartheid and Mental Health', *World Health*, December 1977, 16-21, who gives figures to indicate such racial inequalities in the field of mental illness as the ratio of beds to population being 2,55 per 1 000 white and 0,76 per 1 000 black population.
4. Much of the following information is drawn from Agencia de Informacio Bulletin 14, 1977.

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Police fired teargas to disperse gathering crowds in Port Elizabeth's Walmer township last night after a Security Police swoop and the detention of three top black civic leaders.

Today the township was calm. The detentions of leaders of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) came after weeks of unrest, stone throwing, petrol bomb attacks and similar illegal acts, Security Police headquarters said today. The three men detained are the leader of Pebco, Mr Thozamile Botha, the secretary of Pebco, Mr Phalo Tshume, and a journalist from Post Transvaal and member of the Writers' Association of South Africa, Mr Mono Badeja. Security Police headquarters said the men were being held under the General Law Amendment Act by the Security Police in Port Elizabeth. The men were detained while preparing for a Pebco branch meeting at a church hall. Two other members of the Pebco branch, Mr H Hole and Mr V Conjwa, were also detained by the police but were released after questioning. An hour later police returned in a riot vehicle and fired teargas canisters into the gathering crowds.

Today the township was calm. The detentions of leaders of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) came after weeks of unrest, stone throwing, petrol bomb attacks and similar illegal acts, Security Police headquarters said today. The three men detained are the leader of Pebco, Mr Thozamile Botha, the secretary of Pebco, Mr Phalo Tshume, and a journalist from Post Transvaal and member of the Writers' Association of South Africa, Mr Mono Badeja. Security Police headquarters said the men were being held under the General Law Amendment Act by the Security Police in Port Elizabeth. The men were detained while preparing for a Pebco branch meeting at a church hall. Two other members of the Pebco branch, Mr H Hole and Mr V Conjwa, were also detained by the police but were released after questioning. An hour later police returned in a riot vehicle and fired teargas canisters into the gathering crowds.

Stay-away

The crowd scattered, many taking shelter in neighbouring houses while police patrolled the area, firing more teargas canisters.

Brigadier E S J van Rensburg, Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape, said today that buses and police vans had been stoned during disturbances in Walmer.

As the news of the arrests spread, about 3 000 residents of the Zwided township, near Walmer, held a meeting and decided that unless Mr Botha was released by noon today, a proposed work stay-away would be implemented on behalf of Pebco.

The Ford strike has been settled and a meeting of workers yesterday was reported to have agreed to call an end to the strike.

But Pebco was still expected to play a major role in the return of the strikers, mainly through decisions due to be taken at a meeting scheduled for Sunday.

PEBCO

11A 27/11/80

Growing power

The Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation is starting to spread its wings. Until last week, it only held meetings, at which the injustices of SA society were attacked. Now, calls for social action are being made.

At a mass meeting on Sunday, which drew a crowd of around 10 000, Pebco called for a peaceful demonstration at Walmer location in protest against its demolition. So far, efforts to save Walmer, which is near PE airport and close to the white suburbs, have failed. Late last year, Dr George Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, said residents would be moved in July, and this was the department's final decision.

Next Monday, Morrison will visit the township for the first time. Pebco plans to be there as well, expressing solidarity with the threatened residents, who are vehemently against the removal.

A resolution to boycott buses if fares are increased was also passed. According to Pebco's chairman, Thozamile Botha, the black community just cannot afford higher fares.

And, says Botha, "Pebco is looking at certain projects. For instance, starting clinics, open classes, drama and poetry reading." The overriding constraint, as always, is money.

Pebco has gathered much support in the four months it has been operating. It claims membership of some 4 000, and its meetings draw far greater numbers. This is not surprising, as the Eastern Cape, where Africans are extremely politically conscious, has always been the focal point of black politics in SA. It was the home of Nelson Mandela and Steve Biko.

Pebco's growing strength could lead to its downfall. Over 20 ex-Ford workers, also Pebco members, have been detained

NATAL POLITICS

(11A) (283)

Indaba my friend?

For 11/1/80

Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu is not one to miss a trick. It is, therefore, likely his challenge to Natal's NRP-controlled executive committee at its meeting last month was carefully thought out.

While it would be going too far to say Buthelezi was challenging it on Natal's record of progressive administration, his call to desegregate Parks Board rest camps and Natal's beaches highlights a serious NRP problem.

At provincial level, Natal has repeatedly asked to be allowed to go its own way to decide local matters on a local basis. Pleas have fallen on stony ground, as the notorious Sunday cinema row attests. Now Buthelezi is suggesting that if Natal can eliminate discrimination at the local level, it would be easier to tackle it on a national basis. Here lies the problem.

Integrated rest camps in Natal's game and nature reserves would be a serious embarrassment to the NRP on the platteland and in working-class urban constituencies. Yet unless it takes such steps, as Buthelezi has made plain, it cannot expect co-operation from Uundi.

Ironically, KwaZulu, which has powers to make laws repugnant to Republican statutes on certain matters, is probably in a better legal position than Natal to promote integration. Nobody doubts the importance of Buthelezi's influence in preserving the peace in Natal during the Soweto upheaval, so pressure from the fragmented homeland's prime authority cannot be taken lightly.

Buthelezi has supported the idea con-



Buthelezi . . . time for desegregation in KwaNatal

tained in breakaway NRP MP Gerrie de Jong's recent appeal to include the Zulus in a greater Natal "indaba" to formulate proposals for submission to the Schlebusch Commission. This is quite consistent with his declaration that "everyone must hear me when I say that I will not assist the SA government to manipulate black areas of the country out of the mainstream of SA politics."

Whether the idea of KwaNatal is a noble experiment, or simply a strange attempt to make the tail wag the dog, it cannot be ignored.

If more benefits can be achieved without additional expenditure of resources, or the same results achieved at lower expenditure, resources are not being used efficiently. This, in turn, requires that all funds spent should yield the same benefits on the margin; i.e. an additional rand should yield the same benefit whichever programme it is spent on. If this were not so - if it is felt, for example, that an additional rand spent on research on serum albumin levels in the malnourished produces less effect on overall health status than an additional rand on food supplement, one could increase the benefit achieved by shifting funds from the first programme to the second. This basic axiom is used in all methods of evaluation.

1.1 Cost Effectiveness

Cost-effectiveness analysis is the method which uses this data to arrive at a choice of technique. However, besides merely adding up the costs and comparing the different methods, a large part of the work will be the definition of alternative methods which achieve the same objective; most health programmes achieve slightly different combinations of objectives and obtaining precise comparability is rare. The types of systems for primary health care listed above do differ according to how much preventive and promotive care is to be included, what proportion of patients is referred, etc.

In order to compare the processes, it may be necessary for policymakers to express their objectives more precisely. However, if there is a significant difference in the quality of care achieved by different methods, an alternative method of determining cost effectiveness would be to compare the outcome of spending an equivalent amount of money on each alternative. For example, it is said that while the cost of employing a number of diagnostically trained nurses is roughly equivalent to that of a doctor to see the same number of patients, the quality of care is superior because an interpreter is unnecessary and consultations are longer.⁴

Alternatively, it might be possible only to say that the same capital expenditure can provide certain quantities of different services: e.g. the same outlay can provide one hospital outpatients' department catering for approximately 75 000 patients annually, or five Day Hospitals each catering for upwards of 50 000 patients annually, or 208 rural clinics with annual attendances of from 300 000 to 1 million altogether.⁵

The accurate definition of objectives is therefore essential for cost-effectiveness analysis to yield the required results. The scope of the definition also affects the range of alternatives to be considered. A narrow definition of an objective, such as 'to choose the least cost method of treating liver disease', is of use to clinical specialists and those planning curative services; but it is of little use to a planner who is interested in the least cost methods of minimising mortality and morbidity as a result of liver disease. In this case, the comparison should include methods of prevention and surveillance as well as cure.

A second feature of cost-effectiveness analysis is the valuation of resources. The valuation of consumer opinion as well as medical evaluation, cost of living, market value, etc.

Leading black consciousness organisations today rejected a suggestion that they were partly or totally controlled by the banned African National Congress and South African Communist Party. The Minister of Police, Mr de Grange, told parliament last week that they were. The Minister did not name any organisations, but observers say the remarks were aimed at the Azanian People's Organisation, the Congress of South African Students and the Azanian Students Organisation.

Other black consciousness proponents said the Government drew the conclusion from the alleged links of the Silverton Siege gunmen with black consciousness movements in Soweto. Today Mr George Wauchope, publicity secretary of Azapo, said the Minister was using parliamentary privilege in his remarks, otherwise "we would sue him for defamation." Dr Nthato Motiana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said he did not know what the Minister was talking about.

Black denials of control by ANC

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... and waiting costs and the amount of home care should be taken into account when assessing the cost of alternative facilities.⁸

Where shadow prices are used and costs to the public included, the chosen solution will always entail lower costs to society: but it may entail a higher or lower public budget than an alternative method. If all decisions taken together imply the need for higher public expenditure, then

Table 11
Contrast of Operation of Two Large Hospitals, 1974

	White Hospital	Black Hospital
Local		
(#)		
Rand		
	21,89	12,91
	1,69	4,55
	1,05	

or long term bases. Our participation in the elections depend on new developments regarding this question," he added.

It is not known yet how many parties are to contest the elections in Soweto because, according to a West Rand Administration Board official, it is still early and registrations had not started.

A date for the elections is not known yet.

POST was met with a barrage of "no comments" when they tried to talk to Soweto Council chairman Mr David Thebehali yesterday.

Inkatha may also boycott elections

HOPEs for a massive turn-out at this year's Soweto Council elections were seriously torpedoed this week by the Committee of Ten and the Soweto branch of Inkatha.

The Committee of Ten yesterday issued a firm "no participation" comment while Inkatha said it would not take part until the Government had explained clearly how Soweto and the council were being financed or to be financed.

Dr Nihato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, said his committee believed fundamental changes had not been made and they would not take part in any election until they were satisfied concrete constitutional changes in the running of the country had been made.

"We would not even encourage anybody to par-

ticipate in those elections. Our members are not budging an inch. And I can tell you straight away that on that day I will be doing my normal work — attending to patients," he said.

Inkatha's liaison officer for the West Rand, Mr Peter Davidson, said his organisation would not take part until it had been made clear how the council is to be financed.

"We are waiting for the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to come out clearly on this. He must tell us also if this project is on short term

Some indication of the quality of services received can be gained from an analysis of hospital operating costs. In general, costs per patient day vary positively with the proportion of services provided to whites: for example, in 1969/70, costs per patient day in Natal Provincial hospitals predominantly for whites, were R16 per day, whereas in hospitals for blacks, costs were R6 per patient day.²⁷ All the variation in costs between black and white patients cannot immediately be attributed to a lower quality of service. The composition of the hospital case-mix has been shown to influence the level of hospital costs,²⁸ and higher rates of hospital utilisation have been shown to result in lower unit costs²⁹ although this must be associated with a deterioration in the quality of service provided to patients. Additionally, black professional hospital staff have historically been subject to wage discrimination,³⁰ which has lowered the salary and wage bill of black hospitals relative to white hospitals and this contributes to the lower cost structure of black hospitals.

In order to illustrate the effects of these various influences, the operating costs of two large hospitals which render broadly similar services are contrasted in Table 11. In both hospitals, salaries and wages were the largest components of costs per patient day, and were about 65 per cent of total costs. In the black hospital, salary costs per patient were 43 per cent, the cost of provisions 37 per cent, and the cost of medical supplies 64 per cent, of the costs per patient of the same items in the white hospital. Total operating costs per patient in the black hospital were 42 per cent lower than for the white hospital, and the level of bed utilisation in both was similar to the national average. In order to examine the effects of the differing quality of service in the black hospital, its costs were

estimated under two different sets of assumptions. In terms of the assumptions, patient costs of food and medicines are assumed to be those in the white hospital, and the number of patient days is to achieve this. Other costs were treated as they had been under the set of assumptions. The results of these adjustments is to increase costs per patient day by 78 per cent and 62 per cent. Both sets of adjustments try to examine the effect on costs in the black hospital of services of the same quality as in the white hospital. Although these are necessarily crude, it appears that the quality of service for between 57 per cent and 45 per cent of the differences in hospital's costs. The remaining differences are largely attributable to differentials between black and white staff in the two hospitals.

for the period 1st April 1974 to 31st March 1974, and Estimates of the Expenditure to be defrayed from Revenue during the year ending 31st March, 1974, Province of Natal.

Botha held

By MONO BADELA

MR THOZAMILE BOTHA, the Port Elizabeth civic leader, was last night detained with two other members of his organisation after teargas had been shot into a crowd outside the Order of Ethiopia Church in Walmer Location.

He was detained just before addressing a meeting in the church in this Port Elizabeth township that is faced with removal to Zwide, 60 km away, and a few hours after his followers had accepted a settlement with the Ford Motor Company.

The people detained with Mr Botha — both executive committee members of the Walmer branch of the Port Elizabeth Civic Organisation (Pecco) — are: Mr Alfred Wole and Mr Somzi Conjwa. Mr Conjwa and Mr Wole were later released.

According to a Walmer Pecco executive member who was not detained, police in plain clothes came in six cars and shot teargas into the crowd outside the church hall — a crowd of people who could not

get into the small hall.

In the panic that followed, Mr Botha and the two were arrested and taken to the nearby Walmer Police Station.

Mr Botha was about to address the meeting.

Last night the police Press Liaison officer said he did not know of the detention and said it was impossible to confirm with Port Elizabeth then.

Earlier in the day Ford workers who were still on strike endorsed the agreement reached on Wednesday between their representative — among them Mr Botha — and Ford management. They were eager to go back to their jobs.

At a mass meeting held at the Holy Spirit Church Hall in Kwazakhele, Mr Botha and other workers' representatives at the meeting with Ford management spelt out the terms of the agreement whereby Ford agreed to reinstate all the workers who went on strike for eight weeks.

For the second time in two months the Ford Cortina plant workers will go back to their jobs. The first time was after a three-day strike in November, and that time

Police fire teargas into crowd

INTRODUCTION
HEALTH EXPENDITURE IN SOUTH AFRICA
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Mr Thozamile Botha... detained.

2. THE STRUCTURE OF THE HEALTH CARE SECTOR
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POLICE DETAIN BOTHA

From Page 1

Ford agreed to take them back

Immediately after his release Mr Conjwa said that he had been questioned by the head of the security police in Port Elizabeth, Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrit Erasmus.

He said he was questioned about a demonstration planned for Monday against the removal of Walmer. He was also questioned about Pebco.

Mr Conjwa was told to report to the security police headquarters on Monday.

"Some other police officers were busy talking to Mr Botha, and when I left they were struggling

to remove the handcuffs from him," Mr Conjwa said.

At about 9 pm the crowd around the hall had grown and was demanding Mr Botha's release before they dispersed.

The police again fired teargas into the crowd at this point.

Immediately after filing this report POST reporter Mono Badela, secretary of Pebco, Mr Phalo Tshumo, and a third man were also detained.

Mr Badela and the two were detained in a house in Walmer, but the third man was released when they got to the police station.

The man released later told POST that he left Mr Badela and Mr Tshu-

mo while they were being searched by the police.

He reported that there was still a crowd milling in the area, waiting.

A few minutes later the police brought Mr Badela to his house for a search.

His wife told POST that the police were in the house and had told her they were detaining her husband.

The police press liaison officer at the Pretoria headquarters, Colonel L Mullet told POST that he had established that there had been some arrests in Port Elizabeth, but he could not say who was arrested.

He said he could not get more information until this morning.

Type	Sector				
	Private & Aided Hospitals	Beds	Central Government Hospitals	Beds	Provincial Government Hospitals
Industrial	71	9 083	-	-	-
Interlocks (b)	-	-	-	-	2
					165
					2
					189
					50 883
					51 237

Table 2
Ownership of Hospitals and Beds, 1975 (a)

Specialists	1 608	28	1 636	722	2 454
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Book of Southern	165
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and Trans-	51 237
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Table 4
Health Expenditure in South Africa as a Percentage of Gross National Product at Market Price

1959/60 - 1974/75 (a)

Year	Expenditure in R000 000		Percentage of GNP		
	Public Sector	Private (b)	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1959/60	96	93	2,1	2,1	4,2
1969/70	242	234	1,9	1,9	3,8
1974/75	515	378	2,1	1,5	3,6

Notes:

- (a) Sources: Public Expenditure from: Controller and Auditor General Reports of Central Government and the Provinces for 1959/60, 1969/70 and 1974/75 and also the Transkei for 1974/75. - See notes to Table 1 for method of calculation.
- Private expenditure from: South African Statistics 1976, Table 21.2, and 1972, Table V-17. This data includes only items of private expenditure associated with medical care and health expenses. Data for years prior to 1962 includes expenditure on other aspects of personal care. South African Statistics 1965 Table U-16 and the 1959/60 data is an estimate. Gross National Product at Market Prices from A Statistical Presentation of South Africa's quarterly national accounts for the period 1960 to 1974, South African Reserve Bank, March 1976, Table 1, and South African Reserve Bank Quarterly Bulletin, September 1977. The data was grouped to correspond with the fiscal year ending in March.
- (b) Private sector expenditure does not include expenditure on industrial hospitals.
- (c) About 7 per cent of private sector expenditure in the form of hospital fees accrued to the public sector in 1969/70, an amount equal to 6 per cent of public expenditure on health. This has not been subtracted from public expenditure.

Wasa, Azaso meetings

THE SOUTHERN Transvaal region of the Writers Association of South Africa (Wasa) will hold a general meeting on Sunday, January 13, at the Orlando DOCC. The meeting will start at 10 a.m. All members are requested to attend as important issues will be discussed.

The first public meeting of the Azanian Students Organisation (Aza-

so) which was due to be held at Regina Mundi tomorrow has now been switched to the Methodist Youth Centre in Central Western Jabavu.

According to an Azapo spokesman they were told on Wednesday that the church was not available as they did not get the approval of the Church Council.

Students from the Reef, Pretoria, the Vaal complex and other parts of the Transvaal are expected. On this occasion the executive of Azapo will answer questions about the formation of the organisation from students who claim not to have been aware of its launch.

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The Lancet 7
Amsterdam:
Contemporary
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S.A.

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	OUTLINE	SCOTT	REBELLONG
To obtain optimal contact between institutional health & consumer by training VHW's	Assist VHW in identifying local health needs/problems solving the above After one year VHW's provide simple curative care	To establish community based health service structure by identifying VHW tasks team identification programme villages selection of VHW's for training and followup improvement of: coordination & communication between health agencies working in the area health knowledge & motivation Development of Health Education materials	To establish community based health service structure by identifying VHW tasks team identification programme villages selection of VHW's for training and followup improvement of: coordination & communication between health agencies working in the area health knowledge & motivation Development of Health Education materials	That women chosen by their own people accept certain designated responsibilities in their own villages
By mothers attending MCH Clinics Through: Chief, MO, or Sister in Charge	Originally 10; 2 dropped out; one added. "Up to 120 in near future."	Originally 40; 16 dropped out	Originally 40; 16 dropped out	Each community chose 5 volunteers; hospital staff selected 2 staff members for VHM Programme
NUMBER OF VHW'S	NUMBER OF VHW'S	NUMBER OF VHW'S	NUMBER OF VHW'S	NUMBER OF VHW'S

Appendix 1: Comparison of Village Health Worker Programmes in Three Districts of Lesotho (Source: Ministry of Health The Village Health Worker in Lesotho: Report of a Workshop held 26-27 March 1977. Maseru, 1977.)

Ford officials ^{Star} 9/11/80 meet workers to seek settlement

PORT ELIZABETH — Senior Ford officials and representatives of the firm's dismissed Cortina plant workers met face-to-face today for the first time since the workers were dismissed after a walkout two months ago.

Attending the meeting was Mr Alan Lukens, United States Consul-General in Cape Town. Members of the Black United Automobile Workers' Union were also understood to be attending the talks.

Today's snap meeting follows a two-day visit by Mr Lukens to Port Elizabeth, during which he had talks with the trade unions, Ford and the dismissed workers.

At today's meeting the workers were represented by Mr Thozamile Botha, leader of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation, whose dismissal from Ford late last year sparked a mass walk-out until his reinstatement. Mr Botha himself then resigned in sympathy with workers after the mass dismissal.

Mr Botha was accompanied by four members of his workers' committee

while Ford were represented by Mr Fred Ferreira, Industrial Relations Director, and Mr Dirk Pieterse, Industrial Relations Manager.

Mr Botha said before the meeting that he regarded the new initiative as extremely hopeful.

He said the major stumbling block at this point was Ford's refusal to reinstate all the dismissed workers with their benefits.

Ford has consistently maintained that the dismissed workers must re-apply individually for jobs at the plant. At the last count 624 of the 700 dismissed Cortina plant workers had re-applied for jobs.

Meanwhile, the Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape, Brigadier E van Rensburg, today warned that police would act against intimidators who tried to prevent people from going to work.

WARNING

His warning follows yesterday's fire bomb attacks on the homes of two Ford Motor Company workers in Kwazakele and new Brighton.

Brig van Rensburg said the police had received several complaints of intimidation of black workers following a recent Pebco meeting at which it was decided to initiate a series of work stayaways next week.

The Pebco meeting also decided to hold a peaceful demonstration at the Walmer Township on Monday and black school pupils threatened to delay their return to school this term by a week. — Sapa.



Workers

ignore strike call at Ford

Star
7/1/80
11/12

By Sieg Hannig, Labour Reporter

Efforts to bring all of the Ford Motor Company's workers in Port Elizabeth out on strike today, in support of the 500 men still on strike, have failed.

Ford reported "one of the highest attendance figures" for the first day of work after a Christmas shutdown.

The black workers' apparent defiance of the latest strike call by the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) also reduces the chances of successful boycotts of white shops and black schools in line with threats made at a Pebco meeting yesterday.

In addition to the good turnout, Ford reported that 120 to 150 workers were queuing to fill the jobs left vacant by the strikers.

By the end of last week 357 men had been signed up to replace the original 700 strikers. A total of 244 former strikers have broken the strike.

From today, Ford is signing on all suitable applicants after previously restricting employment to former strikers.

ASSISTANCE

Yesterday, in Orlando, the Southern Transvaal branch of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) formed a committee to investigate ways of raising money to assist the strikers.

The Azapo committee will also find out from workers at other Ford plants if conditions at their firms were the same as at Port Elizabeth.

A report will then be sent to the executive committee for forwarding to the national executive for further discussion and approval.

BLACK POLITICS

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To 30 - 1 - 80

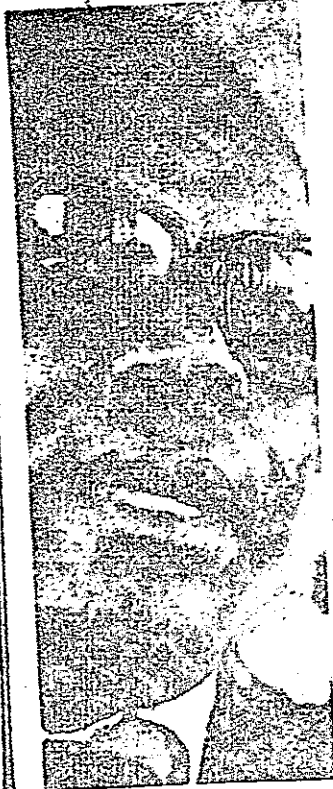
BUSINESSMAN HITS AT THEBEHALI

3/1/80
332

Complaints

ANY complaint about the editorial content of POST Transvaal can be addressed to The Editor, POST Transvaal, PO Box 6663, Johannesburg 2000 or to The Registrar, South African Press Council, PO Box 10537, Johannesburg 2000.

Any complaints about advertising content of this newspaper can be addressed to The Secretary, Advertising Standards Authority of South Africa, PO Box 10537, Johannesburg 2000.



By MALOSE MATSEMELA

THE Director of the Black Unity Express, Bus Service (BUBS) Mr Joseph Gomba, yesterday stated the Soweto Council chairman, Mr David Thebehali for allegedly accepting business partnership with whites.

Mr Gomba said in an interview in Pretoria that Mr Thebehali should realise that he is a civic leader and not a true business inclined person.

He said there are laws made by the Government restricting and grant every trader and operating business in the black areas.

Blacks are also not

allowed to trade in white areas because of the same "oppressive laws" drafted in the "whites only" government.

In order for blacks to enter into partnership with them, the Government should first repeal their laws and grant every trader the right to trade where he likes.

He also attacked Putco's intention to raise tariffs in Pretoria and Johannesburg black townships.

He said it was high time that Putco also realised that the black man cannot just swallow without chewing. Putco is naive as far as the suffering of a black man is concerned. Their fares shall be met with protests from the community, Mr Gomba added.

11A

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17. EVALUATION OF A COMMUNITY OBSTETRIC PROGRAMME IN THE DURBAN AREA

The programme to be discussed deals solely with the black (African) population of the Durban area. The rationale for concentrating on this group is that it is the one which currently has the most pressing obstetric needs. This assessment is supported by the perinatal mortality rates (P.N.M.R.) for 1977 in which the figure for the black population is more than twice that of any of the other three population groups.

The basis of a satisfactory medical programme is an accurate and complete diagnosis. This will include an assessment of (a) the relevant needs of the population concerned; (b) the facilities available to meet those needs. In obstetrics, measurement of the P.N.M.R. provides a convenient

The following programme was instituted:

- (5) Poor clinic A.N.C. attendance with most patients booking after 30/52 and more A.N.C. attendances at the hospital than at peripheral clinics.
- (6) Born before admission rate at the clinics of 22,6 - 26%.

(1) Post-graduate midwifery training by means of:

- (a) In-service courses at the base hospital
- (b) In-service training at peripheral clinic
- (c) Providing feed-back
- (d) Teaching new skills
- (e) Encouraging research

Inkatha joins cry against Lions

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

INKATHA yesterday joined the major black political organisations opposed to the proposed British Lions rugby tour of South Africa.

However, a dissenting voice in a rare display of black strategic unity was sounded by the coloured Freedom Party, which supports the tour.

Inkatha's secretary-general, Mr. Oscar Dhlomo, confirmed the movement's opposition to the tour, but said it favoured meeting the British and French missions which are to study the sporting set-up in South Africa.

"We believe in political freedom... there should be meaningful and rapid change which will lead to all the people participating in the decision-making process," he said. "Therefore, we would like to see sport integrated totally before we support any international tour to this country under the existing situation in sport."

Mr Dhlomo added: "The problem is that we see South Africa receiving international teams, but we don't see much drastic change taking place in sport."

He said blacks were not admitted to certain sports fields and stadiums. Loftus Versfeld had been opened to all races because United States black boxer John Tate was to fight in South Africa.

...excessively high percentage of hospital deliveries as compared with clinic deliveries (19,500 cf. 4,500).

(3) An excessive referral rate of clinic cases to hospital (6,000 referred, 4,500 delivered).

(4) Unsatisfactory criteria for hospital referral and clinic delivery. Major indications in order of frequency being:

- (1) Bad obstetric history
- (11) Hypertensive disease
- (111) Draining liquor
- (1v) No antenatal care
- (v) Prolonged labour
- (vi) Disproportion
- (vii) Antepartum haemorrhage
- (viii) Grand multip
- (ix) Fetal distress
- (x) Sick neonate

(4) Re-direction of medical undergraduate training

In obstetrics towards Community Obstetrics.

(5) Survey to determine prime pathological causes of perinatal death

482 post mortems were performed representing 92% of the perinatal deaths in the total service for the period under review.

Collection
"The French Nineteen-Century
hannesburg Art Gallery is holding another tour. This time it is

ON YOUR DOORSTEP Edited by IAN REID

(a) Re signs of onset of labour and transport for admission in labour. This reduced the born before admission rate from 22,6 to 6,5%.

(b) Re nutrition

(c) Re breast feeding. Supplementation for the early neonate reduced from 50% to 10%.

1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had approved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,28 to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Star
Black leaders deplore 24/1/70
detentions in PE
 (11A) (32A)

By Carol Mathiane
 Black civic and labour leaders today condemned the continued detention of Port Elizabeth Civic Organisation (Pebo) leader Mr Thozamile Botha and two other men under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act, and called for their release.
 Mr Botha, Mr Phalo Tshume, secretary of Pebo, and Mr Mono Badela of Post newspaper, were detained on January 10. They were due to be released yesterday but were then held under Section 6.
 Mr Richard Roth, political attache of the American Embassy in Johannesburg said today the detentions were deplorable.
 Trade unionist Mrs Lucy Mvubelo accused the South African Government of making fools out of those who were trying to build bridges between blacks and whites.

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 ...contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the
 ...form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, al-
 ...though cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly
 ...small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I
 ...indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly
 ...similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.
 (v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_0) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) for whites and 'coloureds' are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst the whites have experienced a steady decline in both of these indices since 1929, the 'coloureds' after an initial decrease, show a comparatively static IMR since 1950 and an increase in their SMR since 1960.

From 1941 to 1970, the white IMR has fallen from 50,9/1 000 to 21/1 000, an improvement of 57,6%. During this period, the 'coloured' IMR has decreased from 164,8/1 000 to 132,6/1 000, a change of only 19,7%. This is of particular concern when it is appreciated that the greater the IMR, the more easily should improvements be accomplished. The decrease in SMRs between 1941 and 1970 were 28,4% and 25,7% for whites and 'coloureds' respectively.

The age specific mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 4. Since death is inevitable, it is to be expected that decreases in the mortality experience of younger age groups will give rise to a corresponding increase in mortality amongst elderly persons. Thus, although it is to be expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

Shock at change in Pebco orders

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Shock and dismay have greeted the news of the now-indeterminate detention under the Terrorism Act of the arrested Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organization (Pebco) chairman, Mr Thozamile Botha, his vice-chairman, Mr Phalo 'Shume, and a third member of the organization, Mr Mono Badela.

The change in their detention orders from Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act to Section six of the Terrorism Act was confirmed yesterday by the Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape, Brigadier E S J van Rensburg.

The three were arrested on January 10 under Section 22, which allows for detention of up to 14 days for questioning without charges being laid. Section six allows for indeterminate detention.

Black community leaders and churchmen yesterday condemned the detentions as unchristian, sinister and shocking.

A call for ministerial intervention in the detention under Section six of the three Pebco leaders, was made last night by the executive of Pebco.

The acting chairman, Mr Wilson Skosana, said the executive called on the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schabusch, to intervene immediately in the detention.

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WHO, *Appartheid and Mental Health Care*, Geneva, 22 March, 1977.

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G.R. Beaton, A.J. Mendelow & D.E. Bourne, *A career study of medical staff of the University of the Witwatersrand 1956-1978*, SAMJ, 49, 1752, 1974.

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1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had approved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,28 to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

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Black leaders deplore detentions in PE

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Mr Botha, Mr Phalo Tshume, secretary of Pebco, and Mr Mono Badela Post newspaper, were

contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

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The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 20,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

Reform Party row over first SAIC election

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

LEADING members of the Reform Party are heading for a showdown this weekend over the SA Indian Council's decision to seek a postponement of the first SAIC elections scheduled for March 26.

The row in the party, which holds the majority in the SAIC, centres around the actions of Mr J N Reddy, Reform's vice-chairman and chairman of the SAIC executive, and Mr Amichand Rajbansi, Reform's PRO.

Mr Reddy and Mr Rajbansi last month led the discussion in the SAIC which led to the motion supporting a postponement of the elections pending a report by the Schiebusch Commission inquiring into a new constitution.

They introduced the debate following talks between the SAIC executive and the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn.

The Reform Party's national executive meets in Durban on Sunday and the postponement will feature high on the agenda.

A Pretoria member, Mr Aboo Ebrahim, is to question Mr Reddy and Mr Rajbansi on their role. He said yesterday he would ask Mr Reddy to choose between serving the Reform Party and continuing as chairman of the SAIC executive.

"His two roles are irreconcilable. He was nominated chairman of the executive by the Government and he is now Reform Party vice-chairman. He must make up his mind where

his allegiance lies," Mr Ebrahim said.

Mr Reddy and Mr Rajbansi were not available for comment yesterday, but it is expected their supporters will ask for steps to be taken against Mr Ebrahim for criticising their actions.

Mr Ebrahim was one of three SAIC members who voted against postponement of the elections. The Reform Party leader, Mr Yelman Chinsamy, while strenuously opposed to postponement, abstained from voting after he found that his members were voting for the motion without it having been discussed by the caucus.

He said yesterday: "I am totally opposed to postponement. I have been fighting for years for an election and my entire political credibility is now at stake.

"But I appeal to party members not to lose their heads at the meeting on Sunday."

Mr Ebrahim said the SAIC had no right to seek a postponement of elections. "The council should get a mandate to speak for the people. The council also had no mandate from the people to give evidence before the Schiebusch Commission. Ironically, when I put forward a constitutional plan in 1977, the SAIC refused to discuss it because they said they had no mandate."

Earlier this week, Mr Steyn said the SAIC request for an extension of its term of office would be discussed at the series of Cabinet meetings starting next week.

It's a blow, says held Badela's wife

PORT ELIZABETH — "It's a big blow," said Mrs Virginia Badela, wife of Mr Mono Badela when she heard that her husband and two other leaders of Pebco who were detained under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, were now held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

The names of two other detained leaders are Mr Thozamile Botha and Mr Phalo Tshume, president and general secretary of Pebco respectively.

Mrs Badela said that she was told the sad news by two members of the Security Police who visited her home early this week.

A fourth Pebco executive

member, Mr Dan Qege, arrested on January 15, is still being held under the General Laws Amendment Act.

Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, head of Port Elizabeth's Security Police, said on Wednesday there was no decision yet as to when or if the men would be brought to court.

He said investigations were continuing and all decisions on detentions were being taken in Pretoria.

The acting president of Pebco, Mr Zolile Skosana, has condemned the further detentions of the three Pebco leaders.

He said it was absurd that these leaders should be held under the terms of the Terrorism Act.

"Pebco's stand all along has been non-violence and we don't understand how detentions under the Terrorism Act can be justified," he said.

Printed by S.R.C.
Published by Comm

Good Hope Bakery, it
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The South African Council of Sport (SACOS) has called on all sports bodies and
schools affiliated to SACOS to support the call for re-employment of the workers
and a boycott of the factory's products.
The Western Province Traders Association says it will instruct its members not
to sell the factory's products unless there is negotiation.
Peninsula Training College and Bellville Technical College called for workers to
be reinstated and for a boycott of Fattis & Monis products.
Moves of solidarity with the striking workers are increasing. At a solidarity
meeting last week more than 500 university and college students from U.K.C., Hweta,
Homebush, the African workers have stood firm with their 'coloured' brothers and
sisters. On the first day of the strike men from the Department of Labour tried to
separate 'coloured' & African workers who had gathered outside the factory. The
workers refused to be separated. One said, "We were all there for the same purpose."
Although those dismissed are 'coloured', more than half the men on strike are
African contract workers. In spite of the threat of being endorsed back to the
Homebush, the African workers have stood firm with their 'coloured' brothers and
sisters. On the first day of the strike men from the Department of Labour tried to
separate 'coloured' & African workers who had gathered outside the factory. The
workers refused to be separated. One said, "We were all there for the same purpose."
officials of the 10 000 member union (the Food & Canning Workers Union) say the
dismissed men had signed a document giving the union rights to negotiate for better
conditions. The factory has refused to negotiate with the union. It says the men
were replaced by machinery and that it was part of a cut-back of staff.
The union was trying to negotiate for better pay and hours of work - R40 a week
and an 8 hour working day. A director of the factory says these demands are "out
of all proportion" and unreasonable and would lead to "disruption" in his firm.

SOWETO COUNCIL (11A)

Inkatha's challenge

It's bad news for those dreaming of a Soweto council dominated by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha after this year's October elections.

Fears and hopes surfaced last year when Buthelezi addressed a rally in Soweto and council chairman David Thebehali, sporting Inkatha colours, declared: "Soweto is for Inkatha and Inkatha is for Soweto." Gibson Thula, KwaZulu's principal urban representative and a high-placed Inkatha member said at the time: "If our Soweto members want to enter the council we will not stand in their way" (*Current affairs* October 26 1979).

Recently, the Soweto branches of Inkatha dropped a bombshell — they will not take part in the elections unless certain conditions are met by the authorities. Peter Davidson, Inkatha press liaison officer, tells the *FM* that the main stumbling block is the politically fraught issue of just who is going to finance the running of Soweto.

When Prime Minister Botha was in Soweto last year, points out Davidson, he said the township's council would be brought in line with other municipalities in SA. "We would like to see in terms of the law what the government has in mind

about this."

Davidson says that the days of blacks simply accepting at face value government's promises "are gone — they left with the Seventies." According to Davidson, the coming parliamentary session will determine whether Inkatha will take part in the elections.

What is wanted is legislation amounting to a firm commitment on the financing of Soweto. At present this remains a grey area, with the council hampered by pressures from a community which regards it as unrepresentative.

As the biggest legal black political movement in SA, Inkatha had been expected to give some credibility to the Soweto council. Its latest stance represents a challenge to Pretoria to put some punch into its promises on the township.

The Cape Times

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1980

11A
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Thozamile Botha's detention

INEXPLICABLY, the authorities have converted the 14-day detention of three Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organization leaders into indeterminate detention under the Terrorism Act. Appeals have been made to the minister of justice to intervene. It is hoped he will, because the detention without trial of Mr Thozamile Botha and his two lieutenants seriously damages the country. The Port Elizabeth labour troubles have attracted international attention, with the White House showing active interest. The US assistant secretary of state for Africa, Mr Richard Moose, journeyed specially to Port Elizabeth to see, among others, the leaders of Pebco — only to find the three in jail. This must have made an unfortunate impression on the representative of a world power.

Mr Thozamile Botha, up to now, has been regarded as a capable and effective spokesman for workers in the car industry, and for the black community generally. In any negotiations with blacks, he should surely be seen as a major asset. He has grown in stature as a community leader, and is gaining an international reputation. There has been no hint of subversion or illegal

activity on his part. He has played a key role in negotiations with management and thereby provided hope for his community. He was, for instance, instrumental at one stage in achieving a settlement with Ford on behalf of restive workers. When he was first arrested under the General Law Amendment Act, the period for which he could legally be held was 14 days. Presumably the authorities had a specific charge or court process in mind. If they did not, he should not have been held. But now, on expiry of the 14 days, he and his colleagues have been placed in detention under the Terrorism Act, which provides for indefinite incarceration without access or trial. These latest detentions are not calculated to ease tensions in an already tense Eastern Cape. They are not calculated to gain support in influential quarters abroad. Exactly what they are calculated to do is unclear. Presumably the ministers of justice and police know. Messrs Schiebusch and Le Grange should give this matter urgent attention, and either have the three charged with a recognized offence or released. Letting them languish in prison without trial is the worst course for all concerned, including South Africa.

ALL No. 114 173 43 63 316 307 455 530

II S 7 NEOPHANS

TABLE I

17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION) tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII numbers in each of these categories).

TIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

A	B		C		D	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
9,81	6,60	55,55	51,04	29,36	27,05	
0,76	0,79	8,27	7,48	3,56	3,42	
0,07	0,08	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,22	
0,17	0,20	1,14	0,78	0,36	0,45	
0,75	0,45	3,30	1,37	2,15	1,27	
1,61	1,98	5,48	2,78	5,45	2,93	
0,56	0,45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61	
198	159	3792	3146	3472	2593	

TABLE II

Pebco ^{CT}
leaders: ^{23/1/80}
Decision
today ³²⁹

WHITE

ASIAN

PORT ELIZABETH. — A decision may be taken today on the fate of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organization Pebeo leaders being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

Mr Thozamile Botha, Pebeo's chairman, the organization's secretary, Mr Phalo Tshame and an executive member, Mr Momo Babela, were arrested on the night of Thursday, January 10. A fourth man, Mr Dan Qeqe, was detained in New Brighton on January 15.

A spokesman for the security police in Port Elizabeth said yesterday investigations were continuing. No decision had yet been taken on any future action, but a decision was possible today.

He said the detention period ended "some time this week". It is believed that the period might end tomorrow or Friday.

Section 22 allows for detention for not more than 14 days if there is reason to believe that a person is a terrorist or has contravened the Suppression of Communism Act or the Sabotage Act, or intends to do so. Further periods must be approved by a judge following an application by the Commissioner of Police.

An element of the Sabotage Act is that it is an offence to endanger the maintenance of law and order. A person charged under the act must prove that his action was neither calculated nor intended to seriously prejudice any industry.

A Pebeo spokesman said a public meeting would be held in New Brighton, at 2 pm on Sunday to decide what action should be taken if the four Pebeo men were still in detention then.

	5737 58.8%	3118 39.3%	537 47.3%	246 30.6%	845 27.1%	566 18.0%	148 6.2%	66 3.4%
	1587 16.3%	2181 27.5%	273 24.1%	239 29.7%	939 30.2%	1278 40.7%	772 32.3%	749 39.0%
	9752 100%	7926 100%	1135 100%	804 100%	3114 100%	3140 100%	2390 100%	1921 100%
	750 38.0%	287 42.4%	122 36.6%	28 26.9%	572 26.3%	161 24.7%	282 15.1%	59 18.2%
	485 24.6%	104 15.4%	42 12.6%	13 12.5%	84 3.9%	18 2.8%	76 4.1%	11 3.4%
	59 3.0%	41 6.1%	41 12.3%	2 1.9%	680 31.3%	167 25.6%	806 43.1%	89 27.5%
	1973 100%	677 100%	333 100%	104 100%	2175 100%	652 100%	1868 100%	324 100%

Rheumatic Heart Diseases

Hypertensive Diseases (410-414)

Ischaemic Heart Diseases (430-438)

Cerebrovascular Diseases (390-458)

Total
Circulatory Diseases (E810-E819)

Motor Vehicle Accidents (E950-E959, E979) *

Suicide (E960-E969)

Homicide (E800-E999)

Total Accidents, Poisoning and Violence (E800-E999)

* E979 "Suicide and self inflicted poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas" is a code used in South Africa which does not appear in I.C.D. (8th revision). See Ref. 13.

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A BLACK LEADER LOOKS AT 'CHANGE'...

And says no time now for 'stupid' arguments

Weekend Argus 26/1/80

U/A



NTHATO MOTLANA: Medical practitioner, Chairman of the Committee of Ten, and important black spokesman.

THERE'S all this talk of change in the air. The trouble is: it's all talk. And talk by whites. Whites see change everywhere now. It has become a fetish. Maybe they are reflecting their own attitudes — their own desire that there ought to be change.

Perhaps it's true that there is a slight change in the minds of whites. And a change in the mind is a prelude to a change in fact. But the changes in fact, the real changes, do not exist. Whites argue with me. Sitting in the plush restaurant of a five-star hotel people will tell me I should appreciate the fact that I can now go to such places.

They talk of mixed soccer. They're proud of integrated canteens. They brag about P W Botha's 'new direction.' They get disappointed in me when I don't welcome these things as the coming of the millenium. I can see their thoughts written in their expressions. They are thinking: hardliner, unreasonable.

By Dr Nthato Motlana

THIS article was first published in Frontline, a new Johannesburg-based news magazine and edited by a former senior assistant editor of the now-banned World newspaper, Mr D P Beckett. The magazine says it aims to deal with the 'central issues facing South Africans — the relationship between black and white — rich and poor.'

ternational laughing-stock as being in the white interest. When blacks get better jobs, that's because they can no longer find whites to do those jobs, not because it is right that blacks should not be barred from ANY job. And none of these changes go any way at all towards giving the black man his rights in his country.

That's change. It's the difference between iniquity and mere awfulness. We haven't yet reached base point in the scale of moral justice. We're still below zero.

When we reach that point, maybe I'll start to get excited about the state of the minds of my white fellow citizens.

Change

So where's the change

Has there been any real recognition of the implications of a common society. No, nothing but a vague general convention that it's no longer as acceptable as it once was to kick the kaffir.

It's a little less common for white kids to spit out of train windows at blacks. A farmer who beats his labourer to death might actually be punished.

QUOTE

'WE HAVEN'T YET REACHED BASE POINT IN THE SCALE OF MORAL JUSTICE'

And although it appears at the first sight a great disorder, that the people should take unto them the punishment of transgression, yet, when the magistrates and other officers cease to do their duty, they are, as it were, without officers, yea, worse than if they had none at all, and then God giveth the sword into the people's hand, and He Himself become immediately their head (if they would seek the accomplishment of His laws) and hath promised to defend them and bless them.

JUNIUS BRUTUS: VINDICIAE CONTRA TYRANNOS (1579)

We have showed before that it is God that does appoint kings, who chooses them, who gives the kingdom to them: now we say that the people establish kings, puts the sceptre into their hands, and who with their suffrages, approves the election. God would have it done in this manner, to the end the kings should acknowledge, that after God they hold their power and sovereignty from the people, and that it might the rather induce them, to apply and address the utmost of their care and thoughts for the profit of the people, without being puffed with any vain imagination, that they were formed of any matter more excellent than other men, for which they were raised so high above others; as if they were to command our flocks of sheep, or herds of cattle. But let them remember and know, that they are of the same mould and condition as others, raised from the earth by the voice and acclamations, now as it were upon the shoulders of the people unto their thrones, that they might afterwards bear on their own shoulders the greatest burdens of the commonwealth...

Now, seeing that the people choose and establish their kings, it follows that the whole body of the people is above the king; for it is a thing most evident, that he who is established by another, is accounted under him who has established him, and he who receives his authority from another, is less than he from whom he derives his power...

But since the kings began to extend their limits, and that it was impossible for the people to assemble together all into one place because of their great numbers, which would have occasioned confusion, the officers of the kingdom were established, who should ordinarily preserve the rights of the people, in such sort notwithstanding, as when extraordinary occasion required, the people might be assembled, or at the least such an abridgement as might by the most principal members be a representation of the whole body...

Unreasonable

Is it unreasonable that the victims of a 300-year-long crime should want the crime to be ended? That they don't settle for it just being a little reduced? If, say, I were to accost a passer-by, beat him black and blue with a big stick, and then in response to his protests say 'okay then, I'll beat you with a smaller stick instead,' would it be unreasonable if he were not satisfied?

And just to get the record perfectly straight here, let me say loud and clear that the crime I refer to is the crime of structural, systematic, discrimination against the black man. I do not mean that the white man should

leave the country, or anything like that. I know there are whites who fear that is what we really want. I know there are whites who say that we want to turn the tables, push the whites into the sea, and so on. They are wrong. We want no such thing. We want an equal society. No less, but certainly no more either.

What happened in the 17th century or the 19th is of no practical importance any longer. What does it matter whether Hottentots were here before Bushmen, Zulu before Sotho, black before white? This whole stupid argument about who had historical claims to what is a waste of time. We accept that we're all here now. The white is as much a South African as the black. No more, and again, no less.

Inner soul

I recognise that. I don't think any black man in his right mind rejects it, even in his deepest inner soul.

But we reject the fact that the white man is given more rights than we

are. Of grant is ample of us, it's often said: Why should a British immigrant become an instant South African when I can't, although I was born here and my grandfather was born here.

Red herring

But in fact that argument doesn't go far enough. It makes it seem that it's all right for a white who was born here to have the rights the black doesn't.

The immigrant issue is another red herring. I don't care if a white guy arrived yesterday or has been here since Van Riebeeck. He is not entitled to any more rights in my land than I am.

But, the white man still claims those rights. Society is still run in his interests. When these petty 'concessions' as they are offensively called, are made, they are made not because they are just or right. They are made because whites assess the removal of occasional tiny, dispensable, practices which make them an in-

be, the logical framework for collecting information, assessing assumptions in the light of this information, and for the suggestion of the consequences of decisions, remains. The task would be made easier if there was greater interdisciplinary co-operation in the health sector, particularly in the administration of health services. In South Africa, economists have not played any official role in health sector analysis, nor have many other disciplines apart from medicine.

FOOTNOTES

I) Pol. J. 1977

Black leaders call for real change

By SAM MABE

BISHOP Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, last night condemned the use of violence but said such means could only be employed by people in desperation.

He called on the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and his colleagues to translate the promised changes into realities and warned that until those changes came, there would be no real security for anybody in South Africa.

"We reiterate our very firm and unwavering condemnation of violence in all its forms. We also wish to express our sympathies with those who have suffered bereavement and the anxieties caused to the families of the injured people," the bishop said.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said: "We all deplore violence, whether it results from actions of peace officers or insurgents.

"It must appear to some people that a peaceful solution to South Africa's problems is not on the cards, and that heroic acts are required to get things moving.

"It is time those in power had a hard look at our political impasse," he said.

APPENDIX
A Note on the available statistics.
For the purposes of economic analysis, the data that are currently collected by the authorities have severe limitations. Market forces are not operative so that cost figures that are calculated are inappropriate indicators of the value of resources used in health service delivery by the CPA. The purpose of this section is to outline the data that are available and to point out the deficiencies of these figures.

(I.) Throughput statistics.

General throughput data is collected fairly extensively but apart from separation into infectious and non-infectious categories for outpatients, and into medical, surgical, deliveries and notifiable infections for inpatients, there is little breakdown.

There is
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Groote Schuur
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of births and deaths and attendances at specialised departments - diagnostic and therapeutic X-ray, physiotherapy, occupational therapy and electrocardiograph are kept at each hospital.

Few hospitals keep headcounts of outpatients treated - Groote Schuur has attempted to do so since January 1978, and the Day Hospitals make a headcount from the number of tickets sold and exemptions granted. The definition of an outpatient

8/1/77
15/1/77
19/1/77

STUDENTS CALL FOR A BOYCOTT OF UNIFORMS AND FEES

FROM tomorrow, no school fees should be paid and no students should wear uniforms. Leading black students organisations urged yesterday.

This decision was taken by the Azania Students Organisation, the Congress of South African Students and a sprinkling of parents at a meeting held at the Orlando YMCA Hill.

Another meeting has been set down for next Saturday and will include all black organisations relevant to the cause of black liberation. The venue is to be announced

this week.

At this meeting three resolutions tabled yesterday will be considered for adoption or rejection.

They are:

- It is the belief of the people that the interests and aspirations of students should be considered. We therefore propose that the presence of white teachers and white principals in Soweto should be eliminated. This can be done by pupils by not entering such institutions until the whites vacate Soweto.

- We black people gathered at this conference of the black students of Soweto resolve that in view of all the unjust measures like school fees for black children which resulted from the Bantu Education policy, we totally reject the system and resolve from today to create a machinery of children and parents to work for the scrapping of all Bantu Education, starting the programme from now.

- Black parents and children in rejecting the present educational system, should refuse to wear uniforms and to pay fees.

White children do not pay fees and their education is free. Blacks are demanding for free compulsory education.

Students at the meeting complained that they were forced to pay R50 for books and school funds at white-supervised schools while those at schools with black principals paid only R8.

They further said they were refused registration at schools if they had failed Junior Certificate or if they were over the age of 19.

They claimed that black teachers were being used by white teachers to inform on the activities of students.

By so doing they allowed themselves to be used as instruments, forgetting that they should realise they were black before they were teachers.

Mr Curtis Nkondo, suspended president of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo) said parents should do something to react to what children were experiencing, something which was rotten.

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Govt cancels the first SAIC election

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE first South African Indian Council (SAIC) election scheduled for March 26 is off — and groups opposed to participation in the State-created institution yesterday hailed the Government announcement as a "resounding moral victory" for them.

At the same time, at least one senior SAIC member announced he was seriously considering resigning because of the Government's decision, which has even split those in favour of participation.

The Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, yesterday confirmed he had acceded to the SAIC's request for its term of office to be extended again. The extension would be for a year initially, but Mr Steyn said he was considering whether he would have the right to extend it for a further year after that.

"The Bill is not in its final form yet. It will be introduced in the coming session of Parliament," he said.

Dr Rashid Salojee, chairman

of the People's Candidates, the Lenasia group which is involved in the country-wide campaign to boycott the SAIC election, said Mr Steyn's announcement was "predictable".

"We regard it as a resounding moral victory for the anti-SAIC forces. We will now be spared the indignity of the motions of a caricature of an election in a council which is nothing but an out-and-out racist organ," said Dr Salojee, who also strongly criticised SAIC members.

Mr Joe Carrim, a former SAIC executive member who still serves in the SAIC, said he was seriously considering quitting. He said the SAIC had no mandate to negotiate with the Government. It had no machinery to determine "feedback" from the Indian community.

"The reason why some of us served on the SAIC was to use it as a channel communicating problems to the Government.

"But it is a different matter altogether to negotiate with the Government without the community being represented by elected leaders or the community giving a mandate on its future," he said.

The majority Reform Party in the SAIC is also split on the postponement. The party's national executive yesterday was locked in a meeting in Durban, and by last night no details were available of its decision.

Some SAIC members were nominated by the Government and others were chosen by an electoral college of advisory and Indian management committees for a three-year term in 1974. Their term was extended for a year in 1977, and again in 1978.

Legislation was introduced making it an offence for Indians not to register as voters for the SAIC.

SAIC elections were due to be held for the first time last November, but were postponed to March.

Mr Steyn said yesterday: "The SAIC was concerned that an election at the end of March may be overtaken by events in a year or two and they would have to have another election in a new system. I agree with them that that does lead to all sorts of complications."

Education must have two fundamental requisites - it must seek to develop the needed sense of community - the feeling that, at some point, the special interest, even if it is yours, must give way to the general interest. Secondly, education must instill a sense of personal security that allows one to make a clear and unambiguous commitment to the task at hand.

This Conference, a product of students as much as of staff, endorses this commitment and seeks to explore one of the most important social issues of our time, a formidable task by any standard.

It is my hope that the deliberations of the days to come will never become ends in themselves but will serve as an impetus to help institute socio-medical change in this country, gifted with so much potential.

* * * * *

'Left-behind' Leon quits Labour Party

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

MR SONNY Leon, who led the Labour Party to its biggest triumph in the 1975 Coloured Representative Council elections, has resigned from the party because of political differences with colleagues.

That is the opinion of the present Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, who said yesterday Mr Leon had given no reasons in his resignation letter to the party. Although Mr Leon had also indicated he was resigning from the CRC executive, it is not clear if that meant he was quitting the CRC altogether.

Mr Leon was not available for comment yesterday, but his resignation has been expected. For some time Labour officials have openly spoken of his "moderate" line in dealings with the Government and his differences with the party's "militant" hierarchy - Mr Hendrickse, Mr Norman Middleton, deputy leader, and Mr David Curry, national chairman.

Mr Leon was absent from the November meeting which led to a bitter clash between Labour leaders and the Prime Minister, Mr P W

Botha, in Pretoria.

He angered his colleagues by writing to Mr Botha explaining why he did not attend the talks. He was also absent from Labour's annual congress in Port Elizabeth last month and the party decided to ask him for an explanation.

Mr Hendrickse said: "Mr Leon's resignation was definitely because of political differences. In fairness to him, he was the right man to lead the party in 1970 when we needed a charismatic soldier-politician, but the political situation has outgrown him."

Mr Leon replaced Labour's first leader, Mr M D Arendse, in 1970. In the 1975 CRC elections, he led Labour to a landslide victory, giving it an absolute majority even if all the nominated seats had been given to Labour opponents. In September 1978, he stepped down as leader, ostensibly for health reasons, but Labour sources said he was forced out because of his "softer" political line.

Meanwhile, the Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, said yesterday an announcement on the expected scrapping of the CRC would be made in Parliament during the next few weeks.

11a
25/1/81



Dean Nkoane and two members of the Mothers' Union . . . praying after their release.

A big cry for Mandela

Post 2/13/80

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By LEN KALANE

"FREE Mandela — and avoid a blood-bath". This call was made at a rally held at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, yesterday.

More than 3 000 predominantly white students crammed the university's Great Hall, clapped hands and applauded when the call was made by leading speakers which included Mr Percy

Qoboza, Mrs Sheena Duncan, Dr Nthato Motlana and Miss Zinzi Mandela, daughter of imprisoned black leader, Mr Nelson Mandela.

The rally was organised as part of the campaign on the call to release Mandela. The campaign was started by SUNDAY POST two weeks ago. White students at the university also signed petitions to start a nationwide cam-

paigned on the release of Nelson Mandela from Robben Island.

Also present at the rally was Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary of the South African Council of Churches and Dr Selma Browde, PFP spokesman in the Johannesburg City Council.

Struggled

Speakers at the rally warned that unless Mr Mandela and other leaders were freed and take part in a national convention for a peace settlement in the country. South Africa will ultimately be faced with an armed struggle that may

be worse than that in Zimbabwe.

"In short, accept the reality that we are threatened by a far dangerous conflict that would make the seven years Zimbabwe conflict look like a tea party," Mr Qoboza, Editor of POST, told the rally.

Miss Zinzi Mandela said: "The call for his release is merely to say there is an alternative to the inevitable bloodbath that is threatening our country." She also read a poem, Distant Heroes, dedicated to black leaders in prisons throughout the country.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, of the Black Sash, spoke on the necessity of whites

• To Page 2

DEPT. OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
 13020
 AS AT 29 02 80
 PAGE 2

13020	1350998	1406390	1354998	1475018	1502716	0524928	1210617	1333330	1340900	1379988	1303021	1358740	115328	1217251	1021600
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Boycott motion fails

PORT ELIZABETH — About 2 000 people attended a Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation meeting here yesterday to decide what action to take on the continued detention of their leaders.

Mr Thozamile Botha, Mr Phalo Tshume and Mr Mono Badela are being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act and Mr Dan Qeque under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

It took the executive over an hour to dissuade the crowd from insisting that they take action on the matter. The meeting wanted three resolutions to be adopted to force the authorities to release the men.

They were:

To stay away from work today:

To persuade children to boycott schools; and

To boycott white businesses in town.

The executive maintained there was no motivation for the resolutions and said to organise a stay-away would require organisation which could not be done overnight.

During the meeting a motion of no-confidence in the executive, for failing to keep their promise that they would take action after 14 days if the men were not released, was defeated.—DDR

Call to let exiles attend a convention

By AMEEN AKHALWALA
Political Reporter

EXILED black leaders and those jailed on Robben Island should be granted an amnesty to enable them to attend an all-race national convention, a senior Inkatha official, Mr Gibson Thula, said yesterday.

They should include members of the banned African National Congress, Pan-Africanist Congress, the Black People's Convention and the SA Students' Organisation — "everyone who went to Robben Island as a member of a political body".

Addressing a meeting at the SA Institute of Race Relations in Johannesburg, Mr Thula reiterated that Inkatha subscribed to the principles of the ANC as propounded by its founding fathers and said: "We have not moved away from that.

"Anyone who thinks he can bring about changes without the ANC is being unrealistic."

added Mr Thula, who is also KwaZulu's principal urban representative.

The SA Black Alliance, which is led by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and includes Inkatha, the Labour Party, the Reform Party and the Inyandza Movement of KaNgwane, strongly backs a national convention to chart a constitutional future for the country.

Outlining Inkatha's policies and projects, Mr Thula said Inkatha believed liberation would not be achieved through a single organisation.

He therefore refused to regard white institutions — especially liberal ones — as being irrelevant. "In your own way, by trying to remedy problems, you are rendering a service. You are not irrelevant if you are interested in the plight of the people of this country."

Mr Thula also said blacks were becoming totally disillusioned by the infiltration of

DONS and BOSS "spies" in organisations abroad and local bodies such as the National Union of SA Students (Nusas).

He understood why bodies such as Saso and the Azanian Students' Organisation, Azaso, rejected white bodies. He said they questioned why whites continued to keep their privileges and paid low wages to their black workers.

"Why don't they boycott their seats in Parliament as a gesture of protest?" he asked.

Mr Thula was particularly critical of people such as the president of Nusas, Mr Andrew Boraine, who he said had attacked Inkatha. Mr Boraine's father, Mr Alex Boraine, is a Progressive Federal Party MP.

Replying to a question, Mr Thula agreed that capitalism was less of an evil than socialism. "But we are not dogmatic about an economic system because we have known no other."

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be. 10

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are

- Their intervention in the Mzimhlophe inmates against residents fight.
- In the labour field.
- Publishing a Bill of Rights which they submitted to the Schlebusch Commission.
- Involvement in dialogue with opposing forces such as the African National Congress and the National Party.
- A university scholarship programme.

Mr Thula said it was through their influence that Dr Motlana and others were released from detention in 1978.

"It was essential that all non-voters should come together and fight their problems.

"There will not be an effective bus boycott and labour withdrawal without the participation of Inkatha. We were approached to help solve the Fattis and Monis Labour dispute," said Mr Thula. "We as Inkatha subscribe to the principle of the ANC as pronounced by the founding fathers. Even the political prisoners belonging to different organisations should be granted amnesty and be included in the national convention.

Thula lists 8 'action areas'

By PHIL MTIMKULU

THE INVOLVEMENT and influence of Inkatha in liberation aspects was spelled out by Mr Gibson Thula, publicity secretary, at a lunch-time gathering yesterday at the South African Institute of Race Relations, Braamfontein, Johannesburg.

Though the theme of his talk was "Inkatha and the Urban Areas," Mr Thula took advantage of this opportunity and expanded on all the activities of the organisation.

Mr Thula mentioned eight areas where Inkatha exercised its influence.

● Resolving to stand with the Committee of Ten and not take part in the Soweto Community Council elections.

● The fight by both Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Dr Nthato Motlana to form a black Press.

● They were approached by people before June 1976 to solve the Afrikaans issue.

the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant. It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used in a group of people.

and, and then given a score (from ratings:

problems

Specific diseases:	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
aged families	+++	++	96
adequate antenatal & obstetric care	+++	+++	48
malnutrition	+++	++	36
need for medical care	++	+++	32
Dental problems	++	++	16
Common cold	+++	++	16
Yaws	-	+	0
	++	+++	0

* Added to test scoring method

Inkatha accuses Bhengu over youth

ULUNDI — Inkatha's former secretary-general, Dr S Bhengu, was accused here on Sunday of causing members of the movement's youth brigade to flee South Africa and go into exile.

The accusation was made by the chairlady of the Women's Brigade, Mrs E Nxasana, during a debate on whether Dr Bhengu should be pardoned for his attacks on Chief Buthelezi before leaving to work in Geneva.

Dr Bhengu recently sent two well-known churchmen as emissaries to apologise to Chief Buthelezi.

Dr Bhengu came into conflict with Inkatha for allegedly agitating among the youths for "action" and is said to be responsible for several youths fleeing the country to join the liberation movement.

The central committee decided on Sunday night that if Dr Bhengu wished to apologise he would have to apologise to the central committee as a whole and do so in person.

Within South Africa many rural (under the State Health Departments in the Provinces). In the Cape rural health services. The one to four nurses, which p refer all but minor ailments runs a Day Hospital in Graham area: it is not known how clinic work. In many areas vital role in case-finding, ties serve all population g provided for indigent patients and on payment of 50c. Of employees, pensioners, etc

In homelands the health sy hospitals, many of which r mobile team or staffed pe teams also deliver TB treat One clinic may serve popul Gazankulu also uses health where a community health in the clinics on health clinics are the rule. H work is limited by the n motivation which, in an In South Africa it appeal health services occurs only in rural... different levels of health authorities are involved. The determining factors are probably the dispersion of population, the severity of health needs and the shortage of doctors.

In Swaziland, a decentralised system also obtains with both public and private hospitals linked to a network of clinics which provide both curative and preventive services. In addition, there exist in urban areas public health centres providing maternal and child care; the clinics are mainly rural. In order to expand the reach and impact of health services, Swaziland has initiated a Rural Health Visitor programme described by Ntiwane (*39). The RHV works at a village level and has mainly preventive

if infant mortality rates there are anything to judge by (e.g. in Transkei, between 170 and 280 per 1000 do not reach their first birthday).¹⁰

Morbidity among Blacks showed elements both of a pattern of poverty-related conditions typical of developing countries, and a pattern related to modern Western consumption habits (not necessarily due to affluence). Such problems as V.D., alcoholism and problem drinking (which is extremely prevalent) reflect a degree of social disintegration, rather than merely 'western' consumption patterns. In 'homelands', the disease spectrum shows a greater predominance of poverty-related diseases: excessive gastro-enteritis, malnutrition, TB and other infectious and parasitic diseases.

Analysing health-relevant features of society in the Ciskei, Selvan, Engelbrecht and Fincham (*67) find that lack of education is a major problem affecting both employment and compliance in health matters. They also note that health services conditions contribute to poor patient education; 38% of hospital patients did not know what was wrong with them, and only 21% knew any reason why they were sick, although at a conservative estimate between 50% and 60% of all hospital inpatients were suffering from illnesses directly related to poor socio-economic conditions (hygiene and nutrition being the main factors concerned). However, in response to a further question, 46% of the sample claimed that lack of either money or enough of the right food or lack of hygiene had caused or contributed to their illness, thus showing a clear idea of which factors affect their personal wellbeing.

In a Ciskei community sample, these authors found that 58% of households sampled were landless, and 78% had either no crops or too few to live on. Some 37% owned cattle. 59% of people said they did not get enough food to fill them up.

3.6 HEALTH SERVICE MODELS

Information was available for one district in the Free State, one in the Eastern Cape (Westcott, Ch. 12); the area of Graaff-Reinet (Scott, *58); for Gazankulu (Kok, *25, Sutter, Ch. 13); Ciskei (Selvan, Engelbrecht and Fincham, *67); Transkei (Frankish, Vol.1.2); KwaZulu (Clarke, Vol.2); Swaziland (Ntiwane, *39) and Matabeleland (Pugh, *48).

second is more thorough and enables surveillance for TB and other diseases to be done. The first entails people gathering at stopping places and waiting, sometimes for hours, until the clinic van appears. Neither provides help in emergencies, and in either case rapid repeat visits (e.g. the reading of Heaf Tests, managing pneumonia, etc.) are difficult. The mobile clinic system is probably better for surveillance and dealing with chronic ailments, family planning and immunisation than for ongoing preventive or urgent curative work; for this, easy access to some kind of permanent worker, however simply trained, is a necessity.

3.8 EFFECTIVENESS OF CLINICS

Clinics have clearly eased the load on doctors and centralised hospital facilities and reduced costs, both to the patient and to the providing authority (Westcott, Ch.12, and *55), but in some areas they are not regarded as equally effective, and Gp's and hospitals are still often preferred. Westcott argues (Ch.11) that in areas where nurses are not specially trained as clinicians, acceptance could be speeded by enabling nurses to take a fuller role, examining, diagnosing and prescribing for a wider range of ailments; in many circumstances the present range of restrictions (e.g. on tentative diagnoses) seems unnatural.

A great reduction in the incidence of TB has been achieved in the Sundays River Valley by the clinic nurses. In the Graaff-Reinet area, clinics have continued work which keeps the rate of VD in that area well below the national average (Scott *58). More broadly, their effect on health status has not been assessed, but a few clues are available, e.g. Frankish's finding that around a remote hospital with only mobile clinics the child death rate increased with distance from the hospital whereas in an area with permanent clinics, it did not. (This picture is, however, complicated by the higher income and better communications in the latter area, both of which would enable people to be more mobile).

However, Kok (*25) notes that no difference was observed in the number of children immunised in villages where there is a clinic and where there is none. Clearly the amount of outreach and education done by clinics is very variable.

Westcott quotes figures from permanent clinics around

SPIES 'CAUSED STUDENT RIFT'

THE infiltration of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) by Government agents was responsible for black students forming their own organisations. Mr Mr Gibson Thula, Inkatha publicity secretary, said yesterday.

He gave a lunch-time lecture at the South African Institute of Race Relations auditorium, Johannesburg.

Mr Thula was dealing with the recent disclosures about two Nusas executive members who were Government agents.

He said black students opted for their own organisations, because of lack of trust.

He also accused the liberals of paying unfair wages while saying they hated the system.

He asked why as a symbolic gesture the Opposition party could not boycott Parliament even if it were for just a day.

available transport seemed the main determinant of Criteria of quality seemed to include the type of time spent with the patient as well as perceived effect of treatment.

In most farming areas, farmers' wives were the main workers and referring agents. However, they were desirable people to fulfil this role because of com with their workers and in many cases hesitation and families to approach them. Indigenous healing may often have been preferred for this reason. Little was learnt about the role and prevalence of indigenous healing in rural areas, though it was clearly of great importance, even as a second-preference source of primary health care.

4. HEALTH PERSONNEL

From the accounts of health services, it is clear how the appropriate choice of health worker for various roles is linked to the choice of health service structure. This section deals with the present scope and future potential for the role and training of various health workers. It is taken for granted that each task should be allocated to the least trained worker who can effectively perform it. Two themes ran through the discussion: how, with limited numbers of health professionals, all sections of the population could be reached; and how to remedy poor communication between patients and health workers in health service settings, which often reduces compliance and the effect of health education. Means were sought to deal with all patients in their cultural and social context.

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No deviation from present course, says acting Azapo president

MRS NOMBULELO MELANE, the 26-year-old Gugulethu housewife who took over the reins of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) as acting president, has said she would continue to steer the organisation on its present course and try to foster a better working relationship with other "liberation movements".

"I am only the acting president and all policy direction and any deviation in the organisation's policy will have to be decided by the full council," Mrs Melane said.

"There will be no deviation from our present policy of non-negotiation with the Government.

"We will under my leadership, continue with our programme of making the black worker aware of the economic situation he is in, the power he wields and when to use it.

"Until such time as an election is held for a new president I will not be in a position to decide on any policy direction".

The president of Azapo, Mr Curtis Nkondo was suspended by the organisation recently.

Mrs Melane is working at the Centre of Intergroup Studies at the University of Cape Town as a research assistant.

She said she would soon like to establish a resource centre for people in Gugulethu.

Born in Umtata, she spent only eight months there before her parents moved to Elsie's River and then to Crawford where they stayed for 11 years.

She went to Chapel Street Primary in Woodstock and received her secondary education at Livingstone High in Claremont.

With just over a year to complete her law degree she was expelled from Fort Hare University for protesting against the expulsion of fellow students.

In 1976, she was detained and held in Eshowe for six months, before being charged with sabotage arising out of the unrest at the University of Zululand. She was kept another seven months in Durban before being acquitted.

She is the daughter of Mr Cadoc Kobus, who practised as an attorney in Cape Town before retiring to live in Transkei. He was a member of the Unity Movement.

Mrs Melane is married and has a six-month-old boy. — POST Correspondent.



Pebco action call for release of leaders

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ACTING leaders of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation encountered strong opposition at a Pebco rally at the weekend to their call that members not take any over-hasty steps in connection with the detention of their leaders.

The call — made at a rowdy Pebco rally including hundreds of students — angered a large section of the crowd who called for direct action to protest against the continued detentions of their leaders.

At one point, a member of the audience called for a vote of no con-

fidence in the acting executive and there was strong support for these resolutions aimed at forcing the release of the leaders.

The resolutions were:—

- A call for a work stay away.
- A classroom boycott by students.
- A boycott of white traders in this city.

Midway through the meeting, the executive appeared to battle to keep order among the scores of students who had swamped the stage at the beginning of the meeting.

A speaker from the floor said that at the last Pebco rally it had been agreed to wait 14 days before deciding what to do in connection with the detentions. "Well it is 14 days and we are still waiting."

MOTIVATION

The acting executive pointed out that there was no motivation for the resolutions and added that it required time to organise a work stayaway. They warned the meeting against people sent to make resolutions intended to break Pebco's spirit in order to satisfy their masters who had sent them.

Earlier in the meeting, the acting president, Mr Wilson Skosana, said it was time for Pebco to take stock of the situation and consider where it was going.

Mr Skosana emphasised the need to begin serious fundraising. A number of suggestions were made as to how money could be raised to assist with the support of the detained men's families.

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Blacks 'don't support' disinvestment

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The majority of blacks did not support disinvestment, Inkatha president and Kwazulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, told a top-level 17-man delegation from the Rockefeller Foundation at Ulundi at the weekend.

The group met the Inkatha central committee

for several hours and it is understood that consensus was reached on many issues.

Chief Buthelezi told the delegation that it was a widely held view among Western analysts that black South Africans supported disinvestment.

This was a fallacy, he said. This viewpoint came from what he termed 'theoretical liberals' — men

who saw society in stark terms of right and wrong and theorised about Utopian situations that bore no similarity to hard realities.

Chief Buthelezi revealed that an as yet unpublished survey conducted on behalf of the University of Natal's Institute of Applied Social Sciences had shown that 74.7 percent of those interviewed support-

ed continued investment in South Africa.

He said only 20 percent of the respondents had favoured disinvestment, while 5.3 percent were undecided.

Chief Buthelezi also told the Americans that black states bordering South Africa had not called on South African blacks to favour disinvestment and neither had the

Western world called on these states to disengage themselves from South Africa.

'If these African states which are so vehemently opposed to apartheid can nonetheless continue to have economic links with racist South Africa, how can we who are even more dependent on the economy than our brothers in these states be

expected to take a hard doctrinaire line on issues such as disinvestment? he asked

'No leader worth his salt can be as unconcerned about jobs for his people as to choose ideological purity as against food in the bellies of the people he leads, Chief Buthelezi said.

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Pebco official released: Three still detained

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The fourth executive member of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organization (Pebco) detained by security police on January 15, Mr Dan Qoge, has been released.

The head of the security police in the Eastern Cape, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, yesterday confirmed that Mr Qoge was released late on Monday afternoon.

He said Pebco chairman Mr Thozamile Potha, the vice-chairman, Mr Phalo Tshumbe, and Mr Mono Badela, a journalist and Pebco executive member, were still being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act, which allows detention for an indefinite period. Police investigations were continuing, Colonel Erasmus added.

The acting chairman of Pebco, Mr Z M Skosana, yesterday welcomed the release of Mr Qoge.

He called on police to also release the other three men "because Pebco members do not see why they are being detained".

"We know Mr Qoge has done a great deal for the community," Mr Skosana said. "A good civic leader like Mr Qoge is needed outside of jail, not inside."

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Detention inhuman, says freed Qeqe

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ONE of the four detained Port Elizabeth black organisation officials, Mr Dan Qeqe, was released on Monday only hours before his 14-day detention period allowed by Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act expired.

Mr Qeqe, a prominent Port Elizabeth businessman and sports administrator, was detained on January 15 in the wake of a police clamp-down of the top executives of Pebco.

Yesterday Mr Qeqe described detention as "inhuman" and said he could not understand how a civilised country could practise it.

"A man must be charged formally and immediately. It is even better to go before a judge for a crime and be sentenced to death than to sit for 14 days in solitary confinement with no charges."

"For the family it is especially hard. They have no way of knowing how you are and they are always conscious that people have died in detention before."

Mr Qeqe said the detention had also inter-

rupted his plans for the development of a rugby field in the township.

Police questioning had largely been focussed on an address he made recently to a Congress of South African Student's meeting about the establishment of a bookshop and on his involvement with Pebco.

PEOPLE

He said that four people who had been chosen as spokesmen for the townships the detentions put them in an embarrassing situation.

"Once one is detained one's situation often becomes misinterpreted. There is no court of law to prove one's innocence or guilt."

Mr Qeqe said as far as he could see the authorities' intentions were to detain leaders and to suppress other budding leaders.

"All that will do is to lead to leaderless townships."

Mr Qeqe said that the detentions did not effect his support for Pebco on civic issues or the need for the people in the townships to be properly represented.

Col Gerrit Erasmus, head of Port Elizabeth Security Police, confirmed yesterday that Mr Qeqe had been released after being held for

"questioning". He declined to comment further.

He said that investigations were still continuing in connection with the detention of three other Pebco leaders, Mr Thozamile Botha, Mr Momo Badela and Mr Phalo Tshume.

All three are being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act after their two weeks period under the General Law Amendment Act had lapsed.

266 277 110 Post 30-1-80

Leaders angry over schools grievances

By Willie Bokala

ANGER over students' and parents' grievances against the school situation in Soweto is gaining momentum with other organisations and leaders joining in to support the students' protests.

And, it already looks like everything will come to a standstill on Saturday to allow the community to attend a mass meeting organised by the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) and the Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso) at Regina Mundi Catholic Church in Rockville.

The meeting is scheduled for 1. pm and a large crowd of students

and parents is expected to attend.

Kaizer Chiefs have pledged support and are reported to have their clash with Arcadia Pepsi postponed from Saturday to a later date.

Other responses of support are said to have come from shebeens, commerce and industry, karate clubs and the Johannesburg Bantu Football Association.

DOWNED PENS

Complaints about the school situation took a new turn yesterday when over 300 students at Musi High School in Pimville downed pens in protest against the expulsion of some of their colleagues, an issue which featured in

a meeting organised by Cosas and Azapo at the Orlando DOCC last Saturday.

No tears for Sonny Leon

Overtaken by the militants in his midst, Sonny Leon has been ousted from the Labour Party. Ameen Akhalwaya looks at the career of the man who wouldn't talk to John Vorster, but is willing to talk to P W Botha

SIX years ago, many whites considered him a radical. The Government even refused him a passport after he had talked about foreign economic disengagement from South Africa.

Today, Sonny Leon has been ousted from the political party he helped found because he is too "moderate" in his dealings with the Government.

No tears are being shed for him by his colleagues in the Labour Party — no glowing tributes for the ex-soldier who helped put Labour on the South African political map, and who played a major role with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in forming the South African Black Alliance — just a few words from his successor, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, that Mr Leon was the right man to lead the party in 1970.

Political differences with Labour colleagues are the reason for his resignation, as both Mr Hendrickse and Mr Leon confirm. It's not so much that Mr Leon's views have changed significantly over the years. Rather, the present Labour hierarchy and its rank-and-file are becoming more militant in their stance as coloured people find themselves no nearer to an acceptable solution.

And again, the trauma afflicting black politics over what constitutes "negotiation" is highlighted by Mr Leon's resignation. He said in an interview yesterday he felt the Labour leaders should "really talk" to

Mr P W Botha, "even if the Prime Minister was rude" during their stormy session last November.

"You have to go as representatives of the people to put on record what they want. Otherwise they (the Government) don't know how you feel.

"Whether you like it or not, you have to get together and talk quickly," said Mr Leon.

He was clearly unhappy about the Labour leaders' hard line and their refusal to give evidence before the Schlegbusch Commission inquiring into a new constitution.

Yet, as Labour leader in 1974, Mr Leon ruled out any further talks with the then Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, on the future of coloured people. Mr Leon said talks he had with Mr Vorster were a waste of time and amounted to complete rejection of coloureds by whites.

Born in Malay Camp in Johannesburg 68 years ago, Mr Leon was active as a trade unionist. He served in the Cape Corps for seven years and saw service abroad during the Second World War, rising to the highest level for a coloured at the time, warrant officer first class.

With coloureds in the Cape still on the Parliamentary voters' roll, Mr Leon moved to Kimberley and campaigned actively for the United Party because he admired General Smuts. He was among the last

coloureds to serve on a "white" municipality in Kimberley.

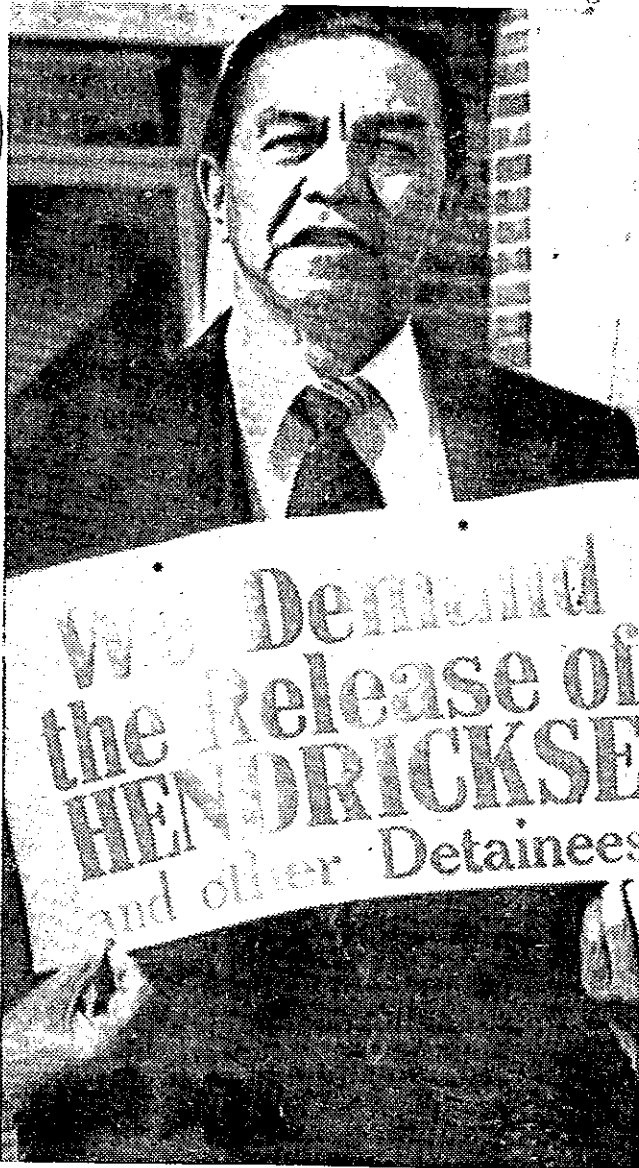
He helped the Labour Party to victory in the first CRC elections in 1969 and became leader a year later, when, ironically, many members felt the then leader, Mr M D Arendse, was too much of a moderate. Mr Leon, by no means an intellectual but rather a grassroots politician, led Labour to its major triumph in the CRC elections of 1975 by winning an absolute majority in spite of the nominated seats.

In 1978, with the hardliners in the party seeing no prospect of any breakthrough on the political horizon, Mr Leon was forced out of the leadership.

Increasingly, after his absence from the November talks with Mr Botha and from Labour's annual conference in Port Elizabeth a few weeks ago, pressure was put on him to quit. He has now done so. He will continue as a CRC executive member until March 1.

"I will not quit politics altogether because I have put 45 years of my life into it. I will continue to play a role behind the scenes," Mr Leon said yesterday.

But as black politics move inexorably towards a harder line, Mr Leon will have a very difficult task in making much impression. "The political situation," as Mr Hendrickse observes, "has outgrown him."



Mr Sonny Leon at a 1976 demonstration in Cape Town calling for the release from detention of the Rev Allan Hendrickse, who later succeeded him as leader of the Labour Party.

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Parliamentary boycott? ^{1/19} No go, say politicians ^{20m 30 100}

Pretoria Bureau

A PROPOSAL by a senior Inkatha official, Mr Gibson Thula, that white liberals should boycott their seats in Parliament as a gesture of protest, received negative responses from some of the country's politicians yesterday.

Mr Thula made the proposal during an address to the South African Institute of Race Relations in Johannesburg recently.

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman for manpower and education, Dr Alex Boraine, said one of the few places where whites could protest against an unjust society was where the laws were made.

"Without over-estimating the influence of the PFP, I believe it vital that someone stands up and says a loud 'no' to that which is discriminatory and a loud 'yes' to a new dispensation," Dr Boraine said.

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said he did not believe in boycotts.

"Boycotts do not minimise the size of the problem," Dr Phatudi said. Instead, boycotts increased the problem because they led to confrontation.

"I believe we should keep communication doors open. The Opposition must continue to fight the battle and associate

with the black people with whom they share similar views against oppressive policies."

The Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, said: "Boycotting parliamentary sessions would not only be puerile but a disservice to the role of parliamentary opposition.

"I think that the job of an official Opposition can only be effective if it focuses its critical attention on matters which affect people as a whole.

"Furthermore, the Opposition has highlighted some of the injustices which are perpetrated against the black people of this country."

Nkondo has learnt the hard way

Post 30.12.80
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SIR — It is a pity that sometimes one has to learn things the hard way. Mr Curtis Nkondo can tell you better about this.

Firstly we have been looking at Mr Nkondo's speeches in newspapers. We have heard him saying other people are irrelevant and some are non-whites. Truly speaking there is nobody who can claim that there are blacks who do not know that they are oppressed. It seemed as if it was Mr President only who knew that we are oppressed and the rest of us are just ready to be led.

Secondly we were shocked to hear that Azapo was not prepared to negotiate. Everybody who has genuine independence has been to the negotiation tables, Russians, Afrikaners, Mozambicans, and recently Rhodesians. If we are not prepared to negotiate I shudder to think how our enemies are going to hear or know what we want. Steve Biko was open to negotiation, Mandela, Sisulu and the late Professor was also open to negotiations.

Nkondo was not aware that one day he would find himself in the situation in which he was because of his brother's detention. Now Mr Nkondo are you aware that according to your terminology, you are a non-white?

Thirdly are you aware of the fact that you are a non-white because you happen to have a different strategy of trying to free your brother? I am sure that if there was somebody else in your boots you would have attacked him to hell and back. This only teaches us one thing and that is as long as blacks do not have insight into politics they will get nowhere.

Our actions show that we have not learnt from ANC, PAC, Saso, BPC and the Patriotic Front. If we are going to keep on repeating the same mistakes they committed, then we are doomed to failure.

Fourthly it is really unfortunate that we have journalists or reporters that have no backbones. Everyday the black papers had something about Mr Nkondo and all of a

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

sudden when he is removed they start attacking him. This shows us that our reporters are immature and ignorant. The editorial opinion of the POST is the most treacherous thing I have ever seen and fifthly the claim by Wasa that it is not involved in the whole thing is rubbish. The fact that POST reporters are

black and belong to Wasa does not immune them from the controversy. It is no use trying to save their faces.

Lastly I would like to comment on the statement that Wasa was entitled to receive first preference from speeches made by the president of Azapo. I can tell you good people that this is naked

racism, it is stinking. I was not aware of the fact that there are still such narrow minded people. We should pray for ourselves. It is a pity that such dull people try to lead us. I hope that this letter will encourage you to think deeply before you take any steps.

REALIST

Soweto.

Wasa is slammed for Azapo affair

SIR — I think the role played by the Writers Association of South Africa recently in the controversy over the suspended president of Azapo, Mr Curtis Nkondo, was both naive and destructive to the cause of journalism.

Journalists should be the watchdogs of the community. They have to remain neutral and give their readers only the truth. Wasa was formed to protect the interests of writers and not to meddle in other matters.

By abusing the pages of newspapers they work on and also abusing their position of trust in society, they went on to create a false aura of a crisis existing in the black community due to the Nkondo affair. Subsequent events have shown that they were a misguided minority. If these people were incapable of giving intelligent judgment about such a glaring issue as the inconsistency of Mr Nkondo, then my faith in black journalism has been badly shaken. Heaven help us what other stupid interpretations they give to the everyday news.

But what got me absolutely livid with rage was how Wasa tried to denigrate the editor of POST, Mr Percy Qoboza, by ac-

cusings him of doing the cause of black unity harm in his criticism of Mr Nkondo.

As journalists, they, more than anybody else, should understand that an editor has every right to comment on matters of public interest. I can understand the views — however misguided — of the Wasa executive — but I cannot justify that the president of Wasa, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, could have been party to the statement that criticised his boss.

As news editor of SUNDAY POST, he is an executive of Mr Qoboza. Surely his job is to pursue the policies of Mr Qoboza as he lays them down. If he disagrees with any such policies, then the most honourable road open to him is to resign from the newspaper. It is an act of cardinal hypocrisy to stand in the queue outside Mr Qoboza's office on payday, then promptly take out a knife and stab him in the back.

Mr Qoboza has shown himself to be a consistent editor. He is fearless and speaks out, irrespective of whose feelings he hurts or whose toes he tramples on.

For this, he has earned himself the admiration and respect of the international community. He has at the same time earned himself the hate of the South African Government and all those sinister people devoted to the full time task of crushing Press freedom in South Africa. Wasa must be congratulated for finding themselves in the same camp with the South African Government in their quest to crush Mr Qoboza.

I do not have to tell Mr Qoboza that he has the admiration and respect of millions of South Africans. He enjoys their trust and goodwill.

Out here in Swaziland, where we are in daily contact with the exiled leadership of the ANC, the PAC and Black Consciousness groups, the high regard Mr Qoboza and his newspapers enjoy in the eyes of these people, must surely show that he is loved even by people who hold contrasting and sometimes violently opposed views.

As for Nkondo, his opposition to Bantu Education is a rather belated effort. He fed thousands of children with this poison for years until he was forced to leave in 1976. Not out of conscience but forced to leave by the angry young voices.

Sometimes I despair for the future of the black man in South Africa when I look at the quality of leadership available.

SIMANGALISO NKOSI
UBLS, Swaziland.

Cooper also offers information on services and fees (both in-patient and out-patient) at provincial hospitals for comparison purposes. In conclusion, she makes the following points:

- (1) In general, more concern is shown for skilled workers, who are difficult to replace, than for unskilled workers (that is, there is a skill and a race bias in the provision of services).
- (11) Medical aid schemes, and to a lesser extent medical benefit schemes, emphasise curative rather than preventive medicine.
- (111) The benefits extended by medical benefit schemes are much less comprehensive than those extended by medical aid schemes.
- (1V) Contributions to the former are generally lower.
- (V) The benefit of a sick pay fund to workers is often dubious. Most of the trade unionists interviewed by Cooper suggested that a sick pay fund increased employer control as workers had to get a certificate from a doctor whose interests might be closer to those of employers than to those of workers. Furthermore, sick pay funds are made up of equal contributions from worker and employer, while under the factories act the employer would have to pay sick pay in full, and the leave and pay provisions in sick pay not always better for workers than those in the factories act.)

It may not be in the interests of unskilled workers (or workers) who move frequently from one industry to another due to medical schemes. Most schemes require contributions to medical schemes. Most schemes require contributions of 13 to 16 weeks before a member is eligible for benefits. It often increase with length of membership.

6. NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND POLICY

Two papers dealt with nutritional status indicators in South Africa. De Plessis et al (*30) and Kell White (Vol.2). In addition, a condensation of statistics on child nutrition in various parts of the country was provided as background and material. These studies show that there is a far greater proportion of children who are malnourished in rural areas than in urban ones, even among children in urban squatter areas. White shows that, using the arm circumference test, the proportion of malnourished children aged 1-5 years was 1.9% in Crossroads compared with 7.4% in Ngutu in KwaZulu, and he quotes other studies which find an incidence of 12% in Tsolo, Transkei, and 13.8% in the Middelstriff farming area near Johannesburg. (The arm circumference method is an extremely conservative measure of malnutrition. In Tsolo, over 30% were malnourished by reference to the

11A

Call for Saturday closedown

A spokesman for Azaso said requests had been made to the traders' association, shebeen owners, football authorities and others to close their premises between noon and 5pm. The manager of the Eyethu Cinema has agreed to postpone the 2pm show on Saturday. It is likely that the Kaizer Chiefs-Arcadia Top 8 soccer match will also be postponed. The meeting, called jointly by Azaso and Cosas, will discuss "the crisis caused by school fees, uniforms, books and related matters". The students have applied to hold it at the Regina Mundi Church. Students, pupils, parents and workers have been invited.

Using the Gomez classification, Du Plessis et al show that 'severe' and 'moderate' growth retardation as measured by weight for age was higher in urban than rural Ciskei locations between 6 and 23 months (6% compared with 3%) but at 2-3 years it was lower (7% compared with 10%), and again at 7-8 years (22% compared with 34%). This could have been due to earlier weaning in urban areas. Retardation in height gain is also greater in rural areas than urban, although the proportion retarded in both areas was considerable and again increases with age. The Gomez classification is also a conservative measure, 'moderate' malnutrition being defined as between 60 and 74% of the Harvard standard of weight for age. Many authorities regard any child falling below the Boston third percentile, i.e. about 80% of the Harvard standard, as severely growth-retarded. Thus, some of the 25% to 53% of children who are classified as 'mildly' malnourished by weight for age by Du Plessis would also be classed malnourished by this criterion. Some authorities would also include children who are classified as 'moderate' malnourished by weight for age by Du Plessis as 'severely' malnourished. In conclusion, the Gomez classification is also a conservative measure, 'moderate' malnutrition being defined as between 60 and 74% of the Harvard standard of weight for age. Many authorities regard any child falling below the Boston third percentile, i.e. about 80% of the Harvard standard, as severely growth-retarded. Thus, some of the 25% to 53% of children who are classified as 'mildly' malnourished by weight for age by Du Plessis would also be classed malnourished by this criterion.

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What happens to children who are malnourished? In East London, Trudy Thomas (Vol.2) followed up a sample of children with mild malnutrition (below the third percentile but without clinical signs) who were not admitted to hospital but were treated as outpatients with supplementary food, advice and bus fares where necessary for follow-up, and found that 51% of them had died within 6 weeks. But hospitalisation too is often ineffective. 14% of children hospitalised died within 6 weeks of discharge. Hospitalisation with follow-up and milk after discharge offered the best chances of

BLACK POLITICS

1. February 1980 - 20 MARCH 1980

analysis should include this element, showing it to be a cost. But how? In practice, the usual procedure, again, is to estimate the time lost at work through early death or absenteeism and multiply by the wage-rate to arrive at earnings foregone.

The rationale for this is not clear. The cost would appear to be the same whether the man died or whether he is merely chronically sick. It is not the cost to him of the accident or poisoning. On the other hand, it is not the cost to 'society' excluding him either, because while society loses his production (if wages do measure productivity, and there are no unemployed), it also gains what he would have produced. Balance equal to his cost as a factor of production, the normal tenor of modern thought. Other approaches to valuation are awarded in law, or at the least, tendentious. The enormity on the death of different valuations of lives. The question of what limit to be faced.

3.2 The Value of Money

If money proves to be an index of welfare as health, it is other aspects which economists promote.

Health, according to the definition of the 'quality of life' approach, such as length of life, is a measure when we speak of average per capita national income for planners to have projected impact on health, rather than

In practice, the two systems are not so far apart as they first appear. In fact, for some time to come,

Soweto students to defy church over mass meeting

STAR 1/2/80

11A
3/11

Soweto student leaders have clashed with church leaders over a mass meeting planned for tomorrow in Soweto's huge Regina Mundi church — but the students will win the day.

"It seems there's no way of stopping them," a spokesman for the executive committee of the parish council said.

"We shall simply have to bear the damage," he said, adding that the

parish was still paying for damage done in previous years.

Thousands of people are expected to attend the meeting on school problems tomorrow at the church, which is said to be capable of holding up to 10 000.

Last year Catholic authorities decided Regina Mundi could be used only for meetings of a religious or memorial nature.

This included services for anniversaries such as that of the June 1976 riots.

The parish council spokesman said the council's executive turned down the students' request to use the church tomorrow.

The request came from the organisers of the meeting, the Azanian Students' Organisation and the Congress of South African Students.

But the student leaders, about 10 of them, refused to accept the decision conveyed to them by the executive immediately after the meeting.

ever done on projects outside the health service sector to discover what their impact on health will be. The World Bank has realised that failure to take into account the health impact of many development projects has resulted in just the kind of costly mistake referred to earlier: dams which raise malaria risks, industrial enterprises whose effect on the environment is hazardous, etc. It recommends methods for the systematic evaluation of these effects. 26

3.3 Project and Programme Evaluation: Conclusions

1. It would seem that on the basis of the present information and techniques available, a universal approach to health problems involving all ministries can be approached only at an informal level and then with difficulty. A combination of:
 - (i) better programme and project assessment within the health ministry, and
 - (ii) more care in the evaluation of health effects of other ministries to work at cross purposes.
2. For the assessment of expenditure within the health ministry, cost-effectiveness is an adequate tool to discover the best method of reaching given objectives.
3. It is essential to involve those who are affected by health programmes in discussion of objectives, because their attitudes, and the change of attitudes which may result from the discussion, affect both the costs and benefits of the programmes involved and can much improve the options. For this, an informal method of discussing priorities, such as the one described here, is valuable.
4. This method may also be the most suitable for discussions among health service personnel and administrators; if the information available is not plentiful or of good quality, it may be the highest level of analysis warranted.
5. Where some epidemiological information is available, the results of the above exercise can be compared with a more formal analysis using an epidemiological approach. The most cost-effective methods for

DETENTIONS

James and Thomas, together with a secretary, Philip Thomas, are now being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act, after being detained for 14 days under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act. This means that the police can now detain them indefinitely, without bringing any charges against them or allowing them access to legal advice.

At Sunday's meeting, attended by around 4,000 supporters, there were calls for a general strike, a boycott of white shops, and a student boycott to protest the detentions. A substantial number, mainly the more radical youth, were in favour of a work stayaway.

Pebco's new executive had a tough time trying to convince them not to do anything. The leaders argued that the Ford workers could not afford to stay away from work, after being without income for two months. In addition, Pebco's survival would be threatened if it took action at this time.

Does this decision mean the police have succeeded in taking the sting out of Pebco? It may. But, according to one source, it may also indicate a more cau-

PEBCO Radical split

Fears of unrest and retaliation by PE's black community in protest against the detention (without trial) of some of its leaders can be put aside for the moment. At a meeting on Sunday, the black civic organisation, Pebco, decided against taking action. But this stand has resulted in a division in its ranks, which have serious

Pebco decides

ties and radical groups within the organisation and building up strength. Pebco's decision not to take any action prior to the detentions, so far as the proposed decision stands, would probably stop its removal were it not for the fact that Pebco, being only three months old, had not yet built up a strong organisational base. The thinking among the present executive seems to be to consolidate Pebco and that this is not the time for such action.

Whatever the reasons for inaction it has, the decision has a reaction of the youth according to reports from the *J.M.A.* A major success of the organisation has been its ability to rally support from the more radical in the community. Now, from their perspective, much of Pebco's credibility has been lost. Many could look for other means to vent their grievances.

So, on the one hand, the authorities may pride themselves in taming Pebco, but on the other, the detentions tend to confirm for radical blacks the virtual futility of objectively expressing discontent in the open, past being for many more covered and violent measures to effect change.

And, as Brian Matthews, director of the Midland Chamber of Industries, points out, the calls for boycotts of white business and a general strike, combined with earlier production that business will become the victim for political change.

BOYCOTT!

S. R. 3 / 2/50

11A

By SAM MABE and DERRICK LUTHAYI
THERE will be a classroom boycott in all Soweto schools from tomorrow.

The boycott will be in force until all "gun-toting soldiers disappear from all our schools".

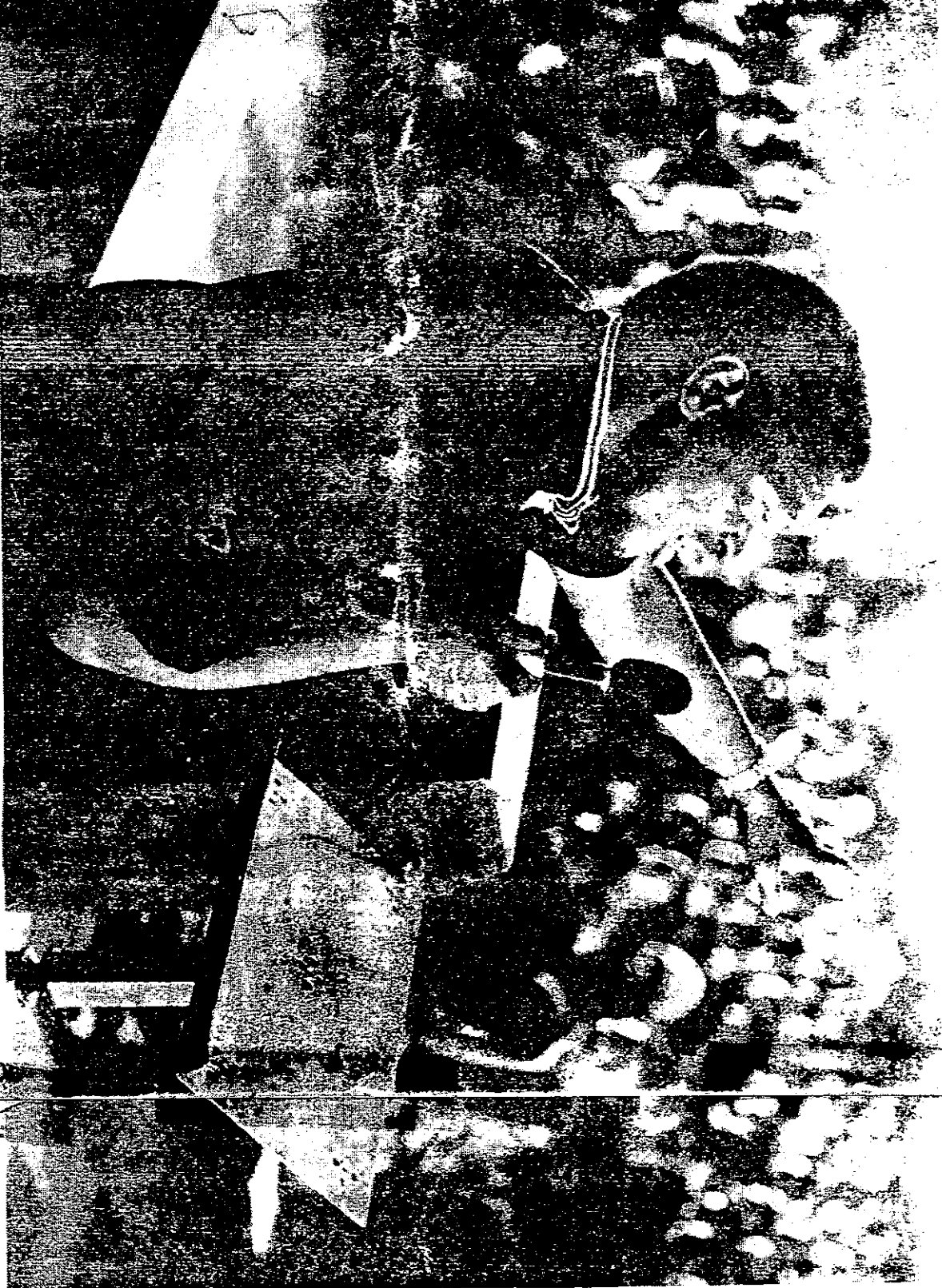
This was resolved by Soweto students at a mass meeting at the Regina Mundi Church Hall yesterday.

Students have also resolved not to wear school uniforms until a uniform common to all schools has been decided on. The uniform will be black or grey and white.

School fees will also not be paid until the school fees issue has been resolved to the satisfaction of all students and their parents.

In making a resolution to boycott classes, the students unanimously agreed they would continue going to school but would not enter the classrooms until all white teachers in Soweto schools had left.

The students also demanded the immediate re-admission of all students who had been turned back by their respective schools because "they were said to be over-aged" and because they fall in certain classes.



Curtis Nikondo . . . white soldiers who are teaching our students do not have the interest of black children at heart.

Soweto students oppose fees, 'gun-toting' teachers, uniforms

The students also agreed not to be addressed by Jaap Strydom, regional director of Education and Training, except if such an address is made directly to representatives of the Congress of South African Students (COSAS) and the Azanian Students Organisation (AZASO), who will be the spokesmen for students for the duration of the boycott.

Since the Government has declared war against the students it was now time for the students to declare war against the Government, said a COSAS representative to the 1 500-strong audience.

Mr Curtis Nkondo, suspended president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), said in his address to the students: "Blacks are uneducated. It is not our fault that we are not educated, but it is our fault that we are not doing anything about it."

● See page 3.

Ban on White reporters

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Sunday Express Reporter 3/2/80

WHITE journalists — including a German TV crew and French and British reporters — were barred from a Soweto schools protest meeting at Regina Mundi church yesterday.

Officials of the Congress of South African Students and the Azanian Students Organisation also ordered Black journalists not to take notes or pictures, but later withdrew the instruction.

The meeting, attended by more than 2 000 people, was called to work out possible action against compulsory school uniforms and school fees. Student leaders slammed enforced uniform wearing, school fees, and White teachers at black schools — particularly "guntoting national servicemen".

Students applauded wildly when suspended Azapo President, Mr Curtis Nkondo, mounted the stage.

Police were not in evidence throughout the disciplined meeting.

Voice of a nation

By EUGENE HUGO

THE voice that commands a nation keeps on getting cut off.

But help is on the way for Zulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, whose telephone conversations are sometimes cut off three or four times during a single call.

is cut off

He is to get a temporary automatic exchange in June — seven years after taking charge of his five million people as Chief Executive of the KwaZulu Legislative As-

sembly.

This will hopefully give the chief an uninterrupted link to the outside world until a permanent automatic exchange is installed at UJundi, the KwaZulu capital, in the second half of 1982.

A conversation between Chief Buthelezi and the Sunday Times last Friday was cut off four times.

The conversation related to what action he had taken since discovering that his mail was being intercepted by the Department of National Security (DONS).

Chief Buthelezi had said the interception of his mail was "despicable" and that he suspected his telephone was also being tapped.

But the Department of Posts and Telegraph's Natal Regional Director, Mr Bill Browne, blamed Chief Buthelezi's problems on the present manual exchange.

"These difficulties are for purely technical reasons," he said. "The suggestion that Chief Buthelezi's telephone is tapped is just not on."

Interruptions

Mr Browne personally investigated the interruptions to the Sunday Times call last Friday. He said that Chief Buthelezi had a direct connection via Mtubatuba and that that exchange had a record of the call.

There had been a severe storm on at the time which had probably resulted in the repeated interruptions.

The Sunday Times pointed out to Mr Browne that the problems with calls to Chief Buthelezi's UJundi 1 office number and Ingalazi 2 home number were not isolated.

It was also pointed out to him that there had not been similar problems with other Zululand calls to people such as former Eshowe MPs, Mr Radclyffe Cadman (UP) and Mr Stoffel Botha (NP).

Mr Browne replied: "You at least have my assurance that these are the facts."

The Sunday Times call to Mr Browne was also cut off once.

S. Times
1/1a 3/2/82

Soweto call for boycott

11/11
3/11
25/11
S. Fennis
2/1/80
3/1/80

s Strike

By EZRA MANTINI

A RESOLUTION that Soweto students boycott classes from tomorrow until all white national servicemen teachers were removed from black schools, was passed at yesterday's meeting of parents and students at Regina Mundi, Rockville.

The meeting was organised by Cosas — Congress of South African Students — and Azaso — Azanian Students' Organisation — and attended by more than 2 000 people.

Mr Curtis Nkondo, suspended chairman of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation — Azapo — said blacks should continue to strive for free and compulsory education for all races.

Mr L M Mathabathe, vice-chairman of the Soweto Teachers' Association, who led a teacher walkout in 1977, said that there was no teacher-shortage crisis.

He said there were teachers whose consciences would not allow them to pursue their careers under the present system.

He claimed that some black principals were persuaded by Department of Education officials to opt for white national servicemen teachers.

Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, one of the teachers who resigned in 1977, said some soldier teachers were unable to answer certain questions from students.

The meeting took the following resolutions:

- To demand the immediate admission of students who have to repeat certain exams or, who have been barred from school because they are "too old".

- That parents should refuse to pay school fees until this matter has been resolved to the satisfaction of the students and their parents.

- That pupils should not

wear school uniforms until a common uniform has been decided on.

- To demand that school gates be opened to allow free movement of students and to boycott zozos (mealie-meal stalls) which are used as tuck shops at most schools.

- That Cosos and Azaso be the sole mouthpieces for all students during the boycott.

- That students refuse to pay any fees beyond the R4 stipulated for sports and other amenities.

- That all schools form their own student representative councils to serve as mediator between students and Cosos and Azaso.

Earlier this week more than 300 pupils picketed Musi High School, Pinville, in protest because some of their classmates were told to leave school as they were "too old".

The Under-Secretary for the Department of Education and Training, Mr G W White, told the Sunday Times:

"This is not a new policy and we are certainly not imposing a new restriction on Soweto pupils.

"All schools in the country have to carry out this regulation. Many thousands of pupils will possibly be affected.

"We suggested to some repeaters and pupils who are too old for their classes that it would be in their own interest to switch from academic to adult education and acquire technical skills."

Monis factory in Bellville South of their fellow workers were because all five were members of ate for better pay and hours of A director of the factory says d unreasonable and would lead to

d & Canning Workers Union), say g the union rights to negotiate negotiate with the union. It at it was part of a cut-back of

than half of the men who were on of the threat of being endorsed standing firm with their 'Coloured' strike, men from the Department ican workers who had gathered separated. One said, 'We were all

are increasing. At a solidarity students from U.W.C., Hewat, cal College called for workers to nis products.

t will instruct its members not to otiation.

called on all sports bodies and for re-employment of the workers and

Cape Town held a meeting and rducts.

factory to negotiate with the

n Federated Chamber of Commerce - sed workers.

te". However a director of the t of the factory's products ; with blacks. The management have in the place of the striking

workers. However production has slowed down.

Who are Fattis and Monis? Fattis and Monis is the factory which produces the following products: The following Record flours; Self-raising flour, Cake flour, Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsifted flour, Wheatie Treat flour; Philadelphia flour; Koeberg Mille pack - mealie meal; all products with the Fattis & Monis brand name. These include icecream cones, cake cups, wafers, macaroni, spaghetti, large and small shells, pasta ribbons - broad, narrow, plain and green, pain rings, dilatines. Fattis and Monis also pack their pasta products under the following brand names; Princess, Pot o' Gold, Pick 'n Pay no name brand, Ccheckers and Roma. Fattis & Monis also control a number of bakeries in the Cape Town area. These include the Good Hope Bakery in Elsies River, Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory and the Ultra Bakery in Somerset West.

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be. 10

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much...

Motion on Nkondo causes furore

SUNDAY POST

Reporter (114)

THERE was a division of opinion when a motion demanding the return of Mr Curtis Nkondo to office as president of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation was tabled at the Regina Mundi yesterday.

After the motion was read, one man in the crowd shouted that they had not come to deal with matters affecting Azapo but those of students, school uniforms and fees.

From some quarters there were chants of "we want Nkondo" while others said "no no".

The motion was proposed by Modise Sefolo, who was seconded by Oupa Mosekano.

Motion

The motion stated that: Having observed the detrimental effect upon the people by the unjustifiable suspension of the "People's President", and regarding the reasons as advanced by the remaining executive members of Azapo as inadequate and confused and further regarding the said suspension to be highly in conflict with national interest.

We gathered here resolve:

● To demand the unconditional and immediate reinstatement of our president.

● To sever all links with Azapo until the above demand has been met.

● To boycott everything done or organised under the auspices of Azapo and to urge all people to do the same until our...

Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community	Value
Dental Problems	++++	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	16
Common cold *	++++	+	+	54
YAWS *	-	++	+++	0
				0

* Added to test scoring method

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant. 12 It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

Potential health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings:

Confusion over nature of ANC link

CONFUSION still surrounds the precise political affiliations of the three men involved in the Volkskas Bank siege last week.

SUNDAY POST's London bureau reports that the African National Congress office there has been told by its Lusaka headquarters that they were "not members" of the ANC.

A spokesman for the movement has refused to speculate who the three did represent.

Observers believe that while the men may have been ANC recruits and had some training under the ANC, they probably acted independently after returning to the country.

Conflicting statements from ANC's Dar es Salaam and Lusaka office are pointed at as evidence of the fact that while the men may well have been ANC members, their actions appeared to contradict ANC military strategy.

By Willie Bokala

A MEETING of youths organised by the Azanian People's Organisation in Soweto yesterday condemned multiracial schools and called on parents to withdraw their children from such institutions.

A motion was passed calling on parents to strive towards preserving unity among the community by re-calling their children back to black schools. Taking children to white institutions retards progress, it said.

The meeting also backed the Congress of South African Students' (Cosas) stands against white teachers

Youths reject white school attendance

and soldiers in black schools and said the commission of inquiry into education — suggested at Saturday's meeting at Regina Mundi — should also look into the question of black children in white schools.

The meeting whose theme was "The role of the youth as a conscience of the people" was attended by youths from all over Soweto.

It was addressed by Mr Fanyana

Mazibuko, national secretary of the Teachers' Action Committee, Mr George Wauchope, publicity secretary of Azapo, and the Rev Frank Chikane of Krugersdorp.

Mr Mazibuko, speaking on education, said the education being given to black children did not prepare them for constructive participation in the struggle for freedom of their society. "We have set the goal which is

liberation but we did not design education which is important in the struggle towards that goal," he said.

Mr Wauchope reiterated Azapo's stand that there would be no negotiation with the Government.

He said both systems, Bantu Education and multiracial education in its present form were rotten. There should first be total eradication of the present status quo and people could then start talking of mixed education.

Mr Chikane said the church should care for the people it serves. Its duty should be to face the status quo and take care of the interests of the people.

Women to fight D-Mead decision

By Chris More
NOORDGESIG women

Don't miss tomorrow's POST Housing



Part of the 2 000 strong crowd at the students and parents meeting at Regina Mundi on Saturday.

Pic by Shadrack N...

White Press barred from students meeting

By SAM MABE

A GROUP OF about ten local and foreign white Pressmen were barred from attending yesterday's students meeting at Regina Mundi Hall.

An executive member of the Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso), which jointly with the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) convened the mass rally to resolve students' grievances, said only black

journalists would be allowed to attend.

The same executive member warned even the black journalists not to take notes and photographs, but to wait for a Press statement to be issued after the meeting. After a brief argument between the black and white journalists and the Azaso member, another member intervened.

And after resolving the argument, he said black journalists were free to take

notes and photographs, but insisted the white journalists stay outside the premises of the church hall.

Police kept a low profile and with the exception of three vans parked in front of the Moroka Police Station which is about a kilometer away from the church hall, there was only one police car with two white men parked directly opposite the hall.

Students' ^{5/2/60} grievance SM report in ^(La) ^(M) 30 days ^(K)

The new six-man committee to investigate student grievances in the townships will report its findings within 30 days, according to the regional director for the Department of Education and Training, Mr Jaap Strydom.

The committee, which is composed of four members of governing Soweto school councils and two principals, is looking into the issues of school fees and uniforms.

Yesterday's class boycott called for by the Azanian Students Organisation and the Congress of South African Students at the weekend did not materialise, although some pupils did leave classes at several schools in the afternoon.

Mr Strydom confirmed that several incidents were reported to him by principals.

"Outsiders came to one school, broke a fence and told the children to leave classrooms. At another school placards were found in the morning calling for a boycott," Mr Strydom said.

NOT COMPULSORY

Reporters also found pupils leaving classes at Morris Isaacson in Central Western Jabavu township.

The Department of Education has again restated its position that school uniforms are not compulsory.

The six-man committee is also looking into school fees which pupils pay towards sports facilities and other concerns.

Mr Strydom said he did not want parents to pay higher prices for uniforms and higher school fees than was necessary.

He denied the formation of the committee was a result of the weekend meeting of Azaso and Cossas.

No again on a passport

By IKE MOTSAPI

MISS Mankekolo Mahlangu, secretary of the So-weto Committee of Ten, has been refused a passport for the third time to travel overseas.

Miss Mahlangu, who was invited to be the guest of the American Government by the American Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Edmund Williams, was told on Monday that her application for a passport had been rejected without reasons.

She received a letter from the Secretary of the Interior on Monday which advised her about the decision.

Her first application was turned down last year in April when she received a scholarship enabling her to study in America.

Her second was turned down during October the same year when she decided to go and marry her fiance who is in exile.

She said: "It is a pity that we are not told why the applications are turned down. But if it is because I am against apartheid, then they can forget. They will not change me."

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7/2/30

Journalist questioned

EAST LONDON — A Daily Dispatch sub-editor, Matthew Moonieya, was questioned for nearly two hours by two security policemen on Wednesday.

Mr Moonieya, who has been ill and off duty since Tuesday, said he was telephoned by a man who identified himself as a member of the Security Branch, and asked to see him.

"I told him I would be available at home and two men arrived 15 minutes later", Mr Moonieya said.

"They questioned me mainly about an interview I did with the former Azapo leader, Mr Curtis Nkondo.

"They wanted to know what I thought about organisations like Azapo."

Mr Moonieya, who is

vice chairman of the Border branch of the Writer's Association of South Africa (Wasaf), said he was questioned extensively about the association's activities.

"I made it quite clear we are an open legal body and they warned me of the body being used by people outside the journalistic field for political ends," he said.

"They sought my views on a variety of subjects -- from separate development, to sport, to the work of the security police and detention without trial."

He said both men were courteous and friendly during the questioning which they termed as a "getting-to-know-you exercise". — DDB



Pebco bid to aid kids who can't be pupils

MS Teacher
8/2/80
11A
340
250

PORT ELIZABETH — The Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation has launched a programme to try to get all children accommodated in schools here.

It said it had been in contact with more than 100 schoolchildren who had been unable to obtain entry at overcrowded schools.

Pebco intends taking up the matter with the Department of Education and Training.

Mr Wilson Skosana, acting president of Pebco, said the total number of pupils who could not find schools was not yet available because Pebco was experiencing difficulty with their registration.

Some children registered with the

organisation had since been accepted at schools and their parents had not always informed Pebco.

Parents were slow at registering children because most were at work during the day, he said.

"The organisation does not have a full-time secretary and this also makes things difficult," he said.

"The children must go to school. We cannot bear to see them walk the streets at such a tender age. They pick up bad habits because they've got nothing to do and their parents are at work so there is no supervision."

Mr Skosana said it might be necessary to resort to shifts at schools.

"There is a shortage of

facilities," he said. "Three teachers have come to see me in the hope that I could help them to find work," he said.

The circuit inspector for Port Elizabeth for the Department of Education and Training, Mr S.J. Buys, said he had done everything possible to accommodate all who had qualified for accommodation in Port Elizabeth schools.

Those resident in Port Elizabeth and had passed the previous standard qualified, he said.

Mr Buys said a place was appointed and all who had problems were told to be there last Monday.

He had placed between 600 and 700 pupils on Monday and had moved classes from one school to another to sort out the problem. He said he had had no problem with primary school accommodation.

The hypothesis is that not only is the cost per attendance lower at the Day Hospitals than at a hospital outpatients' department, but also that the existence of the Day Hospitals allows inpatients to be discharged earlier because of the complete domiciliary care provided by the Day Hospitals, so that the average cost per inpatient stay is reduced. The average cost per inpatient day is shown in Table 3.4.

The cost differences between teaching hospitals -- Groote Schuur and Red Cross Memorial Childrens' Hospital, and non-teaching hospitals -- Victoria Hospital in Wynberg and Woodstock Ho are clearly visible. The deficiencies of the inpatient c statistics are discussed in the appendix.

The relative average costs per outpatient attendance between Day Hospitals and other outpatients' departments are shown in Table 3.5, although the ad hoc nature of the estimation should be clearly noted. The average cost at the Day Hospitals is much lower than at any other hospital.

The reason for the tripling in Day Hospital costs is that originally most patients were suffering from simple acute conditions, but over the years, there has been an increased number of patients from hospitals with longterm ailments.

Table (3.4)

AVERAGE COST PER INPATIENT DAY (Rands)

Year	Groote Schuur	Red Cross	Victoria	Woodstock
1970	18,83	17,76	13,97	15,70
1971	21,57	14,67	15,08	16,68
			1,45	15,84
			1,12	15,56
			1,77	17,62
			1,28	22,51
			/a	n/a

audit
1/3 out-
attendance

ospital Group
1970 - 1976
ospital Services
1970-1975

TENDANCE

Day Hospital	Victoria	Woodstock
1970-1975	4,65	5,23
1970-1976	5,03	5,89
1970-1975	5,13	5,28
1970-1975	6,34	5,18
1970-1975	5,92	5,87
1970-1975	9,09	7,50
1970-1975	n/a	n/a
1970-1975	n/a	n/a

ance = 1/3 average
ept Day Hospitals.
tpatient attendance =

Le Grange links ANC and Nusas

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY. — The past four Nusas presidents were either members of the banned African National Congress or had had links with the organisation, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday.

Some of the eight Nusas officials who were banned in 1973 had also been members of the ANC, he said.

Mr Le Grange, who was speaking during the No Confidence Debate in the House of Assembly, also revealed that Captain Craig Williamson had joined the ANC while he was a vice-president of Nusas.

The ANC's membership was not restricted to blacks — there were also white members.



MR Le GRANGE

"So, for example, a few of the Nusas students who were restricted a few years ago were also members of the SA ANC.

"Everyone of the last four Nusas presidents were

either a member of the ANC or in one way or another had contact with the ANC," Mr Le Grange said.

"I want to give the assurance that the SA Police will under no circumstances involve innocent young people, but I also want to warn all people who co-operate with undermining organisations and show interest in them that they must cease their activities or face the consequences."

The last four Nusas presidents were: Mr Aurret van Heerden, who has just handed over office to the son of Dr Alex Boraine, the PFP MP for Pinelands, Mr Andrew Boraine, Mr Nicholas "Pink" Haysom, Mr Mike Stent and Mr Karel Tip.

The eight people banned in 1973 were: Mr Paul Pretorius, a Durban advocate; Mr Clive Keegan, a Cape Town City Councillor; Mrs Sheila Lapinsky, who lives in Cape Town; Dr Rick Turner, who was killed by an assassin in Durban; Mr Philippe le Roux, who lives in the USA; Mr Neville Curtis, who lives in Australia; Ms Paula Ensor, who lives in Britain, and Mr Chris Wood, who lives in Britain.

For Day Hospitals: average net expenditure
Number of outpatient attendances

Sources: Day Hospitals: DHO Head Office Records.
Others: As for Table 3.4

INKATHA

SPREADS

ROOT

W/E ARGUS

9/2

By Keith Kiewiet

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi's giant Inkatha movement, considered by some to be the second biggest political movement in South Africa, now has three branches in Cape Town that boast a membership of several hundred.

The three branches — in Langa, Nyanga and Gugulethu — have three chairmen who are in frequent contact with Chief Buthelezi.

Included in the membership figure are 23 youth brigades which fall directly under the control of movement's national leadership and are not answerable to the local chairmen.

As members of the Black Alliance, a political grouping which has as its main members Inkatha and the Labour Party, the local chairmen have also had informal meetings with Labour Party leaders.

Talking

"We are mainly talking now. In the Western Cape the whole movement is still in an incubation stage. We talk to each other, we have ideas, we are trying to get organised," says Langa chairman Lawrence Khumalo.

Mr. George Langalibalele, Nyanga chairman, says: "Inkatha wants to restore the self-respect of the people. For this reason self-reliance is one of its basic principles.

"People will be taught to do things for themselves and not to rely on handouts. Inkatha also teaches people to respect their cultural heritage."

gona bathe bagrogriswa ngokugxothwa babuyele emphandleni abame bemi kwicala labebala ababathatha ngokuba bangabantakwabo. ayimbo indoda emele icala lomsebenzi izame ukubohlula she-a xa babemangaphandle kwefektri. Abasebenzi balile ukwahlulwa, sha sonke yaya: injongo zethu zinye."

abazibanakanyileyo nabasebenzi abagwayimbileyo. Kwenye isa abasebenzi kwive-i ephalileyo kubekho abafundi base egi ababafundi kwe - 500. Ababafundi bavela kwezi zikolo Technical College, Peninsula Training College. Ababafundi hinde baqeshwe kungenjalo yonke imveliso yakwe Fattis & Monis

Province Traders Association uthe uza kuxelela onke amalungu imveliso yalefektri de bavume uthethwathethwano.

an Council of Sports SACOS ucele onke amalungu awo nazo zelelwano kunye nabo ukuba zixhase abo bagxothiweyo de bakufuneki bayithenge imveliso yale fektri.

ayenzile eyabo intlanganiso bebonakalisa uhunye nabasebenzi. ukwe Fattis & Monis zingathengwa okanye zingasetyenziswa.

ukuthi akukho ngxabano nakungevani kulefektri. Kodwa ke a uthi, ukhathazekile xa kusithiwa imveliso yabo mayingagoko inkxaso enkulu ivela kwabo bamnyama. Abaphati bale bangabanye ukuba basebenze endaweni yabo bagwayimbileyo kodwa imveliso yehlile.

UFattis & Monis yifektri enezimvaliso zilandelayo: ur, Cake flour, Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsifted flour, Philadelphia flour; Koeberg Mille packed mealie meal; ones, cake cups and wafers; Fattis & Monis macaroni, rings, dilatines; Princess, Pick 'n Pay, Pot o' Gold, ni, spagetti, shells, ribbons, rings, dilatines; rvatory; Ultra Bakery in Somerset West; Good Hope Bakery

On

Your View
WRITE TO BOX 6663, JOHANNESBURG

the function of Inkatha

SUN POST 10/2/80 (11A)

SIR, — Please allow me to offer, for the benefit of your readers, a quote from a speech by the Secretary-General of Inkatha delivered to the Inkathat Youth Brigade at Mahlabathini on December 13. The speech was entitled: A History of the Black Liberation Struggle in South Africa, and opens in these words.

“There are many misinformed people who believe that the history of the black liberation struggle in South Africa starts from the year 1912 when the African National Congress was formed. Of late there are people who even believe that this struggle started in 1976 during the riots in Soweto! In actual fact the black liberation struggle started as soon as whites and blacks met.”

NEGATIVE

On the so-called Black Consciousness Movement the Secretary-General had this to say:

“One important negative factor introduced by Black Consciousness into the black liberation struggle has been a tendency to publicly attack and villify other black leaders working for change in South Africa. The effect of this strategy has been to weaken the thrust of the black liberation struggle. One of the favourite phrases that Black Consciousness uses against leaders of black states is that they are working “within the system”. This phrase, however, no longer carries any weight and has repeatedly been proved to



Inkatha's Buthelezi

be meaningless and false by black leaders and some foreign political observers as the following quotation illustrates:

“Already it is apparent that Gatsha Buthelezi — in spite of continuing bitter attacks from the Black Consciousness Movement, and perhaps in part because of them — has over the past few years become one of the most important disseminators of African nationalist ideology.

“Moreover Buthelezi has now moved beyond the stage of merely articulating nationalist aspirations and is actively creating organisational bases for nationalism through the formation of the Inkatha Movement and the Black Unity Front...” (Gail M Gerhart: Black Power in South Africa: The Evaluation of an Ideology, P. 307).

NONSENSICAL

“Now that the phrase ‘working within the system’ has been proved to be more nonsensical than meaningful, the Black Consciousness Movement has adopted the tactic of

trying to deceive the black populace that black leaders like Chief Buthelezi who have proved beyond doubt that they are against homeland independence will, after all, opt for independence. There is no doubt that this stance will also fail miserably. In retrospect, it can therefore be said that the Black Consciousness Movement, aided and abetted by white liberal newspapers like POST has introduced a very regrettable element in black politics in South Africa where black fights against black: It is thus clear that before the Black Consciousness Movement is eliminated from the political scene the black liberation struggle will not make any significant gains.”

CHALLENGE

I challenge anyone through the columns of this newspaper to prove that the facts as stated above are wrong and I expect factual and logical arguments and not just verbal diarrhoea.

DENNIS R B MADIDE.
Chairman: Political Constitutional, Legal and Foreign Affairs Sub-Committee: Inkatha.

BUTHELEZI ATTACK UNFORTUNATE—NIC

SUN POST 10/2/80 (N.A.)
IT IS ONLY unity and solidarity that will ensure victory against racism and oppression, says the Natal Indian Congress in a statement issued this week in answer to a recent attack on the movement by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

The statement, signed by NIC president C Sewpersadh, says that the enemies of the oppressed people of South Africa are manoeuvring to divide "the democratic forces", and that it is therefore vital that all democratic forces strive to cultivate and maintain this unity and solidarity.

Chief Buthelezi's attack came during a speech at Curries Fountain, Durban, on January 20, when he slammed the NIC leaders as political opportunists, and said he found it extraordinary that "when the African National

Congress now regards my efforts as plausible, the Natal Indian Congress should engage itself in a campaign to vilify me."

Calling the NIC a "coterie of frustrated black middle class", he said their "brand of elitism", if not snuffed out, would retard the struggle for liberation.

In its statement the NIC said it considered the accusations, threats and derogatory remarks made by Chief Buthelezi to be factually incorrect and unfortunate.

"This approach can only serve the interests of those who seek to discredit, weaken and divide genuine democratic forces", said the statement.

Congress is aware that the struggle requires the full participation of all genuine democratic forces, who at times might appear to differ

in strategy and perhaps even in minor policy matters.

"We have conducted our struggle from without the statutory bodies created by (and, we believe, for) the minority government of South Africa. The present stage of our struggle requires that we continue in this manner."

The statement said it was quite possible that either the NIC's or Chief Buthelezi's approach, or both, might be wrong, and that liberation would come through some other channel.

"However we must insist on our right to fight the battle our own way without intending any slight or insult to the efforts of others. Our routes are separate, they may run parallel, but they need never diverge." — SUNDAY POST Correspondent.

TWO die in Lebowa violence

TWO people died and about 80 were injured when chanting mobs of Lebowa Government supporters went on a four-day rampage against the Congress people — named for their links with the ANC — in the Matlala area of the territory this week.

Some of the Congress people went into hiding as the bloodthirsty mob, wielding pangas and axes, burned and looted their homes in apparent reprisal for their refusal to recognise any government authority.

When approached by SUNDAY POST, Lebowa's Commissioner of Police, Brig W van Zyl, at first denied that there were continuous burnings and assaults.

When told that there were photographs of the mobs, he said: "The police cannot be everywhere all the time. It is possible that this is happening." He denied that the police were siding with the pro-Government mobs.

When SUNDAY POST visited Matlala this week, a group of about 30 youngsters wielding kleries had a "prisoner" who was being dragged with his trousers tied around his neck.

His captors said he was a Congress man who they met in the bush while they were chasing other Congress people.

The prisoner said his name was Phillip Kgomo and pointed out a smouldering house as his home. He asked me to plead with his captors not to assault him any more.

The chanting mob, shouting "Lebowa, Lebowa!" and dancing around their prisoner then decided to move on to nearby Dibeng Village for further burnings and assaults.

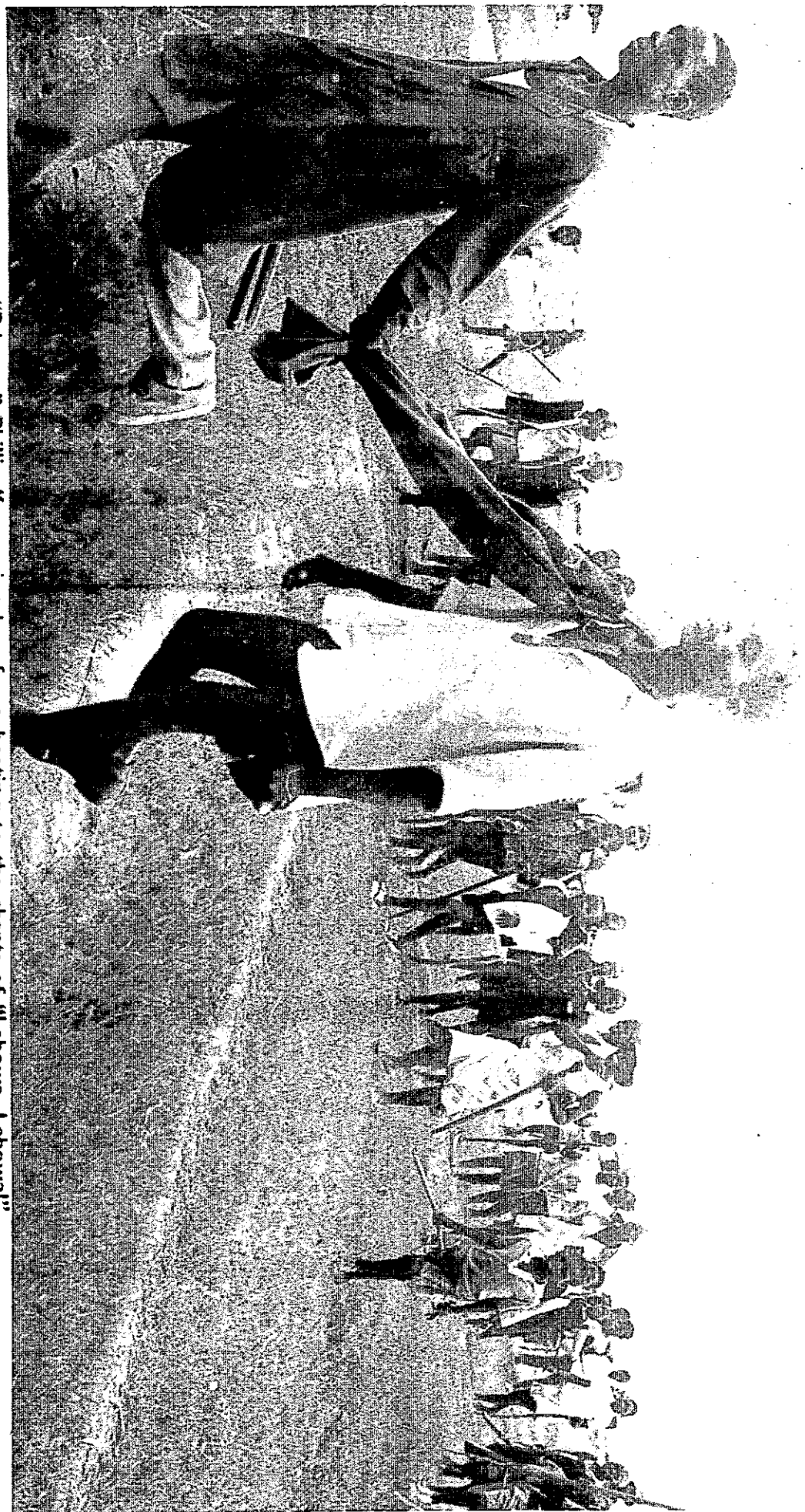
We were then stopped by a man with a half metre long panga and a klerie, who demanded our identity. Fortunately we had contacted his chief and we were allowed to pass after shouting the mob's slogans.

Further on we were stopped and shown the bloodied figure of a man lying in the veld in a semi-conscious state.

"This thing is a Congress. It refuses to die. We have been hitting it but it does not die," one man said.

The wounded man had a gaping and bleeding wound on the head and his face and chest were covered in blood. He looked like he was about to die.

He mumbled his name as Kgosiame Daniel



"Prisoner" Phillip Kgomo is taken for a beating to the chants of "Lebowa, Lebowa!"

STORY: MATHATHA TSEDU

PIK: LEN KUMALO

Sekwakwa. Throughout the Matlala area there were smouldering ruins of Congress people's homes, and a few Congress people huddled with their possessions in open spaces within the main villages.

At Harphofu we met groups of people coming from burning houses with looted materials.

One man was carrying a window frame and when asked whether the frame was his, he replied: "It is theirs, they have run away."

We also watched as a newly-erected house belonging to the Mphosi family was set alight by a mob of over 1 000 people. One man there said that the owners had fled

and would be killed if they returned.

The Congress people derive their name from the African National Congress, which was very active in the Matlala area before its banning.

Their anti-Government stand dates back to the introduction of the 1913 Land Act which shrank black land to 13 percent

of the total land surfaces of South Africa.

The Land Act's effect was the introduction of measured stands for residential purposes and this led to large scale resettlement of people in the rural areas.

The Congress people defied this law and since then they have been staying outside the defined residential areas. They apparently do not pay tax, their livestock is not con-

trolled and their ploughing lands are as big as they want them to be.

This week's attacks on the Congress people were carried out by supporters of a local chief, Chief B K Matlala, who alleges the Congress people are in fact still active members of the ANC.

SUNDAY POST was told that the attacks were initially aimed at getting the Congress people to abandon their homes and

to move into the main villages.

But chanting mobs were even burning the makeshift homes of Congress people who had moved into the main residential areas.

The South African Press Association reported this week that the violence broke out when the Congress people protested against the seizure of their cattle by Chief Matlala when they refused

to have their livestock vaccinated.

The commissioner said police "took swift action after residents feared the fighting would continue."

He said that about 25 members of the Matlala tribe had been arrested and would appear in court next week.

One of the dead men was named as Mr S Boshomane. The other man was found dead in a field apparently after being stabbed.



Mr Daniel Sekwakwa . . . on the brink of death.

**'THIS THING IS A CONGRESS – IT
REFUSES TO DIE,' HE SAID, POINTING
AT A MAN COVERED IN BLOOD**

Hero's burial



Some barefoot. Some in school uniforms. They ignored the discomfort of a car boot.



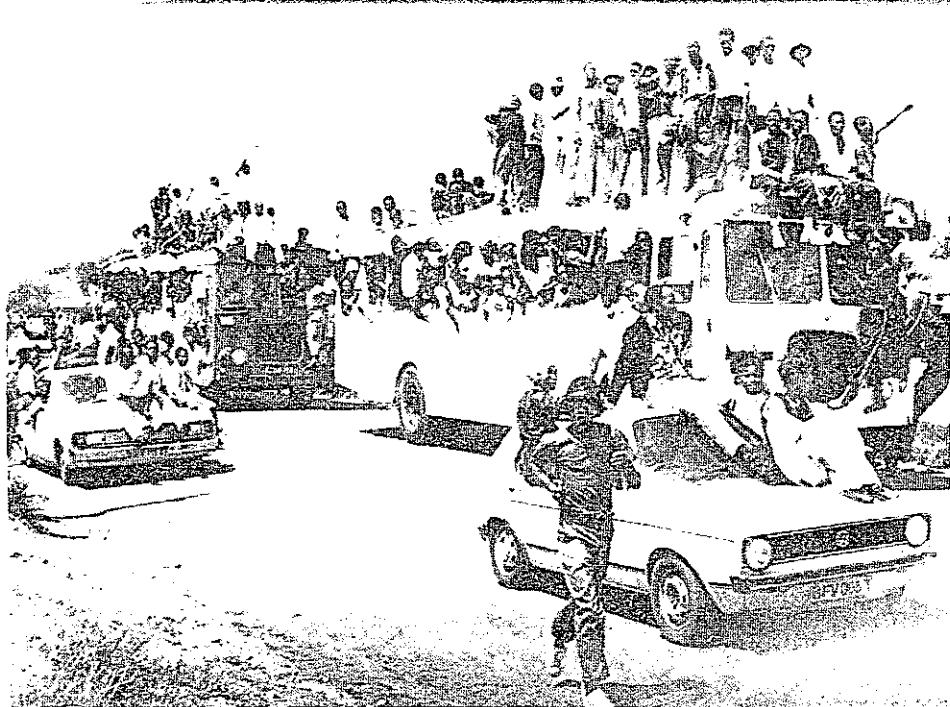
They came in their hundreds to bury Fannie Mafoko at Doornkop Cemetery on Saturday. They raised their fists in salute and sang freedom songs.



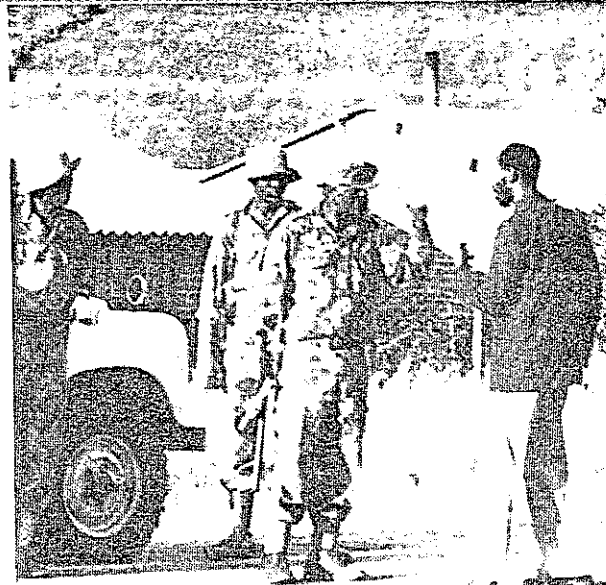
The last sod over the last grave of the three Silverton siege gunmen . . . Fannie Mafoko is laid to rest between . . . to be carried of . . .

**SOCCER
SOCCER**
BP CUP SEMI-FINAL
**KAIZER
CHIEFS**
VERSUS
**ORLANDO
PIRATES**
THIS WED., 4 PM
**Orlando
Stadium**
Seats now on sale
at all
**COMPUTICKET
CENTRES**

P 2329



Anything to get to the graveyard . . .



Police scold Father Tebogo Moselane.

Soweto call to boycott elections

SOWETO.—The Committee of Ten would not take part in the Soweto elections in September, the chairman, Dr Nthato Motlana, said here.

Speaking at the inauguration of the Soweto Civic Association's branch of the Orlando East Civic Association, Dr Motlana called on all residents to stay away from the elections.

Dr Motlana said it would be futile for Soweto residents to participate in community councils before the area had been made economically viable by introducing freehold rights and establishing rateable property within the region.

"The whole problem is centred on power. Community councils will remain toothless unless they have the finances with which to run and develop the townships," he said. — Sapa.

TABLE 1 Median mortality ratios, income per capita level and housing densities for Whites, Coloured People, Asians and Africans in metropolitan areas, other urban areas and rural areas in South Africa.

	Mortality ratio (expressed as percentage)	Income per capita (R)	Housing density (people/room)	Number of districts
<u>Whites</u>				
Metropolitan areas	107	1038	0,91	31
Other urban areas	97	830	0,78	148
Rural areas	82	768	0,73	64
<u>Coloured people</u>				
Metropolitan areas	269	191	2,85	20
Other urban areas	287	54	3,36	45
Rural areas	258	54	3,08	46
<u>Asians</u>				
Metropolitan areas	156	276	1,68	12
Other urban areas	150	142	2,11	8
<u>Africans</u>				
Metropolitan areas	213	-	-	30

correlation

table 11.

Azapo denies claim

Political Reporter

THE Azanian People's Organisation has dismissed a claim that it is either totally or partly controlled by the banned African National Congress and the SA Communist Party.

But Azapo would not react to the claim unless the Government was prepared to spell out its view officially, Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr George Wauchope, said yesterday.

In Parliament last week, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said the Committee on SA War Resistance was totally controlled by the ANC and the SACP. "There are other organisations that also have close ties with the ANC and SACP but I consider them too insignificant to mention."

The Rand Daily Mail was informed that Azapo was among them.

TABLE 11 Spearman rank correlation coefficients between socio-economic indicators and mortality ratios in metropolitan areas - Whites, Coloured people, Asians and Africans, 1970.

	Whites			Coloureds					
	EDUC	INC	HDENS	EDUC	INC	HDENS			
EDUC	-	0,245	0,202	0,118	EDUC	-	0,766**	0,535*	0,793**
INC		-	0,630**	0,516*	INC		-	0,500*	0,427
HDENS			-	0,287	HDENS			-	0,556*
MR ₁				-	MR ₁				-
	Asians			Africans					
EDUC	INC	HDENS	MR ₁	EMP	EDUC	MR ₁			
EDUC	-	0,699*	0,769*	0,601*	EMP	-	-0,683**	0,094	
INC		-	0,734*	0,531	EDUC		-	-0,152	
HDENS			-	0,608*	MR ₁			-	
MR ₁				-	MR ₁			-	

Note: A single asterisk denotes a coefficient significantly different from zero at the 5% significance level; a double asterisk denotes a significance level of 1%. A negative sign denotes a perverse correlation; a positive sign correlation in the direction expected.

Three observations may be made on the basis of Table 11:

- For Whites, EDUC is not significantly correlated with any of the other variables. This is to be expected as schooling has been compulsory (and effectively so) for Whites for many years irrespective of income status. HDENS is significantly associated with INC, again as one would expect - the higher incomes, the fewer people there will be per room as better housing becomes affordable. More interestingly, MR₁ is significantly associated with INC suggesting that even at White income levels, higher incomes have the effect of reducing mortality.

- For coloured people and Asians, one finds significant associations in the expected directions between all the variables (except INC and MR₁ which are, however, significantly associated at the 10% level). Development here, in other words, is a highly intercorrelated process of improved education, augmented incomes, dropping housing densities and lower mortality rates.

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly about 10% of the deaths in the magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.¹¹

METHODS

- The following indices were calculated
- 1. Crude Mortality Rates.
- 2. Standardised Mortality Rates England and Wales representing a developed population and Mexico 1960 for a developing one.

- 3. Age and Cause Specific Death Rates. Calculated mainly in five year age groups for the seventeen major divisions of the eighth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD).
- 4. Proportions of Causes of Death.
- 5. Infant Mortality Rates.
- 6. Expectation of Life. Calculated for 1970, the last census year.
- 7. Competing Mortality Risks. This is the mortality experience of a population under the hypothetical conditions which would exist if a particular cause of death were eliminated. It gives an indication of the relative effect of that cause on the expectation of life.

The calculation of rates involves a knowledge of the base population age specific population. No official estimates of this are available for inter-censal years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds', the 1970 population has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution¹⁰ by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.¹¹

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, presented in Fig. 1

ANC controls Azapo

By HELEN ZILLE Political Correspondent

THE Government believes that Soweto's leading black consciousness organisations are either totally or partly controlled by the banned African National Congress and the South African Communist Party.

The organisations involved are the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo), the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), the Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso) and the Black Consciousness Movement.

This emerged from informed sources over the weekend, following a statement in Parliament during last week's no confidence debate by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange.

Mr Le Grange was referring to the Committee on SA War Resistance which he said was totally controlled by the ANC and the SACP.

Mr Le Grange continued: "There are other organisations that also have close ties with the ANC and the SACP but I consider them too insignificant to mention."

Mr Le Grange refused to elaborate.

Over the weekend informed sources said the reference applied to Azapo, Cosas, Azaso and the Black Consciousness Movement.

During his speech in parliament, Mr Le Grange said the ANC did not limit its membership to blacks, but also included white members.

Mr Le Grange also claimed that the ANC have kept close contact with Nussas.

series of age specific death rates. The SMR is calculated by multiplying all the age specific mortality rates in the observed population by the corresponding numbers in the standard population, adding the number of deaths so obtained and dividing the total standard population. While this figure is independent of the age structure of the observed population, the choice of the standard population will affect the weighting given to the deaths in the various age groups. The choice of an underdeveloped population as a standard will give great weight to infant deaths and little weight to deaths among the elderly, while a developed standard population will reverse the position. The choice of standard population affects the ranking of the mortality between the observed groups. There is no 'true' answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are lies, damned lies, and statistics'!

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health⁹ have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15). A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.¹² An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

11A

MA Star B/2/80

Coloureds in warning to Govt

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The Labour Party, which won 31 of the 40 elected seats in the last Coloured Representative Council elections, warned today that it will have nothing to do with the Government's proposed Presidential Council unless all blacks are included.

The party's leader, the Reverend Allan Hendrick-

se, cautioned the Government against packing such a council with Government-nominated members, saying that this would be repeating the mistakes of the past.

His stand must come as a blow to National Party planners who reportedly are now working on the details of an envisaged Presidential Council.

The idea of such a body

was first proposed, and endorsed, by National Party congresses in 1977. In Parliament last week, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, suggested that it would have wide constitutional responsibilities.

The council would have white, coloured and Indian members but no mention has been made of participation by urban or homeland blacks.

MOODLEY QUILTS REFORM PARTY

PIETERMARITZBURG — Mr L S Moodley has resigned his membership of the Reform Party of South Africa and has informed the general-secretary that he would not offer himself for election to the South African Indian Council when elections take place.

He said his decision had been taken because of the "tremendous" pressure brought upon him by members of his family.

Mr Moodley said he still had infinite faith in the Reform Party's future.

Post

13/2/50

11d

~~258~~

Labour warning over council plan

By Hugh Robertson

THE Labour Party, which won 31 of the 40 elected seats in the last Coloured Representative Council elections, warned today that it would have nothing to do with the Government's proposed Presidential Council unless all blacks were included.

And the party's leader, the Rev Allan Hendricks, cautioned the Government against packing such a council with Government-nominated members, saying this would be repeating the mistakes of the past.

The idea of such a body was first proposed, and endorsed by National Party congress in 1977.

In Parliament last week, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, suggested that it would have wide constitutional responsibilities. According to official mouthpieces of the National Party such as the Burger, the Government is talking along the lines of a "think forum" which would have a consultative status with the House of Assembly and the Senate.

It would have white, coloured and Indian members but no members had been made of parliament by urban or home land blacks.

And, according to the Burger, the coloured members would be nominated from those who are expected to be named by the Government to take over the functions and powers of the Coloured Representative Council.

Reacting to the report in the official National Party Press, Mr Hendricks said today: "Any attempt to reach a constitutional arrangement without the inclusion of black representatives is going to be meaningless."

While the Labour Party executive will have the final say, Hendricks can foresee that we will have nothing to do with the Presidential Council unless all blacks are included.

It would be a complete waste of time.

The minister accused the Government of presenting a "black and white" picture of the demands of the coloured people.

"They say they are bringing to our demands and will close the C.R.C."

"That's fine, but why do they stop there?"

"Why do they not discuss and implement the other half of what we have demanded - direct representation in Parliament as full citizens of South Africa?"

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gathered to be separated. One said, "We were all

Moves of solidarity with the striking workers are increasing. At a solidarity last week more than 500 university and college students from U.W.C., Hewat, Peninsula Training College and Bellville Technical College called for workers to be re-employed and for a boycott of Fattis & Monis products.

The Western Province Traders Association says it will instruct its members not to sell the factory's products unless there is negotiation.

The South African Council of Sport (SACOS) has called on all sports bodies and schools affiliated to SACOS to support a call for re-employment of the workers and a boycott of the factory's products.

More than 400 students from the University of Cape Town held a meeting and called for a boycott of all Fattis and Monis products.

The Women for Peace movement has called on the factory to negotiate with the workers.

The Cape branch of Nafcoc - the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce - has issued a statement in support of the dismissed workers.

Fattis and Monis insist that there is "no dispute". However a director of the firm says he is worried about calls for a boycott of the factory's products by blacks because much of the factory's trade is with blacks. The management have kept production going by employing scab workers in the place of the striking workers. However production has slowed down.

Who are Fattis and Monis? Fattis and Monis is the factory which produces the following products: The following Record flours; Self-raising flour, Cake flour, Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsifted flour, Wheatie Treat flour; Philadelphia flour; Koeberg Mille pack - mealie meal; all products with the Fattis & Monis brand name. These include icecream cones, cake cups, wafers, macaroni, spaghetti, large and small shells, pasta ribbons - broad, narrow, plain and green, pain rings, dilatines. Fattis and Monis also pack their pasta products under the following brand names; Princess, Pot o' Gold, Pick 'n Pay no name brand, Ckeckers and Roma. Fattis & Monis also control a number of bakeries in the Cape Town area. These include the Good Hope Bakery in Elsies River, Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory and the Ultra Bakery in Somerset West.

Cosas chief completes 2 months jail

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By WILLIE BOKALA 11a

THE president of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), Ephraim Mogale, and other members of his organisation have already completed two months in detention and by yesterday police could not say whether they would be charged or released.

When POST made inquiries yesterday the police directorate of public relations said: "Mogale is detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. We refer you to Section 6 (Six) of the Act and therefore have no further comment."

Other people detained in security police swoops late last year are still in detention.

They include: Wantu Zenzile, Tsietsi Maleho, Monde Nditshwa, Johannes Motsena, Baby Tyawa, Mpho Masetlha, Mfundo Nhlanhla Ndebele, Nomi Mogase, Vusi Gqoba, Oupa Masuku, Titi Mthenjane, Thami Gqweta and Jabu Ngwenya.

Police could also not comment on Mogale's alleged attempted escape from detention. Late last year they said a docket on Mogale's case had been prepared and handed over to the Attorney-General.

POST reported later that the office of the Attorney-General did not have the dossier. Police remained adamant that it was handed over.

Citizenship not key issue for KwaZulu

DURBAN — The KwaZulu Government would still reject independence even if South African citizenship was made a pre-condition.

This was said yesterday by Mr Oscar Dhlomo, Minister of Education for KwaZulu and secretary-general of Inkatha, when commenting on the statement by Chief Lennox Sebe that Ciskeians would reject independence if it meant forfeiting their

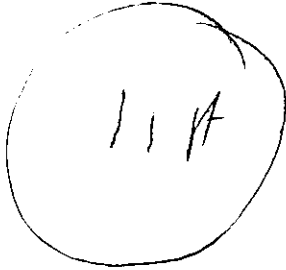
South African citizenship.

Mr Dhlomo said KwaZulu differed from the Ciskei in that the territory would not make citizenship a pre-condition for independence.

"We would still reject it," he said. "we see no sense in creating feudal states within South Africa."

"We have always maintained we are South African citizens." — DDC.

WCC may
mediate ^{for} _{15/2/80}
in clash ^{Colin}
of exiles _{3/1}



Religion Reporter

HAMMANSKRAAL — An important church consultation has asked the World Council of Churches to play the role of mediator in the clash between South Africa's exiled political movements.

The consultation also supported the controversial programme to combat racism of the WCC, which has for 10 years given money from a special fund to movements committed to a violent overthrow of the Government.

The consultation said yesterday it appreciated the general aims of the programme. But it also said "certain aspects of the special fund are open to criticism."

The request to the WCC to act as mediator was a response to concern among the churchmen about the splits between the African National Congress, the Black Consciousness Movement and the Pan-African Congress.

It was agreed that the WCC should be asked to help care for and mediate between 'those outside South Africa opposing the system in SA.'

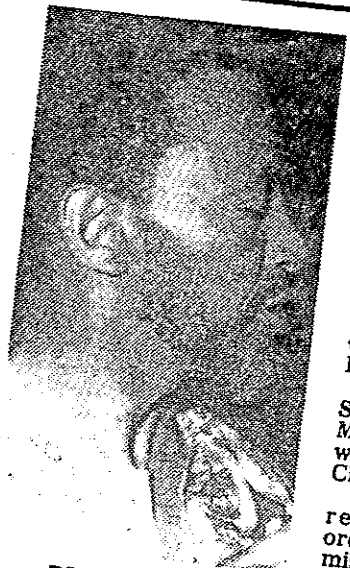
The consultation also asked the WCC programme to do research on reconciling racial groups and to make the results available. This arose from a suggestion that the programme should give attention to groups within as well as outside South Africa.

A United Congregational Church statement declaring that non-violent ways of fighting racism needed to be stressed, was accepted by the consultation.

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Soweto Zulus prefer Motlana



DR MOTLANA

CAPE TOWN — More Zulus in Soweto have placed Ntatho Motlana, the chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, in their assessment of their top five political leaders than Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the head of Inkatha and Chief Minister of KwaZulu.

A total of 79 per cent of Soweto Zulus put Dr Motlana in their top five while 68 per cent included Chief Buthelezi.

This result has been revealed in a survey ordered by the Quail Commission.

The survey also revealed that among all groups

surveyed the jailed former leader of the African National Congress, Mr Nelson Mandela, was placed among the top five.

Among migrant labourers, 39 per cent placed Mr Mandela in their top five. Twenty-three per cent of rural Ciskeians, 49 per cent of urban Ciskeians, 50 per cent of Xhosas in the Eastern Cape, 38 per cent of Xhosas living on the Rand and in Cape Town, 56 per cent of Soweto Zulus and 45 per cent of Soweto Pedis also did so.

The survey indicates that in spite of being jail-

ed for almost 20 years, Mr Mandela retains a significant element of support among all groups.

Chief Buthelezi also has a significant degree of support among all groups: 40 per cent of all Xhosas placed him in their top five as did 32 per cent of the Soweto Pedis.

Neither the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, nor the President of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, was rated in the non-Xhosa groups but Chief Sebe was rated in the top five among all Ciskeian groups, although it was

only 34 per cent among Xhosas living on the Rand and in Cape Town.

Among the city Xhosas, Bishop Desmond Tutu, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, with 56 per cent and Dr Motlana with 54 per cent were the most favoured leaders.

The Soweto Pedis also favoured Dr Motlana (with 64 per cent support) over Dr Cedric Phatudi (with 55 per cent).

Bishop Tutu was rated by both Soweto Zulus (with 51 per cent) and the Soweto Pedis (with 43 per cent). — PC.



CHIEF BUTHELEZI

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ulation of rates is consideration the he actual numbers hose groups which population, for it demographic pro- 19. I, and this pro- a 'coloureds'. 941 and 1970 are, rtance. resented in Fig. 6. speculative and its it inclusion. Two e - the expectation at 45 years of age. life than men, and 'loureds'. In fact, ales have a better of some concern is nd females is widen- 'coloured' communi- or whom Male:Female in 1970. For white: s in 1970.

KwaZulu head has doubts on PW

(11A)

CAPE TOWN. — The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday that after last week's No Confidence Debate in Parliament he was no longer certain he and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, shared a common conviction on the right direction to move to bring "political sanity" to South Africa.

In an aide-memoire submitted to Mr Botha during talks in Cape Town yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said his position was somewhat confused after the debate.

"I have been aware all along that your stance, which is perceived as a do-or-die stance, is differently interpreted by black and white," he said.

"Both publicly and privately I have urged that you should not be judged by the failure of your predecessors to bring political sanity to this country, but that you should be judged by what you yourself do.

"I have urged that you be given every encouragement and support for every move you make in the right direction.

"I did this on the assumption that you and I had a common conviction of what that direction is. After last week's debate, I am no longer confident that we have such a common conviction.

But, Chief Buthelezi went on: "Despite this, I was still encouraged to hear words to the effect that the country would change because it was right, Christian and fair to do so, from your lips.

"I have come to the conclusion that we both seek a Christian State where democracy de-

termines the affairs of State, where persuasion exceeds force in its political utility, where law and order make possible the transition from our present state of affairs to that state of affairs which we all desire.

"I do believe that there may well be a fundamental confusion on means to an end and the end itself.

"I have always sincerely believed that not all the whites of this country regard the continued oppression of blacks as an end in itself.

"The counter side of this coin is that the majority of blacks genuinely do not desire to drive the whites into the sea. That is why it is necessary for us to sit down and sort out the problems of this land together."

The chief said Mr Botha should declare a moratorium on final blueprints on constitutional changes until he was sure consensus had been reached between black and white.

"I have difficulty in seeing how this consensus can be achieved until such time as the parliamentary commission of inquiry into constitutional matters has black, coloured and Indian representation on it as a prelude to national dialogue.

Chief Buthelezi said he would consider withdrawing from dialogue with whites until Mr Botha and he were convinced that dialogue would not produce "confrontationist positions" which hardened political attitudes and brought about a "situation in which your people and mine die for means towards ends, rather than for the ends themselves".

Sunday Times

THE PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE

Now find the true black leaders

DON'T look now, but a political process is getting under way which engages some white leaders and some blacks in negotiations that may serve as a preliminary to meaningful constitutional reform.

The Prime Minister's agreement with homeland leaders to appoint a committee of experts to draft a joint statement of intent is one element in this process. Clearly, it is an exaggeration to call this committee an alternative to a national convention (as some of the homeland leaders are reported to have done); but it does set South Africa on a course which deviates astonishingly from the path of futility hitherto followed by the Nationalists.

Those familiar with American constitutional history may well recognise the pattern which is emerging — a declaration of ideals which, provided its authors are up to the task, becomes binding upon future negotiators; then a long process of nuts-and-bolts negotiation to fix those ideals into a workable constitution.

In the American case, the Declaration of Independence happened to be one of the grandest documents ever devised by man, yet the subsequent negotiations between the states to thrash out a constitution lasted for years. Hence, there is no reason why the process should be rushed in South Africa. In large part, the negotiation itself is educational, as South Africans know from the similar, partially successful Turnhalle talks in South West Africa.

But the Turnhalle's failures point up one important proviso for success: the leaders who fashion a new constitution must be representative of their followers, and must be sufficiently recognised as true leaders to confer legitimacy on the negotiations. Only thus can they bind their followers (and indeed, one hopes, future generations) to

honour the compromises which must necessarily be reached in the course of negotiation.

The great flaw in the political process which the Prime Minister is trying, with great skill and evident goodwill, to foster, is that it lacks a mechanism to choose the true leaders of the non-white communities. The Government's efforts to foist false leaders on these communities has merely created a kind of deadly litmus test which discredits any black man who can be portrayed as "collaborating" with apartheid.

In fact, nobody knows with any certainty who speaks for the Africans. The name of Nelson Mandela is, of course, ritually invoked. But in its heyday the African National Congress itself claimed no more than 100 000 members and it has been persistently challenged by non-communist groups and factions (including the PAC which the Government in its folly also stamped as "communist"). Who supports Sowo-to's Committee of Ten nobody can really say. How much real support the homeland leaders enjoy is another mystery. Chief Gatsha Buthelezi is the one homeland leader whose legitimacy is established; but even he is not unchallenged.

What is required here, clearly, is a new mechanism to elect representative leaders — men who will be empowered only to negotiate but who will not be burdened with the limited executive powers that stamp them as "partners in apartheid". So long as white South Africa is negotiating with black leaders who must constantly strike radical postures to prove to their own followers that they are not "sell-outs" or "Uncle Toms", the negotiations are bound to falter.

The fate of Mr. Botha's abortive meeting with the coloured leaders last year, with its acrimonious aftermath, serves as a vivid demonstration of the likely outcome.

Inkatha is not a Zulu ethnic movement

11a
19/2/80

From Mr OSCAR D DHLOMO, secretary-general, Inkatha (Ulundi):

APART from the fact that Mr Andrew Boraine is still a young and inexperienced second-year university student who has (rather prematurely) been thrust into a position of leadership in Nusas, his public diatribe against Inkatha and its president, Chief Buthelezi, is clearly an outcome of an appalling ignorance of what Inkatha is and what its objectives are. This comes out very clearly in the letter from Messrs Boraine, Weaver and Manoim (Cape Times, January 22).

Firstly, nobody has ever questioned Mr Boraine's right to expend his energies criticizing Inkatha if he thinks his doing so will advance the black man's liberation struggle against white oppression of which Mr Boraine is an integral part. What I am against, however, is for Mr Boraine to criticize Inkatha when he is so appallingly ignorant of what it is and what it stands for. I think this is highly irresponsible for one who calls himself a student leader.

Fallacious

Firstly, Mr Boraine's whole argument is based on a fallacious premise that Inkatha is a Zulu ethnic movement or Broederbond and consequently all his subsequent arguments against Inkatha and its leader are bound to be wrong.

Inkatha is a black national liberation movement. It is not and has never been a Zulu ethnic movement. The membership of Inkatha encompasses all black population groups in this country. Inkatha has branches in all four provinces of the Republic even where Zulus are not in the majority. If Mr Boraine could visit the black townships of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu next to him in Cape Town he would find members of Inkatha who are Xhosa-speaking. If he could visit areas like Welkom, Bethlehem and Thabong in the OFS he would find Inkatha members who are Sotho-speaking. Inkatha also has members right in Bophuthatswana in the Winterveld area. The majority of these are Tswana-speaking. In Soweto alone Inkatha has 26 branches.

In Transkei Inkatha has members around Umzimkhulu. That is probably the reason why the government of the Transkei recently decided to ban the movement. In some African, European and American states there are paid-up members of Inkatha.

These facts have also been empirically verified. In 1978 the research findings of the reputed Arnold Bergstraesser Institute in Freiburg revealed that 40,3 percent of Inkatha's membership in urban areas was non-Zulu. At that stage Inkatha was still only three years old.

Further, Inkatha is the only black liberation movement in the country whose constitution is available in three different languages, viz English, Zulu, Sotho. When the president of Inkatha holds his annual rallies in Soweto his speech is relayed to the audience in English, Zulu and Sotho simultaneously. In the central committee of Inkatha, which is the highest policy-making body there are Zulus, Sothos, Tswanas and Xhosas. Through the South African Black Alliance Inkatha is also linked with majority parties among the coloured people, the Indians, the Swazis and the Sothos. The 1978 findings of the Arnold Bergstraesser Institute also revealed that Chief Buthelezi's following amongst blacks transcended ethnic divisions. Among other black groups Chief Buthelezi was found to command considerable support, as the following table shows:

Soweto Zulus	54.2 percent
Durban Zulus	78.3
Xhosas	23.4
Pedis	20.3
S Sothos	26.5
Tswanas	39.1
Vendas	36.5
Swazis	42.1



Ndebele 63,4
Shangaans 29,5

The conclusion of the Arnold Bergstraesser scientists in this regard was that the political tendency represented by Chief Buthelezi constituted an all-South African force. Mr Boraine will probably be surprised to know that in South Africa Chief Buthelezi has many followers and admirers among whites.

According to the constitution of Inkatha any black person, and not necessarily a Zulu, who is a member of the movement can be elected to any office including the presidency, which is the highest office. Short of admitting whites as members and thus disobeying the Improper Interference Act, I do not know what else Inkatha should do to convince the Andrew Boraines of this world that it is not an exclusive Zulu ethnic movement. Our records show that given the existing political set-up in South Africa there is not a single black organization in South Africa whose composition and structure is as multi-ethnic as Inkatha's. Through its strategy of constituency mobilization Inkatha has managed to create a lasting bond of unity (contrary to government policy) between so-called urban and rural blacks.

Blacks do not regard ethnicity as a sin. Ethnicity is a reality. There are Zulus, Xhosas, Tswanas, Greeks, Italians, English and Afrikaners in South Africa. What blacks object to is the abuse of ethnicity by the government of the day. The government immorally uses ethnicity: (i) to divide black people, (ii) to deprive them of their citizenship of South Africa by decreeing that they are citizens of barren and impoverished "ethnic states" within South Africa, and (iii) to determine their political and human rights in the land of their birth.

Fighting abuse

The whole of Inkatha's strategy is geared towards fighting against this abuse of ethnicity. Inkatha's concept of a black South African nation is similar to the government's concept of a white South African nation which includes the English, Afrikaners, Germans, French, Italians, Portuguese, etc. This strategy is clearly spelled out in Inkatha's submissions to the Schlebusch commission. To say that Inkatha promotes an ethnic platform to achieve its ends is therefore sheer poppycock. In fact Inkatha does the direct opposite.

It is clear that Mr Boraine and his friends have never seen the Inkatha syllabus they are talking about. Clearly they wrongly think that the syllabus is Zulu-ethnic-oriented. This subject is called "good citizenship" in classes where it is taught in English and Ubuntu-Botho in classes where it is taught in the vernacular. Ubuntu (nguni) - Botho (Sotho) is African Humanism. The syllabus itself is divided into seven units. Unit two examines the history of black (not Zulu) South Africa and this is so for all classes from SSA to Standard IV. From Standard V to Standard X this unit is expanded and is called African (not Zulu) history. The unit also deals with Inkatha as well as other liberation movements in Southern Africa. Other units deal with a variety of topics like health, ecology, first aid, pollution and so on. I recommend to Mr Boraine and his colleagues that they write to the Inkatha office and ask for a copy of the syllabus so that in future they will talk about something they have actually seen and read. This also applies to Inkatha's constitutional proposals to the Schlebusch commission.

Lastly, Mr Boraine and Mr Weaver have at different times

posed a question why, if Inkatha is not an ethnic movement, I, as minister of education, have said that teachers who are not members of Inkatha will be viewed with suspicion.

Although most of what I have written about Inkatha answers this question, I could still go on and say: Inkatha is the custodian of a tradition and that tradition is the struggle for black liberation. It is imperative that if this tradition is to live on in the hearts and minds of black people it must be passed on to black children through the medium of the schools. Now, how can teachers who do not subscribe to the tradition of black liberation be expected to pass it on to future generations?

Nevertheless Inkatha membership is voluntary and the Natal African Teachers' Union as well as the Natal African Inspectors' Association have on their own joined Inkatha as affiliate members. So has the Natal African Chamber of Commerce (Inyanda). Some of the teachers in the Natal African Teachers' Union do not even teach in schools controlled by my department. Also some of the inspectors in the Inspectors' Association are not employed by my department but are under the department of education and training in Pretoria. As it is my department receives frequent requests from black parents in so-called urban areas for the introduction of the Inkatha syllabus in schools where their children are. Naturally we are unable to do this because these schools are under Pretoria.

Liberal tradition

I wonder if Mr Boraine has ever paused to ask himself why universities like UCT and Wits have over the years stood out as custodians of the white liberal tradition in South Africa. Is it not because these universities have over the years recruited their staff from the ranks of academics to whom "liberalism" is not a swear word? Why is Mr Boraine rightly insisting that it is the students' right to be critical? Is he not unconsciously repeating one of the basic tenets of liberalism and academic freedom which he has imbibed at UCT as a result of the type of academic training he is being exposed to there? Would he get the same support from his fellow students if he expressed these sentiments at the University of Pretoria, for instance?

It is therefore for the very same reasons advanced above that black people would also prefer to entrust the future of their children to teachers who are conscious of the black man's plight and aspirations in South Africa. Although we have no moral right and do not even wish to force all black teachers to cherish this ideal, we are nevertheless convinced that it is a noble ideal which, though perhaps unattainable, is worth striving for. What should occupy Mr Boraine's mind as leader of Nusas is not Inkatha, but the fact that over the years his organization has produced so many police spies right from the early sixties to the late seventies.

100 years ago

From the Cape Times, February 19, 1880:

A CAUTION. — In the Kimberley Police-court on Thursday, the 5th inst. a man named Herman Levey was fined £15 for giving a convict, whilst working with the hard labour party, a packet of tobacco.

From the Bible

"And if you obey me and keep my laws and commands, as your father David did, I will give you a long life."

(1 Kings 3:14)

19/2/80

Majority of blacks reject ethnicity

ETHNIC differences among groups of people do not necessarily mean they are politically incompatible, according to an appendix to the Quail Commission report on independence for the Ciskei.

Partition or other pluralistic policies are not the only means to stability and harmony. Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, of the centre for applied social sciences at the University of Natal says in his report on an attitude survey conducted for the commission.

'Theoretically ethnic diversity can be benign and enriching to the fabric of society or antagonistic and a focus for all kinds of other tension,' he said.

Felt same

About 91 percent of the 700 Xhosa speakers interviewed said there was no real difference between African people and they could easily forget tribal differences and stand together.

Ninety-two percent of the 75 Soweto Pedi interviewed, and 99 percent of the 75 Soweto Zulu, felt

the same. Among urban Xhosa, there was 100 percent agreement.

Ninety-two percent of all Xhosa speakers felt racial separation should disappear so that black and white could live and work together, as did 95 percent of Soweto Zulu and 83 percent of Soweto Pedi.

Smaller majorities, 70, 71, and 65 percent, also felt that African and coloured people should stand together as one black group compared with whites.

Non-racial

Only 31 percent of all Xhosa speakers — and six percent of urban Xhosa, five percent of Soweto Zulu and 21 percent of Soweto Pedi — said they did not like living among neighbours of a different tribal group.

Reactions of respondents to the implications of majority rule showed that the non-racial ideal was 'somewhat modified' when respondents were exposed to stimuli suggestive of ethnic threat.

To the suggestion that these respondents' people would be small in number and other African groups would have more power over government, 42 percent of all Xhosa speakers said they would feel weak and insecure, while 57 percent said it made no difference, the Africans were one people.

Untroubled

Sixty-five percent of Soweto Pedi and 79 percent of Soweto Zulu were untroubled by the prospect of domination. Majorities in each group

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L.A. Wagstaff & P.J. Beukes, *The Paediatric Primary Health Care Nurse Project in Soweto*, SAMJ, 52, 1086-1088, 1977.
L.A. Wagstaff, *The Changing Role of Doctors in the Soweto Clinics' Health Care Teams*, SAMJ, 53, 805, 1978.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- AHRTAG: Appropriate Health Resources & Technologies Action Group Ltd., 85 Marylebone High Street, LONDON W1M 3DE, U.K.
- CMC: Christian Medical Commission, World Council of Churches, 150 Route de Ferney
- Contact Journal: World Council of Churches, 150 Route de Ferney
- IDS: Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex
- IHF: International Hosp., 126 Albert Street,
- ITDG: Intermediate Tech Parnell House, 25 LONDON SW1V 1JS, U.K.

Much information can also be obtained from WHO publications:

- WHO: World Health Organisation Headquarters, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.
- WHO: WHO Regional Office for Africa, P O Box 6, Brazzaville, CONGO.

A newsletter and other material can be obtained from:

- Primary Health Care Education Centre, (University of the Witwatersrand), c/o Baragwanath Hospital, P O Bertsham, 2013, South Africa.

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Solution offered by black leaders

BLACK leaders in Southern Africa yesterday issued a statement of intent regarding a possible consensus solution in respect of South Africa's future:

The statement said:

1 The following leaders: M G Buthelezi, E J Mabuza, T K Mopeli, H W E Ntsanwisi, C N Phatudi, L L Sebe and S S Skosana hereby urge the Government of the Republic of South Africa to join them in negotiations in the light of the considerations submitted under 2, and on the basis of the broad principles set out under 3, 4 and 5.

2 Background considerations:

2.1 South Africa has enormous potential for prosperity and leadership in the subcontinent, but at present both the internal and external situations are becoming increasingly explosive.

2.2 If "ghastly alternatives" were allowed to develop, with their violence, bloodshed, destruction of property and hatred for generations to come, this would be a major disaster which would detrimentally affect the lives, the well-being and the happiness of all South Africans irrespective of colour, creed or political persuasion. It would only benefit those who, for their own purposes, desire chaos.

2.3 It is therefore essential to change present unfavourable trends and to immediately establish a sense of purpose, confidence and initiative in the country and among all its population groups.

To bring this about and to yet achieve South Africa's prosperity and leadership potential is the objective of a last minute peaceful change initiative by black leaders, an initiative of which this statement of intent forms part.

3 Principles: Non-negotiables and desirabilities:

3.1 Most blacks would prefer a unitary state, but are prepared to look at other alternatives.

3.2 Completely separate independent homelands are not acceptable to the majority of blacks and should be considered as non-negotiable.

3.3 Statutory discrimination in any form is not acceptable and should be abolished and phased out with the greatest possible urgency.

3.4 The allocation of land cannot be based on the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts but should be done on a more equitable basis. This is a non-negotiable prerequisite for blacks.

3.5 Retention of the South African nationality and of one South African passport is a non-negotiable prerequisite for the majority of blacks.

3.6 In order to compensate for unequal opportunities in the past, blacks should be guaranteed maximum economic and educational development aid.

4 Principles: The constitution, human rights and the economy:

4.1 The fundamental objective of the new constitutional formula should be to create conditions in which the region's plural society can co-exist peacefully, harmoniously and prosperously, and in which the rights of minority groups are safeguarded.

4.2 There should be neither statutory discrimination nor statutory in-

... and of protection of
identity by individuals should be
recognized.

4.4 The economy should be developed as an undivided, united, "as free as possible" private enterprise system, with a free flow of the factors of production and of goods and services.

It should be noted that our present "free enterprise/free market" system is not "as free as possible", firstly because of an excess of government interference and participation in the private sector, and secondly because of the fact that black, and coloured and Indian, participation in the economy is obstructed/prevented in numerous ways — both by the government as well as by the private sector.

5 Action:

5.1 In view of our country's very serious situation and its diminishing peaceful change options, the above leaders are of the opinion that the negotiations urged under paragraph 1 (as well as similar negotiations with coloured and Indian leaders) should be started with the least possible delay, so that a meaningful, joint statement of intent regarding our country's future — including a planned phasing-out programme in respect of statutory discrimination — can be signed, after having passed through all the relevant democratic processes, by the end of December 1979.

5.2 Such immediate, purposeful, initiative-seeking action will no doubt serve to reverse the present disastrous trends towards "ghastly alternatives". It will create confidence both inside and outside our borders and will set us on the way to realizing the prosperity potential of all our population groups and to fulfilling our leadership role in the subcontinent.

RAPPORT 17/2/80 11A 2/13

Motlana bo vir Soweto-Zoeloes

Van HENNIE PRETORIUS
DR. NTHATO MOTLANA, voorsitter van Soweto se komitee van Tien, word deur meer Zoeloes in Soweto as 'n politieke top-leier beskou as dié wat daardie onderskeiding aan hoofminister Gatsha Buthelezi van kwaZulu, president van Inkatha, gee.

Dit is van die verrassende bevindings van die Internasionale Kommissie onder voorsitterskap van prof. G. P. Quail,

van Johannesburg, wat 'n breedvoerige ondersoek oor die Ciskei vir dié gebied se regering gemaak het.

Die verslag is vandeeweek aan hoofminister Lennox Sebe oorhandig. Die ondersoek na wie die gewildste leiers is, is glo deur 'n private maatskappy vir die Quail-kommissie gedoen.

Die ondervragdes moes by wyse van punttoekenning hul vyf politieke top-leiers aanwys. Hulle is uit agt verskillende kategorieë geneem: Alle Xhosas, trekarbeiders, lande-

like Ciskeiers, stedelike Ciskeiers, Xhosa's in die stad, Soweto-Zoeloes en Soweto-Pedis.

Altesame 79 persent van die Zoeloes in Soweto het dr. Motlana onder hul top-vyf verkies en 68 persent het kapt. Buthelezi ingestel. By vier van die kategorieë het Hoofminister Sebe eerste gekom.

Die verslag het ook onthul dat mev. Winnie Mandela deur al agt kategorieë wat ondervra is, onder die eerste vyf politieke leiers geklass is.

Sy is die vrou van die voornamlike leier van die ANC, Nelson Mandela, wat nou al byna 20 jaar aangehou word.

Die verslag sê die tuisland-beleid en die beleid van swartmense in die stede is nou aaneengeskakel met die verskying van 'n eekelon van swart leierskap wat formele status in Suid-Afrika geniet.

„Kapt. Buthelezi is op sigself in 'n interessante kategorie. Hy het in basis bewerkstellig vir politiek buite die eenge tuislandreanwerk en dan het hy boonop as tradisionele prins baie hoe aristokratiese geloofsbriewe”.

Die verslag sê dit is baie duidelik dat hoofminister Sebe sterk en onweerlegbare steun by die Ciskei se Xhosa-sprekende groep het. Dit is net die stedelike Xhosa wat merkbaar afgewys het deur biskop Tutu, voorsitter van die SA Raad van Kerke, dr. Motlana en mev. Winnie Mandela bo dr. Sebe te stel.

Dit blyk dat kapt. Buthelezi en dr. Pharudi, hoofminister van Lebowa, sterker

steun in die stede geniet. Die Xhosa-trekarbeiders kies kapt. Buthelezi met 'n kort kop voor hoofminister Sebe.

„In die lig van die ongewildheid van die beleid van afsonderlike ontwikkeling is die sterk steun vir hoofminister Sebe by die Ciskei Xhosa-groepe merkwaardig. Hy het wye steun as regmatige leier buite die stedelike gebied.”

Die verslag sê sewe uit tien van die Xhosas kies hom as hul leier.

Azaso leaders among them

Turf expels students

By MATHATA TSEDIU

A NUMBER of students — some of them leading members of the Azanian Students' Organisation (Azaso) — have been refused readmission to the University of the North.

Among them is Azaso president, Mr Tom Nkoane, Mr Ngwako Ramatlhodi, who was expelled last year but later reinstated after

a Supreme Court order, and Mr Iggy Mtheule, who chaired the recent Azaso-Cosas meeting attended by more than 2 000 people in Soweto.

Although the university is silent on the matter, unconfirmed reports say the number of students refused admission can be as high as 100.

The chief public relations officer at the University, Mr J Becker, declined to comment, but

said he did not believe that anyone had been expelled after passing all the courses.

A number of the affected students disclosed that many of them had been turned back. They said some were told it was because of poor performance last year, while others were not given any reasons.

Some said when they asked for reasons they were told the university was not obliged to give reasons for its decisions.

Mr Oupa Ramashela, from Namagale in Phalaborwa, passed all his courses for his bachelor of law II, but was sent a letter regretting that his

application for readmission had been turned down. He was told not to come to the university.

The Azaso president, Mr Nkoane, who failed all his third year courses, said he was told by the administrative registrar, Mr Jansen, that he was too busy with community work and could not cope with academic pressure.

Another student, Mr Oupa Molema, a final year bachelor of pharmacy student, is still waiting for his supplementary examination results which he wrote last month, but has also been refused readmission.

The students said they approached Prof P C Mokoagong and asked him to intervene on their behalf.

Decision

"He said he was not party to the decision and was only told on the 11th hour. He said it struck him as odd, but added that his position was weak and he could do nothing," said one.

Attempts to reach the rector of the University Prof William Kgware, had also been fruitless, they said.

Prof Mokoagong could not be reached for comment.

Azaso leaders expelled

From Page 1

Students' Organisation yesterday issued a statement condemning the "arbitrary and unwarranted exclusion of certain students" from the University of the North (Turfloop).

The statement read: "We condemn in the strongest possible terms

the arbitrary and unwarranted exclusion of certain students from the University of the North, for the benefit and comfort of white students who have many other universities to attend.

"We further condemn the refusal by the university authorities to disclose the reasons and the refusal by the rector to meet the affected stud-

ents." The Black Association University Mr C F B mours the had been mission a but was was so. H. "watching the situati

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post 20/2/80



Thomas Nkomo . . . president of Azaso.



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Blacks will share ^{Stav} 2012/80 decisions, says Tutu

CAPE TOWN — Blacks wanted full citizenship in an undivided South Africa and that meant a significant share in political decision-making, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said in Cape Town today.

Addressing students at the University of Cape Town Bishop Tutu said blacks were going to have that whatever the Nationalists "say or think," whatever their defence budget, however many spies they deployed all over the place to bug "this or that" meeting and to steam open "this or that" letter.

"I have no doubt in my own mind that freedom is

coming and I want it to be for you and for us. The only questions are how and when.

"We want it to be now and we want it to be reasonably peaceful. It can't be without some violence considering even just 1976 and the several deaths in detention," the bishop said.

He urged the students to play an influential part in the socio-economic situation of their country.

"We want to be instruments for urging critical and awkward questions and bringing these to the consciousness of the white community, which is the one that still has the power of decision-making." — Sapa.

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Sebe ^(11A) repeats ⁽¹⁰³⁾ call for ⁽¹⁰³⁾ leaders ⁽¹⁰³⁾ indaba

A PLEA drafted last February urging the Government to meet the country's black, coloured and Indian leaders so that a statement of intent could be issued before December last year, was not heeded and the statement has been re-issued by Chief Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei.

The plea was based on the concern of black leaders for "immediate, purposeful, initiative-seeking action" and would reverse the present "disastrous trend towards ghastly alternatives".

"It will create confidence both inside and outside our borders and will set us on the way to realising the prosperity potential of all our population groups and to fulfilling our leadership role in the subcontinent."

The statement was issued jointly by M G Buthelezi, E J Mabuza, C N Phatudi, L L Sebe and S S Skosana.

"The fundamental objective of the new constitutional formula should be to create conditions in which the region's plural society can co-exist peacefully, harmoniously and prosperously and in which the rights of minority groups are safeguarded," they said.

"There should be neither statutory discrimination nor statutory integration.

"In order to compensate for unequal opportunities in the past, blacks should be guaranteed maximum economic and educational development aid."

Among the "non-negotiable prerequisites for blacks", were:

- ⊗ Completely separate, independent homelands and not acceptable to the majority of blacks;
- ⊗ The allocation of land cannot be based on the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts but should be done on a more equitable basis; and
- ⊗ Retention of South African nationality and one South African passport.

In addition, 'agentes polyvalentes' carry out simple therapeutic treatment (dressing and cleaning wounds), engage in health education and also engage in simple preventative medicine.

The 'agentes polyvalentes' are chosen collectively by the members of their villages after a series of meetings at which the concept of basic rural health workers is explained. The 'agentes', once chosen and then trained, return to their villages, which support them by providing them with some food, however the 'agentes' are also expected to be productive members of the society and to work in agriculture, construction or other economic activities of their community.

'Above' the 'agentes polyvalentes' are 'agentes sanitario', who consist of those who have graduated from one of the four paramedical schools in the country after two years of training in preventative medicine.

These agentes, together with staff from local hospitals, as part of their responsibilities, have charge of most of the teaching of the village health workers.

Mozambique, under President Samora Machel, himself a trained nurse, clearly has moved away from an urban and doctor-centred model of health care delivery towards a model which is rurally oriented and concerned with the treatment of the statistically most common illnesses in the population.

2. BOTSWANA

In 1972, the Botswana Government launched a Family Welfare Educator Training Programme. The Family Welfare Educator (FWE) is selected for

Blacks will not wait, says Tutu

Education Reporter

BLACKS wanted full citizenship in an undivided South Africa and that meant a significant share in political decision-making, Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said at the University of Cape Town today.

Speaking on Students in Social Change at the university's orientation week, Bishop Tutu said blacks would achieve their aims in spite of the Nationalists, the defence budget or spies.

"I have no doubt in my own mind that freedom is coming and I want it to be for you and us. The only questions are how and when."

WANT IT NOW

"We want it to be now and we want it to be reasonably peaceful. It can't be without some violence considering 1976 and the several deaths in detention," he said.

Urging students to play an influential role in altering the socio-economic situation, the Bishop said young people should be the instruments for bringing critical and awkward questions to the consciousness of the white community, which still had the power of decision-making.

On the other hand, the duties and responsibilities of VHWs (Village Health Workers) are aimed at the village level and expanding the availability to remote populations.

At present has been introduced only in three programmes, each operating in different hospital

While the programmes are all aimed at promoting village health, they differ significantly from one another in response to the varying needs and resources of the local environments in which they operate. A brief tabular description of the three VHW programmes, highlighting the distinctions between them, is given in Appendix I.

3. LESOTHO

In 1975, Lesotho introduced its first Village Health Worker (VHW) programme. The concept of VHW is not new, it has been developed and implemented in a number of countries in recent years, under a variety of names. Primary health care workers, paramedical workers, nurses, and the duties and responsibilities of VHWs are aimed at the village level and expanding the availability to remote populations.

6. Keeping simple records of activities... births, deaths, outbreaks of diseases.
7. Keeping the community informed about visits of mobile regional health teams to the health post.
8. Conducting child welfare clinics, especially weight surveillance.
9. Identifying patients for referral.
10. Up line referral of all problems that they cannot deal with themselves." (Lesetedi, 1978:4-5).

4. Case-finding and follow-up of patients on continuous care, especially TB, malnutrition, typhansomiasis, etc.
5. Dispensing work to continuing TB patients and family planning clients.

of expenditure on black services. Moves to eliminate wage discrimination will also add to current expenditures in the public sector, although this will not, in itself, increase the supply of services.

Despite government concern, it is unlikely that racial inequalities in the supply of health services will be eliminated by the turn of the century.

Assuming that the existing standard of services is maintained for whites, if blacks are to receive the same level of service by the end of the cen-

die. He has been in custody since his arrest.

His brother, Mr Curtis Nkondo, applied for a writ of habeas corpus. The Minister of Police and the Minister of Prisons were cited as respondents.

Mr Winston Nkondo has been in custody since his arrest by security police at Marseilles Bridge on the Free State-Lesotho border on December 12 while he was en route from Swaziland to Lesotho.

He was flying from Manzini in Swaziland to Lesotho that day when bad

● To Page 2

Nkondo to be charged

Post 10-12-70 N/A

POET and alleged member of the banned ANC, Mr Zinjiva Winston Nkondo, is to be charged with taking part in terrorist activities, according to court documents released in Bloemfontein yesterday.

Bloemfontein Supreme Court and 10 days — from March 10 to 21 — have been set down for the trial. Fourteen witnesses have been subpoenaed to testify for the State.

Mr Nkondo is being held in custody after a Habeas Corpus application was adjourned sine

He is to appear in the an important influence on the ters have argued that an he does not represent the best thiance of diseases of poverty ion of expenditures on hospital ple suffering relatively minor

The slowest rate of improvement le development of services which itial private sector develops to opulation, some resources will rural areas, but the growth rarded since black doctors and c service. Thus, it may be vices to the poorest areas at equality which has been dis- provement in the per capita

Nkondo

● From Page 1

weather forced the aircraft to land at J B M Hertzog Airport in Bloemfontein.

The Government of Lesotho lodged a protest with the South African Government on Mr Nkondo's detention and the foreign ministers of the two countries, Mr Pik Botha and Mr Charles Molapo, were to discuss the matter.

Mr Nkondo fled to Swaziland in 1977. He had been arrested in Johannesburg in 1975 and was later released after being held in solitary confinement for 55 weeks.

— Sapa.

or slowly progressive diseases. 40 Simple preventative treatment can eliminate many of the diseases associated with poverty, and in order to mount effective preventative health campaigns in rural areas, there is a need for a widespread rural health infrastructure. 41 This cannot be achieved with a hospital based system which leads to a very limited spatial distribution of services. 42

This paper indicates clearly that the amount of resources allocated to health care must be increased in order to eliminate racial inequalities in the distribution of these services, but these increases should be channelled into supplying services which will benefit the largest number of people for the lowest cost possible. The achievement of this goal will

expenditures, with a change services, and relative increase

of Political Economy, vol. 70,

of Health Care', The Case of Health Care', Economics, vol. 45, 1978, pp.125-142.

- The writer has found only two works relating to this field: Mary O'Reagan, The Hospital Services of Natal, Natal Regional Survey, vol. 8, University of Natal, 1970; and S. Trengrove-Jones, A Study of Health and Health Services in South Africa, unpublished, M.Com. dissertation, University of Natal, 1977.
- Abel-Smith, Paying for Health Services, World Health Organisation, 1963; and An International Study of Health Expenditure, World Health Organisation, 1967. The two differences are that military health services have been omitted, and expenditure on mental patients detained in institutions but not receiving remedial treatment are included whereas they were excluded by Abel-Smith.
- For a fuller description, see Mary O'Reagan, op.cit., pp.33-59.
- The effects of this change by 1975 had been to make the central government responsible for the maintenance expenditures of 71 Homelands hospitals, whereas in 1969 it had administered only three.
- Total expenditure and its division between level of government was estimated in a similar fashion for 1974/75. If Homelands governments' (including the Transkei) health outlays are included with central government's expenditures, the proportions are: 24, 73 and 3 per cent for Central, Provincial and Local government.
- 13 458 beds in 1974. Source: Report of the Secretary for Health for the Year ended 31 December 1975, RP 26/76, Annexure 7.
- Census of Health Services, op.cit., Table 4.1.
- V.R. Fuchs, 'The Output of the Health Industry', in Health Economics, ed. M.H. Cooper and A.J. Culyer, Penguin, 1973, pp.141 and 142.

Buthelezi

call to

work for the poor

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Blacks in KwaZulu are grateful for white youths who do their military service in the homeland rather than on the borders of South Africa. Chief Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, has said.

"If it were not for the incidence of military authorities that these young men wear their uniforms, this would have been highly appreciated."

Chief Buthelezi who was addressing students at the University of Natal yesterday, said unfortunately his insistence created qualms of conscience for many blacks.

He said it did not help to complain about a military unit as a whole when our nation is often to be involved with blacks.

RESPECT

"I respect the conscientious objections of whites, I respect also the view that it needs much more patriotism than is normal to take up arms in defence of one's country if it continues to reproduce a racist society such as we have here. But I do not have respect for those who flee the country," he said.

There was a need for a new orientation among white university students, and a move away from what he called "activist white student politics," he said.

HUNGRY

Peaceful change depended on the emergence of white students who would work for the poor and hungry.

There was a need for white doctors and teachers to fill vacancies in black hospitals and schools.

"Any further deterioration in black health will inevitably boomerang, not only on the blacks but on all South Africans."

Philadelphia flour; Koeberg Mille pack - mealie meal; all products with the Fattis & Monis brand name. These include icecream cones, cake cups, wafers, macaroni, spaghetti, large and small shells, pasta ribbons - broad, narrow, plain and green, pain rings, dilatines. Fattis and Monis also pack their pasta products under the following brand names; Princess, Pot o' Gold, Pick 'n Pay no name brand, Ckeckers and Roma. Fattis & Monis also control a number of bakeries in the Cape Town area. These include the Good Hope Bakery in Elsies River, Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory and the Ultra Bakery in Somerset West.

& Monis Strike

Workers at the Fattis & Monis factory in Bellville South struck because five of their fellow workers were dismissed because all five were members of the union as they were trying to negotiate for better pay and hours of work for a 40-hour working day. A director of the factory says the dismissals were "a proportion", and unreasonable and would lead to

the Food & Canning Workers Union), say the factory refused to negotiate with the union. It was by machines and that it was part of a cut-back of

workers, more than half of the men who were on strike. In spite of the threat of being endorsed by African workers are standing firm with their 'Coloured' workers. The first day of the strike, men from the Department of Labour and 'Coloured' and African workers who had gathered refused to be separated. One said, "We were all together."

The striking workers are increasing. At a solidarity meeting at the University of Cape Town and Bellville Technical College called for workers to boycott of Fattis & Monis products.

The Workers Association says it will instruct its members not to buy Fattis & Monis products unless there is negotiation.

The South African Council of Sport (SACOS) has called on all sports bodies and athletes to support a call for re-employment of the workers and their products.

The University of Cape Town held a meeting and called for a boycott of Fattis and Monis products.

The union has called on the factory to negotiate with the workers.

The National African Federated Chamber of Commerce - support of the dismissed workers.

There is "no dispute". However a director of the factory says there is no dispute. He says the factory's trade is with blacks. The management have been employing scab workers in the place of the striking workers and the production has slowed down.

Fattis and Monis is the factory which produces the following Record flours; Self-raising flour, Cake flour, Unsifted flour, Wheatie Treat flour;

PE man: Why I quit Labour

Argus 2/12/50
1/11/50

Argus Bureau
PORT ELIZABETH — Mr Peter Kivetts, who has announced his resignation from the Labour Party, says the main reasons for his action are the party's support of Swapo and its decision to appoint a roving ambassador to persuade overseas people to withdraw their investments in South Africa.

He said in an interview that he had already been accepted as a member of the Freedom Party, the party he left last year to join the Labour Party.

He said he was unhappy about the reasons for Mr Sonny Leon's resignation from the Labour Party and the expulsion of Mr Lofty Adams, the party's former chief whip.

Mr Kivetts said he de-

ecided to resign, when party officials in the Eastern Cape tried to force him to dissolve the Ratepayers' Association of Korsten, which is opposed to management committees.

Defending his decision to return to the Freedom Party, Mr Kivetts said he left because he was dissatisfied with the then leader, Dr W Bergins.

'His approach was too soft.

'Under the new leader, Mr Willie Africa, the party is going in the direction I want.'

The leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, said Mr Kivetts had hoped to use the party for his own ends. 'He is irrelevant in the struggle.'

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& Dan Martin in
BLIND RAGE
of the FIVE BLIND
KILLERS!
REVENGE made them HATE!
MONEY made them DEADLY!

superficial buffers be-
black and brown
broken,' says Mrs
There is a growing
'rness' of all
of black as op-
to the original
longing to be white.

'People have begun to
realise that they are all
equal, and not better than
somebody else simply
because the skin is lighter'.
This growing together-
ness led to the formation
of Azapo, a black consci-
ousness movement
which is open to all who
adhere to the principles
of black consciousness.

With the banning of 19
black organisation in 1977
a vacuum in black politics
developed.

To fill the needs of this
vacuum, and to co-
ordinate action in student
activities, Azapo was
launched in May 1978 in
Roodepoort, Transvaal.

'Although Azapo has
made headway throughout
South Africa and its mem-
bership is snowballing, we
still don't enjoy the sup-
port we would like to in
Natal.'

This could be as a re-
sult of there not being a
stronger driving force in
that province.

Azapo is a politically
motivated organisation,
but it does not aim to use
or advocate violence as a
means of change.

'Our main aim is to
inform and educate the
black worker with regard
to his work potential. We
want to stress to him that
he plays a great role in
the economic development
of South Africa and that
he in fact wields a lot of
power'.

Mrs Melane wants black
workers to know that they
no longer have to put up
with unjust treatment in
their areas of work simply

because of Government
policy.

'Often you find people
asking why they should
boycott work for one day
and lose their money or
job in the process for no
other reason than to sup-
port "loudmouths".'

'What we are trying to
get across to them is that
the eventual outcome of
these boycotts will lead to
their own improvement all
round.'

AZAPO... the
recent... disputes
throughout... Cape Pro-
vince has... one of
support.

A reason for this is that
workers are supporting
each other's grievances
where before the attitude
would have been 'it's not
my business'.

Also, ethnic lines which
have often been drawn to
separate coloured from
black have taken a back
seat with a new united
stand formulated.

An example of this
united stand is the Fattis
and Monis dispute where
coloured people and Afri-
cans stood together in the
face of unemployment and
misery.

UNREST

'Since the 1976 unrest,
Government... private
sector has... that
you cannot... economic
stability... political
stability, and... is why
we suddenly... the for-
mation of a... service
organisation... the
benefit of...

Mrs Melane... adamant
that Azapo... will go
forward with its... poli-
cies for the people... and
create a new understand-
ing with all interested
parties.

Their policy of non-
negotiation with the
Government will remain
until the very pillars of
apartheid are brought
crashing down.

'We are not... that
we will ne... tiate
with the Go... but
we are lay... the
ground rules... s ne-
gotiation,' Mrs Melane
added.

EDITOR'S MAILBAG

P.O. Box 10067
Cape Town

SIR, — The leaders of Sacos must now really begin to distinguish between principle, wishful thinking and the real situation in which they find themselves. If they fail to do so they will be well on their way to a betrayal of their own non-racial principles and what is perhaps worse, find themselves in a situation where they and their organisation will be accused of being a tool of the 'divide and rule' policies of the oppressor.

No consistent opponent of racism can have any quarrel with the Sacos principle that there can be no normal sport in an abnormal society. By stating this principle Sacos acknowledges two aspects of the reality around us.

First, our society is distorted by racism, that is, it is abnormal, and second that South African sport reflects the racist bias of this society.

Therefore sport in South Africa is also abnormal.

It is here that Sacos must be honest with itself and with everyone else.

It must recognise that the sport it itself plays is still part of the existing abnormality. It dare not delude itself and others by wishfully thinking that it is not playing what in reality amounts to 'ethnic' or separate sport.

The abnormality of our society dictates that if you want to participate in sport at all, you play either 'African,' 'white,' 'coloured,' or 'Indian' sport. Or, you don't play sport at all! With minor exceptions these days (one or two token blacks in white clubs) this is the real position in sport at this moment.

Is Sacos antagonising its allies?

CAPE 23/2/90
HERALD (1/A)

And since the fanatics will say don't play sport at all in this abnormal society, Sacos finds itself with an active sports base which is overwhelmingly comprised of 'coloured' sportsmen.

This is nothing to be ashamed of.

It is a realistic acknowledgement by Sacos of what is: That people want to live at every level of life — sport included — even if they are forced to do so in an abnormal way.

But where Sacos is unique in sport is in its principle of non-racialism.

It has set itself a goal of transforming abnormal, racist sport into normal sport — sport that is free of every vestige of race discrimination.

That it is aware that this goal is only fully realisable in a society in which racism has been eliminated entirely, is not in question.

What is in question is the tendency by Sacos, a sports body, to dictate the terms of what is essentially a political task to achieve a non-racist society. But more of that later.

BASE

Correctly using its 'ethnic' base as a launching platform, Sacos has set about the task of transforming racist thinking among its sportsmen into non-racist thinking: That they are not 'coloured' sportsmen but South African sportsmen.

That any sportsman, or sportswoman who thinks of himself or herself as an 'African,' 'coloured,' 'white' or 'Indian' sportsman or sportswoman is perpetuating the ethnic ideology of the rulers that divides South Africans at sport and every other level.

But non-racialism is still very much a word, an idea in men's heads. It is

SACOS, the South African Council on Sport, should not adopt an arrogant attitude towards potential allies in the struggle against apartheid. This contribution towards the divide-and-rule policies of the oppressor sends him laughing all the way to the political bank, says CARTER EBRAHIM, chairman of the Cape Peninsula Region of the Labour Party.

These comments by Mr Ebrahim were obviously prompted by the recent Sacos action against the South African Soccer Federation and, by implication, its president Mr Norman Middleton.

NOT reality yet. It is one of two irreconcilable poles of contradiction, the opposite pole being racist reality.

This contradiction will only be resolved when one or other of the two poles is destroyed. Either the idea is lost and the reality persists, or the idea is triumphant and becomes the new reality.

DILEMMA

This is the dilemma. Its non-racism is a contradiction of its 'ethnic' base. It is a dilemma that cannot be wished away or ignored.

Neither can Sacos pretend that it does not exist. It must be faced squarely and vigorously fought in order to resolve it.

It is the same dilemma that confronts a trade union, forced by abnormal reality to limit its base to one or other 'ethnic' group and at the same time, striving towards the realisation of a non-racial labour movement.

It is the same dilemma facing student movements, political groups, etc. There is no escape from this contradiction for any true antagonist of the status quo.

It is his task rather to resolve it, because it is

the very essence of the struggle for equality in South Africa.

It is against theoretical backdrop that Sacos must view Labour Party. This faces the same dilemma. Sacos. It is in fact a mirror image of Sacos operating on the political plane.

Where Sacos's ideal is a system of sport fully integrated at social, organisational and sportsfield level, the Labour Party's goal is a fully integrated political system for our country.

Both are based on ideological premises of choice but the degree of circumstance.

The non-racial, anti-apartheid bona fides of the Labour Party are well known and therefore need not be catalogued here again. With regard to its strategy of entry into the CRC, the fact that that body is on the verge of being closed down is due solely and indisputably to the Labour Party's efforts.

PROMISE

It has carried out its promise to the people — the one promise it made — that that was what it was going to strive for when it participated in the elections of 1969.

We are now at the crux of the matter being dealt with by this letter: Sacos-Labour Party relations.

The party has never presumed to teach Sacos its business on the level of sport. Indeed, Labour has repeatedly endorsed its non-racial principles, its opposition to visiting teams to this country and its condemnation of multi-racial sport as a ploy by racists to get white South Africa back into world sport.

The party has said, in effect, that Sacos as a sports formation is best equipped to determine the strategy and tactics of the struggle for the real normalisation of sport. The

of the party would see its duty to come out in condemnation of Sacos is in the unlikely event that it went back on its principles.

But do we have a reciprocal attitude on the part of Sacos towards the Labour Party? No. Sacos goes out of its way to attack and condemn Labour and individual members. The expulsion of the Soccer Federation by Sacos because of Norman Middleton's leadership of it (a Labour Party man) is not non-racial sports strategy but childish naiveté.

This is the man, by the way, who was instrumental in bringing about the closing down of the Coloured Cadet Centre, a sword of Damocles that for a long time hung over the heads of many thousands of youthful Sacos members.

An arrogant attitude on the part of Sacos, inspired by non-racial principles and an anti-apartheid stand is fine, when directed at the common enemy.

But when adopted against potential allies in the struggle it is contemptible and dangerous to the cause of freedom.

It stands in the way of that pre-eminent condition for the success of the freedom struggle — the unity of the oppressed.

DECADE

The tragedy of the past decade has been the intolerable degree of disunity, bitterness and hostility among the leadership groups in the camp of the oppressed and disfranchised masses.

As a result, pathetically few victories could be chalked up on the road to freedom. All of us must share the blame for the cause — lack of unity.

The only ones laughing all the way to the political bank are the oppressors.

We ourselves are doing their job for them of dividing so that they can rule.

The call for unity in the 1980s goes out from the Labour Party! Not unity at any price, but unity of all those who share a common rejection of racism and an acceptance of non-racial principles and goals. Let Sacos, the Labour Party, student bodies, church groups, all who share the ideal of equality, come together in this, the first year of the new decade.

Let us thrash out whatever differences exist among us, so that we can prepare the foundations for an unshakable unity without which we shall fail miserably to meet the challenges of the 80s.

CARTER EBRAHIM
Chairman Cape Peninsula Region
Labour Party

FORD'S TROUBLES — WHAT THE INVESTIGATORS FOUND

By JOHN KANE-BERMAN

IF "FORD" wasn't already a household name, the company's recent labour troubles would have made it one. This was no run-of-the-mill industrial dispute but a broader clash that throws two central issues into sharp focus: How risky it is to awaken expectations of change but fall short in fulfilling them and how dangerous it is for South Africa to liberalise in the economic field but fail to liberalise in the political field.

There is a danger that the factories could become the surrogate political battleground of the 1990s. Neither problem is entirely new to South Africa. Violence which claimed 200 Black lives in mining compounds in the mid-1970s has been partly attributed to heightened Black expectations following the end of Portuguese colonial rule in Mozambique and frustration among migrant Basotho miners at political repression back home.

The spark that set off Ford's troubles last November is now common cause. A trainee draughtsman, Thozamile Botha, alleged that he had been compelled to resign after refusing to curb his political activities outside the factory, which had invited the attention of the Security Police.

Seven hundred Black workers at the company's Port Elizabeth plant downed tools in protest. Events quickly escalated, not only to a point where they were beyond Ford's control but also beyond the control of the workers' union.

A settlement was eventually reached with the help of the American Consul-General in Cape Town and all the strikers are now back on the job — except Mr Botha, who is sitting in detention. A number of the workers are facing charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

But why Ford, of all companies? Some of the answers emerge from an "external audit" of the company's labour practices, which is to be published this week by the South African Institute of Race Relations.

The audit was conducted by three academics at Rhodes University: Professor M G Whisson, Dr M Roux and Mr C W Manona; and the president of the United Auto Workers' union at Ford, Mr J W Mke.

The purpose was to get an objective assessment of how Ford is measuring up in implementing the Sullivan principles for subsidiaries in South Africa of American companies.

"We were looking for criticism, not praise," Ford's managing director, Brian Pitt, and industrial relations director, Fred Ferreira, said this week.

The auditors found deep alienation in the factory, which got steadily worse as last year's economic recession bit into jobs. Not only was there distrust of some of the changes management was trying to make in the factory, but, says the audit, "management was equated with the status quo within a much wider context than the factory milieu".

Some Black workers even ac-



○ Brian Pitt
... 'we don't want praise'



○ Fred Ferreira
... 'they expected too much'

cused Ford of being part of an unholy alliance between White employers and the Security Police and the Administration Boards.

Yet the audit also highlights some important plus points. One is that Black union officials assess Ford as the best employer in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage region, another that "housing and comfort facilities" have been desegregated and a

third that Black unionists appreciate Ford's attitude to the UAWU.

Supply bottlenecks and the depressed state of most of South Africa's motor industry forced Ford to lay off 300 workers last June and work short-time. The result, says the audit, was that the Black union was in no position to press effectively for what it saw as the right of each worker to take home a wage above the poverty datum line.

Black workers believe that management and the White union jointly blocked an attempt by the Black union at an industrial council meeting to push the minimum wage up from R1 to R1.50 an hour. Although Ford says the unions were fully informed of the reasons for the lay-offs and the drop from a 45-hour to a 28-hour week, this does not alter the fact that more than three-quarters of Black and Coloured hourly-paid workers — and some Whites — found their earnings below the PDL.

The situation led to great scepticism of the sincerity of the company's stated commitment to the Sullivan principles. Other grievances compounded this scepticism, among them, according to Professor Whisson and his colleagues:

- That many (though not all) of Ford's labour relations officers apply stricter rules to Blacks than to Whites and are suspected of having close connections with the Security Police.

- That Ford has formed an unholy alliance with the local Administration Board in its ef-

orts to alleviate the city's housing shortage.

- That Blacks have to be better qualified than Whites before they get promoted.

- That although the company's wage-scales are colour-blind on paper, racial discrimination operates in practice because Whites are paid above the minimum rate in a particular grade

whereas Blacks are paid closer to the minimum.

- That even before the shorter

working week, Black wages failed to keep abreast of the rising cost of living.

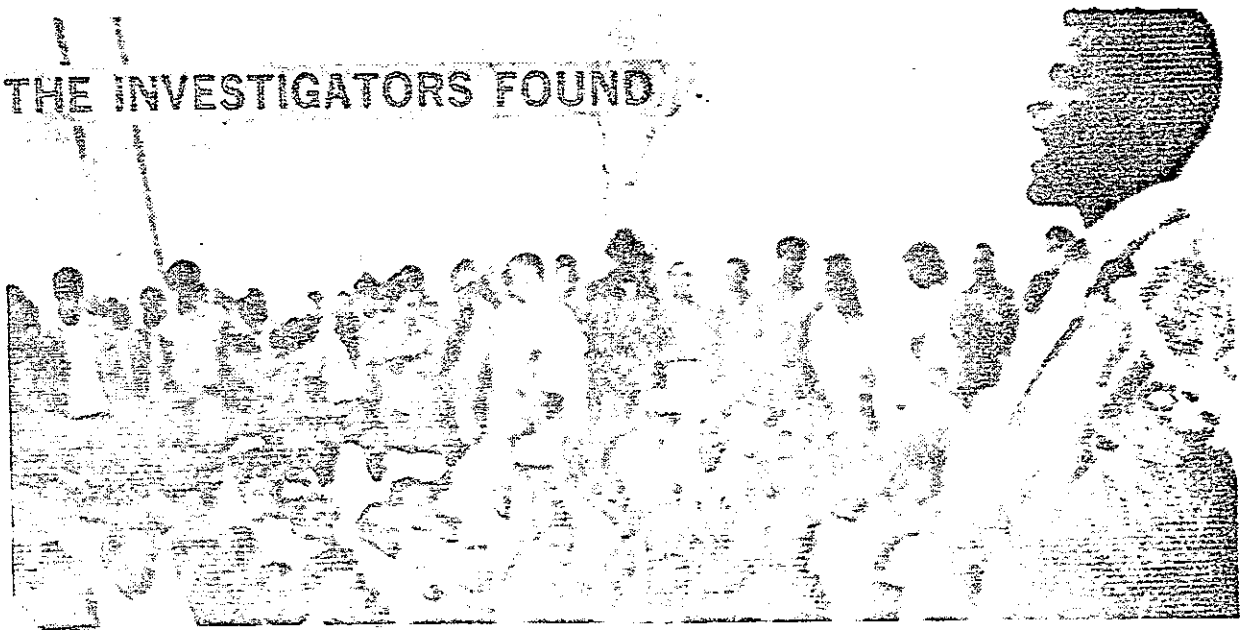
The auditors also say that the policy of promoting equal and fair employment conditions at Ford is being implemented with a notable lack of enthusiasm, particularly outside Fred Ferreira's industrial relations directorate.

Pitt and Ferreira admit that they would not be surprised if there was a lack of enthusiasm

down the line for policies devised in head office. They claim that while various government departments — including the Security Police — may contact Ford management from time to time, there is no relationship between the company and the Security Police.

Ferreira says that one of the problems during the strike was that a large body of Black workers rejected the union because it was unable to meet their expectations.

"Consciously or unconsciously we raised expectations beyond what we could meet. It is true that some of our people are over-educated for the jobs they are doing. We took them on in the hopes we would be able to put them into the right jobs, but because of the lack of growth last year — we are still operating at about 75% of our plant capacity — we could not absorb them. But as the economy picks up this year and next, those difficulties may be partly overcome," he says.



○ Thozamile Botha addressing striking Black workers at Ford's Port Elizabeth plant.

'Fight will be on the factory floor'

SUN EXPRESS
24/2/80

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No longer docile

HERE is still a formidable problem arising from continuing resistance by White unions to Blacks being indentured as apprentices. And the situation is not being helped by the Government's apparent total lack of direction.

To the extent that there were elements of politics in the Ford strike, the company was in a sense the tall guy, particularly in that the Government has itself raised Black expectations.

Says Ford labour director Fred Ferreira: "Ten years ago, labour was docile, preoccupied with its basic needs. But now people are starting to look beyond these to the social and political environment. Labour organisations could become vehicles for some form of political expression, to get Blacks a place in the sun. Disfranchised people are increasingly looking at their employers as having a role to play in recognising their problems and exerting influence on their behalf."

14/04/71
172
11A
CAPS
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64

Ford bid to break worker unity claimed

MORE than 700 of the 725 Ford workers fired after the company gave them an ultimatum to return to work or else, have been re-employed. But the committee which represented the dismissed workers has warned that any more trouble at Ford would be of the company's own doing.

The chairman of the committee, Mr. Government Zini, claims that the company is 'victimising' the re-employed workers — the last batch of 17 restarted last Wednesday — by dispersing them throughout the various company plants to scatter their leadership, instead of giving them their old jobs back.

Mr Zini said the workers had been 'dispersed' throughout the various Ford plants so that the leadership among them could be scattered, creating a slackening of unity and discipline, especially at the Cortina plant.

'Any resultant trouble at this particular plant will be directly attributable to Ford management,' Mr Zini said in an interview.

He said that Ford spent R18-million of its 'affirmative action budget' on pro-apartheid organisations, including certain sports bodies — a matter his committee intended raising with high ranking United States diplomats when they visit the Port Elizabeth plants this week.

Another allegation against the company made by Mr Zini was that Ford's assisted housing programme in the townships was aimed at higher-income workers rather than the poorer classes.

Millions of BBC listeners have been told that South African Prime Minister P W Botha is regarded as a "hero to the great majority of blacks and coloureds" in his country.

This was the interpretation made by Mary Goldring, compiler and presenter of a 90-minute programme on South Africa, "The Springtime of Mr Botha," which was broadcast by BBC Radio. (A second part will be broadcast on Wednesday). Mrs Goldring, an economist and journalist just back from her first visit to South Africa, said Mr Botha was the Afrikaner who was "holding out the entrancing hope of an end to racial discrimination" in their country.

"Even the worldly wise, who know that there could be far far less to this than meets the eye — even they say P W is their man."

Her statement was backed by Mr Lofty Adams, who was thrown off the Labour Party executive for saying so.

He said he would back any man who was prepared to "undo one of the screws of apartheid." He believed Mr Botha spoke as a Christian and that he was "frightfully aware of the holocaust facing South Africa."

Mr Adams was the only speaker on the programme to support Mrs Goldring's statement about Mr Botha. But Mrs Goldring said afterwards the Prime Minister was a hero "to all the people I spoke to, and they were not necessarily laid on by the Government."

She added: "You will find it even with people like Dr Nthato Motlana, and Mr Percy Qoboza, who are anything but Uncle Toms." Chief Gatsha Buthelezi was a "very strong supporter" of Mr Botha.

But Mr Qoboza, editor of Post Transvaal, made no mention of Mr Botha when he spoke on the programme. He said that besides "cosmetic window dressing exercises," nothing much had changed.

"The structures of apartheid are as intact as hell. Only the public relations exercises have become terribly sophisticated."

"In other words," he

'The hero



of the blacks... Star 25/2/80

An economist and journalist who has just visited South Africa, has stated on the BBC that Mr P W Botha has the support of the majority of black and coloured people. This report from The Star Bureau, London.

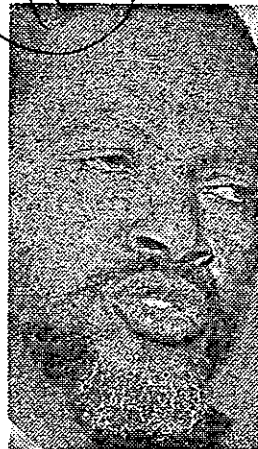


Dr Koornhof

that will back up the good words they have been throwing round.

"In other words, when Piet Koornhof stands up and says apartheid is dead, we want to be present at the funeral."

Mrs Goldring said Dr



Mr Motlana

Koornhof was the "number two hero". He was liked and trusted by blacks, although they knew he was politically expendable.

On the programme, Dr Koornhof explained his "apartheid is dead" re-

mark and said people who said the changes in South Africa were cosmetic were shallow and stupid. He thought South Africa would be in a strong position when the changes had permeated through.

Dr Motlana, speaking about disease in Soweto, said hypertension was an "absolute epidemic" there. "It seems our response to the kind of pressure white rule imposed on blacks is either to go mad or live under the tremendous tension that raises blood pressure."

When the programme switched to South Africa's economic position, Mrs Goldring suggested to Finance Minister Senator Owen Horwood that the black areas' need for revenue was so insatiable that it would be like "pouring money into an open drain."

But Senator Horwood did not think so. "What we are aiming at all the time is to try to develop these good people to a point where they can really help themselves. This is happening in some areas, but it is a challenge."

South Africa was probably "spending up to the hilt" on non-white housing, hospitals, special services and education. This amounted to easily 15 to 20 percent of the country's wealth.

Dr Andreas Wassenaar, chairman of Sanlam, maintained that the racist measures which existed today would in any case be broken down by the economy, irrespective of whether they remained on the statute book.

"The booming purchasing power in the hands of the black and coloured people is a tremendous factor in the direction which will be pursued by industry and commerce in the future.

"This will have a terrific effect on the economy and on the question of inter-race relations."

Mr Tom Moeryana, the black banker and businessman, said a problem in South Africa hinged around the fact that the people did not all regard themselves as South Africans.

"The whites look at the black man as a foreigner, and until we can evolve a system that will enable us to see ourselves as one people in one country working for a common destiny, there will always be trouble."

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Pebco call for shop boycott

D. DIS 26/2/80

PORT ELIZABETH — A Pebco meeting attended by 2 000 people in a church hall in Kwazakhele approved a decision by the executive of the organisation to ask blacks to boycott white shops in town and all Eastern Cape Administration Board (ECAB) liquor outlets in the townships from March.

The decision of the executive was announced by the acting chairman of Pebco, Mr Wilson Skosana, and approved by the meeting.

Mr Skosana said as from February 29 all ECAB liquor outlets in all black townships would not be supported by black customers.

He said the reasons for this were that the ECAB, acting through the Community Council, had repeatedly refused to hire out township entertainment halls for Pebco meetings.

Pebco regarded this as unfair discrimination since their members paid the same rents and so were entitled to enjoy the amenities built with their money, Mr Skosana said.

"Instead, the profits from rentals and beerhalls are channelled to the homelands" he added.

He attacked the ECAB's employment practices and said 90 per cent of the personnel in the townships' office were whites paid from the townships' rentals.

It was suggested residents could buy from Indian and Colouredown-

ed shops at Korsten and Gelvandale.

Mr Skosana also said the Pebco executive would meet the Port Elizabeth branch of the National Federated Chambers of Commerce (NAFCOC) in order to get them to advise traders to charge reasonable prices that would compare well with those charged in supermarkets in town.

"Let us follow the example of other nations and support our people. A Jew would look for another Jew's shop," he said amid applause.

The meeting also decided to reject the ECAB's reduction of rentals in Zwide.

"We will refuse to pay rent until rentals are uniform," Mr Skosana said.

It was hoped that blacks in Uitenhage and Walmer would identify with the decisions.

Asked to comment on the moves, the Chief Director of the ECAB, Mr L. C. Koch, said he did not think he should comment every time Pebco said something.

"The hiring of halls is the total responsibility of the Community Council and not the board," he said.

On the claim that 90 per cent of the board's employees in offices in the townships were white, he said: "I am not entering into a public debate with Pebco through newspapers. If they have a problem they can come and talk to me." — DDR

91

90

IX	DISEASES OF THE D	W		A	
		M	F	M	F
0-1		0,17	0,08	0,10	0,21
1-4		0,01	0,01	0,00	0,01
5-24		0,02	0,01	0,03	0,01
25-44		0,11	0,09	0,39	0,11
45-64		0,92	0,42	1,60	0,71
65+		1,80	1,16	1,61	2,41
ALL		0,31	0,21	0,33	0,11
NO.		653	430	116	51

CERTAIN CAUSES OF PERINATAL MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

XV

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	12,46	9,07	16,92	11,55	29,22	24,78	23,16	22,23
1-4	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,04	0,00
5-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL	0,25	0,17	0,48	0,33	0,83	0,67	0,88	0,88

DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM

X

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,00	0,10	0,25	0,10	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,12	0,14	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,04	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,03	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,05	0,06	0,09	0,17	0,13	0,06	0,08
45-64	0,23	0,19	0,44	0,37	0,36	0,36	0,34	0,25
65+	1,25	1,09	1,07	1,83	1,57	1,10	0,73	0,56
ALL	0,13	0,15	0,11	0,12	0,15	0,14	0,10	0,08
NO.	276	303	38	42	169	165	203	170

11a

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~~288~~

Pebco calls for boycott

THE Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) has called for a boycott of all East Cape Administration Board liquor outlets from this Friday and all white traders in Port Elizabeth from March 15 onwards.

Post 26.2.80

The boycott — adopted at a Pebco rally in Kwazakhele at the weekend — aimed at protesting against the detentions of the organisation's leaders and the refusal of the Community Council to allow Pebco to use community halls in the township.

The meeting of about 2 000 people also called for the release of Pebco leaders from detention. They are Mr Thozamile Botha, chairman, Mr Phalo Tshume, secretary, and Mr Mono Badela, a journalist.

A youth representative announced at the meeting that a Pebco youth wing would be formed soon.

The meeting also rejected the Zwide rent cuts announced last week by the chief director of the Administration Board, Mr Louis Koch, and described them as an attempt to "divide the Zwide residents".

The meeting was told that the Zwide residents would continue not to pay rents until rents were dropped to R15 a month for all residents. They were prepared to pay the ability charge of R3 for water and R7 for electricity but would not pay water and electricity accounts.

Residents were advised at the meeting not to fill in the income surveys which were being distributed by the board officials to enable the board to calculate the rent deduction.

Mr Wilson Skosana, the acting Pebco chairman announced resolutions taken by Pebco branches. These were:

'Ban white shops and bottle stores'

● That from Friday, February 29 all township liquor outlets of the Administration Board be boycotted.

● That from March 15 a boycott of white trade in the city would be launched.

Mr Skosana explained that the boycott of Ecab liquor outlets was intended to pressurise the board for refusing to hire out the Centenary Great Hall in New Brighton and all other community halls to Pebco for rallies.

He said the white trade boycott was planned to pressurise the authorities to release the detained Pebco leaders and the boycott would continue as long as the leaders were still in detention.

"The trade boycott included furniture. We have announced this earlier to allow people to prepare themselves for the boycott of the white trade and the liquor outlets.

"We are not going to threaten anybody but if anyone breaks the boycott that person should be aware that Pebco is watching him.

"We have been patient for a very long time and now we have decided to sneeze and when Port Elizabeth sneezes the whole of South Africa catches the cold," Mr Skosana said.

He said people should expect road blocks to be put up at all entrances to the townships and cars would be searched for liquor. They would be told, if liquor was found, that they had no right to introduce liquor bought in the city to the townships.

Mr Skosana said that it was time for the she-beens to sell their liquor to the people at reasonable prices. He said that a meeting would be arranged with the Port Elizabeth South African Chamber of Commerce to discuss the question of prices charged by traders in the township.

"I call upon all of you to remain calm during the boycott. There should be no acts of violence, no stoning of buses and no use of abusive language against other people," he said.

Mr Anton Masters, director of the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce, declined to comment on the proposed boycott until he had time to confer with the chambers' executive.

- (iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.
- (v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e₀) and at 45 years of age (e₄₅) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

Means, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

Three top blacks freed—but banned

Argus 27/2/70
11A

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH.—Three leaders of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) were released today by security police after having been in detention for almost seven weeks.

● They are prohibited from entering any black, coloured or Asian areas apart from their own residential area;

● They are confined to the Port Elizabeth magisterial districts; Mr Tshume may also enter the Uitenhage district;

● They are allowed to leave their houses between the hours of 6.00 am to 6.00 pm on work-days;

● They may not attend social or political gatherings, gatherings concerning any government or gatherings of pupils or students;

● They may not enter black hostels or compounds, factory premises, newspaper or publication offices, educational institutions, any criminal courts, or harbours and;

● They are prohibited from activities concerning the preparation and distribution of news publications, drawings, photographs, pamphlets, records, placards and lists and from educating anybody but their own children. They may not receive visitors.

Colonel Erasmus said the decision to release the men was taken before Pebco's call at the weekend for a boycott of Administration Board liquor outlets and of white traders.

Investigations took their normal course and were recently completed. The Government will not be influenced to release detainees by threats.

However, together with another Pebco official who was released from detention earlier, they were all immediately placed under a three year banning order.

These decisions, taken by the Minister of Justice, Mr A L Schiebusch, were disclosed today by the head of the Security Branch here, Colonel G N Erasmus.

The terms of the banning orders, under the Internal Security Act of 1950 are so strict that none of the men will be able to continue political or civic activities. One of them may have to give up his work as a journalist and another his activities as a sports administrator.

THE PRESIDENT

Those released are the president of Pebco, Mr Thozamile Botha, the secretary, Mr Phalo Tshume and an executive member, Mr Mono Badela.

Also placed under a banning order today was Mr Dan Qeqe, an executive member of Pebco and sports administrator.

He was detained some days after the other three — all under section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act — which provides for detention of up to 14 days for interrogation.

Just before the expiry, Mr Qeqe was released, but after 14 days the other three were held under section 6 of the Terrorism Act, which provides for indefinite detention.

Among the restrictions imposed on them are the following:

... although it is to be expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,03 of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the number of deaths.

From 1941 an improvement in mortality which is characteristically associated with developing communities, whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position. The Africans exhibit a spectrum of deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans exhibit a spectrum of mortality which is characteristically associated with developing communities, whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position.

Small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

Three Pebco men freed, banned

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Three Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organization leaders were released from detention yesterday and immediately served with banning and restriction orders which prevent them from resuming their former employment.

The Pebco chairman, Mr Thozamite Botha, the organization's secretary, Mr Phalo Tshume, and Mr Mono Badela, a Pebco member and journalist, were served with orders under Sections Nine and 10 of the Internal Security Act No 41 of 1950.

A similar order was served yesterday on Mr Dan Qeqe, a businessman, sports administrator and Pebco executive member.

Mr Wilson Skosana, the acting Pebco chairman, condemned the orders served on the four men. He said the men should have been released unconditionally or charged in court, instead of being released conditionally.

Mr Botha, Mr Badela and Mr Tshume were being denied a livelihood, he said. Pebco would have to start a fund to support the men and their families.

Police swoop

He said the bannings were worse than detention.

"We can't consult with them and they can't earn a living," he said.

Mr Botha, Mr Tshume and Mr Badela were detained on January 10 in a police swoop at Walmer township. They were initially held in terms of Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act of 1966, and later under Section Six of the Terrorism Act, which allows for indeterminate detention.

The head of the security police in the Eastern Cape, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, confirmed yesterday that the orders had been served. He said the release of the three men was not as a result of representations by pressure groups. The police had completed their investigations and the law had taken its course.

The banning orders expire on January 31, 1983.

Three ^(11A)

Pebco

men ^(2/28)
^(3/31)

freed,

CT 28/2/80
banned

Own Correspondent

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The Pebco chairman, Mr Thozamile Botha, the organization's secretary, Mr Phalo Tshume, and Mr Mono Badela, a Pebco member and journalist, were served with orders under Sections Nine and 10 of the Internal Security Act No 44 of 1950.

A similar order was served yesterday on Mr Dan Qeqe, a businessman, sports administrator and Pebco executive member.

Mr Wilson Skosana, the acting Pebco chairman, condemned the orders served on the four men. He said the men should have been released unconditionally or charged in court, instead of being released conditionally.

Mr Botha, Mr Badela and Mr Tshume were being denied a livelihood, he said. Pebco would have to start a fund to support the men and their families.

Police swoop

He said the bannings were worse than detention.

"We can't consult with them and they can't earn a living," he said.

Mr Botha, Mr Tshume and Mr Badela were detained on January 10 in a police swoop at Walmer township. They were initially held in terms of Section 22 of the General Law

and... All one can say... can the future be more exciting... an invasion from outer space... small diversion in the form of... confidentially predicted, as was... The end of the world itself was... before the end of the century... destroy himself by nuclear war... nature of things for man to

Ban bars Pebco trio from jobs

D. DISP 28/2/80

11A 328
240

PORT ELIZABETH — Banning and restriction orders served on the three Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation leaders released from detention yesterday prevent them from resuming their former employment.

The men, Mr Thozamile Botha, Pebco chairman, Mr Phalo Tshume, secretary, and Mr Mono Badela, Pebco member and journalist, were served with orders under Sections nine and 10 of the Internal Security Act.

A similar order was served yesterday on Mr Dan Qeque, a businessman, sports administrator and Pebco executive member.

Mr Wilson Skosana, the acting Pebco chairman, yesterday condemned the bannings and restriction orders served on the four men.

He said the men should have been released unconditionally or charged in court instead of being released conditionally.

Mr Botha, Mr Badela and Mr Tshume were be-

ing denied a livelihood. Pebco would have to start a fund to support the men and their families, he said.

A gala premier film show to collect funds for Pebco would be held in the Rio Cinema tonight.

He said the bannings were even worse than detention.

"We can't consult with them and they can't earn a living," he said.

Mr Botha, Mr Tshume and Mr Badela were detained on January 10 in a police swoop at Walmer township. They were initially held in terms of Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act of 1986 and later under Section six of the Terrorism Act which allows for indeterminate detention.

The head of the Security Police in the Eastern Cape, Col Gerrit Erasmus, yesterday confirmed the men had been served with banning orders.

These orders came from the Minister of Justice, Mr A. Schlegelbusch.

He said the release of the three men was not as a result of representations by pressure groups. The police had completed their investigations and the law had taken its course, he said.

The four men are restricted to the magisterial district of Port Elizabeth and may not visit Coloured or Indian areas, factories and universities.

They are prevented from attending public meetings, may not be quoted, may not see more than one person at once and must be home by 6 pm and may not leave the house again until 6 am. A weekend house curfew from 6 pm Friday to 6 am Monday also applies.

Mr Badela and Mr Botha are restricted to their homes at nights, weekends and public holidays. The same restrictions do not apply to Mr Tshume and Mr Qeque.

The orders expire on January 31, 1983. — DDC.

POST

TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081.

Post 28/2/80

Bring them to trial

329
11A 340

THE shortsightedness, insensitivity and utterly incredible actions of the National Party, it would seem, knows no bounds.

The release of three Port Elizabeth civic leaders who were immediately banned and house arrested, is an action so patently full of miscalculations, the mind boggles at a Government that is so hell bent in bringing this nation to the ultimate scorn of the international community.

The three leaders — Thozamile Botha, Mono Badela and Phalo Tshume — have been in jail without trial for the last seven weeks. A fourth, Mr Dan Qeqe, was released earlier but he has now joined the other three in the banning orders.

Thozamile Botha, who rose to the leadership ranks during the Ford Motor Company industrial unrests, and also became the leading figure in the Port Elizabeth community, had been arrested shortly before addressing a public meeting.

His banning is certain to spark off a massive outcry in the United States, where opponents of continued investment in South Africa will use his repression as a sign of the intransigence of South Africa.

It could not have come at a worse time than now — with stockholders' meetings around the corner. Mono Badela, one of the most respected black journalists in the country and also a leading sports administrator, is a man held in high and warm esteem by blacks around the country. A leading member of the Writers Association of South Africa, his banning is also bound to bring the anger of the international community on South Africa and further torpedo any chances of this country getting back into international sport.

We only hope that he will be allowed to pursue his profession with no inhibitions placed in his path.

Imprisonment without trial is one of the most debased ways of dealing with people. Banning them without being given the opportunity to defend themselves in a court of law, is, in our view, an act that violates every tenet of democratic practice held in esteem by all peace-loving nations of the world.

Our people's conscience has been deeply violated by this brutal action. If these men had broken any law, they should have been brought before the courts. If in seven weeks, the security police had not found any evidence to bring them to trial — as we must necessarily interpret it — then the action against them is an act of violence against men who are defenceless.

We call on the Minister to rescind his decision immediately. Or bring them to trial.

After release from detention

Post 28/2/80

Pebco leader Botha banned

THE three detained Port Elizabeth leaders — Thozamile Botha, Phalo Tshume and Mono Badela — were yesterday released from detention and placed under banning orders.

They had been in detention for about seven weeks and were held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. A fourth man, sports administrator and civic leader, Dan Qeque, who was also held for a short period, was also banned.

These decisions, taken by the Minister of Justice, Mr A L Schlebusch, were disclosed yesterday by the head of the Port Elizabeth security police, Col G N Erasmus.

The terms of the house arrest order (Section 10 — 1A of the Internal Security Act of 1950 and also Section 9 — 1 of this Act) are so strict that none of them will be able to continue political or civic activities.

Probably one of them will have to give up his work as a journalist and the other his activities as sports administrator.

Those released are the president of Pebco, Mr Thozamile Botha, the secretary, Mr Phalo Tshume and an executive member, Mr Mono Badela.

DAN QEQUE

Also placed under house arrest yesterday was Mr Dan Qeque, an executive member of Pebco and sports administrator.

He was initially detained some days after the other three — all under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, which provides for detention of up to 14 days of interrogation.

Just before the expiry, Mr Qeque was released, but after 14 days the other three were held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act which provide for indefinite detention.

Colonel Erasmus said the decision to release the men was taken before Pebco's call at the weekend for a protest boycott of administration board liquor outlets and



Mr Mono Badela . . . banned.



Mr Thozamile Botha . . . banned.

"Investigations took their normal course and were recently completed. The Government will not be influenced by threats to release detainees," he said.

CONDEMNED

The Writers Association of South Africa (Wasa) yesterday condemned the banning of its Port Elizabeth branch chairman, Mr Badela.

In a statement Wasa president, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, said:

"Nowhere else in the world can a journalist be detained, banned and robbed of livelihood for responding to his professional obligations. That Mr Badela who was detained while on an assignment for his newspaper is arbitrarily banned should convince even those who do not believe that this Government is on a collision course with progressive forces of freedom and justice," he said.

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
45-64	9,75	4,44	14,76	10,70	10,33	8,25	4,61	5,01
ALL	42,19	32,93	55,30	47,72	43,12	40,90	13,55	14,21
NO.	9752	7926	1135	804	3114	3140	2390	1921

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,20	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,06	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,09	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01
5-24	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
25-44	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01
45-64	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,06	0,04	0,01	0,03
65+	0,11	0,11	0,13	0,15	0,13	0,15	0,03	0,03
ALL	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,01	0,01
NO.	30	34	7	7	21	31	23	21

DAILY
DISP
29/2/80

(114)

Violence ruled out

PORT ELIZABETH — Political extremism had never brought peace, prosperity and security, the chairman of the Soweto Community Council, Mr David Thebehali, said here yesterday.

Addressing the University of Port Elizabeth, he said political extremism easily led to violence, and violence as a means of bringing about change was both impractical and immoral.

Violence produced only temporary results, and although there were countries which had gained their independence through war, it never assured permanent peace. Violence solved no social problems but created new and more complicated problems.

Mr Thebehali said Soweto's greatest need was land ownership.

Large, densely populated black urban areas should be given a new status. They should become subdivisions of the state instead of sub-colonial attachments of cities, he said. — SAPA.

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,52	0,18	0,50	0,41	2,02	1,56	1,26	1,20
1-4	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,07	0,45	0,26	0,23	0,18
5-24	0,03	0,01	0,05	0,04	0,09	0,06	0,09	0,07
25-44	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,05	0,23	0,09	0,13	0,06
45-64	0,07	0,07	0,21	0,11	0,36	0,13	0,26	0,07
65+	0,18	0,13	0,00	0,15	0,47	0,18	0,44	0,15
ALL	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
NO.	128	85	26	23	289	164	366	187

part of working hours, especially where the worker is restricted in his choice of both working and living place.

The farm worker, on walks perhaps 500 metres to start work - at the close of the day he may be required to walk m

BCM works
slav
'behind enemy lines'
2 7/2/80
(11A)

Working hours summer, when the a long break in t and the break, ar

Own Correspondent
 CAPE TOWN — The Black Consciousness Movement had largely reformed since its banning in 1977 and was now the Fifth Column in South Africa working "behind enemy lines" to propagate the ideals of freedom, Mr H J Coetsee, Deputy Minister of Defence and National Security said in Jacobsdal today.

fer considerably between and ends later, but with ter, when the working day,

The following of workers accord working hours.

While it was difficult to link the BCM to the PAC and SAANC within South Africa it remained a smokescreen behind which supporters of these movements could hide.

ot to list the distribution e. throughout the year)

There was evidence that the SAANC was at present trying to infiltrate and manipulate the BCM, Mr Coetsee said.

Distribution of work

This would give the ANC influence in the journalistic, cultural, teaching and trade union fields.

working hours (weekly):

<u>Hours worked per week</u>	<u>Number of workers</u>	<u>Cumulative %</u>
0 - 46	1	0,92
46,1 - 48	11	11,01
48,1 - 50	26	34,86
50,1 - 52	16	49,54
52,1 - 54	22	69,72
54,1 - 56	29	96,33
> 56	4	100,00
TOTAL	109	
Unknown	9	

One worker did little or no regular work, 11 'arranged their own hours' (some were caretakers on the farmer's second or third farm and were alone most of the week).

HA ~~227~~

MP claims 'fifth column'

THE black consciousness movement had largely re-organised since its banning in 1977 and was now the 'fifth column' working 'behind enemy lines' to propagate the ideals of freedom, Mr H J Coetsee, Deputy Minister of Defence and National Security, said in Jacobsdal today.

Opening the agricultural show, Mr Coetsee outlined the effects Soviet aggression could have on South Africa.

'Internally the black consciousness movement is still a factor to be reckoned with. In reality the movement, which accommodates black youth and intelligentsia — including academics, teachers, writers

and journalists — is nothing other than the fifth column propagating the ideals of freedom,' he said.

'The principles of organisation with in the law, but outside of the system and of non-co-operation with the systems are two cornerstones on which the movement is built,' Mr Coetsee added.

While it was difficult to link the movement to radical black nationalist organisations in South Africa, it remained a smokescreen behind which supporters of these movements could hide. There was evidence that efforts were being made to infiltrate and manipulate the consciousness movement. This would give the ANC influence.

Ten *NHLAPO 29/2/80*
Mondlo town
11A
councillors resign

African Affairs Reporter

TEN of the 11 councillors of Mondlo township, near Vryheid, resigned yesterday following accusations that the KwaZulu Ministry of the Interior was responsible for dividing the community over a recent rent increase.

Announcing his resignation, the Mayor, Mr P Nhlapo, said the KwaZulu Ministry of the Interior was to blame for 'creating hatred and confusion' among residents who were under the impression that the council had been instrumental in increasing rents.

A circular had been received from the

KwaZulu Government stating that rents were to be increased.

The council had informed the Ministry of the Interior of the residents' objection to the rise but the ministry did not take any action and its officials were reluctant to visit Mondlo to explain the reasons for the increase, he said.

Mr Nhlapo said that the ministry, which also regulated the council, had authorised the local residents' committee to solve the rent problem.

The committee was now using this as ammunition to canvas support in an attempt to unseat the council.

POST 29/2/80 110

'Extremism solves nothing'



Mr David Thebehali

POLITICAL extremism had never brought peace, prosperity and security, the chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, said in Port Elizabeth yesterday.

Addressing the University of Port Elizabeth, he said political extremism easily led to violence, and violence as a means of bringing about change was both impractical and immoral.

Violence produced only temporary results, and although there were

countries which had gained their independence through war, it never assured permanent peace. Violence solved no social problems but created new and more complicated problems.

Mr Thebehali said Soweto's greatest need was that of ownership, which created pride and a sense of responsibility. It had become a cry of rage and frustration because the basic dream of ownership could not be realised.

In South Africa it was wrongly accepted that a form of state designed for whites could with a few amend-

ments be applied like that to blacks. The obvious solution was to conclude a new social agreement which would be in the mutual interest of all groups.

The agreement should redefine the attitude between whites and blacks so that blacks could be acknowledged as an important group, Mr Thebehali said.

Large, densely populated black urban areas should be given a new status. They should become subdivisions of the State instead of sub-colonial attachments of cities. — Sapa.

suspects. — DDR.

Pebeo firm on boycott

PORT ELIZABETH — About 2 000 Pebeo supporters packed a cinema and reaffirmed their resolution to boycott white traders here from March 15.

The boycott would continue until the three year restrictions on their leaders are lifted.

Mr Thozamile Botha

(chairman), Mr Phalo Tshume (secretary), and two committee members, Mr Mono Badela and Mr Dan Qeqe were restricted and banned this week.

The meeting also reaffirmed its resolution to boycott East Cape Administration Board liquor outlets from today. — DDR.

Handwritten notes and stamps: 353, 340, 1/3/80, AO, 340, HA, 30, HA.

Security police are harassing us, say top Azapo officials

BY PHIL MTIMKULU

THREE executive members of the Bloemfontein region of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) allege that they have been warned by the local security police that they will be held responsible for any unrest in the area.

The three men are Godfrey Sejanamane, Isaac Tshitlho and the chairman, Mathata Letshabo. They allege they were questioned individually on February 14, 15 and 16.

The police Public Relations Department in Pretoria, however, said they could not confirm that the three were questioned by the police.

Azapo head office in Johannesburg have released a statement about the questioning of their branch officials. It alleges that Sejanamane was picked up for questioning on February 14 and taken to the police headquarters.

He was asked about Azapo branch meetings

and their relationship with students. They were also asked who was the mastermind in Bloemfontein.

Police called at Tshitlho's home at 3 am but they did not take him for questioning then. They went to his place of employment (at the Pelonomi Hospital) later that day and took him for questioning.

Azapo alleges he was asked the same questions as Sejanamane and he was warned that

Azapo would be held responsible in the event of unrest in the area. Letshabo was asked the same questions and the same threat was also made to him, says Azapo.

In the statement Azapo condemned the questioning of the three officials.

"We view this police action as an indiscri-

minate and unwarranted onslaught against Azapo leadership in Bloemfontein. This is a desperate attempt on the part of the police to frustrate the efforts of Azapo in the Black struggle," Azapo said.

In 1978, when Azapo first came into being and the police clamped down on the leaders, the entire Orange Free State leadership was detained. There was a clean sweep in Welkom where all the executive members were detained.

S. Post 2/3/80

Inkatha reacts to Soweto survey findings

By PHIL MTIMKULU *11a*

A RECENT survey that claimed Dr Nthato Motlana had better support among Zulu people in Soweto is not regarded by Inkatha as showing lack of support for Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Inkatha's president.

The survey, quoted in the Quail Commission, found that Dr Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, had the support of 79 percent of Zu-

lus in Soweto while Chief Buthelezi's support was 69 percent.

Mr Gibson Thula, the publicity-secretary of Inkatha, said they were not taking the findings of the survey seriously.

"Our movement is growing by leaps and bounds," he said.

Dr Motlana refused to comment on "myself".

Inkatha secretary-general Mr Oscar Dhlomo said a survey done by the Arnold Bergstraeser Institute of West Germany published in 1978 showed that Chief Buthelezi was

"the foremost black leader not only in Soweto but in the whole of South Africa".

He said he did not regard the 11 percent advantage Dr Motlana had over Chief Buthelezi as lack of support for Chief Buthelezi.

"On the contrary I am amazed that Dr Motlana, in spite of a sustained Press campaign waged on his behalf against Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha in Johannesburg could only muster 11 percent more support than Chief Buthelezi," he said.

Mr Dhlomo said people were trying to force a comparison of two incomparable people.

"Dr Motlana is local leadership material while Chief Buthelezi is an acknowledged leader who has a visible constituency all over the country," he said.

Mr Dhlomo said the results of the survey revealed that there were only two acknowledged black leaders in South Africa — Chief Buthelezi and ANC president Nelson Mandela.

11A?

Protest over Pebco bans

328
4/3/80
DD

JOHANNESBURG — The Black Sash is staging a demonstration here today against the banning of four Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) leaders.

Sash members also will draw attention to the findings of the Cillie Commission and protest against the jail sentence imposed on the banned Anglican priest, the Rev David Russell.

They will hold placards reading "Pebco men. Don't ban natural leaders" and "Learn from Cillie Commission."

—The Pebco men, Mr Thozamile Botha, Mr Phalo Tshume, Mr Mono

Badela and Mr Dan Qeque

Mrs Joyce Harris, national president of the Sash, said yesterday her organisation was "extremely concerned" about the use of security legislation to "silence all criticism and dissent."

It was reported from Port Elizabeth the four Pebco leaders intend applying today for a relaxation of their banning orders so two of them, Mr Botha and Mr Badela, can go back to their jobs.

Mr Dan Qeque is self-employed and does not need permission. — DDR-DDC.

(11A) (24A) 3 B/80 CT

'More acts of terror' expected

Defence Reporter

THE African National Congress has declared 1980 its "Year of Action", and this means more acts of terror can be expected in South Africa, according to the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Koble Coetsee.

Mr Coetsee made what must be seen as one of his major speeches so far this year while opening an agricultural show at Jacobsdal, Free State, recently. In plain, unequivocal terms he warned his audience that:

○ The South African ANC was receiving more and more military and other aid, not only from the "pro-Soviet bloc", but also from "the Western socialist countries" and United Nations agencies.

○ The international community generally was increasingly beginning to regard the ANC as "the Swapo or Patriotic Front of South Africa".

○ It was difficult to link the ANC with the banned Black Consciousness Movement, but the BCM's philosophy "remains a handy smoke-screen behind which supporters of the ANC and PAC can conceal themselves". There was evidence that the ANC was trying to take over the BCM to acquire influence in journalism, teaching, and black cultural and workers' organizations.

○ The ANC received large-scale help from East Germany, and "there have already been cases of East German espionage activities in South Africa and South West Africa".

Worthy of confidence

Mr Coetsee said two "clear groupings" had emerged among blacks working outside the constitutional process in South Africa.

He said an important tendency which had manifested itself during the past year was the progress the ANC had made in furthering its image as the "oldest and only South African liberation movement".

The ANC was doing everything in its power to prove to its donors and allies that it was worthy of their confidence, and that was why the organization had increased its activities against the country in the past year.

Because the ANC possessed only about 2 000 trained guerillas it was concentrating on revolutionary warfare of the type seen in Rhodesia and SWA/Namibia, the emphasis being on winning the support of the blacks and undermining the morale of the government and the whites.

The first phase — organization, infiltration, recruiting and infiltration — was already far advanced, and it had now launched the second or active terrorism phase, which was aimed at supporting militants, intimidating neutrals and neutralizing the moderates, as well as discrediting the government and creating a climate of unrest and insecurity by selective acts of terror.

Azapo rally

Post 5/3/80 *311* *11a*
THE Azanian Students' Organisation and the Congress of South African Students will hold a pro-Zanu PF rally on Saturday to pledge support and solidarity with the people of Zimbabwe.

The two organisations will run the rally jointly with the Khuvhangano Cultural Group from Soweto and have called on the black community throughout the country and other organisations to join the rally.

A spokesman for the organisations said yesterday that the rally would be held at a venue still to be disclosed.

OVERWHELMING VICTORY

"We support the overwhelming victory of Comrade Mugabe. The people of Zimbabwe will now live in peace and life will be back to normal in that country.

"This victory for Comrade Mugabe has shown who the real leader of the people is. For the terrorist, it shows, the people shall not vote but, for the leader the people shall vote. We are just wondering who the terrorist is in this case," the spokesman said.

Blacks want Mugabe

27/2 3/3 (11A) RDM 5/3/80

FIFTY per cent of readers who aired their views in Extra-Forum, Mail Extra's special letters column, supported Robert Mugabe while 31% supported Joshua Nkomo and 14% Bishop Muzorewa.

Those who favoured the bishop did so because they felt he believed in peace rather than violence. "I have never read any article about the bishop killing a single soul or ordering the execution of anybody," said a Johannesburg reader.

But a Germiston reader warned: "Ruling in itself is merciless — one cannot mix mercy with ill-doings — it is like mixing tap water with sea water — it becomes tasteless."

An Atteridgeville supporter of Nkomo, who dismissed Mugabe as "a wicked but witty man of letters", said "politics is a dirty game for vultures and Muzorewa is rather too honest and clean for this filthy sport". He should stick to the pulpit, he said. Another reader slammed the bishop for being the puppet of the Western powers and of Ian Smith.

Robert Mugabe topped the poll among black readers of the Rand Daily Mail's township edition, Mail Extra. **LIN MENGE** reports.

Nkomo — "old Josh", "Oom Josh" — was warmly supported. Readers saw him as the "father of nationalism", a mature, dignified, realistic negotiator. A Westonaria reader praised him for being "a true and energetic leader worth the salt of leadership. An active bastion of solid rock in politics. A soul of high calibre and irreproachable behaviour. A born leader with a bull-voice."

Nkomo supporters were scathing about Mugabe, calling him a murderer, a fool who would bring the Russians to the country and whose election would bring communism and war to Rhodesia and be "tantamount to swopping a foreign oppressor for a local specimen".

On the other hand Mugabe supporters dismissed Nkomo as a capitalist who would merely change the faces in government instead of altering the "existing exploitative infrastructure". An Alexandra reader said: "Mr Nkomo's being favoured by whites has earned him a good chance of making himself a suspect among Africans" while Mugabe's chances of winning the election will be boosted by "whites' hatred of his guts".

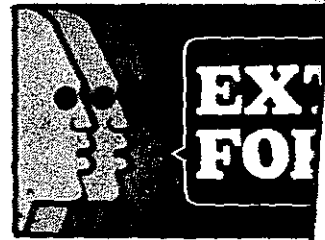
Mugabe was favoured by a few for being Marxist and anti-capitalist. He is a firm opponent of the capitalist holy cow which impoverishes blacks, said a reader from Katlehong. Most readers stressed his qualities of toughness (not a "ja baas" type), his dynamism,

courage and determination through exile and, as one reader put it, "because of what he stands for, which is of course the liberation of blacks".

To many readers Mugabe was obviously the great black hope. A woman reader from Atteridgeville said: "He would be made to become what he is today against his will. He wouldn't be a leader of the Patriotic Front if it was not for the burden imposed on the black Rhodesian and some liberal whites. It was due to the bad system that Mugabe escaped the country and sought help from the Eastern bloc."

"If Mugabe wins, this will make the Bothas, the Koorhofs and the others be practical and positive liberals for our country."

A Katlehong reader warned



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Blacks welcome suggestion by Afrikaans Press

By PHIL
MTIMKULU

A SUGGESTION made by two Afrikaans newspapers that extremist leaders should be invited to talks has received the unqualified support of blacks.

In an editorial on their front page the editor in chief of Die Vaderland said radical leaders have more support than the traditional leaders in a country.

Beeld on the other hand, said whites must now realise that dialogue cannot only take place between homeland leaders. "The Motlanas and the Thozamile Bothas must also be accommodated," the editorial said.



Bishop Abel Muzorewa



Mr Robert Mugabe



Dr Nthato Motlana



Mr Thozamile Botha

Call to talk to the Motlana's and the Thozamile Botha's

The suggestion from the two leading Afrikaans papers come in the wake of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's crushing defeat at the hands of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu-PF. South Africa was backing Bishop Muzorewa.

Dr Nthato Motlana, the chairman of the Committee of Ten said they were growing up. He said the

lesson to be learnt from Bishop Muzorewa's defeat was that the Gatsha's, Matanzima's and the Thebehali's will be shown as the white man's lackeys when the time comes. "Wrong people are projected as leaders," he said.

Mr N J K Molope who was the chairman of the Teachers Action Commit-

tee (Tac) said the Government should stop relying on myths that tribal leaders are acceptable to the people. "They don't know the thinking of people opposed to tribal divisions. We should speak truthfully, honestly without deceiving one another," Mr Molope said.

Former Orlando High schoolmaster, Mr T W

Khambule said the suggestion was wonderful. "They are beginning to see, but faintly, and the sooner they realise that history will repeat itself in South Africa as in Zimbabwe the better. They should open their eyes and save our country from further strife," he said.

The chairman of the

Diepkloof Civic Association, Mr Isaac Mogosoe, said the events in Rhodesia were an eye-opener to South Africa. From the darkness, they have seen light, he said. "If they don't speak to the right people they may find themselves making the same mistakes," he said.

BASIS

Mr Fanyana Mazibuko of the Teachers Action Committee said if there were no pre-conditions, dialogue would be most welcome. He said the basis of the dialogue should be that the country is for all its inhabitants.

In another development following the results of the Rhodesian election, the columnist of an Afrikaans paper which is closer to the mind of Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, says the same fate would face South Africa as Rhodesia unless urgent policy changes were made at all levels. The columnist is from the Cape Town newspaper, Die Burger.

Perhaps the most worrying aspect for South Africa from the way the big white power struggle in Rhodesia ended is that it was a victory for extremists, not for moderation.

It is not just the fact that Mr Robert Mugabe has become the latest "prison graduate" to take control of a formerly white-controlled state. His victory comes at a time when South Africa is again faced with evidence of uncompromising resistance to its own existing order.

There was a time in the Rhodesian struggle when all the black nationalist leaders — from Muzorewa to Nkomo and Sithole to Mugabe — had seemed extreme to the white group. Later Muzorewa particularly, but also Sithole, were regarded as the moderates working together with whites against terror war leaders.

Time will tell whether Mr Mugabe, the victor, will be moderate and pragmatic, but he was not moderate before his victory. That lack of moderation appeared to help in his ultimate victory. To blacks it made him look like the one leader who was not prepared to take less than 100 percent. Mr Nkomo may have had the same image, but he had a smaller tribal base.

If we relate this to the South African experience, then we see already the ANC and PAC working themselves into the position of uncompromising would-be liberators. They have their historic incidents such as the treason trial, the Sharpeville shooting, the Rivonia trial, and even the Silverton siege. They have their martyr in captivity in Nelson Mandela. They have their exiled leaders working for their triumphant return.

Pitted against these organisations are the formidable forces of the South African Government at one level and the moderates of black society within the country — such as homeland leaders and community councillors — who are prepared to negotiate a better deal with the Government.

Those black moderates are by no means having it all their own way. The influential position of Dr Ntshato Motlana in Soweto is proof of that. He will not sit in any forum designed by whites as a platform for blacks.

Even in the coloured community, confrontation is replacing negotiation as an instrument of change.

Across the whole spectrum of black, coloured and Indian political opinion, there is a unanimous rejection of Government apartheid policies. If there was a general elec-



Mugabe . . . extremist victory.



Motlana . . . unknown quantity.

A daunting challenge to white SA

STAR 6/3/80
11A
STL

The victory for extremism in Rhodesia could encourage extremists from South Africa. How can white South Africa survive? JOHN PATTEN reports from Pretoria.



tion embracing all races, one may ask, would those willing to negotiate with whites — the Buthelezi, the Thebehalis, the Mashaos — be able to stand up to the ANC or PAC? Dr Motlana's position would be more interesting.

There may be varying opinions about how such candidates might fare, but the lesson of Rhodesia and of other African countries before it, is that the extremists would win.

That poses a daunting challenge to the white politicians of South Africa whose emphasis has always been on guaranteeing the whites their own identity, self-determination and economic welfare in whatever constitutional configuration may be developed to

accommodate blacks, coloured people and Indians.

Perhaps, as Israel has survived as an embattled citadel in an Arab world, white South Africa may hold on to its fortress. But perhaps it won't. And if it doesn't, then the extremists of black nationalism stand to win. Unless

Unless the blacks of South Africa have such a stake in preserving the existing economic order, the existing judicial system, the existing western standards, that the victory of one race over another poses no threat to those standards or that order.

At present the extremists of black South Africa are communist-led. Some are already communist-armed and ready for a terror war.

If South Africa wishes to outmanoeuvre those groups rather than merely pitting its military might against them for as long as may be, then it needs urgently to develop black crusaders for the existing order — for free enterprise, for democratic multiparty government with regular elections, for a free Press and the right to assembly and free speech.

Such a plan requires a major effort to engage blacks in entrepreneurship and ownership (outside of public ownership) to give them an economic stake they will want to keep. It also requires that constitutional goals (in which the end-result is spelt out) must be devised so that the way to freedom is clearly marked.

If both these tasks are tackled, together with education on a crash basis, then a counter to the existing black forces of extremist black nationalism can be found.

The advantage for whites would then be that, even if black majority rule were to follow as part of the constitutional deal, their way of life would be secure. They could stay.

A crackdown feared after SP questions black leaders

11A 231

RDM 13/3/80

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THREE prominent black personalities say they were questioned by Security Police this week, giving rise to speculation that another round of Government action against dissident individuals and organisations may be imminent.

The three are Mr Curtis Nkondo, suspended president of the Azanian People's Organisation and chairman of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee (TAC); Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, TAC secretary, and Mr Lekgau Mathabathe, TAC executive member and a member of the Soweto Committee of 10.

Mr Nkondo claimed that a Sergeant Du Toit told him a banning order was being prepared for him.

By late yesterday, comment could not be obtained from the Directorate of Public Relations, Police.

Mr Nkondo said he was questioned on Monday, Mr Mazibuko on Tuesday and Mr Mathabathe yesterday.

They said they were questioned about personal details, including the distances of their homes and places of work from the nearest police station, and their church-going activities.

Speculation about another round of action against black individuals has been sparked by recent actions and statements by Government officials.

Two weeks ago three

members of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation — Mr Thozamile Botha, Mr Phalo Tshume and Mr Mono Badela — were served with banning orders after their release from detention.

An order was also served on a leading black sports administrator and Pebco member, Mr Dan Qeqe.

The same night the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, told a National Party meeting in Potchefstroom that Post newspaper was being "very closely watched" by the Government.

Mr Le Grange also said the Government was aware of organisations fomenting unrest in Soweto and warned that people involved would "burn their fingers".

Mr Le Grange's statement came before Mr Robert Mugabe's Rhodesian election victory recently led to calls in the pro-Nationalist Afrikaans Press for the Government to talk to "real" black leaders.

This in turn led to speculation that the Government might be prepared to talk to popular black leaders.

But last week the passport of the outspoken anti-apartheid general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, was withdrawn.

Mr Le Grange said in Cape Town yesterday: "Bannings and warnings are not my responsibility. They are the resort of the Ministry of Justice."



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Jobs crisis scares me - Buthelezi

Post 7/4/88
1/6
33/5

UNEMPLOYMENT frightened him more than anything else as a threat to peace in South Africa, KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said this week.

Speaking at the inauguration of a division of the Natal Chamber of Industries at the Isithebe growth point, he appealed to industrialists to make industry as labour intensive as possible in an effort to overcome unemployment.

He said unemployment was not only caused by economics but also by political factors.

About eight million jobs would have to be created during the next 21 years and this would require the expenditure of at least R2,500-million a year until the end of the century to absorb new job-seekers.

Decentralisation, divorced from political considerations, was an urgent practical necessity.

More than 80 percent of South Africa's industrial output was generated in less than 4 percent of the country's surface area and in only four major areas.

FREE ENTERPRISE

Chief Buthelezi said KwaZulu was firmly committed to the free enterprise system, provided KwaZulu was not exploited.

There was no intention whatever to influence the law of dividends, but KwaZulu would like to see as much as possible of the profits made in the territory ploughed back.

⊕ Inkatha believed South Africa was one country of which blacks were citizens and in which they must enjoy the rights of citizenship, the secretary general of Inkatha, Mr Oscar Dhlomo, said in Cape Town.

"We believe that liberation is not just being freed from oppression or being given the vote," he added. "People need to be liberated psychologically." — POST Correspondent

Motlana jibe Post 7/3/80 11a irks Inkatha

INKATHA has taken strong exception to Dr Nthato Motlana's comment yesterday where he insinuated that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi was a Government lackey.

Dr Motlana, who is the chairman of the Committee of Ten, was commenting on a suggestion made by two leading Afrikaans newspapers that dialogue should not be confined to tribal leaders but extremists must also be involved.

Mr Gibson Thula, the publicity secretary of Inkatha telephoned POST early yesterday morning to complain about the comment. He said Chief Buthelezi is always accused of starting hostilities and mudslinging while other parties are not.

He said: "You must have noticed that within

the last three months, Chief Buthelezi has not attacked anyone nor reacted to anything said about him. We are surprised that Dr Motlana should continue with his attack on our leader.

"It really pains me that Dr Motlana is still continuing with the hostilities. What is Dr Motlana up to? To crown it all he calls Chief Buthelezi by his first name. We don't find it necessary to break a confidence and to reveal the details of our meeting with Mr Robert Mugabe and the Patriotic Front. But if we are pushed we can reveal all the details of that meeting," said an angry Mr Thula.

4 fight Lenasia election

STAK 7/3/80 (11A)

Four men have been nominated by the Johannesburg City Council's Coloured and Asian Affairs Department to contest the Lenasia management committee's by-election on March 26.

The election will be held in Ward 1, where former management committee member Mr D W

Dinky Pillay has resigned.

The men nominated have been put up by rival civic groups who are all making a bid to get a voice in the committee.

Those standing for elections are Mr S H Mia, Mr S M Chetty, Mr Ahmed Alibhai and Mr Harry E Beharie.

Mr Mia is coming in under the banner of the Lenasia Housing Committee, who last year probed housing irregularities that took place in Lenasia, and which blew up into a major scandal which split the standing management committee.

STAR 7/3/80 (11A)

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SUNDAY POST

Sunday, March 9, 1980

Release Mandela

AGAINST the background of peace and prosperity becoming realities in Zimbabwe, and in the light of growing evidence of escalating conflict in South Africa, SUNDAY POST today calls on the South African Government to take urgent, decisive steps to avert a major confrontation in our nation.

Of these none would be as decisive, as dramatic or have the most shattering impact on our national life than the release from Robben Island of Mr Nelson Mandela. We have asked our readers elsewhere in this paper to join us in sending a petition to the Government that would help expedite Mandela's release from jail.

We have taken this step in the full knowledge and confidence that such a step would go a long way towards demonstrating the Government's willingness to talk to the leaders of our people. It would also be a demonstration of faith on the part of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and would give credibility to his often-expressed wish for greater dialogue and change among the peoples of this land.

Recent surveys have shown beyond any shadow of doubt that by far the largest percentage of our people still regard Nelson Mandela as the number one leader of our people.

If one considers that Mandela has been in prison for nearly 16 years and has therefore been away from public view, this is a phenomenal achievement — one that must surely tell us that his image is well and alive in the hearts and the minds of the people.

We cannot, at this point in

overwhelming victory in Zimbabwe. The lesson to be learned from that experience is that no society and no community would forever sustain and support leaders imposed upon them, as was the attempt to impose Abel Muzorewa on the people of Zimbabwe.

The myths and the lies that were fed the people of that country — and South Africa — were shattered when the voice of the people began to be heard in the polling booths.

SUNDAY POST has said all along that the tune of the masses would differ tremendously from the discord that was pushed down our throats by misguided politicians backed by their off-tune newspapers. We predicted it would happen in Zimbabwe, in the same way we predicted that Swapo would sweep the boards in a free and fair election in Namibia. We therefore call on the Government to accept the realities of our situation. We ask them to sit down with us and together seek a dispensation for South Africa.

We implore them to heed the voices of reason, expressed in one of our stories today, for the holding of a national convention. All of us must not underestimate the crisis facing this nation. All have a special and moral obligation to come to the aid of South Africa at her time of need.

All our efforts would be doomed to failure if we did not have the wise and courageous leadership of people like Nelson Mandela. This is why we want him released. For the South African Government, this may well be the stark choice between chaos and community.

For all our sakes, we im-



Change must be

SA's black spokesmen welcome convention call, but say first:

S. Post 9/3/80

11A

'Free Mandela'

RELEASE NELSON MANDELA. This was the reply of South Africa's black leaders to a call this week for a national convention to find ways of bringing about change in South Africa.

The call for a convention, made by several black newspapers, comes in the wake of a general election victory in Rhodesia.

But black leaders insist that before a convention, the Government must:
● Release all political prisoners
● Allow those imprisoned to elect their representatives
● Lift bans on the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress, and
● Scrap apartheid.
They warn that if the Government does not do this, the struggle for freedom in Rhodesia will intensify and there will be a continuation of violence in the country.
"When the Government does this, we will certainly be ready to meet with the Government in Motlana of the Soweto area," said the S.A. POST this week.
"But our authorities must be present at the convention," said the S.A. POST.

SUNDAY POST today calls on our people to support us in our efforts to influence the South African Government to release Mr Nelson Mandela from Robben Island.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said a vital pre-condition for a convention was a general amnesty for political prisoners.
"They must participate in the convention," he said. "I have already said that."

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newspaper believe the time has come for all of the peoples of the country to face the realities of our situation squarely in the face. We believe that Alice-in-Wonderland solutions presently being pursued in this country are leading us slowly and painfully to a crisis.

One of the realities we must face up to is that Nelson Mandela commands a following that is unheard of in this land. To embark on any solution or discussion without his wise input would only be following the blind politics of Ian Smith and Mazorewa in Zimbabwe and the outcome would be just as disastrous.

For this reason, and for the sake of bringing about genuine peace and reconciliation in our troubled land, we ask you to join us in having Nelson Mandela released as soon as possible. We carry on Page 9 today a petition which you must fill in and post back to us as soon as possible. It must be sent to The Editor, PO Box 43003, Industria 2042.

Disastrous results

"This is extremely urgent if we view the question against the background of what has been achieved in Zambabwe and in the light of incidents such as the Silverton incident and other similar incidents which are now on the increase," Chief Buthelesi said.

He said he doubted whether the convention would be held in the immediate future because of the Prime Minister's utterances during the no confidence debate.

"The tragedy is that the longer a convention is delayed the greater will the polarisation between black and white grow — with disastrous results," he said.

The acting chairman of Pebco, Mr Wilson Skosana, was adamant: "Mandela must be released first."

"Although negotiations have failed blacks, I think a national convention would be a healthy exercise if Mandela was allowed to take his rightful place," Mr Skosana said.

Mr Skosana took over the leadership of Pebco when Mr Thozamile Botha was banned last week.

"There are many black spokesmen who do not represent our aspirations and the only person we can be confident in is Nelson Mandela and other leaders imprisoned with him," he said.

Most of the leaders also insisted that it was the Government which would have to convene the convention.

But a leading member of the Black Consciousness Movement, Mr Tom Manthata, said a national convention would not be viable at this stage because blacks were in a position of weakness.

"Mandela must be released without conditions and his release must not be a condition of the convention being held. It is only after his release that he and his constituency shall decide on the convention," he said.

To Page 2

Nationalism has no place in Azania

SIR — Recently in this newspaper a letter was published coming from one of the followers of Gatsha Buthelezi and his reactionary organisation Inkatha.

I quote him quoting a certain Mrs Gerhart: "Moreover Buthelezi has now moved beyond the state of merely articulating Nationalist aspirations and is actively creating organisational bases for nationalism through the formation of the Inkatha movement and the Black Unity Front."

My brother, I would like to say these few words to you: Our struggle is not that of replacing a "white" face with a "black" face.

We are faced with a class struggle in South Africa and we are not going to evade this question.

I would like to say to you that any person who is a collaborator, whether black or white, a white liberal or a black liberal (Buthelezi), is not serving the interest of the working class in South Africa and that means Buthelezi, Inkatha and the Black Alliance fell under this category.

Nationalism has no room in the future Azania and we have to start destroying it now.

Nationalism is a capitalist system which will still oppress the working class even after the liberation.

So please my brother, I am not trying to argue with your challenge, or to prove you are wrong. But I am telling things as they are:

WORKING CLASS HERO.

Cape Town.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 3

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PAGE 1

AS AT 29 02 80

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STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION
101834R	HACK	BRYAN-CECIL	602101	PUBLIC INTER
1154740	HARPER	GREGORY MARK	602101	PUBLIC INTER
114338E	MAGGINS	DEANISE ELLEN	603202	ROMAN LAW &
103069G	LEWIN	DIANE	603202	ROMAN LAW &
100340V	LONE	MIRIAM ANTHONY	603202	ROMAN LAW &
094440C	MAYO	HENRY	603202	ROMAN LAW &
102253V	PELLANS	MICHAEL DAVID	603202	ROMAN LAW &

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 7

DEAN

Buthelezi

ARGUS 10/3/80

plea for unity in Inkatha

Argus Correspondent

NEWCASTLE. — More than 10 000 people attended a meeting at Osizweni near here yesterday at which Kwazulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president Chief Gatsha Buthelezi tried to resolve the first major outbreak of factionalism in the 300 000-strong movement.

The feud, which has had repercussions throughout the movement, revolves around two medical practitioners and has become so serious that lives have been threatened.

Those involved are Dr Frank Ndjalose, Kwazulu's Minister of the Interior and national chairman of Inkatha, and Dr S P Maseko, a successful young doctor who is also a member of the Legislative Assembly.

UNSEATED

The trouble erupted when the sitting chairman of the local Inkatha region, Mr R Z Masondo, was unseated after delegates from Ulundi had found that he had not been properly elected.

New elections were held and Mr E M Khumalo was elected chairman. Mr Masondo's faction boycotted the election.

It was alleged at yesterday's meeting that Dr Maseko was backing Mr Masondo and that Dr Ndjalose was being maligned by this group.

Chief Buthelezi made an impassioned plea for unity and the two doctors shook hands and embraced in front of the crowd.

Guards raid house

City on the move!

Post 313 10/3/80
11A

Crime bash!



Leicester's Tyronne Kruger (white jersey) jumps to foil Swallows' Shakes Mashaba.

MEMBERS of Mr David Thebehali's All Nations Guards bashed their way into a White City, Jabavu, home at the weekend.

Windows were smashed, the door forced and nine people were injured, one seriously.

All Nations Guards are a crime-fighting unit of the All Nations Party, a civic organisation headed by Mr Thebehali, "mayor" of Soweto. Yesterday at a meeting of his party, one

By WILLIE BOKALA and PETER SETUKE

a result of makgotla fighting thugs.

About 2.30 on Sunday morning, a police van loaded with makgotla were arrested by police who had rushed to the rescue of the victims.

Four are still being held and, according to the police, will appear in court today on charges of possession of dangerous weapons.

Among the injured was a 76-year-old granny, Mrs Ellen Shenxane, who was treated for bruises on the body.

Another victim, Mr Gabriel Buso, is still in hospital.

Others treated at Ba-

ragwanath Hospital for wounds are: Mr Welile Shenxane (head and facial injuries and a leg stab wound), Ms Rose Matsoso (head injuries) and Mr Themba Mayaba (body, head and neck injuries).

The men are said to have used pangas, knives, axes and "ntshumentshus" in the attack.

People assaulted said windows were broken, burglarproofing ripped off and axes used to break the door.

They were assaulted inside the house and dragged to the Jabavu West Rand Board office where the assault

continued until the police intervened.

When reporters arrived at the office just after 2.30 a.m., an ambulance was taking the injured to hospital and police were arresting the makgotla.

POST also visited the 243B house where the raid took place and found broken windows and battered doors.

When reporters went to Mr Thebehali, he was addressing a meeting of his All Nations Party members in White City.

He told the people: "Willie Bokala is here and I want you all to

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114140S	22
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proposed that each White City family pay R1 "protection fee" a month for the anti-crime drive.

But this suggestion fell off when it did not get support.

Referring to the weekend raid, Mr Thebehali told the meeting three of his men had been arrested after raiding a shebeen where some had the previous day been assaulted by thugs.

Questioned by a POST reporter, none of the people present could give the identity of the men assaulted.

The All Nations Guards are engaged in "crime prevention" drives in White City regularly.

At the meeting yesterday it was stated that even police could do their work in peace as

Motlana wants to end feud

Post
10/3/80

By PHIL
MTHOKULU
DR NTHATO Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, says he does not want to perpetuate the feud between himself and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha.

He says since his story appeared about his reaction to a suggestion by two Afrikaans papers that dialogue should also

include extremists, he has been inundated with telephone calls.

"I am emphatic that I could not have included the name of Chief Buthelezi among the people I included as the white man's lackeys. I don't want to perpetuate the feud," Dr Motlana said.

Mr Gibson Thula, publicity secretary of Inkatha, had said he was disappointed that Dr Motlana is still engaged in the mudslinging.

Stop councillors abusing residents

Motlana warns Government

By JOE THOLOLO

THE CHAIRMAN of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, yesterday warned the Government to stop Soweto community councillors from abusing residents, or his association would.

Dr Motlana was speaking at the inauguration of the Naledi Civic Association — the eighth under the Committee of Ten at the Good Shepherd Anglican Church, Tladi.

Dr Nthato Motlana

Dr Motlana alleged that councillors were running their own courts, flooring and fining people.

"This Government, the administration, board, the police and superintendents are conniving with the Community Council and have given them powers to abuse our people," Dr Motlana said.

The councillors send their men to raid people's houses, they assault them and impose fines.

"If this is happening it must stop, or we will stop it."

POWER

Addressing 200 people in the church hall, Dr Motlana said: "In 1976 when we warned this Government nobody listened. Now the Soweto Civic Association is giving a solemn warning to the Government on what is happening in our townships."

Dr Motlana said the civic association had the power to stop this abuse.

He called on the community to instruct the executive of the civic association about everything that was happening in the township.

"We need cases, we need witnesses," he said. "We must monitor everything that affects our lives — schools, housing, transport, everything."

He said every authority is answerable to the people. They pay.

SALETS

"We can tell a bus company that it must improve its service if it still wants to operate here. We can tell the railways to improve their service if they do

160448A	KOOY	CAROLYN MAY	110101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)
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157453L	LACASIER	DEBORAH ANNE	104202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980)
159478W	LE ROUX	KAREN JEANNETTE	908101	GEOGRAPHY I
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Free Mandela campaign launched

CAPL TIMES
11/3/80

11A ~~227~~

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, yesterday launched a campaign for the release of the imprisoned African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela.

Bishop Tutu said he would call on all members of the SACC to sign a petition seeking the release of Mandela, who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

Various black, coloured and Indian political groups immediately pledged their support for the campaign, which is being launched at a time when the government is planning to announce the inclusion of blacks in urban areas in a council of state with white, coloured and Indian people.

Newspaper calls

It also comes in the wake of calls by Afrikaans newspapers for government talks with real black leaders after the resounding triumph of the Patriotic Front groups of Mr Robert

Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo in Rhodesia.

Bishop Tutu, whose passport was withdrawn by the government last week, said the "release Mandela" call was by extension also a call for the release of other jailed black leaders, the lifting of bans and the return of other black leaders from exile.

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Nthato Mollana, said he would support any campaign for the release of authentic black leaders.

"There is no need to keep them in detention. They can make a very, very significant contribution to the resolution of this country's constitutional problems," he said.

Dr Mollana said he would also support a call for the release of white South African "political prisoners."

The chairman of Inkatha's publicity, strategy and projects committees, Mr Gibson Thula, said he welcomed any move that would increase the mo-

mentum of calls for the release of the 61-year-old ANC leader.

"But I must point out that we have repeatedly called for an amnesty for all jailed and exiled leaders."

Mr Thula said Inkatha's president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, last month personally told the prime minister, Mr P W Botha, that Mandela and others should be freed.

The publicity secretary of the Azanian People's Organization, Mr George Wauchope, said Azapo would support Bishop Tutu's move.

'Time has come'

The vice-president of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr M J Naidoo, declared the organization's unreserved support for the petition.

"We have in the past worked closely with the late Chief Albert Luthuli (Nobel Peace Prize winner and former ANC leader).

"The time has come for our leaders to sit down together to find a solution without the bloodshed found elsewhere.

Changes must come peacefully and through the authentic leaders," Mr Naidoo said.

The Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, offered his party's co-operation in obtaining signatures for the petition.

"In the light of the development in the prime minister's thinking, it is absolutely essential that Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki and others should be part of a round-table conference," he said.

Meanwhile, the government's intention of including "urban blacks" in a council of state has been received with little enthusiasm.

Dr Mollana totally rejected the concept of "urban blacks" being a separate entity from "homeland blacks".

His view was supported by Mr Hendrickse.

Mr Thula said he would not comment on the proposed inclusion of "urban blacks" until there was more clarity and Inkatha's central committee had studied it.

Blacks prepared to exercise nation's

provided there's commitment to change



Post 11/3/80

Tutu warns

govt

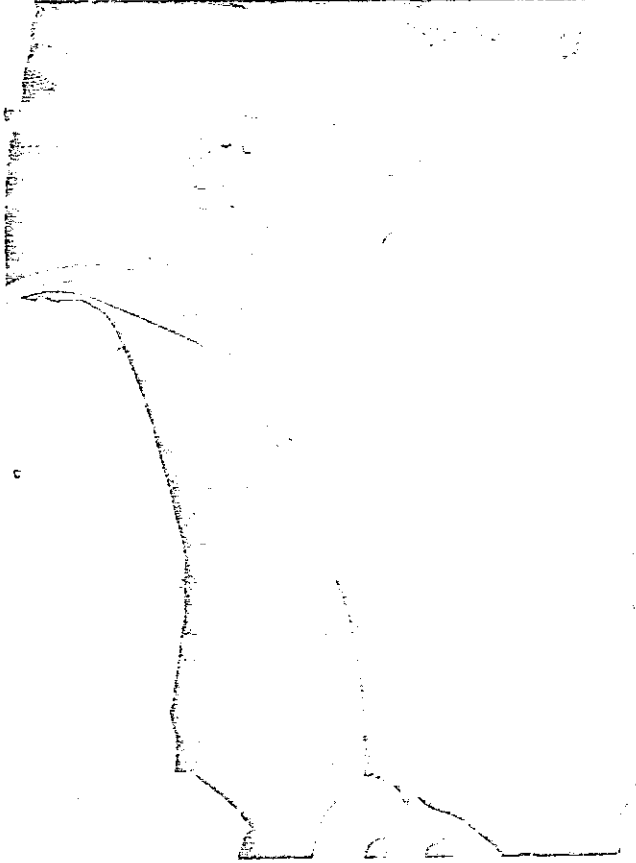
By PHIL MTIMKULU

BISHOP Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, yesterday warned South Africa that if blacks were stripped of their citizenship and the country balkanised then "you can kiss goodbye to any chances of a peaceful solution."

He said this when opening the annual congress of the Black Sash at Auden House, Institute of Race Relations Building, Braamfontein.

In his address he drew a five-point programme of change for the Government that can appease the blacks. He said blacks are prepared to exercise some patience provided the Government demonstrated a commitment to real change.

- He listed the five point programme of actions as:
- 1. An unequivocal commitment to an undivided non-racial South Africa
 - 2. Abolishing the Bantu Laws
 - 3. Halt immediately all population removal and distribution schemes
 - 4. Get rid of Bantu Education



Bishop Tutu . . . five point programme

1. Abolish provisions for detention without trial and all banning orders or law changes against these banned.

Bishop Tutu said of blacks can get a commitment to an undivided non-racial South Africa

tomorrow "we are ready to sell our people and their lives to the Government if they are now standing business."

He said at present one in government has repudiated Dr. Maud's statement that there will

be no black South Africa.

On Feb. 10, he said that a change in the Government was necessary to ensure that the country would not be divided into two.

He said that the Government must show a commitment to real change and that the people must be given a say in their future.

Education

The Government must show a commitment to real change and that the people must be given a say in their future.

- 1. That you will insist on your work being done in favour of the community.
- 2. That you will insist on the Government's commitment to the Bantu Education.
- 3. That you will insist on the Government's commitment to the Bantu Education.
- 4. That you will insist on the Government's commitment to the Bantu Education.

FIRST NAME	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS			
YEAR : 3			
AS AT 29 02 80			
PAGE 2			
13030			
10	9	8	4
2			

Anger at Guards

By HEN MOTSAPI and
KEN MASEKO

RESIDENTS of White City Jabavu in Soweto yesterday accused M- David Thebechall and his All Nations Guards of treating gangsters like the famous Miami and Spill- er gangs.

The residents were protesting to the weekend's raid on a Soweto house

by members of the All Nations Guards, where nine people were injured, windows smashed and the door forced open.

The incident happened at White City Jabavu.

Among the injured was a 76-year-old grandpa, Mr. Ellen Shekane who was treated for bruises on the body at Baragwanath Hos- pital. Another victim, Mr.

Gabriel Pene, is still in hospital.

Members of the guards are alleged to have used knives, bludgeons, truncheons and batons during the raid on the house.

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Gabriel Pene, is still in hospital.

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EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 2

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 2

SYMBOL 13020

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION
133840A	PEARCE	GAREX SUSAN	111101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I
140639U	PETERSEN	BERTRAND SYDNEY	102201	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS I
137501H	PLAGIS	NAUCY	110201	AFRICAN HISTORY I
139271G	REDMAN	JOHN ACHILLES	101105	AFRICAN LANGS INTENSIVE (S)
052892R	KOSS	BARRY GEORGE	601303	COMPANY LAW
121461Y	SANDGROUND	SALLY MARY		
133333C	SFAKIANOS	DAVID LEON		
133030C	SHAPIRU	ALEXANDER GEO		
13790AY	SHAPIRU	DEENA MERLE		
154302F	SOLOMON	LEONARD STEVEN		
15587HU	STIGLING	IVOR DANIEL		
111532F	VEHREK	TERESA		
121723H	VISAGIE	DEVON GLARE		
102168C	WULFFE	EUGENE FULTNER	101103	AFRIKAANS ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)
		HENRIETTA ANNE	110101	HISTORY I
			102101	AFRIKAANS
			110202	HISTORY II

* TOTAL NUMBER OF

DEAN

City because the chair- man was collaborating with notorious people. The other - Shekane - did not like the man because they were interfering in other people's domestic affairs. Meanwhile the head of the Senate, Mr. Sel Steve Jona, said police received several com- plaints and asked people who were attacked, in- jured or assaulted by the guards, to call at his of- fice at Pretoria.

The Shekane was not available for comment yesterday.

lost 11/2/80

110

Copyright

11A
1/3/80
Post

Grenada invites Winnie

MRS Winnie Mandela, the wife of the imprisoned African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela has been invited to Grenada to take part in the celebration marking the first anniversary of their revolution.

Mr Ismael Ayob, who is the legal representative of Mrs Mandela con-

firmed that she had received the invitation. He said he was going to respond to it by telling the Revolutionary Government of Grenada that due to the short time available she will not be able to attend.

The full invitation reads: "We the people Revolutionary Government of Grenada and all Grenadians will be honoured if you will be our guest at the celebration marking the first anniversary of the peoples democratic revolution on March 13, 1980.

"Ours is one united international struggle against all forms of injustice, exploitation and dehumanisation. Trust able

to join us to celebrate victory forces of democracy, liberation, justice and peace."

The telegram was from Ambassador Radix, permanent mission of Grenada to the United Nations.

Grenada is a conglomerate forming the Caribbean Islands. It is next to Cuba. There was a coup d'etat last year and the Western leaning government was replaced by a left-wing government.

Mr Ayob had filled a passport application for Mrs Mandela. Mrs Mandela intends travelling to India to accept India's Jawaharlal Nehru Award on behalf of her husband.

AS AT 29 02 80

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

13110 PERFORMERS DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA YEAR : 1

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYME
135656C	BAILLIES	EDUARD-SIGISMUNDUS	116120	DRAMA I	F
154249M	COMPION	MATTHYS CHRISTOFFEL	116120	DRAMA I	F
156762U	KRUSKAL	MEGAN	116120	DRAMA I	UP
162343K	MILITZ	NICOLA ANDREA	116120	DRAMA I	UP
154826P	SAMUELS	ANDRE CUPID	116120	DRAMA I	F
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS					5
***** DEAN					

REGIST

1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51 53 55 57 59 61 63 65

Tutu: SA black citizenship is not negotiable

STAR 11/3/80

11A
~~11C~~

By Rob Meintjes

Citizenship for blacks in an undivided South Africa was "non-negotiable," Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches said in Johannesburg.

Black South Africans would be prepared to exercise some patience if the Government made a clear and unequivocal commitment to an undivided and non-racial South Africa, Bishop Tutu said in the opening address yesterday to the Black Sash conference.

"If we let this commitment we are ready to tell our people to ride their horses because these camps are now talking business," he said.

The bishop said he was opposed to both communism and capitalism. He would be prepared to defend South Africa against communism as a "potential enemy," but his main concern was the present state of injustice and oppression "of which I and fellow blacks are victims as the last of our birth."

"There is nothing potential about that — it is a brutal actuality and that is what most blacks want to defend themselves against here and now."

Bishop Tutu said South Africa was beginning to experience a civil war situation in which whites and blacks spoke of "our boys on the border" — on opposite sides.

"God is good to us. He says I want to give you an object lesson on how not to solve a political crisis. And he has provoked us with Rhodesia. Let's not say it can't happen to us, it always happens to the other man. If Smith had accepted the terms Britain offered him he would still be in the saddle."

"Another point to be made is this: don't look for spectacular achievements; do what you can in your little corner — biotope, biotope and green. The sea is only single drops of water collected together."

RCOM 11/3/80
 Tutu starts campaign to free Mandela

231
 11A

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
 Political Reporter

BISHOP Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, yesterday launched a campaign for the release of the jailed African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela.

Bishop Tutu said he would call on all members of the SACC to sign a petition for the release of Mandela, who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

Various black, coloured and Indian political groups immediately pledged their support for the campaign, which is being launched at a time when the Government is planning to announce the inclusion of blacks in urban areas in a Council of State with whites, coloureds and Indians.

It also comes in the wake of calls by Afrikaans newspapers for Government talks with real black leaders after the resounding triumph of the Patriotic Front groups of Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo in Rhodesia.

Bishop Tutu, whose passport was withdrawn by the Government last week, said the "release Mandela" call was by extension also a call for the release of other jailed black leaders, the lifting of bans and the return of other black leaders from exile.

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Nihato Motlana, said he would support any campaign for the release of authentic black leaders.

"They can make a very, very significant contribu-

tion to the resolution of this country's constitutional problems," he said.

Dr Motlana said he would also support a call for the release of white South African political prisoners.

The chairman of Inkatha's publicity, strategy and projects committees, Mr Gibson Thula, said he welcomed the move.

"But I must point out that we have repeatedly called for an amnesty for all jailed and exiled leaders."

The publicity secretary of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr George Wauchope, said Azapo would support Bishop Tutu's move.

And the vice-president of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr M J Naidoo, declared the NIC's unreserved support for the petition.

The Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, offered his party's co-operation in obtaining signatures for the petition.

"In the light of the development in the Prime Minister's thinking, it is absolutely essential that Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki and others should be part of a roundtable conference."

Meanwhile, the Government's intention of including "urban" blacks in a Council of State has received little enthusiasm.

Dr Motlana totally rejected the concept of "urban blacks" being a separate entity from "homeland" blacks.

"There are no separate systems for urban and rural Afrikaners," said Dr Motlana, whose view was supported by Mr Hendrickse.

Mr Thula said he would not comment on the proposal until there was more clarity and Inkatha's central committee had studied it. Inkatha has, however, repeatedly refused to acknowledge "urban" blacks as a separate entity.

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PROFILE

'Black people want to talk...'

CAPE TIMES
12/3/80
340
11A

By NEVILLE FRANSMAN

A TELEVISION licence inspector softly knocks on the door of 52 Washington Street, Langa. He is invited inside, interrupting a newspaper interview in the lounge. The TV licence is produced — but that is not enough. The inspector also wants to see his reference book.

"I give you my reference number under protest." The man speaking was Mr Silas Tindleni, lecturer in African languages at the University of Cape Town; chairman of the Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga Co-ordinating Civic Council; president of the Western Cape Soccer Board; vice-president of the SA National Football Association; and lay preacher at the Langa Methodist Church.

Mr Tindleni could not understand why he had to produce his reference book to have his TV licence checked. He felt humiliated. He believed it was discrimination. After all, white and coloured people are not required to provide identity numbers for this purpose.

Mr Tindleni apologised to me for the interruption. It was his second apology for the day.

Earlier he had apologised because I had first to report to the Langa administration board offices for a permit to visit him. "I am sorry you had to go through all this bother and bureaucracy," he had said, "but the lives of African people are very strictly monitored. It is a fact of South African life — a fact which black people detest."

The soft-spoken 58-year-old Silas Tindleni, born in Herschel in Transkei, is the articulator of the aspirations and emotions of thousands of black people in Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga, often quoted in the press as leader of the Co-ordinating Civic Council (CCC).

Presently reading for a doctorate in philosophy, he has been at UCT for 14 years and a teacher since 1942. Both his parents were teachers. So is his eldest son.

The academic striving of the family does not end there. The youngest boy is in matric. An other son is studying BA (Law) at the University of the Western Cape. A third is in a management position with a large city firm. Mr Tindleni's wife is a social worker.

For Mr Tindleni himself, life



Mr Silas Tindleni

is a constant flurry of community activity. The CCC which he leads concerns itself with all aspects of life in the black townships of the Peninsula — from street lighting and crime, to easing the plight of a grieving widow; from looking at the problems of migrant contract workers to education of youth.

How was the CCC born, I asked.

Mr Tindleni explained: "Up

to 1971 we had in the black townships the advisory boards and urban council. The people felt these were puppet bodies with not enough voice and power. Then we formed this umbrella body to act as a much more effective mouthpiece of the Peninsula's African people."

What is the attitude of the CCC to the government-organized community councils?

"Just as the coloured people do not want an ineffectual body like the CRC, we do not want the community councils. Of course, our feeling is also that the community councils can exist if they wish to. But the CCC will not serve on them."

His feelings about the 1976 black uprising?

"The unrest was unfortunate but expected. The Cillie Commission report has now set out very lucidly what it was all about and the government must be advised to rectify the situation, in fact to change and scrap laws which cause so much frustration and hatred — influx control, for instance, which causes husband and wife to be apart.

"The black people want to talk to white people. They detest being told what their needs are. They want to share in the decision-making and have a common loyalty to South Africa."

White people have a feeling of fear. This fear can be removed if we sit down together and discuss our future together. In short, what is needed now is a national convention of all races. We must talk to each other because we are all in this country to stay.

"If we don't talk, and soon, another 1976 situation will explode."

He feels that if changes are not made in South Africa the country faces a fate of bloodshed similar to the Rhodesian experiment. His anger and hatred against blacks was increasing by the day — and we may soon reach the point of no return when people who want to talk will be forced into terrorism like Robert Mugabe was.

Mr Tindleni smiled when questioned about the government's homeland policy. "The independence of the Transkei and other bastions is an artificial independence. I believe we should and can share South Africa as one state," he said.

Meanwhile, life in Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga must go on. The Co-ordinating Civic Council of these black townships must continue. And leading quietly is Silas Tindleni, the sophisticated academic who gave his reference book number to a TV inspector "under protest".

The ANP:

what it's
all ^{(11A) RDM}
about ^{12/3/80}

By HARRY MASHABELA

THE Soweto-based All Nation Party (ANP) formed by Mr David Thebehali late last year deals mainly with national political matters although it is supposed to be a strictly civic body.

The party, which has already established the controversial crime-busting makgotla in parts of Soweto, is eloquent on national political matters but virtually silent on civic affairs.

The principles of the ANP are:

- Non-confrontation with the Government and other ethnic groups;
 - Non-violence;
 - Realistic demands from the authorities;
 - Negotiation with the authorities;
 - Experienced and responsible leadership;
 - Peace and progress for Soweto;
 - The cultivation of love and civic pride for Soweto and
 - Attainment of full local autonomy on a par with other city councils in South Africa.
- Membership to the ANP is open to any bona fide resident of Soweto over the age of 18, according to the ANP constitution and, although it is not stipulated in the constitution, there is a membership fee of 50c.

The ward system "used for Soweto Council elections" is to be followed in establishing branches and any group of not less than 20 individuals can form a branch.

"In time to come the executive committee shall establish a youth league for the party and amend the constitution if necessary," states the constitution.

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IMPORTANT THAT YOU UNDERSTAND AND HAVE AN
HAT OTHERS WHO STAND ON THE SIDELINES AS YOU GO
WHAT YOU ARE ENGAGED IN AS BEING LADEN WITH
ATTACH A GREAT DEAL OF IMPORTANCE TO THAT
S OF WHAT YOU'VE ACCOMPLISHED TO DATE, AND THE
REATER ACHIEVEMENT IN THE FUTURE.

BE HEARING REV. SULLIVAN'S OWN ASSESSMENT OF
AND WHERE HE SEES THE EFFORT GOING.

CRIBING SOUTH AFRICA AS IT LOOKS TO US TODAY. I
UNLESS I SAID THAT WHAT HAS NOT CHANGED IN SOUTH
HAT WHAT HAS. OVER THE YEARS, SOUTH AFRICAN
ARIETY OF TERMS TO DESCRIBE THEIR INTERNAL
EVELOPMENT, PLURAL DEMOCRACY, MULTINATIONAL
ER THE NAME, THE PRINCIPLES THEMSELVES HAVE
E SEE TODAY IS A PROFOUNDLY TROUBLED SOCIETY,
D LEGAL SYSTEM WHICH MOST AMERICANS FIND NOT
IRAL - AND WHICH MOST CLOSE OBSERVERS OF THE
ULTIMATELY UNWORKABLE.

SOUTH AFRICA'S POLICIES INTENDED, WHAT WE SEE
ME TO PEOPLE OF ALL RACES, TO WHICH ALL HAVE
SOCIETY, NON-WHITES PLAY A KEY AND INEVITABLY
INCREASINGLY INTEGRATED ACROSS RACIAL LINES,
DEEPLY THAT THEY HAVE A COMMON STAKE IN

THINGS GOING ON IN SOUTH AFRICA. THEY ARE THE
AND MOTIVATIONS, CONFUSING AND SOMETIMES
THE PROMISE OF MAJOR CHANGE, AND WHAT SOME
COMMITMENT FROM WHICH IT MAY BE DIFFICULT TO
ME RELAXATION OF RESTRICTIONS ON ECONOMIC

TRADE UNIONS MAY NOW BE REGISTERED;

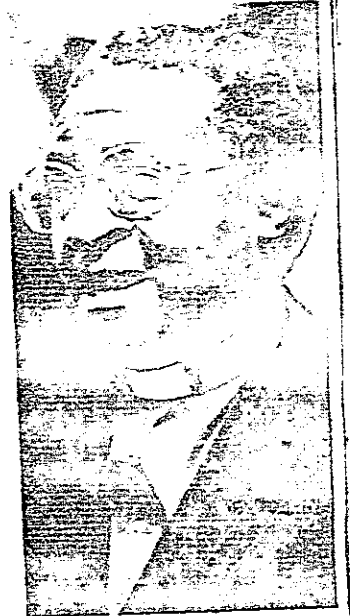
RESTRICTIONS ON INTEGRATED SPORTS HAVE BEEN SIGNIFICANTLY EASED; LUXURY
HOTELS, THEATRES, AND SOME OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES IN SOME MAJOR TOWNS
HAVE ALSO BEEN OPENED TO BLACKS. BUT SO FAR, THERE HAS BEEN NO
FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE IN THE BASIC STRUCTURE OF SEPARATE DEVELOPMENT -
INDEED IT CONTINUES TO BE IMPLEMENTED. TO THIS DAY COLORED AND INDIAN
FAMILIES ARE STILL BEING FORCIBLY MOVED IN THE COURSE OF IMPLEMENTING THE
GROUP AREAS ACT. HUNDREDS OF BLACKS ARE BEING ARRESTED EACH DAY FOR

Urges churches to provide petitions

Post 12/3/50

Tutu backs 'Free Mandela' campaign

IIA



Bishop Desmond Tutu

BISHOP DESMOND TUTU has given his blessing to the "Free Mandela" campaign launched by our sister paper, SUNDAY POST, at the weekend.

He gave this backing when he addressed the Black Sash congress at the Institute of Race Relations on Monday night. He also requested all churches to provide petitions that must be signed by their parishioners on Sundays calling for the release of Mandela.

Bishop Tutu also pleaded that people at the Black Sash congress must be provided with the petition to sign after his speech. But the applause that followed made everything be forgotten, though the organisers are expected to be having the petitions at places where they can be signed.

This weekend SUNDAY POST will again have a petition in each copy for signatures of people who support the "Free Mandela" campaign.

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, has indicated that he will support any campaign for the release of authentic black leaders.

He also said he would support any campaign for the release of white political prisoners.

The chairman of the Diepkloof Civic Association, Mr Isaac Mogase, said it was time that the Government spoke to real leaders if it wanted to avoid what happened in Zimbabwe.

He said he had spoken to many people who were willing to join the "Free Mandela" campaign.

Mr Curtis Nkondo, suspended president of the Azanian Peoples Organisation said the first thing blacks should do now was to ask themselves who was calling a national convention. He said once this has been answered, preparations towards a national convention should be made.

He said this included Mandela, Walter Sisulu, ... and other

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN COLLEGE

37U13-9

101103	AFR LANG	101103	POLITICAL
115103	ITALIAN	115103	ECONOMICS
112218	ORAMA II	106202	AFR LANG
118101	CULTURAL HISTORY	107101	ENGLISH I
502107		106202	ECONOMICS
105202	SOCIAL A		
107201	ENGLISH		
105105	LATIN I		
004101	PSYCHOLOG		
115104	PHILOSOPH		
105202	LATIN II		
114201	RELIGIOUS		
911201	MATHEMATI		
107201	ENGLISH I		
114201	RELIGIOUS		
115201	FRENCH II		
117101	POLITICAL		
106202	ECONOMICS		
101103	AFR LANG		
107101	ENGLISH I		
106202	ECONOMICS		
11207C	FELLOWS-SMITH		
113763F	FIELD		
137811V	GARSON		
113790K	GRAZIANI		
113526Y	HARPUR		
134419H	HAY-WHITTON		
098717B	HOKWITZ		
139706E	HOUGH		
133266E	KOSCIUCH		
114692Q	MAVRUS		
139615F	MAZEL		
132820D	MEYER		
133615J	MILLER		
133140T	OLIVA DAY		
133546J	UMAR		
ELIZABETH ANN			
MAUREEN DAWN			
CATHERINE MARY			
MARIO GUIDO			
COLIN ANDREW LINDSAY			
ALEXANDER MARK			
ROXANNE ALETHEA			
COLLEEN DESINEE			
KAROL FRANCISZEK			
SUZANNE DOROTHY			
ABRAHAM			
LEONARD HENRY			
DALENE RUTH			
DIANA EMMA			
ABDUL RASHIED			

31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64

Black leader warns of unrest

Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, secretary of the Teachers' Action Committee, today warned of a possible recurrence of the student unrest of 1976.

Addressing the Black Sash conference in Hillbrow in what he described as "possibly my last public speech," Mr Mazibuko said for the past two days he had been subjected to "very irritating provocation by our dear Government."

The remark comes after police questioning of Mr Mazibuko and two colleagues from the TAC — its chairman, Mr Curtis Nkondo, and an executive member, Mr Lekgau Mathabathe.

Anger was building up again among black students, Mr Mazibuko said.

People had been fooled into believing that the black education system had been accepted, but he realised six weeks ago that this was not so.

"Black children are going to school because they have no option.

"But there comes a point when anger overtakes the wish to be educated.

"This is what happened in 1976," he said.

He called for a solution to the problems of land, franchise and freedom of movement to provide the basis for a solution to specific problems such as desegregation of schools.

Black children would begin to believe in change if they heard a clear statement of intent to remove the discrepancies between white and black education.

A revolution in attitudes was needed to prevent other kinds of revolution, Mr Mazibuko said.

It was up to whites to effect this counter-revolution.

This would stop even the most radical of blacks and make them say: "I have been overtaken by this revolution and must join it."

● Page 2: Leaders fear new crackdown.

● Page 23: Sense of doom.

Black ^{STAR}
13/3/80
leaders (114)
fear new (243)
(139) (227)
crackdown

By Derrick Thema

Fears of a crackdown on black consciousness organisations, individuals and members of the black Press are being raised after the questioning of three black leaders by Security Police.

Mr Curtis Nkondo, suspended president of the Azanian People's Organisation; Mr Lekgau Mathabathe, a member of the Committee of Ten; and Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, secretary of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee, say they were all called to the Protea Police Station for questioning this week.

A black journalist, Mr Enoch Duma, vice-president of the Writers' Association of South Africa, is also believed to have received a note asking him to report to Protea tomorrow morning.

Mr Nkondo told The Star that a Sergeant du Toit asked him questions about the police station nearest to his work and home, and about his church denomination and attendance, his dependants and his mother-in-law's name and address.

He said Sergeant du Toit had told him to expect to be served with a banning order within three weeks.

Black leader warns of unrest

STAR
13/3/80
11A
274

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● Page 2: Leaders fear new crackdown.

● Page 23: Sense of doom.

The Star

Thursday March 13 1980

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE ***

Inkatha's Youth Brigade — numbering a claimed 120 000 card-carrying members aged 14 and upwards — recently held its leadership course at Ulundi. CHRIS VAN DER MERWE was there. Afterwards, he had a joint interview with national brigade chairman Arnold "Musa" Mkhize, from Evaton; executive secretary David "Mandhla" Msomi, from Durban; and executive member Thabo Mdhladlosi, from Newcastle, all students.



"Musa" Mkhize, Youth Brigade leader.



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi with Youth Brigade at Ulundi.

Frank ta

Inkatha

114

QUESTION: What do you think of the so-called liberalisation that is coming about under P W Botha? What do you think are the real issues involved?

Musa: We are rather wary of these "advances"; we are keeping an open door, waiting to see. In the past we had other guys offering hand-outs: a couple of liberals with good intentions. . . .

P W Botha is hardly a liberal . . .

Musa . . . but you never know if it is just a facade, just a chocolate covering.

But would you say that, after the Government having been badly rocked by the Information Scandal, he has won the initiative again?

Musa: Personally I feel that he's managed to pick up some of the pieces again and to stabilise the Government, to a certain extent. At a quick glance it seems there is a move in what we would regard the right direction. Although of course we don't know if all these commissions of inquiry he's been appointing will yield the best results in the end. But we are keeping an open mind.

Slow

During the opening session just now Chief Gatsha spoke of youth's impatience, cautioning you all. How DO you reconcile your impatience with the gradualism pursued by Inkatha?

Musa: We, too, think P W Botha is very slow; he has, in fact, hardly moved. . . .

Thabo: He's only said certain things, and not done much. . . .

Musa: But one cannot ignore that he's already at loggerheads with his right wing which has been threatening a palace

revolt. P W has thrown the country into confusion which is to us a very exciting thing. Properly, as South Africans, we should be wallowing in sorrow because the country is in this state. But we are deriving some pleasure out of it. Because we like to see the enemy in disarray.

One must also realise, though, that P W Botha isn't what he is, doing the things that he does without feeling the outside pressures from people like the Chief.

You should have witnessed the meeting between P W and the Chief here recently, when the Prime Minister was on a countrywide tour. The Chief explained to him that he and his people were keeping an open mind; that before the new Prime Minister had taken office he, Chief Gatsha, Inkatha and the kwaZulu Government had taken the stand that there was no point in talking to his predecessor, because meetings with him were always non-starters. So he is giving the new man a chance. Now that he's actually said he, together with (Co-operation and Development) Minister Koornhof, are going to revolutionise the country.

This remains only an Afrikaner revolution, though. . . .

Musa: I think it's worth waiting for. Give him a chance.

Are you ever under pressure at school, in urban areas like Soweto, for your membership of

Opinion

Inkatha? Are you being victimised?

David: Let me put it this way: We don't expect everybody to agree with us; it would be wrong of us to think like that. It would be wrong to try and force people to agree with us, as unfair as it would be for anyone to tell the people: don't agree with them.

Any attempt at pressuring us could only come from people intent on trying to prove opposition against us whether in reality it exists or not. The point is: opposition will always be there, but this has always been exaggerated by people who would like the world to believe that we are totally rejected. But we are under no pressure that we identify as such, as members of Inkatha.

This applies also to the urban areas?

David: Definitely. In

Ink by Youth

fact we have major support in the urban areas: migratory labour, people of different nationalities — or what the Government chooses to call different ethnic groups. People assume all kinds of pressures since Inkatha's Zulu-based — which is of course another fallacy: that we are being rejected by other ethnic groups. This is a regrettable thing, being sold very cheaply in the country and overseas. I am disappointed that the world should readily feed off such ignorance.

Support

We'll probably find out what kind of urban support Inkatha has in the community council elections this year.

David: Oh, you can be sure, it's going to win. . . .

Musa: Already there is evidence of Inkatha power in the urban areas. A call was made by the Chief at his 1977 rally at Jabulani Amphitheatre in Soweto that the community councils were not to be supported until Dr Motlana and other members of the Committee of Ten were out of jail. And the people just stayed away from the polls. That was why there was such a low poll.

There was some laughter when the Chief discussed the name "Azania," favoured by many blacks as an alternative name for South Africa after liberation.

David: I don't really even want to discuss that. Honestly, a self-respecting black ought really not to foul his mouth with a word like "Azania." I'm not running my comrades down. I am expressing a personal opinion. It's just an embarrassment.

How do you view all this political in-fighting among black leaders?

Musa: We view it in a serious light, particularly since efforts have been made to cure it. But then we've almost always had one of the gentlemen on the other side either launching a new attack or resuscitating things which we regarded as having been dealt with — were over and done with.

This was the case, for instance, with the Rev Jackson trying to forge some reconciliation between Bishop Tutu, the Chief and Motlana. Then you had Motlana coming out with the statement that the blacks of South Africa could very well afford to gain their rights without the support of five-million Zulus.



Inkatha Youth Brigade on parade at Ulundi.

David: I don't see how he can be forgiven, particularly by the Zulus. It is an extreme insult.

Musa: Or you take a case where he goes in front of an Indian audience — not even an African audience — to launch an attack on our leader. It is not that we're over-sensitive. You must understand that. But if there is an attack, we must repel it.

David: The world would like to see us as being over-sensitive; well, we are not apologising for reacting to that kind of

provocation. Because the allegation was not only wrong and misleading, but an insult to our dignity. Even if we do see ourselves as Zulus, we should not be subjected to such denigration. EVEN IF, I said. And in this case we don't.

Access

Thabo: You see, the problem is that Motlana has access to the Press in overseas countries. So no matter what he says, no matter how true, we've

got to react, because it carries weight in some high corridors of power overseas. People tend to believe that which they receive from their Press. Contrary to Motlana, the Chief does not enjoy that kind of privilege.

To people within the country the impression is created that the Chief is fanning the fires by reacting, where as in fact he is merely repelling attacks which have already been mounted outside South Africa.

STAR 13/3/80
**Indian party is
losing members**

NA

The Reform Party—Indian member of the South African Black Alliance — in partnership with the coloured Labour Party and Zulu Inkatha — is experiencing a spate of resignations.

In the past few weeks 22 members from five branches have quit the party, which also controls the South African Indian Council's executive committee.

Mr Abu Ebrahim, a founder-member and PRO of the Reform Party, who walked out last week, said more resignations were expected and the party was beginning to crack up.

Members who resigned told The Star the party had seriously embarrassed the Black Alliance by testifying before the Schibusch Commission which the Indian people had rejected.

"When the Reform Party came into being it announced that it would take a firm anti-apartheid stand along with the Labour Party," said Mr Ebrahim.

"But it has since divorced itself from this image in its collaboration with the rejected South African Indian Council which, behind the scenes, is going along with Government policy."

Nelson Mandela still looms large

STAR
13/3/80
11A

Possibly more than anyone else, Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island, is a personification of the black man's fight against apartheid.

It is perhaps not surprising that in a country as divided as South Africa he is regarded as a criminal by one section of the population and as a martyr by the other.

The African National Congress leader's fame extends far beyond the borders of this country and many honours have been conferred on him by institutions and countries abroad.

He is now 61, and

because he is not due to get a remission, he would be about 74 when he has completed his sentence.

Now once again there is a campaign for his release. In the wake of the Rhodesian election and calls by two Afrikaans newspapers for a national convention, several black leaders have set the release of Mandela and other political prisoners as a precondition for their participation in such a convention.

Mandela was born in Umtata, Transkei, a member of the Tembu royal house and is the tribal uncle of the Transkei President, Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

After 17 years' imprisonment, Nelson Mandela's presence still looms large on South Africa's political landscape, writes political reporter, Tom Duff.

While at Fort Hare University he became interested in politics. He was elected to the Students' Representative Council in 1940, but resigned in protest when the powers of the SRC were curbed. He also studied at the University of the Witwatersrand and later through the University of South Africa.

As a young man he showed little enthusiasm for tribal custom and fled to Johannesburg when el-

ders tried to arrange a marriage for him. He joined a firm of lawyers in the city, became a member of the ANC and helped to found its Youth League.

In 1952 he became Transvaal president and deputy national president of the ANC and later that year led thousands of people in a defiance campaign. He received a suspended sentence and was restricted to the Johannesburg area. A ban on

attending gatherings resulted in his having to resign from the ANC.

In 1961 he and other ANC leaders established Umkonto We Sizwe — The Spear of the Nation. He visited various African countries to campaign against the South African Government and on his return evaded the police until his arrest in August 1962.

He was charged with inciting workers to strike and leaving South Africa illegally, and was sentenced to five years' jail.

He was again brought to court in October 1963, as accused No 1 in the Rivonia sabotage trial. He

was sentenced to life imprisonment.

The court, in sentencing him and other Rivonia case accomplices, said that if they had been charged with high treason instead of sabotage it might have considered the death sentence.

So far the Government has refused to release him despite widespread appeals.

Journalists who visited Robben Island three years ago were shown his cell — one in a block of 30 single cells which houses people like Walter Sisulu, M S Kathrada, Govan Mbeki and the Swapo leader, Toivo Ja Toivo.

Buthelezi to visit East Rand, Soweto

By MZIKAYISE EDMOND

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwa-Zulu, will visit the East Rand on April 12 and Soweto the next day.

This was said yesterday by Mr Steven Mbatha, assistant secretary of the Inkatha (East Rand region).

Chief Buthelezi will address members of Inkatha at the Vosloorus Stadium in Boksburg at 11 a.m on April 12 and the next day will be at the Jabulani Amphitheatre in Soweto.

Mr Mbatha said: "Members of Inkatha in the East Rand have been complaining that each time Chief Buthelezi visits the Reef he only ends in Soweto. That is why we have asked him to visit the East Rand this time."

Mr Mbatha said all members in the different branches of Inkatha should contact their branch executive members for more details on Chief Buthelezi's visit.

STU13-9		EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS		AS AT 29 02 80		PAGE 2
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REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UCT

A crackdown feared after SP questions black leaders

11A 231

RDM 13/3/80

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THREE prominent black personalities say they were questioned by Security Police this week, giving rise to speculation that another round of Government action against dissident individuals and organisations may be imminent.

The three are Mr Curtis Nkondo, suspended president of the Azanian People's Organisation and chairman of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee (TAC); Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, TAC secretary, and Mr Lekgau Mathabathe, TAC executive member and a member of the Soweto Committee of 10.

Mr Nkondo claimed that a Sergeant Du Toit told him a banning order was being prepared for him.

By late yesterday, comment could not be obtained from the Directorate of Public Relations, Police.

Mr Nkondo said he was questioned on Monday, Mr Mazibuko on Tuesday and Mr Mathabathe yesterday.

They said they were questioned about personal details, including the distances of their homes and places of work from the nearest police station, and their church-going activities.

Speculation about another round of action against black individuals has been sparked by recent actions and statements by Government officials.

Two weeks ago three

members of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation — Mr Thozamile Botha, Mr Phalo Tshume and Mr Mono Badela — were served with banning orders after their release from detention.

An order was also served on a leading black sports administrator and Pebco member, Mr Dan Qeqe.

The same night the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, told a National Party meeting in Potchefstroom that Post newspaper was being "very closely watched" by the Government.

Mr Le Grange also said the Government was aware of organisations fomenting unrest in Soweto and warned that people involved would "burn their fingers".

Mr Le Grange's statement came before Mr Robert Mugabe's Rhodesian election victory recently led to calls in the pro-Nationalist Afrikaans Press for the Government to talk to "real" black leaders.

This in turn led to speculation that the Government might be prepared to talk to popular black leaders.

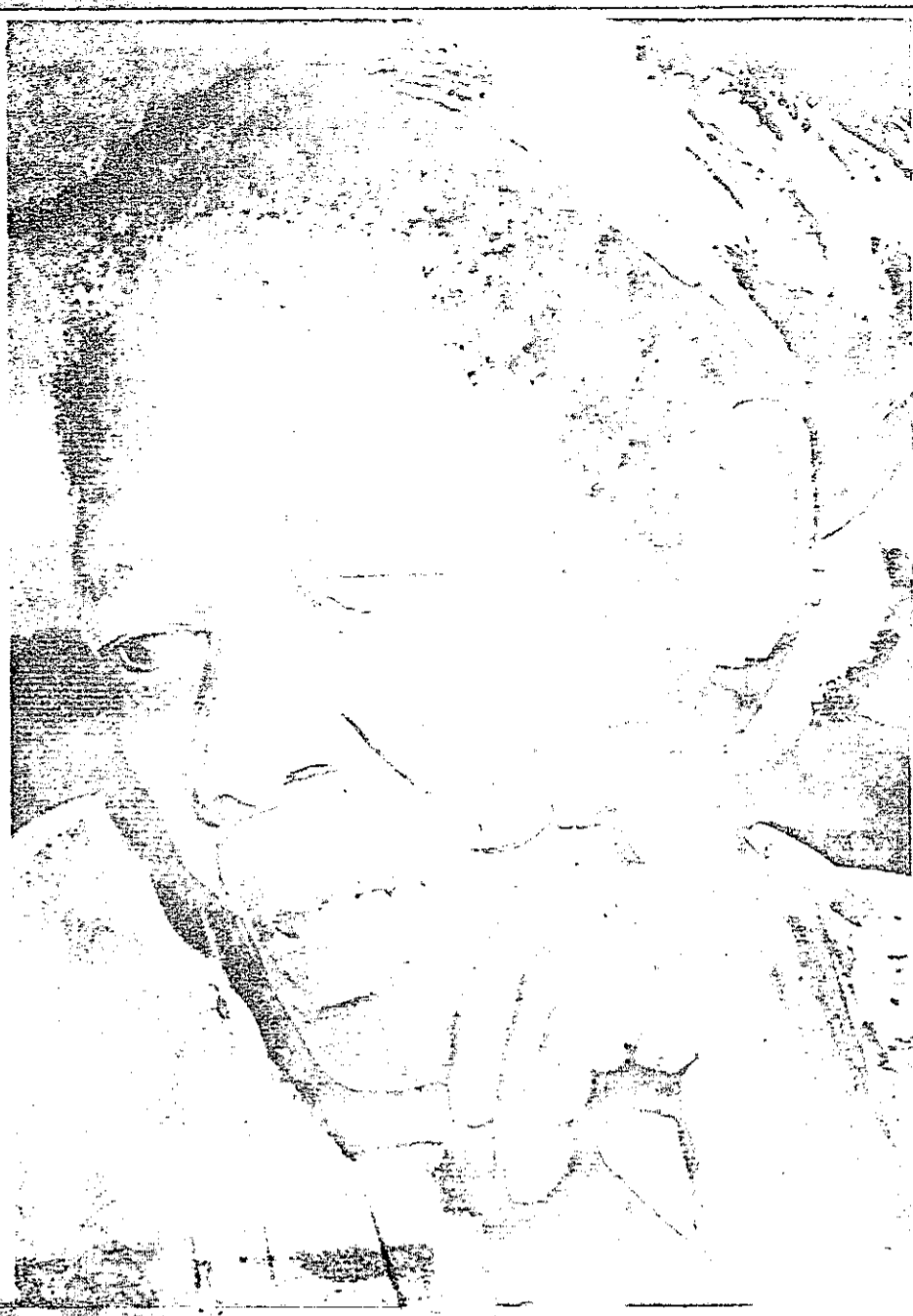
But last week the passport of the outspoken anti-apartheid general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, was withdrawn.

Mr Le Grange said in Cape Town yesterday: "Bannings and warnings are not my responsibility. They are the resort of the Ministry of Justice."

Banned for 16 years

Lillian

Ngoyi



Mrs Lillian Ngoyi

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MRS Lillian Ngoyi, mother of the black resistance movements, is dead.

The 68-year-old former president of the banned African National Congress (ANC) Women's League, died at her 9870B Mzimhlophe home, Soweto yesterday at about 10.30 am.

She was suffering from heart trouble and hypertension for the past six months and has been in and out of Baragwanath Hospital.

Shock

News of her death shocked neighbours who flocked to her house to offer condolence to her two daughters, Miss Edith Ngoyi and Mrs Memory Chauke.

MaNgoyi, as she was popularly known, had been banned for 16 years up to the time of her death and was

dead

Post 13/3

13/3/76

By IKE MOTSAPI

among the first people to be detained under the 90-day detention without trial.

On August 9, 1956, Mrs Ngoyi, who was also president of the banned Federation of South African Women (FSAW), led about 20 000 women to the office of the then Prime Minister, Mr J G Strydom, in Pretoria to protest against the extension of passes to women.

During March 1961, Mrs Ngoyi received her first five-year banning order. In September the same year, she was refused permission to attend any social gatherings.

In 1963, she was the victim of the 90-day detention without trial law and was released after spending 71 days in detention.

Thirty-five days before one of her many banning orders expired, she was banned for another five years, which was however relaxed in 1971 to allow her to attend her mother's funeral, Mrs Annie Matabane.

During July, 1975, Mrs Ngoyi was banned again for five years. The ban restricted her from attending any social gatherings within the Republic of South Africa and South West Africa.

Mrs Ngoyi had been to Switzerland as an ANC woman delegate at the World Conference of Mothers, to China, Soviet Union, Germany and England.

Funeral arrangements have not been finalised as yet.

Yesterday leading black leaders paid tri-

bute to the late Lillian Ngoyi and declared her death as a loss to the black liberation struggle in South Africa.

The suspended president of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo), Mr Curtis Nkendo, said Mrs Ngoyi's death was a loss to the struggle.

Brave

She said Mrs Ngoyi was a dedicated woman and "for that, we shall remember her."

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Mollana, said Mrs Ngoyi was one of the bravest women in the country. He said she was one of the people who committed themselves fully to the liberation struggle of the black people.

He said: "It is such a pity that she had to die just as Mr Robert Mugabe had achieved victory for blacks in Zimbabwe. We shall remem-

Black leader warns of unrest

STAR
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Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, secretary of the Teachers' Action Committee, today warned of a possible recurrence of the student unrest of 1976.

Addressing the Black Sash conference in Hillbrow in what he described as "possibly my last public speech," Mr Mazibuko said for the past two days he had been subjected to "very irritating provocation by our dear Government."

The remark comes after police questioning of Mr Mazibuko and two colleagues from the TAC — its chairman, Mr Curtis Nkondo, and an executive member, Mr Lekgau Mathabathe.

Anger was building up again among black students, Mr Mazibuko said.

People had been fooled into believing that the black education system had been accepted, but he realised six weeks ago that this was not so.

"Black children are going to school because they have no option.

"But there comes a point when anger overtakes the wish to be educated.

"This is what happened in 1976," he said.

He called for a solution to the problems of land, franchise and freedom of movement to provide the basis for a solution to specific problems such as desegregation of schools.

Black children would begin to believe in change if they heard a clear statement of intent to remove the discrepancies between white and black education.

A revolution in attitudes was needed to prevent other kinds of revolution, Mr Mazibuko said.

It was up to whites to effect this counter-revolution.

This would stop even the most radical of blacks and make them say: "I have been overtaken by this revolution and must join it."

● Page 2: Leaders fear new crackdown.

● Page 23: Sense of doom.

Last chance for black-white get-together, says Mazibuko

STAR 14/3/80 118 225

By Rob Meintjes

Now is the time for black and white to sit down and talk, according to Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, secretary of the Teachers' Action Committee.

If Mr Robert Mugabe—a man who had sent people to their deaths and experienced so much hatred—could accommodate all groups in Zimbabwe, who were we South Africans not to do so, Mr Mazibuko said in an inter-

view after addressing the Black Sash conference in Hillbrow.

But this might be our last chance to talk, he said.

It was becoming increasingly difficult for black leaders to maintain their status and to curb the impatience of young militants.

In a way the fact that Mr Mazibuko had addressed the Black Sash highlighted the polarisation in South African society.

On the one hand, he expressed the fear that this speech might be his last public address, that his recent questioning by police followed a familiar pattern which presaged banning.

On the other hand the community leader will probably face criticism in Soweto for agreeing to address the predominantly white gathering at the Black Sash conference.

It has been suggested

that the advice Black Sash workers give to people with pass law problems simply serves to make the influx control system work.

Black Sash president Mrs Joyce Harris said in an interview that she could understand this interpretation, but added that advice work armed the organisation with valuable protest material for use in fighting the system.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, vice-president, said if it had not been for the intimate know-

ledge of influx control provided by advice office work, no criticism would have been voiced against the Riekert Report.

The Black Sash, too, had been facing the twin problems of perceptions and strategies. Mrs Harris told the conference.

"There is merit in using Government-created platforms as instruments with which to articulate dissent.

"But there is merit, too, in non-participation; in avoiding the danger of being imperceptibly, insiduously and subtly drawn right into the system that is being opposed, and thus being emasculated.

"There is merit in registering absolute and total dissent until such time as it is possible to participate on one's own terms. In this context, we understand the disaffection of black radicals for white liberals whom they feel are disarming them with just the kind of reasoning that favours participation."

Buthlezi joins appeal for release of Mandela

STAR
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(11A)

327

The Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, told Chief Gatsha Buthlezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu, that he was not prepared to release "trained terrorists" when the Inkatha leader appealed for the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners.

Executive of SACC supports petition

The executive committee of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), has endorsed the "Free Mandela" campaign launched by a weekend newspaper and signed first by the general secretary of the council, Bishop Desmond Tutu.

Bishop Tutu said that all member churches of the SACC had been asked to circulate the petition calling for the release of the jailed leader of the banned African National Congress among their parishioners.

A statement released by the executive committee of the SACC this week after a two-day meeting said: "The executive committee meeting of the SACC held in Johannesburg from March 11 to March 12 endorsed the 'Free Mandela' campaign launched by Sunday Post.

"The executive committee has also commended the campaign to the churches and the council's regions."

In an exclusive interview with The Star today, Chief Buthlezi said that, during the 1976 Soweto riots, he pleaded for Mandela's release to the then Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger. Mr Kruger told him he would not even consider the matter because "Mandela has not stopped his nonsense in prison."

Endorsing the appeal for the inclusion of black leaders, such as Mandela, Govan Mbeki and Walter Sisulu, in an all-race convention Chief Buthlezi said that these men were highly regarded by black people.

"Any campaign for an amnesty for political prisoners should not — and cannot — exclude them," he said.

At a meeting in Ulundi yesterday Chief Buthlezi told the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, that, as far as blacks were concerned, the Progressive Federal Party had failed as a political organ.

Chief Buthlezi also criticised the PFP for "sneering at us because we have had official contact with the National Party. It appears to me your party's contact with the National Party is official and on-going."

Inkatha, of which Chief Buthlezi is president, did not reject or doubt the sincerity of the PFP merely because it participated in legislating in an all-white racist Parliament, Chief Buthlezi said.

Successive white governments had followed a divide-and-rule policy and had driven a wedge between the official opposition and the blacks.

"Whatever role you pursue in Parliament could be greatly enhanced if

Whites are 'still blind to Black Consciousness'

By ARNOLD GEYER

WHITE South Africans were still not aware that black people had made up their minds that the Black Consciousness Movement (BCM) was here to stay, claimed "Ecumews", official journal of the South African Council of Churches.

In its latest edition, the publication said whites in general seemed to have "undermined, underrated and deliberately misinterpreted" this movement.

Appraising the Cillie Commission's findings into the 1976 unrest in Soweto and elsewhere, "Ecumews" said the report appeared, on the surface, to have been comprehensive in its analysis of how and why black townships exploded the way they did.

But it omitted many important aspects, which included:

- Far too small a number of people asked to give evidence;
- The exclusion of students who were the centre of the resistance. This meant a "large chunk of information" about what triggered off the unrest

had yet to be disseminated — from a black point of view;

- A superficial and inadequate study of black consciousness — "or what it is like to be a black man today";

- A mere shift of blame on certain individuals based in Johannesburg — thereby exempting the then Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M C Botha — instead of indicting the whole system of Bantu Education.

If, one year before the 1976 uprising, the education authorities in Pretoria had listened to the vehement opposition from blacks to the Afrikaans language issue, 575 people would probably not have died.

"Ecumews" expressed fear that the Cillie Commission's report would suffer the same fate as that of the earlier Erika Theron Commission.

"This report made some radical recommendations — within its terms of reference — regarding the lot of coloured people. Today, some people have forgotten what those recommendations were, simply because they have yet to be implemented."

(HA)

RDM 14/3/80

PEBCO: NO CHANGE

PORT ELIZABETH—The Port Elizabeth black civic Organisation, whose founding chairman, Mr Thozamile Botha, is under banning orders, does not plan a change of face for the future.

This was the assurance given by Mr Wilson Skosana, acting Pebco chairman, who said Pebco was essentially a civic body dedicated to improving standards for all blacks.

On February 27 four Pebco leaders were served with banning and restriction orders. Mr Thozamile Botha, Pebco chairman, Mr Phalo Tshume, secretary, Mr Mono Badela, Pebco member and journalist and Mr Dan Qeque, businessman and Pebco executive member.

At the time Mr Skosana said the bannings were even worse than detention. The bannings prevented Pebco from consulting its leaders.

Mr Botha, Mr Tshume and Mr Badela were banned just after they were released from almost seven weeks in detention.

Mr Skosana said Pebco was looking forward to new office bearers and a new programme. It was hoped the new executive would include Coloured and Indian representation.

Pebco was an organisa-

**Dedicated
to better
quality
of life
Skosana**

tion for blacks and was dedicated to uplifting their living standards and general conditions, he said.

It was possible that, in future, whites would also be allowed to join Pebco if civic issues which concerned them also concerned blacks.

Although Pebco was essentially a civic body politics could not be divorced from civic matters, Mr Skosana said.

For this reason, Pebco was incorrectly labelled as a political organisation.

It was not political, he said. Pebco was basically concerned with grassroot matters such as electrification of townships, improvement of drainage and sewerage schemes, better roads, improved recreational facilities, to name a few basics.

He said the long delay in bringing electricity to the townships had pushed up costs and frustrated people who would probably have to bear the brunt of increased costs.

The delay had also brought inconvenience and suffering. There were also side issues like the high crime rate muggers, rapists and thieves could melt away into dark alleys. Pebco was marking time and studying the situation.

At a meeting on Sunday it was decided to call off a boycott of white shops and liquor outlets in the townships run by the East Cape Administration Board.

Pebco decided at a previous rally that the boycott would start on March 15. Mr Mncedisi May, chairman of the Zwide branch of Pebco, chaired Sunday's Pebco meeting. More than 2 500 people attended.

More than 2 000 people attended a meeting of the Uitenhage Black Civic Organisation held in Kwanobuhle Community Hall on Sunday. It was the first time since Pebco was formed that the hall was made available for a meeting.

The chairman, Mr B.E. Paulos, said a traditional day would be held at Themhani Stadium to raise funds for Port

Elizabeth detainees.

A memorial service in honour of the restricted Port Elizabeth Pebco leaders would be held in the Methodist Church, Kabah Uitenhage on Sunday, March 23.

Mr Phalo Tshume, who was served with orders under sections 9 and 10 of the Internal Security Act No 44 of 1950 has returned to work as an employment officer at Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Company in Uitenhage.

This was confirmed by a company spokesman who said Mr Tshume's employment had not been terminated at any stage during his detention.

Mr Tshume's banning order makes provision for him to work at Goodyear, although he may not visit any other factory or Kwanobuhle township in Uitenhage.

Mr Botha is believed to have made application to the chief magistrate of Port Elizabeth for exemptions from his banning order to allow him to resume his work at Ford Motor Company.

Mr Badela, who is not allowed to write anything for publication, is believed to have consulted an attorney to draft a request to obtain exemption so that he can resume his work as local representative for the Sunday Post.

STU:3-9

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

AS AT 29 02 80

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SACC supports call for Mandela release

Post 14/3/80
BY JOE THOLOLOE



Sam Buti — president of the South African Council of Churches.

THE South African Council of Churches has come out in support of the call for the release of Nelson Mandela and is now collecting signatures for a petition for his release.

The call was made in Sunday Post this week and has been supported by various readers.

In a statement yesterday, the national executive of the SACC, called on "the local churches to promote the signing of a petition for the release of Nelson Mandela".

By yesterday afternoon a number of signatures had been collected.

The executive said: "We recognise the unique leadership role still accorded to Nelson Mandela by very many South Africans and we note the calls being made in many quarters in South Africa for the recognition of our natural leaders.

"We believe that the Church in its role as peacemaker must help the people of South Africa to avoid needless suffering and bloodshed such as have been endured by the people of Zimbabwe. Such suffering can only be avoided if Mandela and other leaders in prison or in exile are enabled to share in the reshaping of a unitary South African society more conformed to God's will for justice and peace."

Mandela was jailed for life in the early sixties with other African National Congress leaders.

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BLACK POLITICS

Mugabe's spur

(11A) 14/13/80

A mood of confident assurance has re-emerged among SA's black spokesmen and leaders. Robert Mugabe's electoral victory has served as a catalyst, and attention is again on those leaders the government has ignored or chastised. Even Afrikaans press circles have urged the authorities to talk to the Thozamile Bothas and Nthato Motlana.

These two figures must certainly be reckoned with in any attempt to come to terms with SA's political and constitutional problems. But there is also the growing realisation that Pretoria must face up to Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned ANC leader, in a round-table conference to solve the racial impasse. A campaign for his release is already under way, headed



Motlana and Botha . . . talk to them now

by Bishop Tutu, and has even received the support of Sam Motsuenyane, the moderate black business leader.

Tutu, who has become the leading black spokesman of the moment, has pinpointed some areas which need immediate attention: the abolition of separate education; the dismantling of influx control, and a commitment to a unitary state.

The call for a national convention to grapple with these and other issues underlies the thrust of black leadership. This would appear to be a different concept altogether to P W Botha's proposed "states conference" of all race groups.

If the government continues to insist on political and constitutional "answers" based on ethnic considerations, the gap between the broad stream of black leadership and Pretoria will remain, and perhaps widen. Motsuenyane argues that government cannot escape the reality of one man, one vote. This is a view, however, which is not shared by many critics of SA, including influential members of the US State Department.

For blacks, separate development has



It's all been said

Turning back through the FM's files . . .

20 years ago (March 18 1960)
The rejoicing of those who will pay less income tax in 1960 than in 1959 recalls the philosophy of the fellow who kept banging his head with a hammer because he felt so good when he stopped. The income tax payer has been so battered for over a decade that he hails as improvement any change that brings respite, losing sight of the basic principles that should govern his tax liability.

10 years ago (March 13 1970)
Metal in the ground has never counted for more since the start of the Bronze Age. The whole gamut of metals exploration, development and processing has aroused intense and widespread excitement, and stock market dealings in the shares of obscure non-precious metal mines have never been so fevered.

Five years ago (March 14 1975)
The Rents Amendment Bill came under fire from both UP and Progressive MPs in Parliament last week.

Landlords and tenants everywhere expected no less, though obviously for different reasons. The main criticism of this Bill have already been well ventilated. What is not so clear to either landlords and tenants, though, is where the UP and Progressive parties stand on the issues.

The UP line, as spelled out by Lionel Murray (Green Point) and Theo Aronson (Walmer) is to tackle the imbalance between supply and demand of residential accommodation through "economic methods."

meant dispossession of South African citizenship, forced removals to the backwoods of the country, and the division of blacks into ethnic pockets that are already disintegrating economically — witness the bankrupt Transkei.

Black leadership will continue to fasten on issues arising out of the government's racial policies. There will certainly be tension between the demand for a one man, one vote system, and the call for the protection of groups. The ball, in this instance, is in the government's court.

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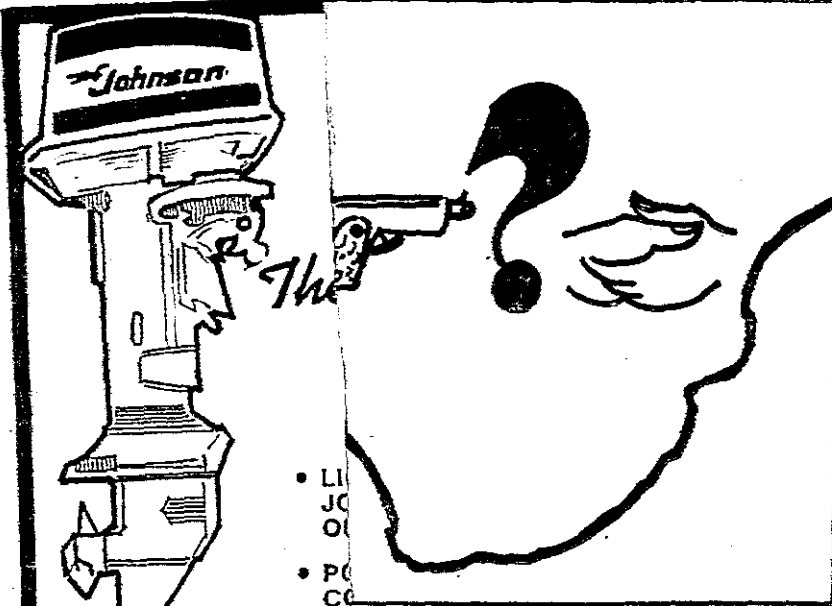
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of black politics in SA

11A

SKI-BOAT GO IN OF CAPE

Two options



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top Muzorewa, Mr Sithole and white Rho-
thought that they could decide the future
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d leaders of the Patriotic Front.
- Flouously, it was childish ever to think that
B'd be possible.

outh Africa no black leader has ever said
otiations should be started without the
I the PAC.

MOR

black leaders of any significance in South
ave repeatedly called for a National Con-
where exiled and imprisoned political
will be represented.

time Chief Buthelezi sees the Prime
of South Africa he calls for the release
Nelson Mandela and other leaders.

When asked by members of the Schibusch
Commission as to who should be invited to the
National Convention, Inkatha replied that all black
groups, including the ANC and PAC, should be
invited.

Some people's conception of black politics and
leadership is quite inadequate. If they think they
can group a national leader of Chief Buthelezi's
calibre with a local leader like Mr Thebehali, then
they clearly do not know what Chief Buthelezi's
role is in black politics in South Africa.

I have nothing against Mr Thebehali but I
know that he would be the first one to acknow-
ledge the fact that he cannot play in the same
league as Chief Buthelezi.

It is amazing that more people do not realise
what the voting patterns would be among blacks
if there were to be a General Election embracing
all races in South Africa!

For their information I would say that the
signs clearly point to the fact that in the event of
an election, the ANC would obviously be forced
into an election pact of some sort with the South
African Black Alliance, which consists of
Inkatha, Labour Party, Reform Party and the two
other black parties from Qwa Qwa and KaNgwane.

Fence sitters

The South African Black Alliance is the big-
gest yet black political grouping in South Africa
and no party, whether black or white, can come
to power in South Africa without the co-operation
of the Alliance.

Moreover, the constituent members of the
SABA are all majority or ruling parties in their
areas.

Fence-sitters like Dr Motlana would therefore
fall between two stools and would have to decide
where their allegiance lay.

I personally would support changes affecting
blacks in South Africa, simply because it is in the
interest of whites themselves to make these
changes and NOT because I would be viewing these
changes as a 'counter to the existing forces of
extremist black nationalism,' whatever that means.

OSCAR D DHLOMO,
Secretary-General, Inkatha.

[Mr Dhlomo's letter, which is published here,
was prompted specifically by a Leader Page article
by John Patten, of our political staff, which
appeared in The Argus on March 6. It was entitled
Rhodesia: A lesson for SA.]

15016	153982X	156529G	1555472	1564388	157915X
2	14	16	18	20	22
8	10	12	14	16	18
24	26	28	30	32	34
36	38	40	42	44	46
48	50	52	54	56	58
60	62	64	66	68	70
72	74	76	78	80	82
84	86	88	90	92	94
96	98	100			

RELEASE
MANDELA
CAMPAIGN

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1225 signature had
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day — See Page 9.

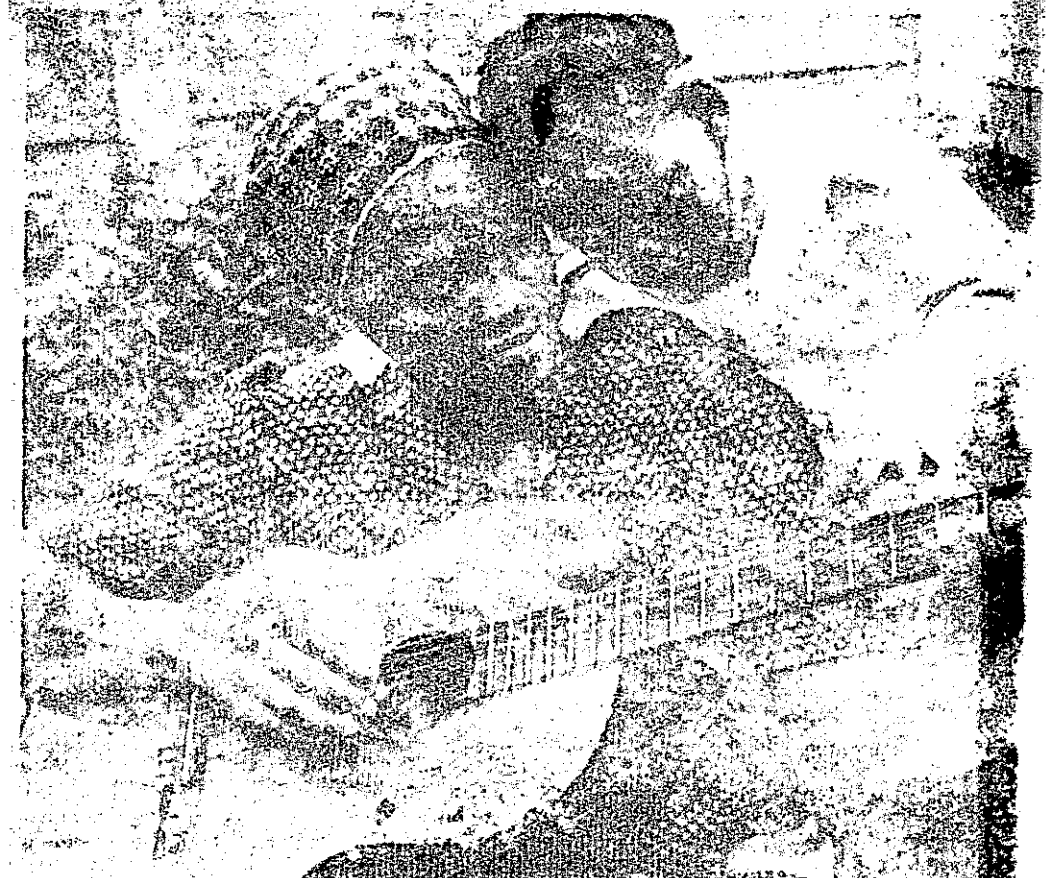
SUNDAY POST'S Release Mandela campaign

'Let n

ZINZI MANDELA

SAYS FREE HIM NOW

AVOID A CATASTROPHI



Miss Zinzi Mandela, daughter of imprisoned ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela, with

campaign gets nationwide support from blacks and whites

my father

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SUNDAY POST Reporter
LET MY FATHER GO. This is
the plea of Zinzi Mandela,
daughter of imprisoned ANC
leader, Nelson Mandela.

"He must be released because it is
the will of the people. And it is the people
who matter," she said from the Mandela
home in Orlando West this week.

Zinzi, who was 18 months old when her
father was sentenced to life imprisonment, was
joining the nationwide call to free him.

"I'm crossing my fingers that the petition for his
release will succeed and the country will be saved
from a grave catastrophe," she said.

She was referring to the SUNDAY POST petition
started last week after a call for a convention by two
influential Afrikaans newspapers following Robert Mu-
gabe's overwhelming victory in the recent Zimbabwe
independence elections.

SUNDAY POST has received responses to the
campaign from as far as Durban and Cape Town.

By Friday morning at least 1 225 petitions, some
of them from whites, had been received. It is believed
the United Nations Organisation may soon join the
campaign.

She continued: "My father has been on Robben
Island for over 15 years and it has been proved that
after 15 years people still
know who their leader is.

Zinzi Mandela, with little Zaziwe Dlamini.

more black leaders, including Bishop Desmond Tutu and the Reverend Sam Buti, also called for the release.

Referring to an earlier attempt by the Transkei Government to release Mandela and settle him in the territory, Zinzi said it was insincere.

Sincere

"Matanzima wanted him released purely out of self-interest. It was his only means of getting recognition for his puppet Transkei government. Anyway, my father would never have agreed.

"However, the present effort by the people is different because it is sincere," she said.

Mandela is the uncle of Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Transkei's President.

Until recently Zinzi was staying with her mother in banishment in Brandfort in the Free State.

Police silent on fears of mass Soweto bannings

S. Post
16/3/80
11/17
11/17

By Sam Mabe
THE POLICE Directorate of Public Relations and the Ministry of Justice have refused to confirm or deny fears that the spate of police questioning of Soweto black consciousness leaders this week may lead to mass bannings.

Fears of another October 1977 - type spate of mass bannings were roused at the beginning of this week when one leader after another — and some black journalists — were summoned to report to Soweto Security Police for questioning.

Questioned

The first to be questioned on Monday was Mr Curtis Nkondo, suspended president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo).

He is a former Soweto school teacher who resigned with about 500 other teachers in protest against Bantu Education and also former Terrorism Act and Internal Security Act detainee.

Mr Nkondo said he was questioned, among other things, as to which church he belonged and how often he attended, the distance between his home and his place of employment and the nearest police station to his home and to his place of employment.

All other leaders who were questioned by police claimed to have been asked similar questions.

Early this week, the Police Directorate of Public Relations denied that Mr Nkondo was summoned for questioning or that he was likely to be banned.



Curtis Nkondo

A telex message by SUNDAY POST to Mr Alwyn Schlegbusch, Minister of Justice, asking him to confirm or deny Mr Nkondo's questioning and whether there was a likelihood of his being banned, was not replied to.

Other leaders known to have been questioned by police are Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, secretary of the Soweto Teacher's Action Committee (TAC); Mr Lekgau Mathabathe, a member of the Soweto Committee of Ten, and Mr Enoch Duma, a journalist and vice-president of the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa), who is also a former Terrorism Act detainee.

Another journalist questioned is Mr Montshiwa Moroke, who works for the Rand Daily Mail.

The questioning of black consciousness leaders came in the wake of local and international outcry over the withdrawal of the passport of Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches.

It also came at the time when the call for the release of Robben Island prisoner, Mr Nelson Mandela, was intensified by a campaign launched early this week.

Black leaders who supported a call by two Nationalist newspapers for a national convention at which the Government and black leaders could discuss the future of South Africa, said they would participate only if Mr Mandela was released from prison and exiled leaders like Mr Oliver Tambo were allowed to be

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12010	LOWER DIPLOMA IN LIBRARIANSHIP	YEAR: 1				1
14099AUP	AURDALAG-URLE	URSEL	11-11-01	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.A.F. I-UP	(50)	1
159075H	ELEERS	CHARLES PETER	11-11-01	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP	(50)	3
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS						2
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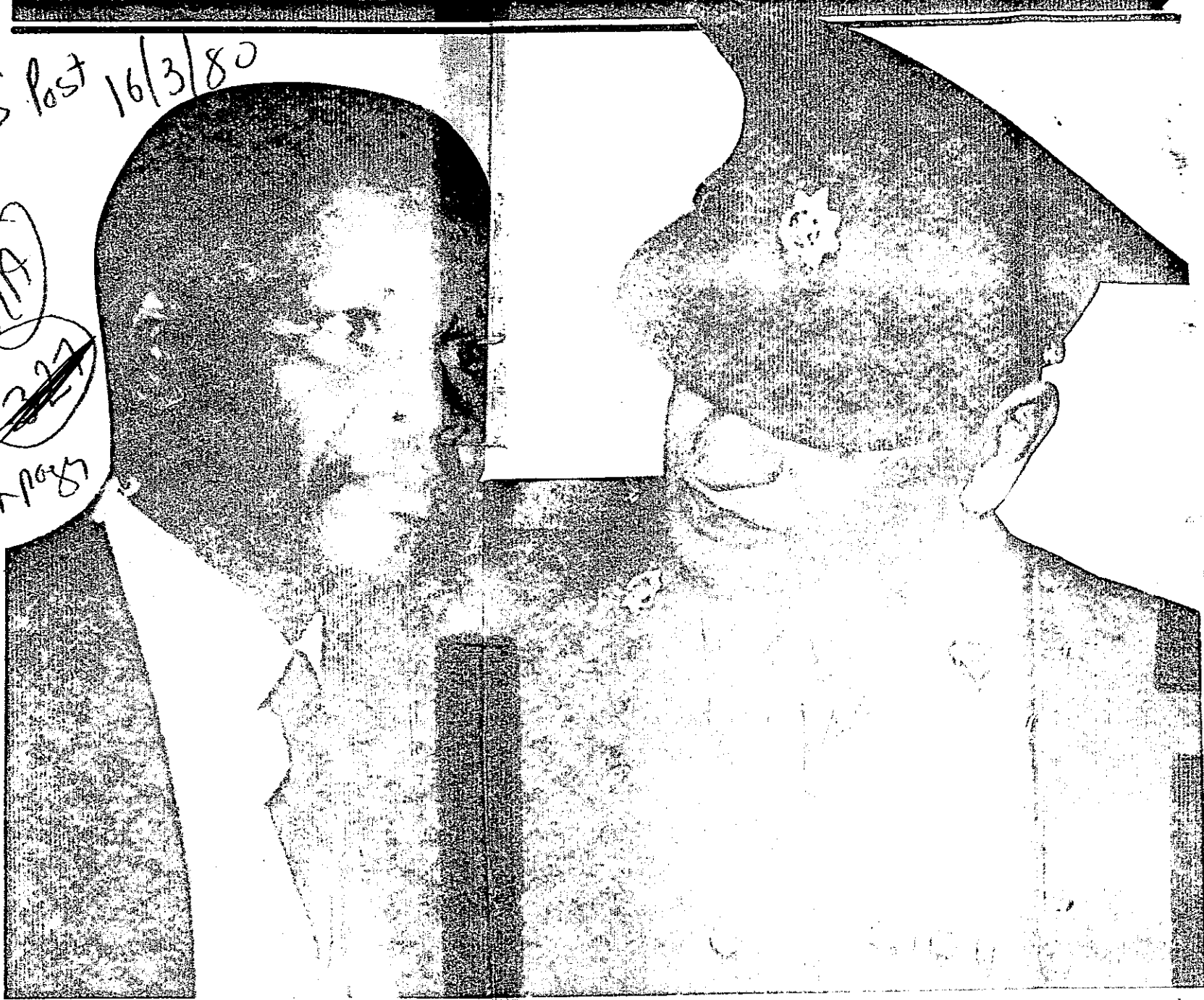
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Tension in the early days of the militant ANC — a policeman confronts a young Oliver Tambo.

The man behind ANC's challenge to the State

From page 8

At the Congress of the People, Kliptown, Transvaal, on June 26, 1955, 3 000 people under the leadership of ANC president at the time, Chief Albert Luthuli, adopted the Freedom Charter.

The Congress of the People represented the largest gathering of men and women of all races to draw up a blueprint for a democratic South Africa. Present were delegates from the ANC, the predominantly white Congress of Democrats made up of white men and women adhering to the non-racial principles of the ANC, the South African Indian Congress, the South African Coloured People's Organisation (commonly known as the Coloured People's Congress) and the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

Between them they represented hundreds of thousands of South Africans.

The Congress of the People drew up a celebrated non-racial, democratic document, the Freedom Charter.

Freedom

At the centre of the Charter lies a dedication to a South Africa for all its peoples.

The Charter insisted on the following freedoms for all South Africans:

- Universal franchise
- Equal rights for all
- Return of the country's wealth to the people
- Equitable distribution of the land
- Equality before the law
- Human rights for all
- Employment and work security for all.
- Free and compulsory education for all and
- Housing and security for all.

Less than a year later the State moved in. On December 6, 1956, 156 leaders of the Congress Alliance of all races were arrested and charged with High Treason.

Despite this the Con-

gress continued its freedom campaign. Hundreds of thousands of people across the land became involved in boycotts, such as the Alexandra-bus boycott, which spread to a number of areas, in which Alfred Nzo, current ANC secretary-general, was a central figure.

In 1957 the ANC led probably the biggest spate of strikes and boycotts that this country has ever seen in the form of its Pound-a-Day campaign.

Meanwhile Mandela was appearing almost daily in court. The State's Treason Trial against him and 156 others, including Walter Sisulu, Chief Albert Luthuli, Z K Matthews and Oliver Tambo went ahead.

Eventually the state reduced the number of accused to 30 and in the end all were acquitted.

In 1958 Mandela married Nomzamo Winnie Madikizela, a social worker from the Transkei.

Meanwhile the movement's activities continued.

But in 1960 — almost 20 years ago to this day — the country was shocked by the horrifying Sharpeville incident where 67 people died in a hail of police bullets.

Soon after that the ANC was banned.

Meanwhile Mandela's banning order had expired. For the first time in nine years he was able to speak publicly. A political gathering in Pietermaritzburg of 1 400 people opposed to the establishment of a white republic responded ecstatically when Mandela arrived and addressed them.

But in the wake of further harassment of Mandela's comrades, the ANC leader saw no alternative but to go underground.

During this period, during which he was called the Black Pimpernel, he wrote to the Prime Minister, Dr H F Verwoerd, calling for a National Convention.

After receiving no response he called a nationwide stay-away that once again demonstrated his power, despite that fact that he was operating

from an underground base.

In 1962 while the police were looking for him in Johannesburg Mandela appeared in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, canvassing arms support for the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (the Spear of the Nation).

This was the birth of the armed struggle.

But the police finally arrested Mandela in August 1962 and sentenced him to five years imprisonment on Robben Island for crossing the border and evading arrest.

Exile

Meanwhile the ANC national executive had taken the decision that Oliver Tambo should leave the country to head a liberation movement in exile.

In 1963 the State brought sabotage and conspiracy charges against Mandela, Sisulu, Govan Mbeki, Dennis Goldberg

and four others in a lengthy trial, known as the Rivonia Trial after the Rivonia headquarters of Umkhonto. The men were sentenced to life imprisonment.

The black members of the organisation were sent to Robben Island and Goldberg was incarcerated in Pretoria's maximum security prison. They are still there today.

Mandela maintained in effect that the limited violence employed up to that stage had been forced upon him and his organisation by the institutionalized violence of the State and its unwillingness to negotiate a peaceful democratic future for all South Africans.

As the call goes out today for the release of the ANC leader, to many people, Mandela's name remains synonymous with the largest democratic movement in South Africa's turbulent history.

Not to release him, black spokesmen have pointed out, is to risk further unnecessary violence.

TWO incidents, completely unrelated, but somehow getting almost intertwined in a strange way, took place in South Africa this week and are likely to have an immense impact on the national political scene.

First, three black leaders — Curtis Nkondo, Legau Matabathe and Fanyana Mazibuko — did their annual pilgrimage to Protea police headquarters. To be precise, Security Police headquarters. They went there, naturally, at the invitation of the police.

The purpose of their visit was to part with some highly classified information on their personal habits — which church they attended, which route they used to get there, who their closest relatives and friends were, their employment details and how they got to work, the times. In other words, the whole thing.

Nobody is saying why these details were wanted. But when the trio, who were the leading lights in the Teachers' Action Committee, have resigned themselves to the fact that this information is not to grace the books of the police, but a step towards a banning order.

The other incident was the dramatic emergence of Mr John Vorster, former Prime Minister and retired State President.

He bounced into the political scene in unexpected but ty-

pical Vorster style. He dug into the reformist policies of Mr P W Botha and generally paraded himself as a modern Afrikaans Moses coming out of the wilderness to save his people from the forces intent on breaking apartheid and thereby robbing the Afrikaner of his spiritual soul.

So what does all this point to? It indicates, for one thing,

Vorster read the signs and the time for action came out.

Mugabe put the entire folk into disarray. They were panicking. Their leaders who were confidently assuring them of a Muzorewa victory, miscalculated. What is now going to happen to them? Vorster, the iron man of the party, has emerged. His message in Blom-

sure is now going to be on Mr Botha to avert the emergence of a Vorster-Connie Mulder-Treurnicht right-wing onslaught on the soul of the Afrikaner. It's going to be a formidable part. So what has all this tribal warfare got to do with Nkondo-Matabathe-Mazibuko trip to Protea?

Simple. They are the fall guys. If past experiences are anything to go by, then the whole thing runs true to form. Remember the massive clampdown in October, 1977? Well the tribe was in trouble. The country and the whole international community was in an uproar following the death of black consciousness leader, Steve Biko.

Then Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, came to the rescue of the tribe. He banned all relevant organisations, newspapers and just about everybody who featured in the political Who's Who of the black community. Strongarm tactics have always impressed the tribe.

The Government must, however, take note that to ban the three leaders — held in very high esteem by the black community — would be an act of madness.

It would negate everything that the Prime Minister has been trying to sell to the country and the international community.

personally speaking . . .

SUNDAY POST editor, Percy Qoboza, looks at two incidents which could have a significant impact on the political scene.



a very encouraging rare phenomenon in the white tribe — events are beginning to have an impact on the Afrikaner. Nobody really expected John Vorster to remain in the wilderness. It's just not his style.

He was merely biding his time, allowing the Information scandal debacle to settle down and then wait for the right moment to strike. It was a cold-blooded calculation. The right moment was provided by the massive election victory of the Mugabe Patriotic forces in Zimbabwe.

fontein said as much. Do not panic. There is no need to. We are different from the Zimbabwe situation. We have to stand firm. Keep the structures of apartheid firm.

This was a direct and firm challenge to the authority of Prime Minister Botha who has said that apartheid or discrimination "turns people of colour into lepers".

Having narrowly avoided a split in the reigning hierarchy this week over Dr Andries Treurnicht, the pres-

Rebel chief bans Inkatha

S Post 16/3/80

gatherings

118



Chief Buthelezi . . . opposition in the rural areas.

AN INKATHA meeting which was to have been addressed by two Kwazulu Legislative Assembly members at Mbambangane Location, near Table Mountain in Natal, was banned by the controversial Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo, a long time opponent of the Kwazulu Government, SUNDAY POST learned this week.

This unprecedented move by the chief, who is also a Legislative Assembly member, was disclosed by the chairman and organiser of the Mbambangane branch of Inkatha, Mr Thomas Gcabashe this week.

Mr Duke Mkhize and Mr S I Nene, both MPs for Mpuimalanga, were expected to address an expected 300 Inkatha members on the morning of March 2 at the Magongo Higher Primary School.

However shortly before the meeting was due to start, a group of about 40 Inkatha members were told by Chief Maphumulo to disperse. He said the meeting had not been authorised by him as the head of the 6 000 Magonko tribesmen.

SUNDAY POST Correspondent

Chief Maphumulo said he had issued the ban after receiving a "scrap" piece of paper written by Mr Gcabashe informing him about the meeting only 48 hours in advance.

Chief Maphumulo said all future Inkatha meetings would be banned in his area until Inkatha officials "learn respect and protocol."

"Any person belonging to my tribe who defies the ban will be fined a beast. Outsiders attending Inkatha meetings in my area will be prosecuted," he told the gather-

ing. The Inkatha members dispersed before the two MPs arrived.

Chief Maphumulo (30) was suspended by the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly in January 1978 for allegedly involving King Gcwailu Zwelithini in politics.

He fought the suspension with a Supreme Court action. The suspension was recently lifted and the Assembly was ordered to pay all costs.

The Inkatha branch at Mbambangane was formed

about a year ago, while Chief Maphumulo was under suspension.

Prior to the suspension there was a running battle in the Press between Kwazulu Legislative Assembly and Chief Maphumulo over the formation of his short-lived Inala Party, which was founded to oppose the Umdl Government.

"I have nothing against Inkatha or any political movement which supports the black struggle. It might be the Azanian People Organisation or whatever you name it, they are free to hold their meetings in my area as long as they seek my permission first," Chief Map-

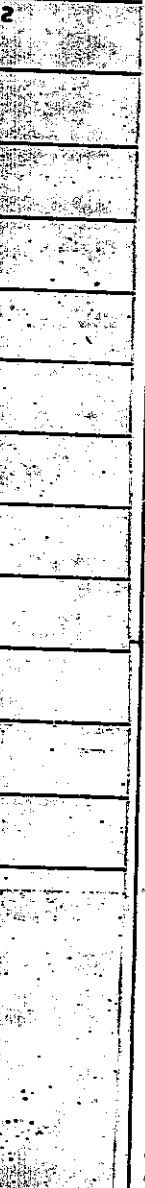
humbulo told SUNDAY POST.

According to Mr Gcabashe, the Inkatha constitution does not stipulate that permission from a chief should be acquired before meetings are held. "What is required of us is to report meetings before they take place," he said.

Approached for comment, the Secretary-General of Inkatha Mr Oscar Dhlomo said it would be difficult for him to comment until he had received a full report of the incident from the MPs connected with the matter.

He would then approach Chief Maphumulo and get his side of the story.

CULTY ARTS



By SAM MABE
 INDUSTRY is making concerted efforts to create a black women's middle class by drawing women into organisations that were exclusively white in the past.

It is for this reason, says Mrs Vesta Smith, a prominent Noordgesig community leader, that she turned down two invitations to join multiracial, elitist clubs which were launched in Johannesburg recently.

Membership to the clubs, Sheba and Barclays Executive Women's Club, is open to members of all races who have achieved executive positions in business, commerce and the professional as well as those who have gained recognition in other fields.

Mrs Smith said: "In as much as I would like to see racial discrimination coming to an end in this country, what I cannot stand is to allow myself to be seen as a different kind of black person who qualifies for what other blacks do not.

"These are bourgeois organisations which cannot benefit the black cause at all. I am a Christian and in these clubs I will have expensive luncheons with whites but on Sunday when we go to worship, I will not be allowed to worship with them because of the colour of my skin.

I just can't tolerate these bourgeois clubs says Ma-Vesta

S. Post
 16/3/80

"Another thing about these multiracial organisations is that they elevate us from the grassroots level where we have been suffering with fellow blacks.

Mrs Smith also said there were some black women who belonged to organisations which gave them the privilege of getting a passport which others could not. And when they go overseas, she says, they tell the world that blacks are not suffering in South Africa.

She also said the invitation she received mentioned that the clubs were open to African, Indians, "coloureds" and whites.

"I do not fall under any of those categories because I am black and that's the end of the story.

Why should other people be simply white when others have to be 'coloured', Indian and African. This is another way of emphasising the fact that we have to preserve racial distinctions which I cannot tolerate under any circumstances.

"Would whites be happy to hear anybody talking in terms of organisations open to Afrikaners, English, Dutch or French? They want to remain as one but they want us separated," Mrs Smith said.

Mrs Smith, who prefers to be called MaVesta, had her passport withdrawn in 1972. She is an executive member of YWCA and was also on the national executive of the Christian Institute before it was banned in 1977.



Ma-Vesta — resisting elitism.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	YEAR
140940P	WARRING-ULLF	URSEL	
159075H	ELEERS	CHARLES PETER	2
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS			
DEAN			

Liz's model answer to the soldiers on the border

16.3.80

S Post

257

114

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

MODEL Liz Shai has withdrawn from a fashion show to raise funds for soldiers at Eastgate tomorrow night.

The show, which marks the first anniversary of the shopping centre, is in aid of the Southern Cross Fund which raises money for soldiers on the border and their dependants.

Ms Shai, of Dube, has been employed as a typesetter on a magazine for eight years. She has been modelling on a part-time basis for four years.

This week she withdrew immediately after she discovered the Southern Cross Fund aids soldiers on the border.

'Sensitive'

"It did not ring a bell that tomorrow night's show was to raise money for the soldiers on the borders. The moment I realised this, I opted out.

"I am prepared to do the other shows from Tuesday for a week because no money is taken from the public. We are doing the shows solely for the owners of the centre.

"However, if my agents cancel my contract because of my withdrawal, I will have no option but to bow out. Black people are sensitive when it comes to aiding defence and I do not want to be seen as willing to help in this regard," she said.

A spokesman for her modelling agency said they

were contracted by the centre to do the show and were not aware that proceeds from tomorrow night would go to the servicemen's kitty.

"Even if we did know the show would have gone on because we are not concerned with politics but fashion. It would be a pity for Liz to pull out.

"If she does we have no alternative but to replace her for the rest of the shows. It would be a pity because she is one of our favourite models and have worked with her for a long time," she said.

Ms Shai added she was surprised during the week when some models posed for pictures with a soldier in uniform. She did not realise the significance.

"If that's what the agency feels then I would rather stay out of the whole show than lose face with the black community," she said.

A representative of the Southern Cross Fund said her organisation did not look at the colour of the person but dealt equally with all those at the border.

She said they supported anybody guarding the borders of South Africa and their dependants. "We buy them recreational equipment and gifts. These includes sporting items, swimming pools, dart boards, films and projectors, books, extra rations at Christmas and farewell gifts when they go to the border, including a Bible," she said.



Model Liz Shai . . . it's indefensible.

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Silence on detention of former Azapo 2

S Post 16/3/82
SUNDAY POST Reporter

POLICE have refused to confirm the detention of the former chairman of the Azanian Peoples Organisation Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, and the organisation's administrative secretary, Miss Thoko Mphahane.

The two are reported to have been detained near the Johannesburg offices of the organisation on Friday afternoon.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Information yesterday said it would not be possible to confirm the detention until tomorrow.

Mr Mkhabela was banned immediately on release from Modder Bee prison in 1978 where he had been held with various other black leaders under the Internal Security Act.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
13010	BACHELOR OF ARS		YEAR : 1			13010
STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
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157568V	FRIEDLANDER	RAE DEVORA	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	SNX	157568V
150294G	GARISCH	GRANKA IRENE	115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	F (43)	150294G
15A290E	GARNETT	DIANNE SYBELLE	905101 911101	CHEMISTRY IA CH. 102 MATHEMATICS I M102	ABS ABS	15A290E
154026V	GEFFEN	HENITA	109102	HEBREW INTENSIVE	F	154026V
154362K	GIANNAKAKIS	ASPASIA	115101	FRENCH I	UP (55)	154362K
153981W	GILL	CHRISTEL KAROLA	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (55)	153981W
155173R	GILL	JUDITH MARY	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	SNX	155173R
159186D	GOSS	JOANNE ALHERSTONE	115101	FRENCH I	UP (55)	159186D
15A211U	GREEN	JANET FAY	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP (60)	15A211U
153A55J	GRUSSE	KIRSTIN CHARLOTTE GENDA	106102	ECONOMIC HISTORY I	ABS	153A55J
162285X	HALLIER	SUZANNE COLLINGS	106103	ECONOMICS IA	UP (50)	162285X
161662V	HARCOCK	EDWINA ANNE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	SNX	161662V
162109F	HARRIS	GWYNETH JULIA MARY	114101 115101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	F (49) UP (50)	162109F
155641A	HART	TIMOTHY JAMES GRAHAM	004101 107101	PSYCHOLOGY I ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2- SNX (65)	155641A
115954M	HARVEY	MARGARET JUANNE	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	ABS	115954M
159604H	HEESE	SUSAN MARGARET	102101 114101	AFRICANS STUDIES I	UP (50) UP (55)	159604H
161491J	HENECK	TREVOR RONALD	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	F (48)	161491J
152126E	HESSON	ROANALD ALAN	115101	FRENCH I	F (37)	152126E
155720L	HOPPEN	UTE	115101	FRENCH I	ABS	155720L
152889J	HUBSON	SALLY	115120	DRAMA I	ABS	152889J
155148P	JENVIS	JOSEPHINE	110101 110101	PSYCHOLOGY I ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3 3	155148P

UCT

SP detain
Azapo two

17/3/80
(11A)

By AMEEN AKHAIL-WANA
Political Reporter

THE banned former chairman of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, and Azapo's administrative secretary, Miss Thoko Mphahane, have been detained by Security Police, a spokesman for the office of their attorney said yesterday.

The Rand Daily Mail was first told of the detentions on Friday, but was unable to obtain police comment.

Yesterday, a spokesman for the SA Police Directorate of Public Relations, would neither confirm nor deny the detentions.

The latest development comes at a time of mounting speculation that the Government may be preparing for another round of action against dissident black organisations and individuals.

Following actions and statements by leading Government officials recently,

speculation was sparked last week when three leading members of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee (TAC) and two black journalists, said they were questioned by Security Police.

The TAC members are Mr Curtis Nkondo, who is also suspended president of Azapo, Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, TAC secretary, and Mr Lekgau Mathabathe, who is also a member of the Soweto Committee of Ten.

The journalists are Mr Montshiwa Moroke, of the Rand Daily Mail, and Mr Enoch Duma, of the Sunday Times, who is also a vice-president of the Writers' Association of South Africa and a former Terrorism Act detainee.

Little more than two weeks ago, three leaders of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation - Mr Thozamile Botha, Mr Phalo Tshume and Mr Mono Babela - were banned after their release from detention.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 1

STUD NO	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURS	MARKS
159454V	MCCARTHY	MELISSA JANE		911102	104102
152965K	MEHL	ANNETTE ELISABETH	INGKID		905102
					916103
157093D	MFRCCURIO	GIANCARLO			110101
155747D	MICHAELS	KAREN			003101
					107101
158469Z	MITCHELL	JANE			118101
157815W	MORRIS	CATHERINE MARIA			004101
					107101
					115103
150180P	MORT	MELISSA RUTH	PRINCE		114101
150783V	MULLER	SUSAN FLORENCE			110101
157521U	MURRAY	ESTELLE			116120
137983G	NAKTDIEN	MOSAMAT TOYER			107101
157560L	NASH	JENNIFER ANNE			004101
					115102
155924H	NEWMAN	JENNIFER ANNE			111101
157913V	NORMANN	HANSJURG			117101
155878H	OLGAMMOR	SHIRLEY ANNE			114101
162110N	PAM	JONATHAN RICHARD			004101
154187V	RAJESON	IAN JAMES	STEWART		107101
					110101
154286C	PETERSEN	DESIRE SHIRLEY			102103
					116120
156134L	PHIEFFER	FREDI CHRISTIAAN			905104
150154L	POHCHIEEN	FELICITY ANGELE			107101
					110101
133406G	PRITCHARD	ROBERT STEPHEN			115102
					115103

36	157521U								
38	137983G								
40	157560L								
42	155924H								
44	157913V								
46	155878H								
48	162116N								
50	154187V								
52	154286C								
54	156134L								
56	150154L								
58	133406G								
60									
62									
64									
66									

UJCT

JOE THLOLOE has had an in-depth interview with **BUTHELEZI**, president of Inkatha and Chief Minister of KwaZulu, on his achievements and-or failures. We publish the first part today where Chief Buthelezi states his stand on the constitutional involvement of the Zulus.

Post 17/3/80 (11A)

'dependence'

African people.

With the Bantu Authorities system, it was the regime itself which said the people had a choice in the matter. So I was dealing with that question purely on the basis of what they themselves said.

Q: What I am saying is that you never came out strongly against the system . . .

A: But where were you? I'm sure you were still a youngster at kindergarten. My opposition to apartheid is known throughout South Africa, throughout.

And now if you say I never came against it — the fact that in 1970 the Zulu people begged me not to refuse was the measure of my opposition. They knew I was opposed to it.

Q: According to Temkin (Gatsha Buthelezi — Zulu Statesman, published by Purnell) — where he quotes your official statements — you were saying the people were waiting and . . .

A: Because we were dealing with the question where it was said that it was optional. I was calling the white man's bluff, which ultimately as it proved, we were right. It was not a choice at all.

Q: What I am trying to . . .

A: Temkin is dealing with that question. I don't know why you turn it round like that. It is a separate question from being opposed to apartheid, which has never been doubtful.

Q: What I am trying to say is that you did not come out strongly against . . .

A: That is your opinion based on Temkin's thing, but I know my political career better than Temkin or yourself. So I don't understand the type of your question . . .

Q: I don't know whether I am not expressing myself clearly . . .

A: I don't know what you are up to.

Q: Can I explain again: People were given a choice to accept or reject Bantu Authorities. Instead of coming out and saying we reject Bantu Authorities — because you have been given a choice to accept or reject — throughout that whole period you said: we are still waiting to see how . . .

A: But that was just diplomacy. Maybe you don't understand politics. They were against it.

Q: At the time, a number of chiefs were removed from their positions because of their opposition to the Bantu Authorities . . .

A: Who are those chiefs?

Q: The Matlala chiefs, for instance.

A: I don't know the background to that. I am not going to involve myself when I am not au fait with the history of that particular area.

It is not fair for me to talk without data of the situation you are using and compare it with the situation in KwaZulu.

In fact I remember that when the regional authority was inaugurated in Mahlabathini — once the people had elected me — I told the Commissioner General that I will never change. If the Government has to deal with me, they have to accept me as I am.

It is a matter of record. It has been well publicised.

Q: One major criticism that has come up against you is that in spite of your opposition to separate development or apartheid, KwaZulu has been developing, constitutionally, very slowly, but you have been moving towards independence.

A: What trash. If we wanted to move towards independence we would have moved in that direction long ago.

The fact that the Government today says there are areas that will not accept independence is the measure of my success. The fact that Mr Vorster, during the last session of Parliament, said he could predict that in five years all areas except KwaZulu would be independent.

Those are the things you publish in your newspaper, which you know about. This is the extent to which he as my oppo-

TOMORROW: Chief Buthelezi talks about Inkatha, the strategies for black liberation, and his hot-cold-hot relationship with the banned African National Congress.



Reporter Joe Thloloe

ment appreciates my sincerity and the fact that I don't waiver in my opposition to apartheid.

But if others, because of their political reasons, want to interpret my stand and the way I manoeuvre within that for their own purpose to criticise me, it is not my business. But I think I should be judged on my own record.

I am not going to say I'll opt out of serving the people I am serving.

I cannot say, at local level, I am not concerned with my people when they are hungry, when they are naked, etc, because I fear I am going to soil my hands with the so-called system.

I was serving them in any case and the fact that we reached the stage that we reached enabled us to remove some of the worst aspects of the Bantu Education Act. We reinstated English, for instance, which we would not have done if I had stayed out.

Q: You don't foresee a point where the immediate needs of your people will force you to accept independence?

A: But I have said so. Why should you project what I am going to do when I've told you? Why don't you take my word? Where have I ever said a thing in my political career and then done something different?

As far as this issue is concerned, I've consistently said that I will not go farther than that.



POST senior journalist JC CHIEF GATSHA BUTHEL on his political strategies, part of the two-part interview on independence and the cor

'No in

Q: We are trying to put your political career in perspective . . .

A: Career?

Q: Yeah, your contribution to the liberation struggle.

A: Thank you.

Q: I believe you will be 52 in August?

A: Yes.

Q: In your 52 years, what do you think has been your biggest achievement?

A: I don't normally sing my own praises. I think that is for others to say. But I am very happy about the way Inkatha has grown. It is not my contribution alone — it is the contribution of many people — but I must say I am very proud of what has been achieved.

Q: What would say you regret in your career?

A: I would say that I regret the fact that many of my colleagues with whom we shared dreams as young people — like Sobukwe, Joe Matthews and many others overseas and many in exile and many dead — that it was not possible for us once we had left university — to struggle jointly as we had hoped in promoting that dream of a free South Africa.

Q: But in your particular activities, what do you regret?

A: I really don't know exactly what sort of answer I should give to that. Maybe I don't understand the question.

Q: Is there anything that you wish . . .

A: No, I would say the stumbling blocks, because that is some source of disappointment to me.

At university, in the Congress Youth League, we had certain dreams — we would do certain things — but we were not able to do them because of the things I have mentioned. I regret the fact that things did not go as I expected them to go. Perhaps we underestimated the obstacles that are the order of things in the struggle of any black person in South Africa.

Q: What I'm trying to get is: Is there anything you have done in your political car-

eer that you regret?

A: I don't think that there is anything I am conscience-stricken about.

Q: You have always said that you are a hereditary premier of the Zulus. Do you believe in the divine right of kings to rule?

A: No. In fact, I am a hereditary chief — that's a separate position — but traditionally the Zulus regarded me as their traditional prime minister. And that has nothing to do with heredity. My cousin, King Cyprian and myself worked together for 16 years and during his whole reign Zulus recognised me in that position, which my father held before me and which my great grandfather held when the Zulus were conquered in 1879.

Q: But you don't believe in the divine right to rule?

A: No. In fact it could have happened that my cousin could have deviated, but my family, for three generations or so, has occupied that position in the Zulu nation.

Q: When there were elections for the Chief Executive Officer and there was the contest between you and Chief Hlengwa — if Chief Hlengwa had won the election, would that have disrupted Zulu tradition?

A: Well, it would have happened. In fact, I don't think that the Zulu people elected me because of that position, which we have just described. I think that they elected me for my own performance in the 16 years they had known me in public life.

In fact, the election would have been a farce if at all others precluded because of that. The election was not taking place under Zulu law or tradition. It was something that was imposed on the Zulu people.

And in fact many Zulus were worried because they appreciated my opposition to that structure, to the extent that they begged me not to refuse if they nominated me.

Q: You say they begged you to stand?

A: No. They said I must not refuse. I never canvassed during the election.

Q: If you believe you were elected purely on merit, why do you keep going back to the fact that you are hereditary . . .

A: It is not going back. It is because of the bullshit or nonsense which some of the people in the mass media keep throwing at me — just equating my position and comparing it with any other person who did not serve his particular national group in the way I served mine — in fact, pretending as if I had any choice, I had as much choice or leeway as my fellow leaders in other places.

It is always raised when other people talk about it, saying why am I operating within the system. In fact I was operating with the Zulu national group before that — it was not a question of operating within the system. It was a question of whether I was going to abandon the Zulu people.

That was the dilemma which faced me. Not the question of whether I operate within the system or not.

My operation within the Zulu national group was a fact, so I don't have to justify my position.

It is used actually to show that it is nonsensical to try and compare my position to people who aspired to be chief ministers, whereas, in fact, I was already serving the national group almost in that capacity.

In any case, the dilemma that faced me was whether, as a matter of ideology, I should abandon them just because I was opposed to apartheid.

Q: Coming to the Bantu Authorities: I see that in all your official statements at the time you were not actually saying that you were against the Act, but you were merely saying that there was a choice, and you were still waiting to decide whether you were going to participate or not?

A: I don't understand, Mr Thlooe, what you are trying to drive at by saying so because any system — I mean what is wrong is that all these things are foisted on black people.

I don't see why you should put a question like that. I repeat: any system, however good, should not be imposed on the

'We'll fight on for black liberation'

Post 17/3/80

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THE secretary general of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu and the chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana yesterday pledged themselves to continue fighting for the liberation of blacks and asked people to join in the fight.



Bishop Tutu . . . urges people to join the struggle for liberation.

The two leaders were speaking at a thanksgiving ceremony held in honour of Mr Aubrey Mokoena, the banned black consciousness leader who won a court case after being charged for contravening his banning order.

The ceremony was held at the AME church in Orlando West.

Bishop Tutu said the victory of Robert Mugabe and his partner in the Patriotic Front, Mr Joshua Nkomo, in the Rhodesian elections, raised hopes for freedom in South Africa.

He said those taking part in the struggle should condition themselves for any casualties that might arise. He also said some would not enjoy freedom because they would have died in detention or killed.

Bishop Tutu said: "Let us get together and be brave. One day we will be free from oppression if we fight together. God will also free us from bondage just like when he freed the children of Israel from oppression."

Dr Motlana said the struggle for the liberation of South African



Dr Motlana . . . speaking at the ceremony yesterday.

blacks was on and that victory was near. He said this was shown by the recent division within the National Party.

He said the world was looking upon blacks in the country to free themselves just as the black Zimbabweans did three weeks ago. All blacks should unite and fight apartheid "to the bitter end", Dr Motlana said.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
1342047	ADAMS	FAULINESSA	140202	HISTORY II	3	1342047
137452E	ALLIX	MARK LORRAINE	104101	ARCHAEOLOGY I	7	137452E
140746K	BORALDE	ANDREW MICHAEL	107201	ENGLISH II	1	140746K
120414K	CONRADIE	ELSADE-MARIE	003501 117201	SOCIOLOGY III POLITICAL SCIENCE II	7	120414K
138497J	DE VILLIERS	JEANINE KAREN	115104	PHILOSOPHY I	2	138497J
136962X						136962X
136110X						136110X
1144207G						1144207G
113763F						113763F
137811V						137811V
113790K						113790K
115526V						115526V
134419H						134419H
098717J						098717J
139706E						139706E
135266E						135266E
1144920						1144920
139615F						139615F
132828U						132828U
135615J						135615J
133140T						133140T

1342047	3	(52)	1	1342047
137452E	7	(50)	1	137452E
140746K	1	(63)	1	140746K
120414K	7	(72)	1	120414K
138497J	2	(38)	1	138497J
136962X	3	(65)	1	136962X
136110X	7	(58)	1	136110X
1144207G	1	(54)	1	1144207G
113763F	1	(36)	1	113763F
137811V	1	(60)	1	137811V
113790K	1	(54)	1	113790K
115526V	1	(58)	1	115526V
134419H	1	(65)	1	134419H
098717J	1	(68)	1	098717J
139706E	1	(55)	1	139706E
135266E	1	(63)	1	135266E
1144920	1	(72)	1	1144920
139615F	1	(47)	1	139615F
132828U	1	(50)	1	132828U
135615J	1	(38)	1	135615J
133140T	1	(52)	1	133140T

UCP

Big damage as church burns

A MISSION house of the Roman Catholic Church in Thabong, Welkom and a section of the church building were burnt

to ashes in the early hours of yesterday.

The church is the only venue in this area that allows

Black Consciousness organisation to hold their meetings.

It is the same church where the Welkom branch of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo) was formed two years ago.

Mr Barnard Ramosidi, the full time deacon of the church, said he was awoken by noise caused by fire at about 2 a.m. yesterday.

He said he rushed to the Thabong police station. He said firemen battled for two hours to put the fire out.

Mr Ramosidi said he was fortunate because he was alone at the time.

STUD ID	EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS	YEAR : 2	AS AT 29 02 00	PAGE 1		
STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	MARKS
1302847	STANGE	BARBARA	118202	HISTORY II	3	(52)
1374528	ALLIX	MARK	109101	ARCHAEOLOGY I	ANS	7
1407406	ORRALLI	MICHAEL	107201	ENGLISH II	ANS	1
1204104	CHENEVIE	ELSA	603301	SOCIOLOGY III	ANS	7
			117201	POLITICAL SCIENCE II	ANS	
			113304	PHILOSOPHY I	3	(67)
			104602	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(PRE F	F	(48)
			103104	GENERAL HISTORICAL (XROSSA)	2	(60)
			113108	INDIAN HISTORY	3	(51)
			100210	GENERAL HISTORY OF W.F.A. I	ABS	(46)
			114101	HISTORY & THEORY OF ART I	ABS	1
			100202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I(PRE 12	2	(60)
			107201	ENGLISH II	2	(80)
			103105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	2	(54)
			004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	3	(54)
			113104	PSYCHOLOGY I	1	(30)
			103202	LATIN II	2	(65)
			114201	RELIGIOUS STUDIES II	ABS	1
			911001	RELIGIOUS STUDIES IIA B204	2	(62)
			107201	HISTORY II	3	(55)
			107201	ENGLISH II	2	(63)
			113201	RELIGIOUS STUDIES II	2	(72)
			113201	FRENCH II	2	(63)
			117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	F	(47)
			106202	ECONOMICS II	3	(50)
			101103	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA)	F	(34)
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	1
			106202	ECONOMICS II	3	(52)

UJCT

Post 17/3/80

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Lilian Ngoyi to be buried on Saturday

MRS Lilian Ngoyi, the banned firebrand who died at her home last week, will be buried on Saturday.

Details of the funeral arrangements will be released later this week but all national organisations are expected to be represented.

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STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
1342047	ADAMS	FABIANESSA	140202	HISTORY II	3 (52)	1342047
137452E	ALLIX	MARK LORAINÉ	104101	ARCHAEOLOGY I	ANS	137452E
140746K	BOZALILE	ANDREW MICHAEL	147201	ENGLISH II	ANS	140746K
120414K	COMBRANIE	ELSABETH-MARIE	003301 117201	SOCIOLOGY III POLITICAL SCIENCE II	ABS ABS	120414K
134497D	DE VILLIERS	JEANINE KAREN	113104	PHILOSOPHY I	2- (67)	134497D
136116F	ESAU	FAJKA	103302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(PRE F	(48)	136116F
136962X	ESSMANN	SOMJA ORIGITTE	101103 113103	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA) ITALIAN INTENSIVE	2- (40) (51)	136962X
111207C	KELLAS-SMITH	ELIZABETH ANN	140219	DANISH II	F (46)	111207C
113763F	FIELD	MAUREEN DAWN	114101 502107	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I HISTORY & THEORY OF ART. I	ABS ABS	113763F
137811V	GANSON	CATHERINE MARY	103202 107201	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I(PRE 12- ENGLISH II	2- (60) (60)	137811V
113790K	GRAZIARDI	MARIO GIULIO	140305	LATIN SECRETARY	UP (54)	113790K
113526Y	HABERUR	COLIN ANDREW LINDSAY	004101 113104	PSYCHOLOGY I PHILOSOPHY I	3 (58) (30)	113526Y
	WHITTON	ALEXANDER MARK	105202	LATIN II	2- (65)	134419H
	WITZ	ROXANNE ALETHEA	114201	RELIGIOUS STUDIES II	ABS	098717D
	HUCH	COLLEEN DESIRÉE	911201	MATHEMATICS IIA M204	2- (68)	139705E
		KANOL FRANCISZEK	107201	HUNGARIAN II	3 (55)	133266E
		SUZANNE DOROTHY	107201 113201 115201	ENGLISH II RELIGIOUS STUDIES II FRENCH II	2- (63) 2+ (72) 2- (63)	114492D
		ABRAHAM	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	F (47)	139615F
		LEONARD HENRY	106202	ECONOMICS II	3 (50)	132828D
		DARENÉ RUTH	101103	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA)	F (38)	133615J
		DIANA EMMA	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3MX	133140T
		ABDUL RASHIED	106202	ECONOMICS II	3 (52)	134549D

UCF

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
YEAR : 2

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

13020

THIS is the second part of the interview POST senior reporter JOE THLOLOE had with CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI, president of Inkatha and Chief Minister of KwaZulu.

We will have another instalment tomorrow, which will be the third and final. Tomorrow Chief Buthelezi will elaborate on his relationship with the African National Congress (ANC).

POST
18/3/80
11/9

'Inkatha is open to all'

Q: Can we take an over-view of Zulu history? First, you baulked at the Bantu Authorities Act, but ultimately you were forced to accept it. Next, you baulked at the Territorial Authorities, but ultimately you were forced to accept . . .

A: But you must realise that the position is not the same. I know that the Black Consciousness Movement — if I may be blunt with you — even your newspaper, people like Sam Mabe (a reporter on Sunday Post) attacked me saying that I must not bother them, I must discuss when I'm getting independence.

It amazes me that you guys pretend, for political reasons, that you

cannot perceive my position, which is perceived in black Africa . . . I can't understand it.

Q: Peoples' fears, Sir, are that you will be forced to accept independence in the same way that you were forced to accept . . .

A: Was it you or was it the Rand Daily Mail who, when I returned from America last year, interviewed me when Venda was just about to get independence? I said that if I am forced to at the point of a gun to go farther than this then I'll reply with the gun.

MORE

What more can a man say? What more?

Q: Now turning to Inkatha: the argument generally is that it is a Zulu-orientated organisation . . .

A: A movement or organisation, Mr Thloloe, must be judged by what its constitution says. There was a time when we even had KwaZulu in the constitution.

But the constitution, as you know, by now, was amended to remove that.

We wanted to achieve something by that. But if people, for their own ends, either swallow holus bolus the propaganda of Pretoria that because Zulus are the largest ethnic group therefore they are

going to dominate other people . . . then there is nothing I can do.

Q: In other words you are saying that Inkatha is open to everybody.?

A: It is so, if by everybody you mean all blacks regardless of affiliation.

Even when the Arnold Bergstrae-ser Institute (of West Germany) carried out its survey (in 1978) it was proved by them — which was just a year or two after it (Inkatha) was founded — that 40 percent of the members were not even Zulus. Even before we amended the constitution.

A: What was the reason for taking a Zulu cultural organisation as the basis for a liberation movement?

A: You might as well ask me why a Zulu founded the African National Congress . . . Surely I'm based where I am and politics is the art of the possible. And I used what was unable in the context of where history had located me.

SPRUNG

Inkatha sprung in KwaZulu . . . You know the laws of this country. You know, for instance, that African political activity has been prohibited in this country since Sharpeville. You were still a small boy but you should know that, at least

from your training as a journalist.

Q: For your information I was in jail with Sobukwe during Sharpeville. What I am trying to say, Sir, is that when Inkatha was defunct and you were thinking of a liberation movement, couldn't you think of something neutral rather than . . .

A: Neutral? I happen to be a Zulu and I happen to be located there and the people I wanted to mobilise — I was not going to mobilise people in a vacuum . . .

CLEAR

But one thing, Mr Thloloe, which I think will clear some of these hang-ups you seem to have: I was in the ANC and was very close to Chief Lutuli. He used to come to my place, at night sometimes, with Dr Conco, Yengwa and others.

Some of the things that I did on a tribal basis I did with their approval. In fact

• To Page 7

POST WOMAN

Ma Ngoyi's death is a terrible loss

11/11/80
19/3/80
1/3/80

MANGOVI, the firebrand black woman leader contravened her banning order for the first time in sixteen years last Wednesday — the day she died.

Minutes after her death, grief stricken neighbours flocked into her bedroom. A rare sight for a room which previously had to accommodate only one visitor at a time.

The house had also been "isolated" for a long time. Neighbours, friends and relatives were afraid of going anywhere near "that later, a white security policeman visited the Ngoyi's daughter, Edith. he asked, "is dit waar wat ek in die papier (POST) gesien het?" "Yes", Edith answered.

"Ek is baie jammer."

BY ZODWA MSHIBI

the security man said, and left soon thereafter.

Edith also told POST the same security policeman was at their home on Monday — two days before MaNgoyi's death and asked her mother how she felt about Mugabe's victory.

"Of course I know that deep in her heart, mama was thrilled. Had it not been for the restrictions and her failing health, she definitely would have flown to Zimbabwe to congratulate Mugabe," she said.

"Mother's death was not in vain for she felt consoled by the victory of Robert Mugabe in Rhodesia," Edith told POST who also said MaNgoyi had a premonition about her death.



Ma Ngoyi during her last days — fighting her last battle, ill health. Here she looks at her World Who's Who of Women award.



Lillian Ngoyi in her hey-day.

nation, as she was called by her colleagues), as she led 20 000 women on a march against passes to Pretoria

"Those were great days. Mmaselhaba's death is a terrible loss to all women in Africa," she lamented.

MaNgoyi was the greatest leader of them all," she said

Some of the mourners were her customers, who said they last visited Ma Ngoyi more than ten years ago.

Ma Ngoyi had been a dressmaker, but she had to close shop as her customers stopped com-

ing. Sewing was her only source of income. Edith, who also stopped work six months ago to look after her mother, intends to continue where MaNgoyi left off — dressmaking

MaNgoyi will be buried on Saturday, March 22

The funeral service starts at 10 am at the Methodist Church, Orlando West.

Payment black leaders will give speeches at the funeral which is expected to be attended by people from all over the world.

Just not satisfied with second best

TODAY'S young girls no longer see themselves as mere nurses and teachers but wish to enter professions once reserved for males only, such as medicine and the law.

Ask any young school-girl about what she wants to be after she leaves school and she'll tell you "not a teacher or a nurse."

And if you ask why not

she'll tell you "we have as much intelligence as men and are just as able, so why not do the same jobs."

Interviews conducted at random by **POST WOMAN** reveal that young girls are concerned about the situation as it stands and wish to do something about it.

"We need to participate in all spheres lest we are needed and we are not able to help. Otherwise we will not be in the least involved

in the fight with our men," a student from Meadowlands High said yesterday.

Tiny Maleka said the days when a woman's place was in the kitchen are long past.

"We are concerned about the welfare of the community and realise that men cannot do all the work by themselves," said Gladys Mthimkulu, a student at Orlando High School.

She further said that women, by doing male

jobs, will not necessarily lose their femininity.

POST WOMAN also found out that even older women did not find teaching and nursing attractive careers not because they saw themselves inferior and just right for the jobs, but because the scopes in those fields were not wide.

"Teaching then was a noble profession and could still be today but had there been other opportunities, I might have gone for something else."

said Mrs D Kutumela, a principal at Hlabangane Lower Primary School.

Seventy seven year old Mrs Mamoso Mtjuoadi, a retired nurse said nursing then was the most challenging profession for women.

"Otherwise we might have gone for better professions like the girls are doing today," she said.

Some men regard women with such ideas as "women libbers" while others appreciate their desires to want to choose better careers to safeguard their futures as well as that of their men and communities.



Mamoso Mtjuoadi, retired nurse.

Gladys Mthimkulu concerned about the community's welfare



Super prizes at the races

COME to the races and join in the fun!

On Saturday, 22 March, Revlon will be holding their fourth annual Race Day at Germiston Race Course, Gosforth Park. The feature race, the Charlie Fillies Handicap, is the country's largest fillies race, with a stake of R30 000.

Revlon's Race Day is becoming an increasingly popular fashion event and has four cash prizes for the four best dressed fillies (human of course) attending the race day.

The lucky race goer, who enters the on-course competition and who answers a few simple questions, and select the winning horse in the feature race, has a superb Datsun car as a prize.

The prizewinner can choose any one of Datsun's T Series, which range from the 120Y through to the 160GX Coupe with 5 speed gearbox

DAK4 JSP 19/3/80
 (11A) 327

Call to release Mandela

WELKOM — The QwaQwa opposition party, Matla a Sechaba, wanted the release of the Robben Island prisoner, Nelson Mandela, and other political prisoners, said the party's leader, Mr James Ngake, here yesterday.

Speaking during an interview on the eve of QwaQwa's general elections, he said his party believed Mandela should be released so that he could take part in the country's constitutional discussions.

The election of 20 members to the QwaQwa Legislative Assembly starts today and ends on Friday. Forty of the

assembly's 60 members are nominated.

Mr Ngake said his party also advocated:

- One man one vote in South Africa and the abolishing of homelands.
- Total rejection of a constellation of states, and direct representation of blacks in Parliament.
- A commission of inquiry to look into the use of government vehicles and personnel by the ruling Dikwankweldi Party; and
- Salaries for the two tribal chiefs to be higher than that of Cabinet Ministers, including the Chief Minister. — SAPA.

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 36 1523591 FIDLEY
 35 1527244K FIDLEY
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STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	AS AT 29 02 80	PAGE 2
13010	HACHELOR OF ARTS						13010
162004R	YUKANE	SUZANNE-ELIZABETH	102101	EGUADWIGS-IA	F	(43)	162004R
158955C	CAHO	SALLY-ANN	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	F	{ 40 }	158955C
			114120	DRAMA I	2-	{ 60 }	
			114101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W. E. I	3-	{ 56 }	
			102101	AFRIKAANS	UP	(50)	162195Z
			102202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980)	UP	(60)	153965D
			104101	ARCHAEOLOGY I	2-	{ 62 }	
			110101	HISTORY I	2-	{ 23 }	157789K
			911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	UP	(69)	156503M
			916103	ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSE) UP		(54)	
			114120	DRAMA I	F		153999U
			004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(56)	153421E
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3XK	134572X	
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	153796V	
			904101	GERMAN I	ARS	140457W	
			106102	ECONOMIC HISTORY I	F	(8)	162384E
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3	(57)	1559314
			003101	SOCIOLOGY I	F	(49)	159919N
			004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	F	(49)	
			901101	COMMERCIAL LAW A	F	{ 35 }	156415R
			910104	STATISTICS I (HALF CRSE)	F	{ 48 }	
			101103	AFR. LANGS-INTENSIVE (XHO94)	3	(57)	162310Z
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		161480X
			115101	FR. LANG I	UP	(57)	153463F
			004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(55)	152866J
			104104	EGUADWIGS-IA	UP	{ 52 }	
			115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	UP	{ 54 }	157359T
			115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	UP	{ 54 }	
			214102	PARSICS I	UP	(58)	

UGET



Bishop Desmond Tutu, who called on white students to "join the liberation struggle".

Tutu calls on whites to join struggle

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

BISHOP Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, yesterday invited white students to "join the liberation struggle" and help free themselves as well as blacks.

Addressing a mass meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand, Bishop Tutu told about 2,000 students: "You will never be free until we blacks are free. So join the liberation struggle."

Bishop Tutu was the first of a series of speakers invited by the SRC Academic Freedom Committee to address the students. Tomorrow students will be urged to collect signatures for the petition calling for the release of the imprisoned black nationalist, Nelson Mandela.

Urging his audience to throw off the "apathy of affluence", Bishop Tutu said: "Work for a better South Africa for yourselves and ourselves and for our children. Uproot all evil and oppression and injustice of which we blacks are victims and you whites are beneficiaries."

He had earlier attacked the white education system as "grossly expensive and poor in quality", saying it discouraged independence of mind, particularly in relation to the white-controlled political system.

He said conformity was "elevated to the highest virtue", whites exhorted to devote their energies to the rat race and warned against questioning persons in authority lest they threaten the security of the State.

Bishop Tutu, whose address was entitled "The Politics of Protest," described white society as one which lacked a "real tradition of protest and dissent", with the Black Sash being a notable exception to that overview.

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159744K
159744K

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EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 1

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	D.
162004R	KURANE	SUZANNE ELIZABETH	106103	EGH
158955C	CAKO	SALLY-ANN	107101 116120 116101	EMW DKN GUB
162195Z	CHAIT	CHERYL	102101	AFH
153965D	CLARKE	RENELORE-JILL	105202	SOG
157789K	COHEN	DAVID	104101 110101	ARC HIS
156503M	COLLIER	LINDSEY JEANNE	911101 916103	MAL AWI
153999R	COLLINS	REVERLEY RUXAON	116120	DHF
153621E	COUCHER	ROBERT GEORGE RENESON	004101	PSY
158572X	COULTEWAY	COLETTE	107101	EGH
153796V	DAVIS			
140452W	DELABARNEY			
162364E	DOMAN			
155931Q	GULPLESSIS			
158919N	QUINCAN			
156415R	ERASMUS			
162310Z	EVANS			
161480X	FAFAK			
153863T	FARQUHAR			
152866J	FARRELL			
157359T	FILLEY			
159744K	FLOKAVANII			

Day of prayer for Sharpeville

DM 19/3/80
Staff Reporter

TWENTY years ago — on March 21, 1960 — police opened fire at Sharpeville, Vereeniging. Thirty seconds later 67 blacks were dead and 186 wounded.

This week a national day of prayer to commemorate the 20th anniversary of Sharpeville will be held at different venues throughout the country, and "Heroes' Day" commemoration services will be held to "remember all the heroes who have died fighting for the liberation of the country".

The main service will be held at Regina Mundi Church, Soweto, on Sunday, March 23.

Its theme will be: "This is the decade for freedom".

The services are being organised by the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa), the Black Lawyers' Association and the Soweto Committee of 10.

Other services will be held in Lenasia, at the Jiswa Centre, on Saturday, March 22, from

3pm; and at Sebokeng at the New Hall, in Zone 14, on Sunday, March 23.

Among the speakers at the Regina Mundi service will be:

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, the Rev Joe Mzamane, of St Barnabas Anglican Church, KwaThema, Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Mr George Wauchope, publicity secretary of Azapo, Mr Tom Manthata, a leading figure in the black consciousness movement, and Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, president of Wasa.

The spokesman said messages would be read from Mrs Elizabeth Mahlangu, the mother of Solomon Mahlangu, the ANC terrorist who was executed for his part in the Goch Street killings, Mrs Ntsiki Biko, wife of black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko, who died in detention in 1977, and Zinzi Mandela, daughter of Nelson Mandela, jailed ANC leader who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 1

FIRST NAMES COURSE

SUZANNE ELIZABETH 106103

SALLY ANN 107101

CHERYL 108101

RENELORE JILL 109102

DAVID 104101

LINDSEY JEANNE 911101

REVERLEY ROXAN 916103

ROBERT GEORGE RENESON 116120

COLLETTE 004101

CASSANDRA ELAINE 107101

ANNA TERESA 904101

MICHAEL EDWARD 106102

MARCIA ELIZABETH 107101

ANDREW SYMON 003101

ARNO JACQUES ERASMUS 004101

GAVIN MARK READ 104103

GIULIETTA 107101

JILLIAN DEURAH 115101

MICHAEL BRUCE 004101

CARLEA JUAN 106101

LULIANA 115102

115103

214102

40	162384E	ECONOMIC HISTORY I	F	(8)	1	162384E
42	1559310	COMMERCIAL LAW A	F	(57)	1	1559310
44	159919N	SOCIOLOGY I	F	(49)	7	159919N
48	156415R	PSYCHOLOGY I	F	(49)	1	156415R
50	162310Z	COMMERCIAL LAW A	F	(35)	1	162310Z
52	161480X	STATISTICS 1C (HALF CRSE)	F	(48)	1	161480X
54	153863T	AFR-LANG-INTENSIVE (XHO&A)	F	(57)	1	153863T
58	152866J	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	SNX	(57)	1	152866J
60	157359T	ENGLISH I	UP	(55)	1	157359T
62	159744K	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(52)	1	159744K
64		COMMERCIAL LAW A	UP	(54)	1	
66		FRENCH INTENSIVE	UP	(54)	1	
		ITALIAN INTENSIVE	UP	(54)	1	
		STATISTICS 1B	UP	(58)	1	

UCT

Cops arrest Dean

By CHRIS MORE
SECURITY police yesterday arrested the Johannesburg Dean of the Anglican Church and five people at the cathedral where a "Free Mandela" petition was signed.

But the Rt Rev Si-

meon Nkoane and the five were later released. Post 19/3/80

According to the Dean, no questions were asked and all were released after their names and addresses were taken by the police.

They were held at John Vorster Square for about 20 minutes.

Three of the arrested people are members of the Mothers' Union, two of whom are Mrs Nancy Nyembe of Block F2, Room 69, Alexandra Women's Hostel and Mrs Elizabeth Thabethe of 102 North Atherstone Avenue, Illovo.

The third could not be identified as she left the church immediately after her release.

The other two people arrested were said to be students. All were arrested at the front entrance of the St Mary's Cathedral in Hoek Street, Johannesburg.

The police are said to have initially arrested three members of the Mothers' Union as they had the petition forms. Father Nkoane intervened saying he had asked them to do the work for him. The police then said they were arresting him as well.

He said there was nothing illegal about the signing of the petition and that he would continue with it today when the people come to the Cathedral to sign it.

Dean Nkoane also said he viewed the arrests as a panic action on the part of the police.

He said: "I feel there is nothing illegal when people make their feelings known. We are saying to the Government, by signing this petition, we request the release of our leaders from prison so that meaningful negotiations can get underway before it's too late".

STUD ID	STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
1338492	1406390	PETERSEN	CAREY-SUSAN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	3 (51)
1406390		PETERSEN	BENIRAND SYDNEY	102201	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS II F	F
1334998		PLACIS	NANCY	110201	AFRICAN HISTORY I	F
1375014		PLACIS	JOHN ACHILLES	101105	AFRICAN LANG INTENSIVE (SOP2-	ABS (66)
1392716		PETERAN	GARRY GEORGE	001303	COMPARAY LAW	ABS
0528928		KUSS	SALLY MARY	105104	LATIN I	F (36)
				103302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(PRE	2- (60)
				104204	ARCHAEOLOGY I	2- (70)
				110303	AFRICAN HISTORY II	2- (60)
					STATISTICS II	5 (53)
						121461Y
						133335C
						153054C
						137998Y
						134502F
						135678U
						11532F

TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS : 37

CURRICULUM VITAE

HENRIETTA ANNE

110202 HISTORY II

VE (XHOSA) 2- (67)

VE (XHOSA) 2- (67)

VE (XHOSA) 2- (67)

VE (XHOSA) 2- (67)

VE (XHOSA) 2- (67)

VE (XHOSA) 2- (67)

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UCT

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 2

13020

Post 14/3/60

Cops quiz Mkele

BANNED black consciousness leader, Mr Lybon Mabasa and Mr Nimrod Mkele, who was recently deported to South Africa following his detention in Transkei, were questioned by security police at different police stations yesterday.

Mr Mabasa, who was banned after his release from detention under the Internal Security Act, was called to Protea Police Headquarters in Soweto where he was questioned by police, according to his mother, Mrs Leah Mabasa.

Mrs Mabasa said security police visited their Chiawelo home last Friday and left a message that Lybon should report to Protea yesterday. She said Lybon went to Protea police but said she did not know what had happened between her son and the police.

Mr Mkele was questioned at John Vorster Square where he was asked about his political affiliation and who he thought the Prime Minister, P W Botha, should consult within the black community.

The questioning of the two men follows last week's detention of Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, banned leader of Azapo and Miss Thoko Maphahane.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAME(S)	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	AS AT 29 02 60	PAGE
13020	BACHELOR OF ARTS						2
13020	BACHELOR OF ARTS						2
13020	BACHELOR OF ARTS						2
133549U	PEARCE	CAREY-SUSAN	144101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	3	(51)	133549U
140639U	PETERSEN	BERTRAND SYDNEY	102201 110201	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS II F AFRICAN HISTORY I	F F		140639U
133499H	PLAGIS	NANCY	101105	AFRICAN LANG INTENSIVE (SOT2-	ABS	(66)	133499H
137501H	PLAGIS	JOHN ACHILLES	601303	COMPANY LAW	ABS		137501H
139271G	REUKAN	BARRY GEORGE	105104	LATIN I	F	(36)	139271G
052892R	KOSS	SALLY MARY	103302 104201 110303	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(PRE 2- AFRICAN HISTORY I AFRICAN HISTORY II	2- 2- 2-	{ 60 } { 70 } { 60 }	052892R
121461Y	SANDGROUND	DAVID LEON	106202	ECONOMICS II	3	(53)	121461Y
133333C	SFAKLANOS	ALEXANDER GEORGE	107201	ENGLISH II	3	(57)	133333C
133034C	SHAPIRO	DEENA NERLE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		133034C
137998Y	SIMPINO	LEONARD STEVEN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	F	(44)	137998Y
134302F	SOLOMON	IVOR DANIEL	004201	PSYCHOLOGY II	3	(58)	134302F
135878U	STIGLING	TERESA	004101 103302	PSYCHOLOGY I SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(PRE ABS	2- ABS	(63)	135878U
11532F	VERBEEK	DEVON-CLARE	004101 101103 107101 110101	PSYCHOLOGY I AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA) ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) HISTORY I	2- 2- 2- 2-	{ 63 } { 23 } { 60 } { 61 }	11532F
121723H	VISAGIE	EUGENE FULTNER	102101	AFRIKAANS	ABS		121723H
102168C	WOLFFE	HENRIETTA ANNE	110202	HISTORY II	3	(52)	102168C
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS						37	
DEAN							
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)							

U.C.T.

Buti Warns SA

Post 19/3/50

By Meshack Motloung

THE chairman of the Alexandra Liaison Committee, Dominee Sam Buti yesterday warned all South Africans, both black and white, on the recent events in Zimbabwe.

He said that Zimbabwe has brought home a clear message as well as a warning to all South Africans, irrespective of colour or creed.

He said that the choice of true leaders such as Mugabe and Nkomo reflected the feelings of the community. They were once reviled, rejected, persecuted and imprisoned, he said, today they are hailed as the true leaders of their people.

He said that Bishop Muzorewa was only acceptable to the whites because he spoke the language of Ian Smith.

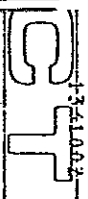
LEADERS

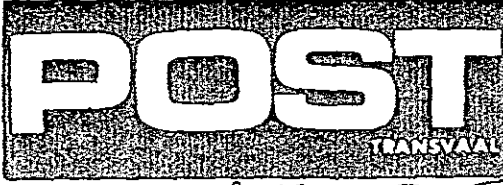
Dominee Buti said that it further reminded us that the present black leaders, whether they are Buthe, lezi, Motlana, Tutu, Buti or Ntswanisi — cannot afford to regard themselves to be the true leaders.

He went on to say that their leadership has only been made possible because of the vacuum created by the enforced removal of the men who previously gave the lead and paid the price.

The Dominee said that we should all take note that there is simply no place for any Muzorewas in the future of our country.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
13030	HACHELOR OF ARTS			AS AT 29 02 80		13030
1025211	BARHOIT	PETER HARRY	603102	ROMAN LAW - JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(-57)	4
077201P	ANDREWS	DAVID BRIAN	107301	ENGLISH III	(-56)	4
101148U	BAKIN	MELANIE ANN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	(-54)	5
101875P	BUSSSE	PETER GRAHAM	004301	PSYCHOLOGY III	(-52)	4
114694P	COOKE	JOHN GEORGE	444904	GENERAL PRACTICE I (HALF COURSE)UP	(-51)	4
115818P	COPILO	ODILE ARLENE	101202	AFRICAN LANGUAGES XHOSA II UP	(-50)	4
111405P	COURILS	RICHARD MARK	011201	MATHEMATICS IIA (200)	(-55)	4
100997E	FABER	LESELY SHARON	911103	MATHEMATICS IB	(-41)	5
098097P	PEKAKIN	SUSAN	004301	PSYCHOLOGY III	(-57)	4
113612K	DELAIZOUKIS	EUSTRATIOS JOHN	603301	ROMAN LAW II	(-63)	4
101853K	KLIJIN	TELENA JANEI	110201	AFRICAN HISTORY I	(-50)	4
102381J	OKRAUSF	INGRID GERTRUDE	115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	UP (-60)	4
097859U	PLESIAW	LAURA JEAN	002201	ASTROPHYSICS (HALF COURSE)	2 (-63)	5
101158F	QUSTERBAAN	WILEM DINANT	106301	ECONOMICS III	ABS	5
094435G	POURHILL	ANALIESE LYNETTE	110317	ENGLISH III	UP (-53)	4
111331M	PROTKIN	NAOMIE BETTY	107301	ENGLISH III	AHS	5
103519A	PSHUMAN	AMANDA JANE	112301	POLITICAL SCIENCE III	UP (-53)	4
102719b	SMALLHORNE	COLLEEN JANE	802131	HISI & APPRECIAT OF MUSIC IABS	UP (-58)	5
102257Z	LAYLOR	FAROUK ISMAIL	105103	GENERAL PRACTICE IIA (HALF COURSE) IIF	3 (-58)	5
033909H	VALLEY-O'HAR	JEAN-MARIE RICHARD	106301	PSYCHOLOGY III	UP (-51)	4
101164U	VALLE-DELAIST	JEAN-MARIE RICHARD	910101	STATISTICS I (HALF COURSE)	F (-54)	4
112105D	VAN VANCARDT	ANNE-MARIE G	011201	MATHEMATICS IIA (200)	UP (-55)	4
116606W	VEILLER	GILDA MARIA	102101			4





Post

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Telephone 27-6081

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THE ENTHUSIASM shown by so many people in supporting SUNDAY POST's Free Mandela campaign has been heartening.

This newspaper has been inundated with telephone calls from all walks of life and all shades, all pledging their solidarity and support for the move.

For us around here, it is very indicative of the restlessness of the country. People are desperately looking for solutions to the problems of this land. They are frankly terrified of the prospects of major conflicts developing, if and when something is not done to reverse the tide of uncertainty, fear, anger and bitterness.

It is against this background that, sitting around with my colleagues, we sincerely believe and are convinced that the only way out of the dilemma is for real and meaningful talks to be held with the true leadership of the black people.

Our interpretation of the events in Zimbabwe, was that Ian Smith, indeed with the backing of the majority of the people in this country on the other side of the colour line, appointed Bishop Muzorewa to lead the new Zimbabwe.

But they did not ask the people, the black population of Zimbabwe for their views.

Top man

Similarly in South Africa, the need to get the true leaders of the people talking around the conference table has not only become urgent, it has become a matter of national concern.

No black leader in modern history has consistently captured and sustained the emotions and warmth of our people than Nelson Mandela. He has been out of the public eye for more than 15 years, yet survey after survey, rates him the top of the leadership stakes.

Speaking to him, the Government must clearly understand they are speaking to a man who commands the respect and authority of his people. He may well be our last hope and a man who stands between peace and chaos.

This is why we are desperately hoping that thousands and thousands will continue to support us in bringing the facts of our situation to the attention of the authorities.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
13020	BACHELOR OF ARTS					13020
STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
133499N	PEARCE	GAREY SUSAN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	F	133499N
140639U	PETERSEN	BERTRAND SYDNEY	102201	AFRIKAANS FN NEDERLANDS II	F	140639U
			110201	AFRICAN HISTORY I		
133499H	PLAATJES	NANCY	101105	AFRICAN LANG INTENSIVE (SOT2-	ABS	137501H
			001303	COMPANY LAW		
137501H	PLAAGIS	JOHN ACHILLES	105104	LATIN I	F	139271G
139271G	REUMAN	BARRY GERARDE	103302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II (PRE 2-	2-	052892R
			104202	AFRICAN HISTORY I		
052892R	KUSS	SALLY MARY	110303	AFRICAN HISTORY II	2-	
			106202	ECONOMICS II	3	121461Y
121461Y	SANDGROUND	DAVID LEON	107201	ENGLISH II	3	133333C
133333C	SFAKLANOS	ALEXANDER GEORGE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	133054C
133034C	SHAPIKO	DEENA MERLE	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	F	137998Y
137998Y	SHAPIKO	LEONARD STEVEN	004201	PSYCHOLOGY II	3	134502F
134502F	SOLOMON	IYOR DANIEL	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2-	135078U
135078U	STIRLING	TERESA	103302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II (PRE	ABS	114532F

40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100



THIS is the final part of an interview JOE THLOLOE had with CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI.

'I don't make mileage out of the ANC'

11/18
Post 19/3/80

Q: Are opposition parties banned in KwaZulu?
A: No, they are not. They just did not take off.

Q: I believe that at one time the assembly decided that opposition parties should be banned.

A: But you know what happened, the Bureau of State Security (Boss) paid R12 000 to set up a bogus opposition party. It was in that context the assembly was fed up.

Q: Now the teaching of Inkatha at schools. Can this not be interpreted as indoctrination of young children?

SYLLABUS

A: The Inkatha syllabus was done by some of the best educationists we have in Natal. In fact not Natal alone, I think that even some Atasa (African Teachers Association of South Africa) members were involved in it. It was worked out by the best university graduates, professors, lecturers and teachers.

Q: Who were members of Inkatha?

A: Some of them are, yes. Some are not. In fact the subject is called Ubuntu-Botho. If you say Inkatha syllabus we do not object.

It deals with all liberation movements —

with the ANC, the PAC, with black leaders in the history of Southern Africa.

It is not Inkatha indoctrination in any sense. It may be the Inkatha approach to education.

Q: Are we not falling into the same trap of the Afrikaner indoctrinating their young? We are not giving our children — we are not allowing them to...

A: They have not been taught about the ANC or the PAC. They have not been taught about the history of the liberation struggle. Is it indoctrination to teach them about that? If that is indoctrination, let us fold up. I am not prepared to continue talking to you about it.

Q: There is an allegation that I cannot vouch for — I'll just put it — that in order to get, let's say, a teaching post in KwaZulu or to get a traders licence, you've got to be a member of Inkatha.

RUMOURS

A: But why are you members of Wasa (Writers Association of South Africa) and you members of Black Consciousness so vicious against us as your own brothers? Surely we can differ on ideology, but this character assassination is so low and so mean that I view it with the greatest contempt.

Why is it that there is not a single case that you can authenticate? Why must you even discuss it? Indirectly, obliquely you are just trying to smear us because that has never happened.

I have said over and over again that it is a lie... but let us not discuss wild rumours based on hatred.

Q: The problem here, Sir, is that you seem to misinterpret my motives. I come with stories that are in fact circulating...

A: But you know they have been replied to... You'll find even at Ulundi some of the most senior people who are in top positions among the civil servants are not members of Inkatha. We never stop their promotion or penalise them for that.

ATTACKS

Q: Temkin, in his book, says that Oliver Tambo was involved in the ANC attacks against you.

A: It's quite possible. I accept it. In fact we discussed it when we were in London.

Q: I'm asking because every time you speak on your association with the ANC you seldom refer to the attacks against you.

A: Do you know that once I visited an African country — I will not name it because I respect the Head of State — and he arranged for Tambo to meet me.

And at that point Mr Tambo was saying to me: You know we are worried because we have no one at home except you. And he was saying: We think that at times you should even attack us.

I said I could not do that, it was against my nature.

You've got to understand the nature of politics, the terrain in which we operate here and the terrain in which Mr Tambo operates.

I am not going to play off Tambo against myself, or play off myself against Tambo. I know the complexity — We've already covered this point about factions and I said I am not going to regale the security branch and South Africa by revealing some of the factions and the problems that Mr Tambo faces. It does not serve any purpose.

But I don't see why you should doubt my brotherhood and commitment...

Q: Inkatha wears the same colours as the ANC. Is there any reason for

the choice of colours and the choice of uniform?

A: Why don't you phrase your question and say: Is there any reason why KwaZulu and Inkatha recognise Nkosi Sikelela-Morena Boloka as the national anthems as the ANC recognises them. South Africa.

Q: Besides the colours, the very strong argument that you use about the association between yourself and the ANC in a way seems to suggest that you want to be seen to be very close to the ANC?

A: I feel very insulted by that.

Q: I'm sorry — I did not intend to be insulting.

A: Really, I have repeated the thing so much. Even your own editor, Dr Percy Qobozza, wrote in the column Personally Speaking when he returned from overseas, when you chaps were trying to make us liars saying that I am doing it for image building.

You saw my speech at Jabulani. You people accuse me of certain things and when I explain, you say: He went to a lot of trouble... to explain his connections with Mandela.

LEGEND

The African National Congress was founded by my uncle, you know. The man who founded it, Dr Pixley ka Seme, was married to my mother's sister. He is not a legend to me.

I was close to Chief Luthuli right up to the end. I told you earlier that even when he was banned he used to come to my home at night. Even when he died his family and the ANC abroad asked me to deliver the oration on behalf of black people.

When some of you black consciousness people tried to kill me at Sobukwe's funeral, I was not trying to make any mileage out of Sobukwe. I was requested by A B Ngcobo, Nana Mahomo and others who were with Sobukwe.

I don't need to make mileage out of the ANC. I think that black people judge me on my own performance.

All set for Heroes Day

Post 19/3/80
1/19

BLACK South Africa will commemorate the 21st anniversary of the Sharpeville shootings this weekend.

The biggest service will be held at Regina Mundi Catholic Church, Soweto, on Sunday.

Organisations invited include the Committee of Ten, Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), Teachers Action Committee (TAC), SA Black Social Workers Association (SABSWA) and the Black Lawyers Association (BLA).

Theme

The theme of the Soweto service will be: "This is the decade for Freedom."

Trade unionist Mrs Emma Mashinini will speak on trade unionism and Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, will speak on the aftermath of 1976.

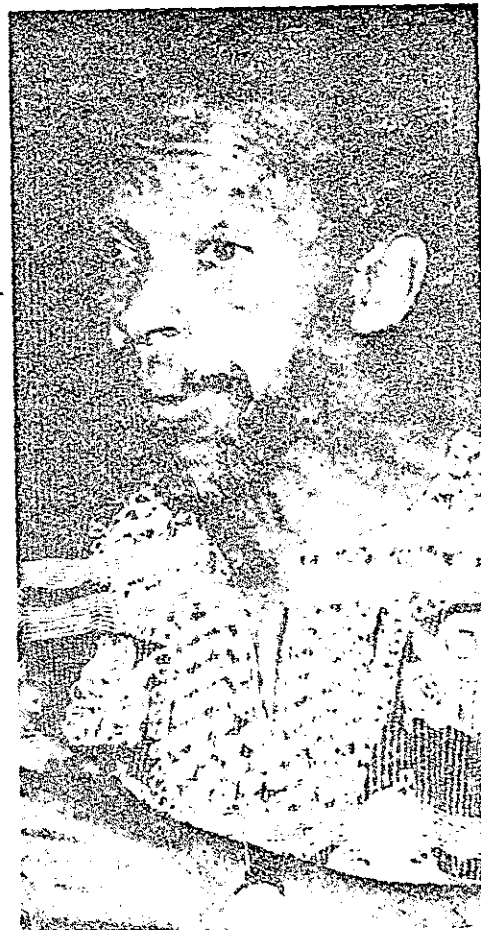
Other speakers will be Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches (SACC), Mr George Wachope of Azapo, Mr Tom Manthata and the Rev J Mzamane.

Messages are expected from Mrs Ntsiki Biko, widow of Steve Biko, founder of the Black Consciousness Movement.

The conveners of the Soweto service have appealed to the black community to refrain from revelry such as sports, drinking and partying as



Bishop Desmond Tutu



Dr Nthato Motlana

a token of respect and pledging solidarity with all the black heroes who died for the liberation of the country.

The service is expected to run from 2 pm to 5 pm.

Other services will be at Lenasia on Saturday in the JISWA centre, the New Hall at Sebokeng on Sunday and at Alexandra on Saturday.

The Pretoria region of the Congress of South

African Student (Cosas), will observe Sharpeville Heroes Day in the three townships, starting from Friday.

Commemoration services will be held in Atteridgeville, Mamelodi and Ga-Rankuwa by the respective branches of Cosas.

Among those invited are the Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso), the Writers Association of South Africa (Wasa) and

the Black Unity Express-Bus Service.

In Atteridgeville the service will be held at the Anglican Church, Ramushu Street, on Friday at 6 pm.

In Mamelodi, the service will be held at the Dutch Reformed Church in Section J on Saturday at 2 pm.

The service in Ga-Rankuwa will be held at the Roman Catholic Church in Zone 4 on Saturday at 1 pm.

Weekend services ^{STAR} 20/3/80 will recall Sharpeville

The "Free Mandela" campaign will be endorsed at the weekend at nationwide services which will mark the 20th anniversary of the Sharpeville unrest in which 69 people died.

The commemoration will be billed as Heroes Day.

Services will be held in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Pretoria, Johannesburg, on the Reef and in London.

The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) is the leading organiser, assisted by a sprinkling of units and bodies such as the Congress of South African Students, the Alexandra Liaison Committee, the Azanian Students' Organisation and the Black Civic Organisations.

Speakers at the services will include Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches; Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten and Mr Tom Manthata.

SOWETO

Mr Manthata, a member of the Committee of Ten, will be guest speaker at the Alexandra service on Saturday at the Reverend Sam Buti's church. Mr Buti is also expected to speak.

The Soweto service will be at Regina Mundi at 1 pm on Sunday when Bishop Tutu and Dr Motlana will speak.

Another service will be held in Kwa-Thema's Club River where Azapo and Bayajula officials will speak. This service is on Sunday at 1 pm.

Blacks will follow Mandela, says Qoboza

STAR
20/3/80
11A
327

South Africans underestimate the will of the black people to be free, said Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of Post Transvaal, before a packed audience in the Great Hall at the University of the Witwatersrand today.

The mass meeting calling for the release of the ANC leader Nelson Mandela was also addressed by Mandela's daughter Zinzi and Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash.

Mr Qoboza said the most visible act of faith by the Government would be to release Mandela. It would give immense credibility to the often expressed but never demonstrated intention to change. It would immediately release the frightening tension in the country and create an atmosphere favourable to negotiation.

"In spite of 16 years away from public life, Mandela is still the man black people will follow and this has been proved in many surveys.

"White South Africans have nothing to fear but fear itself," Mr Qoboza said. "You have been deceived by fear and your leaders have exploited you because of it. Nothing has collapsed in Zimbabwe."

Zinzi Mandela said the call for the release of Nelson was merely to tell the authorities that there was an alternative to a blood-bath.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said unless whites divested themselves of absolute power they would not sleep peacefully for the next two years.

The military wing of the ANC was formed because of white stupidity and white intransigence.

There was talk of a national convention, but he would not attend such a convention because authentic black leaders such as Mandela would be in jail.

Mrs Duncan said: "When we have reached the stage where we must be armed all the time, then we have reached the point of no return."

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY OF ARTS

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION
13010	BACHELOR OF ARTS	MELISSA JANE	911102	MATHEMATICS IA
159454V	MCCARTHY	ANNETTE ELISABETH INGRID	108102 905102 916103	GERMAN INTENSIVE CHEMISTRY IB ANIMAL BIOLOGY C
152965K	MEHL	GIANCARLO	110101	HISTORY I
157093D	MERCURO	KAREN	003101 004101 107101	SOCIOLOGY I PSYCHOLOGY I ENGLISH I (PRE-1)
158469Z	MITCHELL	JANE	118101	CULTURAL HISTORY
157815W	MORRIS	CATHERINE MARIA	004101 107101 115103	PSYCHOLOGY I ENGLISH I (PRE-1) ITALIAN INTENSIVE
150180P	MORIT	MELISSA RUTH PRINCE	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES
150783U	MULLER	SUSAN ELIZABETH	110101	HISTORY I

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	MARKS
156134L	PREIFFER	FREDI CHRISTIAN	905104	CHEMISTRY IM	156134L
150154L	RAAGHIER	FELICITY ANGETA	107101 110101	GERMAN I (PRE-1900) HISTORY I	150154L
133406G	PRITCHARD	ROBERT STEPHEN	115102 115103	FRENCH INTENSIVE ITALIAN INTENSIVE	133406G

POST

3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 55 57 59 61 63 65

Zinzi speaks out today

Post 20/3/80
1/11



Zinzi Mandela

ZINZI MANDELA, daughter of the imprisoned ANC leader, will speak today at the University of the Witwatersrand where the Free Mandela Campaign will be launched.

By PHIL MTIMKULU

Other speakers will be Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of POST, and Mrs Sheena Duncan, a Black Sash executive.

Since the Free Mandela Campaign was started by our sister paper, SUNDAY POST, two weeks ago, the response has been tremendous. The campaign has been endorsed by organisations throughout the country while individuals have been signing petitions.

OVATION

Bishop Desmond Tutu, who is leading the campaign for the release of Nelson Mandela, received a standing ovation when he addressed students at Wits on Monday.

He invited the students to join the winning side because oppression, injustice and exploitation have all lapsed, for God is on "our side".

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) was addressing about 2000 students in the Great Hall as a guest of the SRC Academic Freedom Committee. He was the only speaker.

He said blacks were committed to black liberation because thereby they were committed to white liberation.

APATHY

"You will never be free until we blacks are free. So join the liberation struggle. Throw off your lethargy and the apathy of affluence. Uproot all evil and oppression and injustice of which blacks

gotten they were engaged in a liberation struggle."

Perhaps today the Voortrekkers and their commandos would be called terrorists, would they? Bishop Tutu asked to applause.

LAUGHTER

Bishop Tutu criticised the education system which seemed to teach people not so much how to think as what to think.

"We have given the impression that the be all and end all of our existence is success and material prosperity. So you must be involved in the rat race as soon as possible

and make as much of a packet as you can," he told the students.

"Is this present South Africa what you want for your children? A divided, segregated South Africa where there is freedom for no-one really.

"You suffer also, because of discrimination. You are diminished because you can't have as neighbour anyone you really want," Bishop Tutu shouted.

He drew laughter when he said their choices were limited. They were not marrying persons, but races and these were determined for them.

"You can't discuss freely and openly. What do you know about communism and marxism? You are brainwashed," he said.

POST

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

SYMBOL

29 02 80

PAGE 1

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10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60

Leader of SSL was a fugitive

RDM
20/3/80

III

By MONTSHIWA MOROKE

AN ACCUSED yesterday told a judge in a Kempton Park Circuit Court he was a fugitive from the police when he took office in the Soweto Students' League (SSL).

Mr Colin Makgalo Kotu, 23, chairman of the SSL, was giving evidence in the trial in which he and three others are charged under the Terrorism Act.

Appearing with Mr Kotu before Mr Justice D J H le Roux are Mr Kedibone Christopher Mathabe, 21, Mr Simon Mashigo, 19, and Mr Elias Modiga, 19.

All have pleaded not guilty to participating in terrorist activities, alternatively to sabotage, attempted murder, arson, malicious injury to property and public violence.

Mr Kotu, in the witness box for the third day, was cross-examined by Mr J Henning for the State.

At the start of yesterday's hearing, Mr Kotu told the judge he had not washed. The judge adjourned the court to allow him an opportunity to wash and only resumed the case about 15 minutes later.

Mr Kotu told the court that when he was elected chairman of the SSL in June 1978, he was a fugitive from the police. He said he knew he would be arrested if he put his foot wrong.

He said the detention of members of the previous SSL did not come as a surprise to him because he came to accept such arrests as part of the pattern. He said leaders of both the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) and the Soweto Committee of 10, under Dr Nthato Motlana, had also been detained following the inception of these organisations.

Mr Kotu said that at the time of his arrest, his organisation believed it should have working relations with Azapo and seek guidance from the Soweto Committee of 10 as an organisation of adults. At the time the SSL was also thinking of becoming a national organisation.

He told the court the SSL was a separate entity from the banned Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC) in that it had its own constitution. He said the only objective the two shared was to fight the Bantu Education system. He denied having had any links with or knowledge of the existence of two organisations, Azapo and the South African

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

STU13-9
13010 BACHELOR OF ARTS

Roll No.	Name	Subject	Grade	Remarks
29	HEVENLEY RUXANON	DRAMA I	F	(23)
30	ROBERT GEORGE RENESON	MATHEMATICS I M102	UP	{ 59 }
31	COLLETTE	ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSEUP)	F	{ 54 }
32	CASSANDRA ELAINE	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(56)
33	ANNA TERESE	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	
34	MICHAEL EDWARD	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	
35	MARCIA ELIZABETH	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	
36	ANDREW SYMON	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	
37	ARNO JACQUES EKASMUS	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	
38	GAVIN MARK PEARL	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	
39	GIULIETTA	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	
40	GILLIAN DEGRAH	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	
41	MICHAEL BRUCE	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	
42	EMILIA JOAN	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	
43	LUIGIANA	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	
44		COMMERCIAL LAW A (HALF CRSE)	F	{ 35 }
45		STATISTICS I (HALF CRSE)	F	{ 48 }
46		AFRICAN INTENSIVE (XHOOSA)	3	(-57)
47		ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	
48		ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	
49		ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	
50		ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	
51		ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	
52		ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	
53		ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	
54		ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	
55		ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	
56		ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	
57		ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	
58		ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	
59		ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	
60		ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	
61		ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	
62		ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	
63		ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	
64		ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	
65		ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	



EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY APTS

YEAR : 1

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	15016
154230K	ARR	HANS-FRITZ	105105	LATIN-ELEMENTARY	UP (59)	154230K
157795R	BARRETT	MICHAEL COURAN	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (59)	157795R
153562D	BUDCHINSKY	GLENN MARSH	102101	AFRICANS	UP (50)	153562D
156581X	COHEN	PETER DAVID	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (57)	156581X
155002E	COLEMAN	RODNEY JAMES	105105	LATIN-ELEMENTARY	UP (56)	155002E
157855G	DE KOCK	RODNEY JAMES	105105	LATIN-ELEMENTARY	UP (56)	157855G
154305W	DE VRIES	MAURIT	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (59)	154305W
150823Y	FISHER	MICHAEL ALEX	102101	AFRICANS	F (56)	150823Y
150194G	GIBBALA				UP (56)	150194G
155319F	GONDOW				F (31)	155319F
156563L	HARGCASTLE				UP (50)	156563L
030176K	HANKIES				2- (64)	030176K
115440W	HEALDICKS				ABS (55)	115440W
159727H	KAPE-GERMAN				UP (55)	159727H
162529H	KEAY				F (47)	162529H
161080M	LEWIN				ARS	161080M
157634W	MARALEY				UP (51)	157634W
155155X	MCQUEEN	STEPHEN	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	ABS	155155X
156583Z	MEKING	MAYNE BRADLEY	102101	AFRICANS	F	156583Z
153752X	MORRIS	WAYNE MILLS LUTHER	102101	AFRICANS	UP (50)	153752X
158333F	NIEMAN	ILSE	105104	ROMAN-LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	F (49)	158333F
154745R	POTTS	MOHAMED FAID	105104	LATIN I	F (34)	154745R
156056H	RUSTIN	JOHANNAN-SWANT	102101	AFRICANS	UP (50)	156056H
154272M	SHALALA	EDWARD RADOR PETER	105104	LATIN I	UP (50)	154272M
154033E	SNITCHER	LAUREN-REMER	105104	LATIN I	UP (50)	154033E

Heroes Day service

A HEROES DAY commemoration service will be held on Saturday at the Alexandra NG Kerk.

The guest speaker will be Mr Tom Manthata, a member of the Committee of Ten. Organisations which have been invited include Azaso, Azapo and the Alexandra Liaison Committee.

Meanwhile the Meadowlands Civic Association has cancelled its meeting which was scheduled for Sunday because of the Heroes Day service. It was to be at the Lutheran Church. Another date is to be announced.

UJET

Police quiz two more Azapo men

PAGE 1

Two leading officials of the Azanian People's Organisation were picked up by security police for questioning in Cape Town yesterday.

They are Mr Cassim Christian, the Athlone branch chairman of Azapo, and Mr Trevor Wensel, the branch treasurer.

According to Mrs Nombulelo Melane, the acting president of Azapo, Mr Wensel was picked up at his home at 1 am yesterday and taken to security police offices in Cape Town where he was quizzed for seven hours.

Mr Christian, accord-

ing to Miss Melane, was detained for three hours.

Their brief detention comes in the wake of fears of a Government clampdown similar to the October 1977 purge on organisations and individuals.

Earlier this week, Azapo's administrative secretary, Mr Sammy Thoubatia, was questioned by Security Police.

Other Azapo officials who were questioned this week are Mr Lybon Mabaasa, a former secretary of Azapo, and Mr Duke More, Azapo's KwaThema branch chairman.

AS

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPT
135656C	BANIJES	EDUARD-SIEFMAHUIS	116120	DRAMA I
154209M	COMPION	MATTHYS CHRISTOFFEL	116120	DRAMA I
156762U	KRUSKAL	MEGAN	116120	DRAMA I
162343K	MILITZ	NICOLA ANDREA	116120	DRAMA I
154826P	SAMUELS	ANDRE-GUPTA	116120	DRAMA I

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 5

DEAN

UCT

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

13110 PERFORMERS DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA YEAR : 1

11

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227
CIA Post 21/3/80

'I remember my father's prophecy'

ON this occasion I have not only joined you as a daughter calling for the release of her father; I have joined as part of my generation who have never known what normal life is, what it is to be with a father and sometimes a mother — not because one's parents had committed any crimes.

But my generation has seen grave crimes of oppression committed against the people.

What a teenager concerns herself or himself with in a normal society is the latest in fashions, make-up etc.

We grew up discussing the latest pass-raids, whose father had been detained, who had lost a parent in detention, or in which prison one of your parents is, when last they were visited, when the last police raid was in your home, what books were confiscated and which members of the family were seized. This briefly was our childhood conversation.

As years went by the reality of our grim situation dawned as we not

only watched trial after trial of our parents, our brothers and sisters, but saw more losing their lives in the hands of those who have the liberty to seize them any time from their loved ones.

Without suggesting that I have personally suffered more than any black child I've known the horrors of harassments, I've known the horrors of seeing my parents sacrifice all the material things in "freedom" to fight for justice, honour and human dignity.

This is Zinzi, Nelson Mandela's daughter's speech at Wits.

I've seen them give up everything for the cause, I've seen millions of parents do this but I've also seen that these sacrifices simply achieved more and more of a loss of the very freedom they fought for.

I've seen influx control laws applied more viciously on my people, the humiliating removals of my people like cattle from one part of the land to the more barren, even though their share of the country is only 13 percent.

I've seen the suffering my people escalating to

boiling point. I've seen the thunderous eruption of the Soweto volcano when my generation could no longer take it.

What horrified me and what has driven me to embrace the call of the people to release Mandela was the prophesy I read in one of his speeches which he made before I was born.

What horrified me more was that throughout his active political career he offered solutions for this country's problems and that unless they were listened to, violence would escalate in an uncontrollable form. He predicted that the people would resort to an armed struggle which no man, no matter how powerful at a given time, would stop through imposed solutions, as no people that thirst for freedom could be deterred.

The call therefore for his release is merely to say there is an alternative to the inevitable bloodbath. The continued detention of the people's leaders can only lead us to where we're going to without them, where June 16 will be the order of the day.

Who dares to tell us now that we listened to for years that Mugabe was wrong?



Zinzi Mandela

DISTANT HEROES

POEM written by Zinzi Mandela and read at the campaign: (dedicated to all our leaders in prison throughout the country).
In silence

the distant heroes bow their heads

the chains weigh them down they know no laughter retreating . . . retreating into a mist of bloodiness the decaying skull of buried freedom emits a dull echo of cries

free me free me

the people are calling looking back they see nothing but death where is the welcome Why the sound of tears hammering . . . hammering those coffins of confessions the decaying skull of buried freedom emits a dull echo of cries

free me free me

the people are calling tomorrow has come the distant heroes stand above they look down they shake their heads whispering . . . whispering into ears of emptiness the decaying skull of buried freedom emits a dull echo of cries

free me free me

the people are calling South Africa, are you listening?

ST Editor, Percy Qoboza, yesterday addressed students at the University of the Witwatersrand with Nthato Motlana, Mrs Joyce Harris and Ms Zinzi Mandela, daughter of national leader Nelson Mandela. The four speakers were advocating for the release of Mandela from Robben Island. Here is the full text of Mr Qoboza's speech...

For the sake of SA, free Nelson Mandela

JUST a few years ago, standing on this very platform, I warned the people of our country that history is slowly but painfully catching up with us.

I pleaded on that occasion for a realistic assessment of our national positions and urged the Government to initiate true and meaningful dialogue with the real leaders of the black community.

As if in deafening response to my call, the then Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster — may his political soul rest in peace — invited Chief Patrick Mphahlele and his entire Cabinet to Cape Town! And so the pathetic tale of self-deception continued to flourish around the land.

For a few months before the Zimbabwe elections, South Africans, with the aid of their ever loyal and faithful South African Broadcasting Corporation, were being fed the palatable news that all is well in that land. They were assured by their leaders that the lovable and genial Bishop Abel Muzorewa was going to walk the free and fair elections.

In spite of warnings from us that this assumption was far from the truth and that people of Zimbabwe had other ideas, the lie continued to permeate the spirit of this nation.

Instead, we were subjected to the barrage of insults and venom and accused of supporting what they usually like to de-

scribe as "terrorists".

But my colleagues and I were vindicated. Bishop Muzorewa turned out to be what we said he was — a lovable and genial minister of religion. The people of Zimbabwe made their choice in what everybody accepts — with the notable and understandable exception of the SABC — that the elections were fair and free.

But for us, it is not a time for gloating. It is time of considerable concern. Concern for the future of this country and all of its inhabitants. It is this deep concern, as we see ominous dark clouds of conflict gathering in the horizons, that motivated us to launch a campaign that would release Nelson Mandela from prison. It is our honest and sincere conviction that, of all the political leaders of our land, he and he alone stands the greatest chance of transforming the darkness of today to the glittering daylight of tomorrow.

"The people of this country must accept realities of the future."

Just as the people of Zimbabwe had to learn the true realities of their situation, we believe that the people of this country must accept the realities of their situation. The biggest of these realities is that far too many of my people reject with increasing venom the policies imposed upon them by this society.

You must also accept that there is frightening increase of those people who have abandoned hope for peaceful transformation of this system. Just like it happened in Zimbabwe, many have been forced by sheer frustration and hopelessness to leave the country to undergo military training around the world.

In short, accept the reality that we are threatened by a far dangerous conflict that would make the seven years Zimbabwe conflict lasted look like a tea party. This is my fear and I am going to tell it to you straight.

And when a man like Vorster suddenly resurrects from political ruins and tells you that you must not panic in the light of what has happened in Zimbabwe, because you are different, then that really gets me thinking about the sorry



Mr Percy Qoboza

state of affairs in this nation.

We are no different from the people of Zimbabwe. Their struggle is the struggle of mankind throughout the ages, which was symbolised far more aptly by Moses in the guttural indignities of Egypt when he said "Let My People Go." The one mistake South Africans can make is to underestimate the will of our people to be free.

I beg of you today to regard our situation as a crisis situation. Do not be made comfortable at night by those of our people that Nationalists parade on your television and take their sweet words as representative of the mass of our people.

Just like Zimbabwe's white community slept peacefully at night after listening to Muzorewa on TV, please go out and listen to the voices of the genuine black aspirations. Leaders approved and encouraged by Pretoria are part and parcel of a massive deception designed to detract us from true issues facing the country.

We believe that the most visible act of faith by the Government to be to release Nelson Mandela. It would give their often expressed — but never demonstrated — intention to change, immense credibility. It would have the effect of immediately releasing the frightening tension in the country and create an atmosphere favourable to negotiation.

Mandela stands in our midst as a giant. In spite of nearly 16 years away from public life, survey after survey portrays him as the man most blacks in our country will listen to and follow. These are the people the Government ought to be talking to.

While it is true they find comfort in talking to Matanzima and Mphahlele and Sebe, the fact of the matter is that those people represent only the sick elements of my community. They are men pushed down our throats by a system that has become politically bankrupt, economically insane and sociologically untenable.

I am glad to reflect as I look at the last two weeks the tremendous response that has come from South Africans on the campaign to release Mandela. I am so touched by the letters that have accompanied the coupons we printed in our newspaper. It was a response that did not only come from our own people but many white people. Some of them even from Bloemfontein!

"South Africa is worth saving because it is a beautiful land."

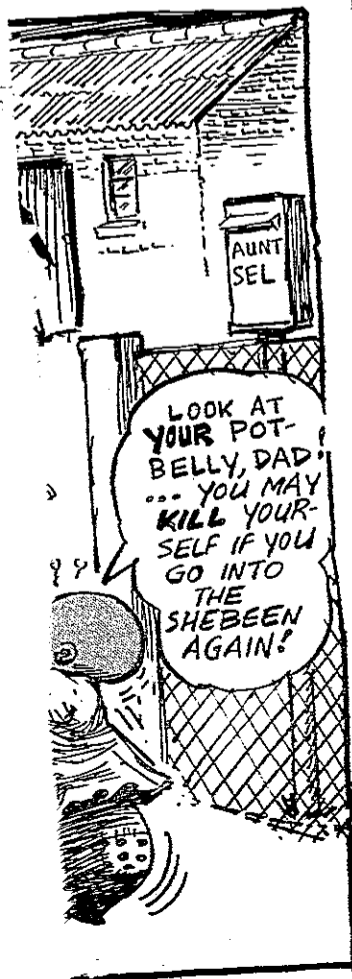
It is this type of response across the racial barriers of our nation, that gives one courage and hope that is worth saving South Africa. South Africa is worth saving because it is a beautiful land. God gave us a wonderful country with all the resources to make life meaningful for all of our people.

Yet, we face the prospect of having all of this broken down as hunger, disease and deprivation wreak havoc among my people simply because of the selfishness of so many people in the white community.

This decade, more than any in our history, is our final chance to solve one major enemy we face, it is time. We haven't got the time to nibble away at the guerrilla warfare that is raging within the National Party. We haven't got the time to analyse the nonsensical pronouncement of John Vorster. We haven't got time to tolerate the insensitivities of Dr Andries Treurnicht.

Neither have we the time to entertain the insolence and arrogance of Jaan Marais and Connie Mulder. Both of these people belong to the

• To Page 15



• Write to the Editor at P O Box 6663, Johannesburg 2000. Non-de-plumes can be used but full names and addresses should be supplied or the letter will not be published.

Political comment in this issue by P Qoboza and J Latakgomo. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by S Matlhaku. All of cor. Blumberg Street and Commando Road, Industria, Johannesburg.

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(VIA)

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 531 21 Maart 1980

No. 531 21 March 1980

AFKONDIGING VAN BESONDERHEDE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 10ter VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1950 (WET 44 VAN 1950)

PUBLICATION OF PARTICULARS IN TERMS OF SECTION 10ter OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)

Die Minister van Justisie het ingevolge artikel 10ter van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), sy goedkeuring geheg aan die afkondiging van onderstaande besonderhede van kennisgewings wat ingevolge artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet uitgereik is en waarby ondergenoemde persone verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon:

The Minister of Justice has, in terms of section 10ter of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), approved the publication of the following particulars of notices issued in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act whereby the persons mentioned below were prohibited from attending gatherings:

Naam Name	Adres in kennisgewing vermeld Address mentioned in notice	Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is Date on which notice was delivered	Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk Date on which notice expires
Badela, Sipho Arthur.....	2 Limba Road, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth.....	27/2/80	31/1/83
Botha, Tozamide.....	33 Mankayi Street, Zwida, Port Elizabeth.....	27/2/80	31/1/83

No. 543 21 Maart 1980

No. 543 21 March 1980

AFKONDIGING VAN BESONDERHEDE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 10ter VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1950 (WET 44 VAN 1950)

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Qege, Dumile Daniel.....	4 Ferguson Road, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth.....	27/2/80	31/1/83
Tshume, Palo.....	17 Ngesi Street, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth.....	27/2/80	31/1/83

U C T	A C A D E M I C	(43)	5	1144634	P A G E 2	13030
		(45)	4	0965606		
		(51)	4	1151160		
		(63)	4	1331002		
		JL				
		(43)	4	1052781		

UCT man, Azapo head detained

Argus 21/3/80

11A

MR RICHARD STEVENS, a co-director of the Centre for Intergroup Studies at UCT, was detained by the security police today after he appeared in the Athlone Magistrate's Court.

He was convicted of being in a black area without permission and fined R8 (or eight days' imprisonment).

According to his wife, Mrs Frieda Stevens, he was detained soon afterwards and his house in the Philadelphia area was searched.

Meanwhile four top officials of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation

(Azapo), including the national acting president, Mrs Nombulelo Melane, were detained in Guguletu last night — the eve of the 20th anniversary of the Sharpeville and Langa shootings.

They were later released after being questioned by security police.

Early today the home of Mrs Melane in Guguletu was searched by security policemen and it is believed a number of pamphlets urging black businessmen to close their shops between 1 pm and 2 pm today to commemorate those who died in the Sharpeville uprising, were confiscated.

PAMPHLET

Also confiscated were two copies of a pamphlet titled: Sharpeville — 20 Years After.

Thousands of pamphlets announcing the Sharpeville commemoration were distributed throughout the Peninsula yesterday and today.

Cape Town's three black townships, however, were quiet. Most people were not aware of the anniversary.

SERVICE

A commemoration service will be held at the Nonzwakazi Methodist Church in Guguletu tonight.

It was also quiet at schools in the townships with most students being unaware of the commemoration.

CLOSE SHOPS

It was difficult to assess whether black businessmen heeded the call by Western Province Traders' Association to close their shops at lunchtime today.

Most businesses are owned by Muslims who close their shops every Friday at lunchtime to attend prayers at mosques.

* Cannot graduate H Dip Lib as she has failed BA

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
113860L	JANINE	JENNIFER ANNE	111706	ARCHAEOLOGY II	(41)
			111706	PRINCIPLES OF LIBRARIANSHIP 3	(50)
					5
					113860L

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

14340

2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60

BLACK POLITICS

21-3-80 — 31-3-80

Weekend of Mourning

Post 21063/80

229
579
1114

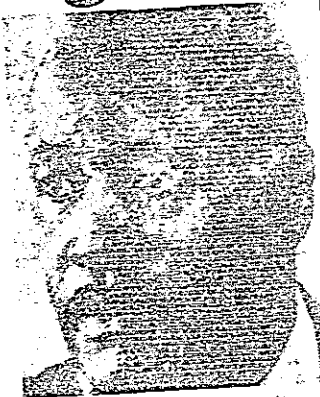
By Elliot Tshingwala

THE Congress of South African Students (Cosas) has called on owners of she-beens, cinemas and shops to close on Saturday to observe the Heroes Day mourning period.

The organisation has declared today until Sunday a mourning period and has also called on the NPSL to comply by cancelling their weekend games and pledge solidarity with students and parents who are observing the period.

But, Mr Veli Kraai, chairman of the Soweto Traders Association, said yesterday that he could not comment as his organisation had not been approached.

No-one was available from the NPSL for comment but, the South African National Football Association (Sanfa) was said to be meeting yesterday afternoon. It was not clear whether the meeting was called to decide on the weekend games.



Mr Veli Kraai . . . "we were not informed."

Cosas has also requested students and people throughout South Africa to attend the funeral of Lillian Ngoyi, the service which will be held at the Orlando East Methodist Church. The public is asked to make their cars available to help carry mourners to the cemetery.

The organisation announced that they would be forming a branch at Sharpeville and called on students in that area and throughout the Vaal complex to attend the meeting.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	AS AT	PAGE
13020	BACHELOR OF ARTS					29 02 80	2
133849N	PEARCE	CAROL SUSAN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	3	(51)	133849N
140639U	PETERSEN	BERTRAND SYDNEY	102201	AFRIKANS FM NEDERLANDS II F	F		140639U
133499H	PLAATJES	NANCY	110105	AFRICAN LANG INTENSIVE (SOT2-	ABS	(66)	133499H
137501H	PLAGIS	JOHN ACHILLES	601303	COMPANY LAW	ABS		137501H
139271G	REDMAN	BARRY GEORGE	105104	LATIN I	F	(36)	139271G
052892R	KUSS	SALLY MARY	105302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(PRE	2-	(60)	052892R
121461Y	SANDGROUND	DAVID LEON	110303	AFRICAN HISTORY II	2-	(60)	121461Y
133333C	SFAKLANDS	ALEXANDER GEORGE	106202	ECONOMICS II	5	(53)	133333C
133034C	SHAPIRO	DEENA PERLE	107201	ENGLISH II	3	(57)	133034C
137998Y	SIMPISHO	LEONARD STEVEN	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3MX		137998Y
134302F	SOLOMON	IVOR DANIEL	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	F	(44)	134302F
158787U	STIGLING	TERESA	004201	PSYCHOLOGY II	3	(58)	158787U
11532F	VERBURG		004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2-	(63)	11532F
			103502	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(PRE	ABS		
				AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA)	2-	(25)	
				ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2-	(60)	
				HISTORY I		(61)	
				AFRIKANS	ABS		
				HISTORY II	3	(52)	

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UCT

40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66 68 70 72 74 76 78 80



Dean Nkoane and two members of the Mothers' Union . . . praying after their release.

A big cry for Mandela

Post 2/13/80

322
114

DEPT. OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
100 WATERLOO STREET, JOHANNESBURG 2001

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 2

By LEN KALANE

"FREE Mandela — and avoid a blood-bath". This call was made at a rally held at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, yesterday.

More than 3 000 predominantly white students crammed the university's Great Hall, clapped hands and applauded when the call was made by leading speakers which included Mr Percy

Qoboza, Mrs Sheena Duncan, Dr Nthato Motlana and Miss Zinzi Mandela, daughter of imprisoned black leader, Mr Nelson Mandela.

The rally was organised as part of the campaign on the call to release Mandela. The campaign was started by SUNDAY POST two weeks ago. White students at the university also signed petitions to start a nationwide cam-

paign on the release of Nelson Mandela from Robben Island.

Also present at the rally was Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary of the South African Council of Churches and Dr Selma Browde, PFP spokesman in the Johannesburg City Council.

Struggled

Speakers at the rally warned that unless Mr Mandela and other leaders were freed and take part in a national convention for a peace settlement in the country. South Africa will ultimately be faced with an armed struggle that may

be worse than that in Zimbabwe.

"In short, accept the reality that we are threatened by a far dangerous conflict that would make the seven years Zimbabwe conflict look like a tea party," Mr Qoboza, Editor of POST, told the rally.

Miss Zinzi Mandela said: "The call for his release is merely to say there is an alternative to the inevitable bloodbath that is threatening our country." She also read a poem, Distant Heroes, dedicated to black leaders in prisons throughout the country.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, of the Black Sash, spoke on the necessity of whites

• To Page 2

13020	1350998	1406390	1354998	1475018	1502716	0524928	1210617	1333330	1340900	1379988	1303021	1358740	115328	1217251	1021600
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to KwaZulu anymore, as it did in the past.
How many non-Zulu members are there?

I don't believe in breakdowns.

It would be a terrible thing if we have
to divide Africans on an ethnic basis.

Are there any coloured or Indian mem-
bers?

No.

What is your attitude to black trade un-
ions?

Inkatha is closely aligned to trade un-
ions and has provision for unions to join it.
When we met Fanie Botha, we were told
politics should be kept out of the unions. I
made it clear that provided they didn't
interfere, we wouldn't.

Will Inkatha contest community council
elections, such as in Soweto?

This depends on whether our people in
Soweto want us to, and the decision of the

central committee.

Could you, briefly, describe your econom-
ic philosophy?

I have said that I know of no better
system than the free enterprise system
for promoting development. However, the
free enterprise system as it is practised in
SA will have to be diluted with African
communalism if all our people are to
benefit from it.

CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI

Zimbabwe, SA and the future

Controversial Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Gatsha Buthelezi, expresses his views to the *FAM* on Zimbabwe and Robert Mugabe, the future of KwaZulu and other vital political matters.

FAM: Is there a lesson for SA from Robert Mugabe's victory in Zimbabwe?

Buthelezi: Firstly, I think that people must realise that there is nothing better than contact between people. The image of Mr Mugabe was that of a political ogre, something he has never been (I have known him since 1949). Contact and communication between the people of SA is absolutely vital, otherwise it is human to hate what you do not know. In this country there is fear because we do not know each other.

Secondly, when people make their own choices, they are often not those that white SA thinks they should make.

How have developments in Zimbabwe affected your thinking? Will you move in a more radical direction?

On the contrary, it will surprise you to know that, when I met Mr Mugabe in London at Lancaster House, he and those with him were very warm about the efforts we are making already, because they realise, and said so, that the SA political solution need not necessarily follow the same lines as the Rhodesian/Zimbabwean solution.

Although they were faced with a minority government just like us, I don't think, personally, it is quite the same, because we have an indigenous white population of almost 5m who are not settlers like the Rhodesians. I couldn't be simplistic and say, because it happened that way in Zimbabwe, therefore I must follow Mr Mugabe's stance.

Have you been invited to attend the independence celebrations in Zimbabwe next month?

No.

Is it likely that you will be invited?

I don't want to appear to be courting an invitation, or perhaps courting what people might interpret as a snub. If invited, I would consider it; if not, I wouldn't take it amiss.

Would you say that the ANC is the main agent for change or liberation in SA?

It's one of the agents for change. I wouldn't say it's the main agent. I think even they themselves realise that, because what they do is important. But they're not so simplistic as to think only what they do will solve the problem. That's why last year they asked us to set up that meeting with them in London, so we could exchange notes, because they

realised that we need a multi-strategy approach. What they do is important, but what we do from within SA is equally important.

What role, if any, do you see for the Pan-African Congress?

Well, it isn't for me to say. But I know that, at the moment, they are in disarray, and have been ever since Mr Sobukwe died. Their position, which is actually the situation with most exile liberation movements, is the problem of fragmentation. With the death of Mr Sobukwe, this problem was compounded.

But I wouldn't write them off. After all, internationally they are recognised as one of the liberation movements of SA, so at international diplomatic level one cannot dismiss them. But here in the country itself, that's another matter.

Could you comment on the Labour Party's call for the scrapping of the CRC, and how does this affect the Black Alliance?

It doesn't, because the Alliance was not formed with the CRC, but with the LP, so, from my point of view, it doesn't make any difference because the Alliance had nothing to do with the CRC as such.

But it does mean that this channel of contact with the government is now closed.



Buthelezi . . . contact is vital if fear is to be overcome

I regret it very much myself. I know that my brothers in the LP did in fact call for its scrapping, because, as an end in itself, they didn't accept it. Nor do I accept the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly (KLA) as an end in itself. I accept it as a means, only, to an end. Therefore, the scrapping of the CRC, as the destruction of a means, is regretted.

Could you comment on the infighting in the National Party?

I think it may be a healthy thing for SA. We do need a separation of the sheep from the goats. And, in this respect, it might even strengthen, perhaps, the resolve of the Prime Minister to move in a different direction from his predecessors, who made a mess of the country.

Have any factions in the NP approached you?

No, but of course I do talk to Mr Botha and his Minister, Dr Koornhof. We also talk through the Inkatha think-tank with the NP. We have these conferences/consultations — we've had about three, the last one being in January. But this was with selected members of the party as such.

Will you ever accept independence for KwaZulu?

No. The KLA, which is at Ulundi at present, was elected on the basis of rejecting independence — so that I'll never accept it under any circumstances.

What, then, is the future of the KLA to be?

We have always regarded the KLA merely as a regional administration. The historical existence of the Zulu people has nothing to do with whether one accepts a role on the basis of an independence from Pretoria.

The fact that such people as Zulus are located in this region has nothing to do with apartheid, and therefore, the ordinary, grass-roots problems of development, of health, etc, have to be faced — apart from the broader political issues.

Have you changed your attitude on foreign investment in SA?

No, why should I? In fact, Mr Mugabe's attitude strengthens my arguments; President Machel strengthens my arguments; they deal with SA. Not because they are puppets of SA, or fools, but because, if any leader is worth his salt, he will know that his first job is to see to it that there is food in the bellies of his people . . .

Is Inkatha a Zulu party or a national party?

This question has been dealt with long ago. Our constitution does not even refer

POST

TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081

AMIDST the great emotion that was shown yesterday at the University of the Witwatersrand during a "Free Mandela" rally, it was his daughter, Zinzi, who held the audience spellbound. Not because of her talented oratory, but because of the sincere, heartthrobbing contents of her message.

She spoke with calculated deliberation, and the deafening silence of the audience was indicative of the powerful message of this young woman, whose own life was tailored by tragic circumstances. But as she herself told the audience, circumstances that have tailored the lives of thousands of other people of her generation.

She, more than anybody else yesterday, spelled out the tragedy of South Africa. She outlined young men and women of her age meeting everyday and the subject always invariably centres around whose father has been thrown into jail without trial, whose father has died in jail; whose home was raided by the police last night; what books were removed from whose home; and so on.

This is the entire new generation South African experiences has coined. Bitter young men and women carrying around with them in their hearts heavy burdens of trial and tribulation. As the drama of political trials unfolds around the courts of this land, it is that generation that figures at the centre. The generation that can't take it anymore.

Nobody in that hall who heard Zinzi spell it out remained unaffected. It hit us between the eyes and reinforced our belief that we are going through a crisis situation. We are going to need traumatic changes to reverse this terrifying flood of bitterness.

Yet for all her experiences, Zinzi, remains cool, resolute but what is more, ready to be reconciled. And for a person who was a baby when her father went to jail, she demonstrated outstanding courage. One that only her father showed in his campaigns. In endorsing the "Free Mandela" campaign she said:

"The call therefore for his release is merely to say there is an alternative to the inevitable bloodbath."

It is that alternative we must grab. South Africa please listen.

STUDENT NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	AS AT 29 02 80	PAGE
13020	BACHELOR OF ARTS		YEAR : 2				2
135499N	PEARCE	CAROL SUSAN	110201	RELIGIOUS STUDIES-I	3	(51)	135499N
140639U	PETERSEN	DETTIAND SYDNEY	102201	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS II F	1 F		140639U
135499H	PLAAILIES	NANCY	101105	AFRICAN LANG INTENSIVE (SOT2-		(66)	135499H
137501H	PLAGIS	JOHN ACHILLES	001305	COMPANY LAW	ABS		137501H
1392716	REDMAN	GARRY GEORGE	105104	LATIN I	F	(36)	1392716
052492R	KOSS	SALLY HARRY	103502	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(PRE 2-	2-	(80)	052492R
121461Y	SANDGROUND	DAVID LEON	110305	AFRICAN HISTORY II	2-	(60)	121461Y
133333C	SEARLAWDS	ALEXANDER GEORGE	106202	ECONOMICS II	5	(53)	133333C
137030C	SHAPIRO	DEBRA RENLE	107201	ENGLISH II	3	(57)	137030C
137998Y	SHAPIRO	LEONARD STEVEN	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1990)	TEX		137998Y
		IVOR DANIEL	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	F	(44)	134302F
			004201	PSYCHOLOGY II	3	(59)	

118/22/80
POST 21/3/80

Bus firm calls meeting

6512/13/80
11/19

A MASS meeting that will discuss a number of problems faced by Pretoria blacks, will be held at the Atteridgeville Community Centre hall on Sunday at 8 am.

The meeting, called by the Black Unity Express Bus Service (BUEBS) is expected to draw a large number of people from as far as Mamelodi and So-shangivie.

Speakers from several black organisations will be included in the programme. The Congress of South African Students is also invited.

Major things to be discussed will include: increases of the transport and rent tariffs, the removal of non-black vehicles in the townships, problems faced by pensioners and students.

UCT

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
101834P	HACK	IRVAN-CECIL	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	ABS (67)
1154740	HARPER	GREGORY MARK	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	2- (67)
11433MF	JACOBS	DEWISSE EILEEN	604201	ROMAN PUBLIC LAW I	1 (76)
103069G	LEWIN	DIANE	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I3	(53)
100344V	LOUW	HELIAN-ANTHONY	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(56)
094400C	MAVRO	HENRY	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(50)
102253V	PHILLIPS	MICHAEL-DAVID	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(50)
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 7					
DEAN					
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)					

Vertical lines and numbers (1-58) forming a grid for student entries.

1	STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	15036
2	101834D	HACK	RYAN-DECIL	602101	PUBLIC-INTERNATIONAL LAW	ARS	101834D
3	1154740	HARPER	GREGORY MARK	502101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	2-	1154740
4	114338E	MAGGINS	DEBBIE ELLEN			(16)	114338E
5	103069G	LEWIN					103069G
6	100324V	LOVE					100324V
7	094440C	MAYO					094440C
8	102253V	MILLIANS					102253V
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EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 3

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

Weekend of mourning

Post 216 3/80

11/7

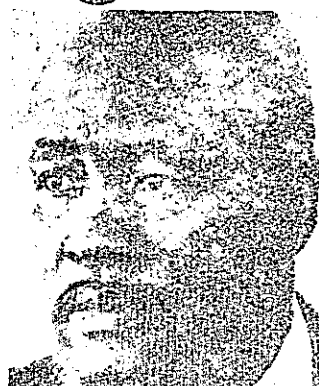
By Elliot Tshingwala

THE Congress of South African Students (Cosas) has called on owners of shebeens, cinemas and shops to close on Saturday to observe the Heroes Day mourning period.

The organisation has declared today until Sunday a mourning period and has also called on the NPSL to comply by cancelling their weekend games and pledge solidarity with students and parents who are observing the period.

But, Mr Veli Kraai, chairman of the Soweto Traders Association, said yesterday that he could not comment as his organisation had not been approached.

No-one was available from the NPSL for comment but, the South African National Football Association (Sanfa) was said to be meeting yesterday afternoon. It was not clear whether the meeting was called to decide on the weekend games.



Mr Veli Kraai . . . "we were not informed."

Cosas has also requested students and people throughout South Africa to attend the funeral of Lillian Ngoyi, the service which will be held at the Orlando East Methodist Church. The public is asked to make their cars available to help carry mourners to the cemetery.

The organisation announced that they would be forming a branch at Sharpeville and called on students in that area and throughout the Vaal complex to attend the meeting.

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Azapo arrests mark eve of Sharpeville day

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Top local officials of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), including the acting national president, Mrs Nombulelo Melane, were arrested in Guguletu last night on the eve of the 20th anniversary of the Sharpeville uprising.

They were all later released after questioning by the Security Police.

Early today the home of Mrs Melanie in Guguleto was searched by Security Police and it is believed they confiscated a number of pamphlets, urging black businessmen to close their shops between 1 pm and

2 pm today to commemorate the dead of Sharpeville.

Also confiscated were two pamphlets entitled "Sharpeville — 20 years after."

Thousands of pamphlets announcing the Sharpeville commemoration were distributed throughout the Peninsula yesterday and today.

Cape Town's three black townships and their schools were quiet, with most people unaware of the anniversary.

A commemoration service will be held at the Nonkwakazi Methodist Church in Guguletu tonight.

Call on CMC men to resign

EAST LONDON — A call has been made on the eight Coloured Management Committee members here to resign their seats on "this puppet body."

The call came from a former CMC chairman, Mr Peter Mopp, who resigned himself last year because he felt he could not achieve anything on the CMC.

"With the CRC closing down at the end of the month the only logical conclusion is that the CMC — a glorified debating chamber — should close down."

Mr Mopp said the CMC position here had been aggravated by "absentee" members.

The chairman, Mr Dody Nash, is in Cape Town most of the time where he

is serving on the Rural Affairs Commission; Mr Albert Brown is furthering his studies at Dower Teachers' Training College in Port Elizabeth; Mr A. Green has taken up a teaching post in Hert-zog.

"Even if the CMC could do a little, how do they hope to do so with these men out of town most of the time.

"The authorities refer Coloureds with genuine grievances to the CMC members. But what can these people do when members are not in East London.

"The time has come to stop playing games — at the taxpayers' expense — and to give people a right-ful say in municipal af-

fairs.

"And that can only be done when everybody sits around the horseshoe together as equals working in the best interests of all East Londoners".

Mr Nash, Mr Green and Mr Brown were not available for comment yesterday.

But the vice-chairman of the CMC, Mr Corrie Alexander, said resigning was a matter of policy and would have to be discussed at their caucus meeting.

He agreed the position with Mr Green and Mr Brown was far from ideal and they should resign.

"But Mr Nash always attends our monthly meetings. As for the work load, the rest of our

members have been able to cope.

"We will discuss the matter of resigning at the appropriate time," Mr Alexander said.

The only CMC member not belonging to the Labour Party, Mr Wally George, agreed the "absentee" members should resign.

But he disagreed that the whole CMC should quit.

The members not in East London are of no value to the community and cannot contribute to their well being," Mr George said. "But we cannot all resign now because there is no alternative body that can take up the fight for the people in our townships." — DDR

STUDS-9
15010 BACHELOR OF ARTS

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 1

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 4

13010

FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL						
INE ALEXANDRA	115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	F	(47)	1	155148P			
ARNOT	106103	ECONOMICS IA	F	(44)	1	156426D			
FRANCIS	115101	FRENCH I	UP	(62)	1	160764U			
ADELE	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	ABS		7	162323N			
	118101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I	ABS						
LE FANT	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP	(54)	1	157009W			
MARIE	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(58)	1	157519K			
	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3MX						
MAY	110101	HISTORY I	UP	(57)	1	160448A			
RUTH	102103	AFRIKANS FN NEDERLANDS I	F		1	157025E			
MARIETTA CAROLINE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3MX	(48)	1	160168W			
	115101	FRENCH I							
ANNE	145203	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980)	UP	(50)	1	157456L			
JEANETTE	908101	GEOGRAPHY I	ABS		1	159478W			
	102103	AFRIKANS FN NEDERLANDS I	UP	(50)	1	156804P			
	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	F	(43)	1	130647A			
	103104	LATIN I	F	(46)					
	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	ABS						
SNE NORAH	102101	AFRIKANS FN NEDERLANDS I	ABS		7	137330X			
	908101	GEOGRAPHY I	ABS						
JUZUA	105103	GREEK & ROMAN LIT & PHIL	ABS		1	159321A			
MARY	106103	ECONOMICS IA	ABS		1	150182R			
ANN	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(52)	1	155800Y			
	105202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980)	UP						
EDWARD GREGORIO	011101	CUM-FRANCIAE LAW A	ABS		7	157772N			
	115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	F	(45)	1	150259W			
AGNES	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3MX		1	157549Z			
JANE	911101	MATHEMATICS I (PRE-1980)	F	(48)	1	159456V			

URGENT

Plea to let Mandela go

DAIKY DSP 21/3/80

11A
307

JOHANNESBURG — Impassioned pleas were made here yesterday for the release of Mr Nelson Mandela to allow all the country's true leaders to negotiate a peaceful settlement for the future.

The pleas came at a 600-strong "Free Mandela" rally at the University of the Witwatersrand which was addressed by the jailed ANC leader's daughter, Miss Zinzi Mandela; the editor of Post, Mr Percy Qoboza, the chairman of the Committee of Ten, Dr Ntatho Motlana; and the vice-president of the Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan.

Miss Mandela said the call for her father's release was merely to tell the authorities there was an alternative to an inevitable bloodbath.

She said her father had offered solutions for South Africa and that unless these were heeded,

there would be an escalation of violence.

Mrs Duncan said the release of the Robben Island prisoner should be regarded as a deadly serious attempt to avoid the "horrors of a civil war".

She said the release would "pave a way for proper negotiation in the embarrasir, South African political conflict."

Mrs Duncan said South Africa had to change now to avoid bloodshed.

"We are carrying guns around like mad men. Our civil war is on the way."

"When we have reached the stage where we must be armed all the time, then we have reached the point of no return," she said.

Mr Qoboza urged the authorities to stop harassing black leaders and giving the impression they were going to be banned.

"We are not enemies of South Africa. We readily admit we are consistent and unshakeable enemies of injustice and deprivation.

"We are enemies of discrimination and exploitation. If these things form the foundations of your party philosophy, then you are quite right in regarding us as enemies," Mr Qoboza said.

South Africans underestimated the will of the black people to be free. Blacks placed a very high premium on individual freedom and opportunity and placed an even higher premium on "our God-given right to be South Africans".

It was right that blacks would never be persuaded to compromise, and "we regard this as coming from the hand of God, not from the generosity of the National Party."

"So do not tamper with this right. It is one for which we are prepared to

pay the ultimate price," Mr Qoboza said.

He said it was time the government gave considerable concern to the future of the country and its inhabitants.

Dr Ntatho Motlana warned that unless whites divested themselves of absolute power, they would not sleep peacefully for the next two years.

Meanwhile, the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev Simeon Nkoane, and five other people were held by police after demonstrating their support for the "Free Mandela" campaign here yesterday.

A church spokesman said Mr Nkoane and the people were held at the St

Mary's Cathedral here and were taken to John Vorster Square. They were not questioned and were released after their names and addresses were taken.

A police spokesman could not confirm or deny the arrest.

At the University of Cape Town, 500 students attended a meeting yesterday to commemorate the 20th anniversary of Sharpeville.

Sharpeville will be commemorated in New Brighton, Port Elizabeth, today at a service organised under the auspices of the Congress of South African Students. Prominent blacks in Port Elizabeth townships are billed to speak at the service. — SAPA-DDC-DDR.

AS AT	29 02 80	PAGE	1
DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	10000	
STATICS - 1-1012	F	(-37)	153271
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)			
UNIVERSITY			
60	58	56	54
52	50	48	46
44	42	40	38
36	34	32	30
28	26	24	22
20	18	16	14
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Inkatha 'ignored at peril'

11A
22/3/80

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. —
The Zulu Inkatha Movement led by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu was an organization with a strong following which could not be ignored. Mr Bill Sutton (NRP Mooi River) said yesterday.

He was speaking to a government member's motion thanking the prime minister for his statesmanship in establishing a national strategy.

"The people who control the streets win in the end." Mr Sutton warned.

"A way must be found to accommodate Inkatha. We can ignore them at our own peril."

Blacks in Soweto were referring to terrorists as freedom fighters.

"It is a telling indictment of what we have done to create such a situation."

The question that arose was: What kind of deal was the government going to offer blacks? Any deal must be seen to come genuinely from the heart of the white man.

"We have got to understand that sharing does not mean surrender and that you hand over everything."

He moved an amendment to the motion that "this House, conscious of the threat to the interests of the free world in Africa and especially in South Africa resulting from Russian Imperialism, urges the prime minister to act resolutely in taking steps to bring about necessary changes in South Africa to provide the foundation for a total strategy that will fend off the looming threat to the present generation of young South Africans, black and white."

Mr Sutton said his amendment should be seen as further encouragement to Mr Botha to continue on the road he had chosen.

"I urge the prime minister to carry on with it."

UCT

PAGE 1

AS AT 29 02 80

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
YEAR 1

STU13-9

12010 LOWER DIPLOMA IN LIBRARIANSHIP

STUD NU	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
140980P	HAHRING-WHLE	URSSEL	119101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP	140980P
159075H	ELEERS	CHARLES PETER	119101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP	159075H

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 2

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

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Banned leader of pass march dies

Staff Reporter

MRS LILLIAN NGOYI, former president of the Federation of South African Women and the leader of a march to Pretoria by 20 000 women in protest against the extension of reference books to women, will be buried in Johannesburg today.

She died in Johannesburg on Wednesday at the age of 68, just over two months before her banning order expired.

Mrs Helen Joseph, who was secretary-general of the FSAW while Mrs Ngoyi was president, will speak at the funeral.

Mrs Ngoyi was also president of the African National Congress Women's League and the second woman to be elected to the ANC national executive. Both organizations were banned in 1960.

She has been described as "the leading light in the history of women's resistance against

exploitation and injustice in the 50s, an outstanding speaker who devoted her life to the struggle for liberation".

The Federation of South African Women was founded in 1954 to "create a broadly based multiracial organization which would unite women on the common ground of their womanhood and strive for their full emancipation".

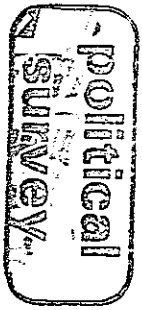
During this period, thousands of urban women were protesting against the extension of reference books to women. In 1956, Mrs Ngoyi led a march of 20 000 women from Cape Town and all over South Africa to the Union Buildings in Pretoria.

She was charged in the massive treason trial of 1956. The trial lasted four years and she was acquitted. In 1961, Mrs Ngoyi received her first banning order and was banned almost continually from then on.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
13010	HACHELOR	OF ARTS				13010
STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
162004K	MURRE	SUZANNE-ELIZABETH	106103	EGYPTOLOGY I A	F (43)	162004K
158955C	CARD	SALLY-ANNE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	F (40)	158955C
			16120	DRAMA I	F (50)	
			16101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I	F (56)	
162195Z	CHAIT	CHERYL	102101	AFRIKANS	UP (50)	162195Z
153945D	CLARKE	PENELOPE JILL	105202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980)	UP (60)	153945D
157789K	CLARKE		104101	ARCHAEOLOGY I	F (62)	157789K
			10101	HISTORY I	F (23)	
			11101	MATHEMATICS I M102	UP (69)	156503M
			16103	ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSE) UP	UP (54)	
			16120	DRAMA I	F (56)	
			04101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP (56)	153999U
			07101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3MX (57)	153621E
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3MX (57)	154572X
			004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	F (49)	153796V
			106102	ECONOMIC HISTORY I	F (8)	144057W
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3MX (57)	162384E
			003101	SOCIOLOGY I	F (49)	155931H
			004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	F (49)	155919N
			01101	COMMERCIAL LAW A	F (35)	156415R
			010106	STATISTICS I (HALF CRSE)	F (48)	
			101102	AFR-LEWIS-INTENSIVE (XHOSA)	3 (57)	162310Z
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3MX (57)	161040X
			115101	ENGLISH I	UP (57)	153803F
			104101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP (55)	152866J
			115102	ENGLISH I	UP (52)	153559F
			115102	ENGLISH I	UP (54)	

UGET

Crushing burden of pass laws remains — 20 years later



BY GERALD SHAW

AT A DISTANCE of 20 years, what sticks in the mind about the 1960 campaign against the pass laws is the fact that it was a Gandhian exercise in non-violent passive resistance. We will not see it like again.

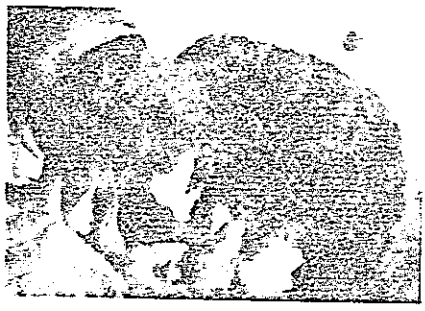
The PAC, which organized the campaign, and the ANC, which climbed on the law-wagon, were declared illegal organizations and went underground and into exile. Since those days, African nationalist resistance has become increasingly violent, culminating in the Silverton strike this year.

The pass laws have been a crushing and oppressive burden on Africans since the late 19th century. And there have been campaigns against this legislation at regular intervals since Union. The African Nationalist Congress was formed in 1912 and, for many years, was a conciliatory and reformist organization inspired by Christian values, patiently going in deputations to the authorities to ask for relief from the pass laws.

Struggle for soul

In the years after World War II a younger and more militant generation came forward in the ANC youth league. A struggle took place for the soul of the ANC — between the young priest nationalist of the Sobhuwe school and the left-wing multi-racialists in the ANC, who favoured alliance with white, Indian and coloured leftists, and won the day.

Breaking away in the late 1950s in protest against the influence of non-Africans and communists, the PAC decided on direct action, planning a campaign of passive resistance against the pass laws — which began on March 21, 1960.



Philip Kgosana, leader of 1960 demonstration.

In the Western Cape, it achieved an extraordinary response. As an Agence reporter, I remember going that morning to a police station near Nyanqa on the Cape flats and seeing Africans stretching in a long line down the road, passbooks in hand, queuing up to hand them over to a policeman seated at a table set up outside the police station.

One of their number, on inquiry, told me they had decided to "put away the passbooks" and had come to be arrested. Hundreds of passbooks were piling up on the table, and the policeman was painstakingly writing down the name and address of each owner, telling each in turn that he would be summoned to appear in court.

It was impossible to take them into custody there and then. There was not enough lock-up space at the police station or anywhere else in Cape Town for that matter. So they handed in their pass books and went their way.

Later that day, the meeting took place at Langka which was to be broken up by a police baton charge — which provoked a night of bloody violence and arson in the township. I will never forget that baton charge. In a few minutes, it transformed a peaceful meeting into an angry mob. Observers present who gave evidence at the subsequent commission of in-

discipline while scores fanned down and only bring in specific targets at intervals when instructed to do so. It was impressive.

Then there was the declaration of a state of emergency in Cape Town on the day of the big march into Cape Town — one of the most remarkable exercises in Gandhian tactics ever seen anywhere, the climax of which was described in yesterday's Cape Times by my colleague Roger Williams. My assignment as a reporter was to accompany the 30,000 on their march back to Langka. The PAC leaders had set aside a task force of small boys to escort the cars of newspapermen.

They ran before us, shouting in Xhosa, "Peace to the press." The crowd sang as they went. They carried no sticks or other weapons. They turned down off De Werd Drive. I remember, at Mostert's Mill, and I stayed with them as far as the main road where I found a telephone and dictated a few paragraphs which just caught the last glimpse of a riot.

A few days earlier, I interviewed the young PAC leader, Philip Kgosana, and heard from him the PAC's plans for a large-scale peaceful demonstration, as in fact took place subsequently. I remember that my paper, the Argus, published the report of the interview on an inside page, under a modest single-column headline: "Peace is aim, says Native." Newspapers were like that in those days.

Some of the most distressing incidents of that period took place when instructions were given to the police at the highest level to take summary action, in terms of the emergency regulations, to disperse street

helters. Police patrolled in vans down the Main Road from town to the suburbs and when they saw a knot of blacks talking together on the sidewalk, they kept out and, without ceremony, beat them with batons — before the eyes of astonished white suburbanites and more than once, in front of equally astonished representatives of the world's press.

The late Mr. Harry Law, MP for Salt River, raised the matter in Parliament and thus extraordinary practice stopped.

Many Cape towns will have vivid memories of those days. For a week or more the docks were silent. No ships were unloaded, commerce and industry, bereft of labour, barely ticked over. There were no milk or newspaper deliveries.

Then, in the aftermath, there were the commissions of inquiry, the soul-searching in Sabra and in the Ned Gert Kerk. Mr. Paul Sauer went to Humansdorp and made a bravely reformist speech. Briefly, it seemed as a reform was on the way, as if at last it was realized that the pass laws, unless repealed, would in time destroy South Africa.

Boilers silent

But the reappraisal in the Africans churches, as symbolized by the Colston meeting, was quickly called to a halt by Dr. Verwoerd, aided by a young churchman who was editor of the influential church newspaper, the Korobade. His name was Dr. Andries Treurnicht. Sabra was purged, commerce and industry made an effort at getting something done. They sent deputations to Dr. Verwoerd about the pass laws. Nothing happened. The atmosphere of

concern evaporated. Soon it was business as usual and gait at the country club when the weekend came.

Now, 20 years later, the pass laws remain the grievance and they go grinding on, being more rigorously enforced than ever in terms of the Harker report which, in spite of impressions to the contrary, is not an instrument of reform.

Now, 20 years later, it is the same old miserable story. Only this week there was a pass riot in Constantia. Every day, all over South Africa, black men and women find themselves being summarily huddled into police vans and held in cells, pending trial on technical offences against the pass laws. It is not only a question of intolerable restrictions on movement and the right to seek employment in the best market in your own country. It is also the dreadful anxiety suffered by families whose father and breadwinner disappears without notice — and then emerges from prison days later. Maybe he has lost his job in the interim. Who knows? And who cares?

There are people in authority who know what the pass laws mean in the lives of Africans. And who do care. Dr. Piel Koorhof is one of them. He has stated his intention of doing away with the passes. There is no reason whatever to doubt his sincerity or the depth of his concern. But the reality is that the pass law screw is being tightened. Dr. Koorhof seems quite unable to achieve pass law reform, let alone abolition, as long as the National Party remains as it is.

If it is any comfort, the unity of the National Party has been shattered and the party cannot

go on as it is. Maybe Dr. Koorhof will get his chance one day to abolish the dompas. Let the day come quickly.

The era of passive resistance and non-violence is gone. We live in violent times. Twenty years after Sharpeville, South Africa is threatened by guerrilla war. The urgent need is to unite the entire population in mutual confidence and common loyalty as South African citizens. As long as the pass laws remain, this goal is not attainable. The pass laws are an inflexible means of securing the disaffection of black South Africa. After 20 years, have we yet to learn this lesson?

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Seasoned officers

Police reinforcements were quickly on the scene — directed by two experienced and seasoned officers whose campaign medals indicated that they had seen service in World War II. I think their names were Matthee and Louw. If I remember correctly, and they retrieved a very dangerous situation with cool efficiency. In contrast to the Sharpeville panic, there were only two fatalities. I remember nothing that police used fireruns on this occasion under strict supervision of their officers, standing fast with iron

discipline while scores fanned down and only bring in specific targets at intervals when instructed to do so. It was impressive.

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The late Mr. Harry Law, MP for Salt River, raised the matter in Parliament and thus extraordinary practice stopped.

Docks silent

Many Cape towns will have vivid memories of those days. For a week or more the docks were silent. No ships were unloaded, commerce and industry, bereft of labour, barely ticked over. There were no milk or newspaper deliveries.

Then, in the aftermath, there were the commissions of inquiry, the soul-searching in Sabra and in the Ned Gert Kerk. Mr. Paul Sauer went to Humansdorp and made a bravely reformist speech. Briefly, it seemed as a reform was on the way, as if at last it was realized that the pass laws, unless repealed, would in time destroy South Africa.

But the reappraisal in the Africans churches, as symbolized by the Colston meeting, was quickly called to a halt by Dr. Verwoerd, aided by a young churchman who was editor of the influential church newspaper, the Korobade. His name was Dr. Andries Treurnicht. Sabra was purged, commerce and industry made an effort at getting something done. They sent deputations to Dr. Verwoerd about the pass laws. Nothing happened. The atmosphere of

concern evaporated. Soon it was business as usual and gait at the country club when the weekend came.

Now, 20 years later, the pass laws remain the grievance and they go grinding on, being more rigorously enforced than ever in terms of the Harker report which, in spite of impressions to the contrary, is not an instrument of reform.

Now, 20 years later, it is the same old miserable story. Only this week there was a pass riot in Constantia. Every day, all over South Africa, black men and women find themselves being summarily huddled into police vans and held in cells, pending trial on technical offences against the pass laws. It is not only a question of intolerable restrictions on movement and the right to seek employment in the best market in your own country. It is also the dreadful anxiety suffered by families whose father and breadwinner disappears without notice — and then emerges from prison days later. Maybe he has lost his job in the interim. Who knows? And who cares?

There are people in authority who know what the pass laws mean in the lives of Africans. And who do care. Dr. Piel Koorhof is one of them. He has stated his intention of doing away with the passes. There is no reason whatever to doubt his sincerity or the depth of his concern. But the reality is that the pass law screw is being tightened. Dr. Koorhof seems quite unable to achieve pass law reform, let alone abolition, as long as the National Party remains as it is.

If it is any comfort, the unity of the National Party has been shattered and the party cannot

From Page 1



At the graveside.

An Azapo representative told the gathering that what had brought them there was the massacre at Sharpeville in 1960.

"Our struggle did not start in 1960. Our forefathers and grandfathers had been pleading with the Government but all in vain. It is our right to be free, to go where we want and do whatever we want.

"The system of divide and rule, the homelands and the like should be eradicated."

He went on to say: "We are subjected to these draconian laws because of the colour of our skin. We have been pushed around, but let us tell ourselves that we are not going to be pushed any further."

Leaders

A Wasa representative said: "We know who our leaders are and where they are. The Matanzimas, the Buthelezis, the Thebehalis are not our true leaders."

Mr George Wauchope, secretary-general of the Azanian People's Organisation, addressed a Heroes' Day commemorative service at the Jiswa Centre in Lenasia.

He said as people retraced the path that led to Sharpeville on March 21 1960 where 67 people died and 187 were injured they found nothing had changed.

"We find the same humiliation, indignity, disregard for human life, frustration, reference books, forced mass removals, and the atrocities that led to the volcanic eruption of Soweto in June 1976.

5742 21/3/80
Security Police
question Dean

Police took the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev Simeon Knoake to John Vorster Square for questioning as he was collecting signatures outside St Mary's Cathedral for the "Free Mandela" campaign.

The Dean was questioned by Security Police after he and three members of the Mothers' Union and two Soweto students were approached where they were working at a table yesterday.

Posters and petition forms were also taken by the police but after the questioning the dean and the other five people were allowed to go and their posters and forms returned to them.

A spokesman for the Directorate of Public Relations of the Police said today that he had no comment to make on the incident.

"It is impractical for us

to comment on every incident in which the police question people. There are hundreds of people questioned every day," he said.

More than 4000 signatures were collected from Wits students yesterday, in support of the campaign.

Student Representative Council spokesman, Mr Alex Scott, said the response has been "terrific," and many more signatures are expected.

The Wits SRC launched a ring Nelson Mandela campaign yesterday.

The "Ring Robben" campaign calls on people to telephone Robben Island and to ask to speak to Mr Mandela who is serving a life sentence on the island.

If the caller doesn't get through to Mr Mandela he must ask to speak to the warden of the prison, a campaign leaflet suggests.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 1

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE
162004K	HUMANE	SUZANNE ELIZABETH	106103
158955C	CAKO	SALLY ANN	107101 116120 111101
162195Z	CHAIT	CHERYL	102101
153965D	CLARKE	PENELOPE JILL	103202
157789K	COHEN	DAVID	104101 110101
156503M	COLLIER	LINDSEY JEANNE	911101 916103
153999Q	COLLIAS	BEVERLEY RAYMON	116120
153621E	COUCHEK	ROBERT GEORGE RENESON	004101
158572X	COUGHENAY	COLLETTE	107101
153796V	DAVIS	CASSANDRA ELAINE	107101
140457N	DELAUNTY	ANNA ISHESK	904101
162364E	DOMAN	MICHAEL EDWARD	106102
155931D	DUPLESSIS	MARCIA ELIZABETH	107101
158919N	DUNCAN	ANDREW SYMON	003101 004101
156415R	ERASMUS	ARNO JACQUES ERASMUS	001101 910106
162310Z	EVANS	GAVIN MARK READ	101103
161480X	FATAK	GIULIETTA	107101
153863T	FARUKHAR	GILLIAN DEBORA	115101
152866J	FARRELL	MICHAEL BRUCE	004101
157359T	FINLAY	RAMELA JOAN	104104 115102 115103
159744K	FIKAVANTI	LUCIANA	214102

STUD NO	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	MARKS
162004K	SUZANNE ELIZABETH	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	7
158955C	SALLY ANN	SOCIOLOGY I	(49)
158955C	SALLY ANN	PSYCHOLOGY I	(49)
162195Z	CHERYL	COMMERCIAL LAW A	1
162195Z	CHERYL	STATISTICS IC (HALF CRSE)	(35)
153965D	PENELOPE JILL	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA)	(48)
153965D	PENELOPE JILL	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA)	(57)
157789K	DAVID	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	1
157789K	DAVID	ENGLISH I	(57)
156503M	LINDSEY JEANNE	PSYCHOLOGY I	(55)
153999Q	BEVERLEY RAYMON	COMMUNICATIONS I	(52)
153999Q	BEVERLEY RAYMON	FRENCH INTENSIVE	(58)
153999Q	BEVERLEY RAYMON	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	(54)
153621E	ROBERT GEORGE RENESON	PHYSICS I	(58)
158572X	COLLETTE	PHYSICS I	(58)
153796V	CASSANDRA ELAINE	PHYSICS I	(58)
140457N	ANNA ISHESK	PHYSICS I	(58)
162364E	MICHAEL EDWARD	PHYSICS I	(58)
155931D	MARCIA ELIZABETH	PHYSICS I	(58)
158919N	ANDREW SYMON	PHYSICS I	(58)
156415R	ARNO JACQUES ERASMUS	PHYSICS I	(58)
162310Z	GAVIN MARK READ	PHYSICS I	(58)
161480X	GIULIETTA	PHYSICS I	(58)
153863T	GILLIAN DEBORA	PHYSICS I	(58)
152866J	MICHAEL BRUCE	PHYSICS I	(58)
157359T	RAMELA JOAN	PHYSICS I	(58)
159744K	LUCIANA	PHYSICS I	(58)

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'Free Nelson Mandela' plea at UN meeting

S-TAR
22/3/80

(11A) ~~377~~

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The "Free Nelson Mandela" campaign yesterday reached a special meeting of the United Nations held to mark an international day for the elimination of discrimination.

Among messages sent to the meeting was a plea from Canon John Collins, president of the International Defence and Aid Fund, urging South Africa to "face the realities of the present situation and free Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners."

At the meeting, which coincided with the 20th anniversary of the Sharpeville incident, the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, denounced apartheid as "a grave malignancy" and indirectly urged South Africa to see "a lesson for the future" in Rhodesia's independence.

Dr Waldheim said racial discrimination was affecting the health and wellbeing of the world. "It must be identified where it exists and excised with all the skill and speed of which we are capable," he said.

LESSON

In what seemed an oblique reference to the South African Government, he said: "At this historic moment when Zimbabwe approaches true independence, the lesson for the future should be clear to all."

Sapa reports that thousands of leaflets, purportedly by the banned African National Congress, calling on black South Africans not to sign the "Free Mandela" petition, were found scattered in Soweto today.

The leaflet warns the black people against signing the petition because "it was an exercise in futility."

"Instead, the police are going to use the address on the petitions to further harass the people," the leaflet says.

Who is this man Mandela?

SUN EXPRESS 23/3/80

114

WHITE students in Johannesburg this week joined a campaign for the release of a man who was sent to prison for life and five years while most of them were still in nursery school.

Few of these young people, if any, have ever had a chance to read what he has to say. His picture may not be published, so even older people no longer know what he looks like.

But that did not stop hundreds of White students taking to the streets in Johannesburg this week with petitions for the release of Nelson Rohlhlala Mandela, one-time Transkei herdboyer and chief-to-be, one-time "Black Pimpernel" on the run from the police, convicted plotter to overthrow the Government.

Today he is the Old Man of Robben Island but tomorrow — who knows? — in the mind of some he is the potential Prime Minister of South Africa.

Mandela has spent 16 years on the island.

But he has been banned and unquotable in South Africa for much longer than that.

He is 61 going on 62, but remains a presence in South African politics.

It is remarkable how Mandela's name has remained alive. It is remarkable even in Africa, where it is almost axiomatic that leaders are made in prison.

The names of men who went to prison with him — Kathrada, Goldberg, Mbeki — even Sisulu — have faded.

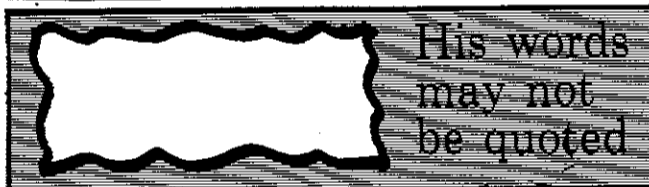
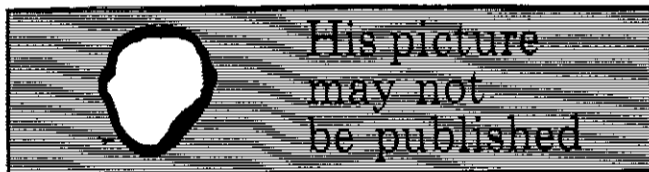
Yet there are informed people who maintain that today the memory of Mandela outshines, among Blacks, the living actuality of a Chief Buthelezi.

It makes near prophecy of what was written by Douglas Brown of the Sunday Telegraph in 1964, immediately after Mandela and seven others had been sentenced to life imprisonment for sabotage and contravening the Suppression of Communism Act and the General Law Amendment Act:

"If he languishes indefinitely in prison," Brown wrote, "Nelson Mandela will become the most effective martyr in the history of Africanism."

"Mandela's pre-eminence will not derive from his courage and eloquence. It will derive from the fact that he stands in chains at the precise meeting point of two irreconcilable notions of race."

Certainly, most young people who do not know anything more than the barest facts that the



Yet he is the unseen force in SA politics

By J C VIVIERS

read so little of what he said and thought?

And worse, how do you pass on what little you glean if you are not allowed to quote him?

The history is simple enough.

He was born to be Chief of the Tembu, the biggest single tribe in the Transkei.

When he was 12 his father died. In the succeeding years Nelson Mandela increasingly rebelled against being trained for the chieftainship.

From Fort Hare Mandela fled to the gold mines of Johannesburg and then to the unemployed of Alexandra township.

He met Walter Sisulu, who persuaded a firm of White attorneys to take in the young man who wanted to be a lawyer instead of a chief.

At the University of the Witwatersrand, studying for his degree, Mandela met more people of strong political persuasion. Politics became a major interest.

Qualified, he set up practice with his old friend Oliver Tambo. But this was 1952, and he was almost immediately asked to volunteer to organise 10 000 people in the Defiance Campaign against Unjust Laws.

His success awed other African politicians. Briefed by his Indian friends in techniques of non-violence, relying on his talent for command, he screened and disciplined many of the 8 500 protesters who sought imprisonment and found it.

The success was recognised by the authorities. In November Mandela was banned for five years. The ban was later renewed for another five years.

But while Mandela was busy with this protest he was already working on a plan that

and charged with treason, together with about 400 other Blacks and Whites. He was among those who were discharged only four years later, at the end of the trial.

In 1961 he suddenly came to the fore again while organising a massive protest against the coming Republic.

Taking advantage of a gap between banning orders, he showed his early taste for Pimpernel activities by dashing to Natal and delivering a rallying speech to Africans there.

Protest strikes were organised, and in April Mandela suddenly went to ground.

For the next 15 months there followed an amazing cat-and-mouse game with the police. He gave Press interviews from phone booths, skipped in and out of the country to address meetings abroad, organised a stay-at-home protest that was largely unsuccessful, and generally flummoxed the police.

But the police had the last laugh. In August 1962, South Africa's most wanted man was arrested near Howick, Natal.

Mandela went on trial in Pretoria on charges of incitement. A ban was slapped on meetings related to him. The night before his trial police roadblocks were set up on all main roads leading in and out of Johannesburg.

While in the Fort after his arrest, Mandela was once more banned and so his address to the court at his trial was not reported in the newspapers.

Sentenced to three years for incitement and two years for

leaving the country without a passport, Mandela was moved to Robben Island. But before long he was returned to Pretoria for what became South Africa's most historic trial in since the Jameson Raid.

On December 20, 1963, with nine others, he was charged before the Judge President, Mr Justice De Wet, with offences alleged to be part of a campaign to overthrow the Government of South Africa by revolution and assisting an armed invasion of South Africa by foreign troops.

The State called 200 witnesses. Sensational evidence was given of a dramatic raid on Lilliesleaf farm in Rivonia, the plotters' headquarters, and police discovery of documents that amounted to a battle plan for control of South Africa.

Much of the evidence given then, such as that about smuggling people across the border for terror training elsewhere, has become almost commonplace in South African courts.

Then, it was all new.

There is no doubt, in retrospect, that Nelson Mandela was the father of the guerrilla threat now facing the country.

Even by today's standards some of the facts put before the court were truly startling. Such was the Operation Mayibuya (Come Back) blueprint which outlined the plan for revolution and invasion.

It envisaged a massive onslaught on selected targets "to create maximum havoc and confusion".

Mandela's defence did not challenge the allegations that he had changed from non-violent policies to violent ones; that he had planned and organised for guerrilla warfare and sabotage; that he had been the founder and driving force behind the militant Spear of the Nation.

What was denied was that it was intended that lives would become targets in these plans, or that the ANC was motivated by communist ideology.

Mr Justice De Wet, however, found they had been inspired by communists and said their crime had been, essentially, high treason but the State had seen fit not to charge them with that.

Bearing those facts in mind, he decided not to impose death, but life imprisonment, on the eight found guilty.

When all the facts are read

Churches must save the soul of the nation by supporting the campaign to free Mandela — or commit an act of treason against God

S. 1/25
1/14

THE Christian churches in South Africa are facing a crisis of conscience.

On the one hand one of the largest Afrikaans churches reaffirmed this week their stand on the issue of allowing blacks to worship in their churches. They still find, in the Year of Our Lord 1980, sound basis for justifying segregation in church and church-conducted funerals on the basis of colour.

On the other extreme, churchmen going under the mysterious banner of the Anglican Reform Movement and the Church League of South Africa have delivered some scathing attacks on this paper and the South African Council of Churches. The reason: for being sensitive to the issues facing South Africa and asking the Government to release Nel-

son Mandela from Robben Island prison.

We would, under normal circumstances, simply disregard these people as nothing but rampant right-wingers who have no respect at all for what the church stands for. To have to slate a Christian church — on the basis that it is meddling in politics — at a time when the moral conscience of this nation is being ravaged by selfishness and shortsightedness is to be most cynical, to say the very least.

If the soul of the nation is being destroyed then the church has a duty and moral responsibility to intervene. If the church fails to do this, as has happened in the past in South Africa, then the church fails dismally in its prophetic mission and is committing an act of treason against God,

who has bestowed upon the church the power of authority.

So when these sinister men describe the "Free Mandela Campaign" as nothing more than a

personally speaking

Churches have a duty to intervene if the soul of the nation is being destroyed, writes SUNDAY POST Editor Percy Goboza.



liberal publicity stunt, they are displaying an amazing ignorance of causes of possible conflict in this country. We see the freeing of Mandela as the greatest possi-

bility for a deep administration of faith on the part of the Government.

We view it as an important and dramatic feature that will go a long way towards convincing us that the Government is determined to follow a new course in our history. We see Mandela as the authentic voice of the black masses, one who would be able to represent them in whatever process of negotiation may take place.

We would, therefore, expect people who profess to be Christians to support this campaign with the vigour and respect it deserves. The Christian League and their allies have not, as yet, whimpered a squeak about the many murderers who have been released from jail after only a couple of years. Nelson Mandela killed no one and was not convicted of murder. Surely he has paid his debt to society

for the crimes he was convicted of.

Christian compassion and good sense for the future of this country are factors that must weigh heavily on our conscience when we are convinced that a new political dispensation and a new direction are our last hope for averting disaster.

If the Christian League is even unable to interpret correctly what the lessons of Zimbabwe were, then their ignorance has exceeded everything we would expect from biased and prejudiced people. We would challenge them to examine their consciences — and we readily admit many consciences have been killed in this land — and say to themselves can they face God squarely in the face if called upon to do so tomorrow? If not, then they have some explaining to do.

Sharpeville: The aftermath

23/3/60

S. Tribune 11A

37A

TODAY black South Africa commemorates the twentieth anniversary of the Sharpeville shootings, an event which indelibly blotted the country's copybook and marked an infamous milestone in black-white relationships.

In the aftermath of the shootings on March 21, 1960, which left 69 dead and more than 180 people injured, a shocked South Africa took stock of the bloody confrontation between black and white.

... At the time there was talk in Government circles of the need for whites in the country to re-assess their attitudes to what was then termed "the Native question" and the necessity of removing the "pinpricks" which led to the confrontation.

... In effect, the two most notable results to flow from the riots were the emergence of the Nationalist Government's Bantustan policy as a means of giving expression to the political aspirations of blacks — and the strengthening of the country's internal security.

These two aspects have enjoyed high priority ever since, but few of the pinpricks have been removed, least of all the pass laws, the guise under which Sharpeville erupted.

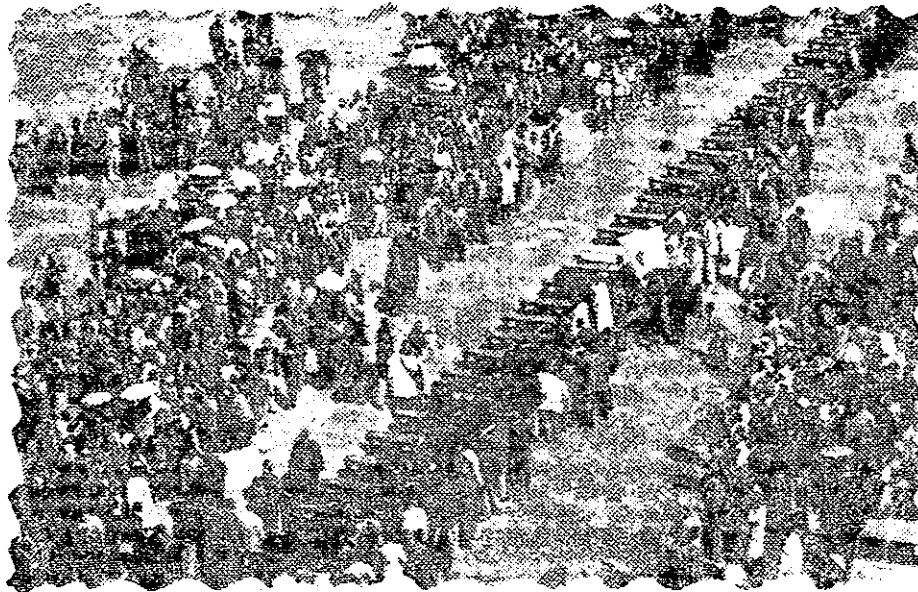
... It is against this background that a number of commemorative services will be taking place today, the largest of which will be held at the Regina Mundi Catholic Church in Soweto, under the theme: This is the decade for freedom.

... One of the main speakers at this service will be Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches who earlier this week gave an indication of what could herald the end of two decades of polarisation.

But he made it clear that it was now up to whites to narrow the polarisation gap.

Addressing students at the University of the Witwatersrand virtually on the eve of the twentieth anniversary of Sharpeville Bishop Tutu urged whites to throw their weight behind the black

Rod Jackson-Smith reports on the "decade of freedom"



Coffins containing some of the victims of the 1960 Sharpeville shooting

liberation struggle.

... To do so, whites would have to throw off their lethargy and apathy of affluence.

... He made the point that by backing the black liberation struggle whites would also secure true liberation.

"You will never be free until we blacks are free," he said.

Bishop Tutu also urged whites to work towards a better South Africa "for yourselves and ourselves and for our children", and called for the uprooting of injustices where blacks were the victims and whites the beneficiaries, "so that you won't reap the whirlwind".

Pleading for whites to choose the

such a situation? Fold their hands?"

Speaking to the Sunday Tribune after his address to the students, Bishop Tutu said it was because whites had the vote that they were able to play the decisive role now expected of them.

Referring to Parliamentarians, he said: "These people listen to what their people are saying and doing."

Expanding on his call for the need for whites to join the black liberation struggle as a means of securing true white liberation, Bishop Tutu said: "Let's take the Mixed Marriages Act as an example. Whites have no more freedom than blacks in this regard. The only real difference is that whites could be said to be trapped in somewhat more comfortable surroundings."

Bishop Tutu also urged whites to be more vociferous on issues in which they felt blacks were being unjustly victimised.

This involvement should be on an individual and an organised basis. Too often, he said, whites who felt an injustice had been committed did nothing but had their consciences cleared when an organisation such as the Black Sash tackled the issue.

He said there were too few white organisations prepared to take a stand.

"That is, apart from the Black Sash and university students and organisations. But the trouble is that most university students — not all — are swallowed by the system once they enter it," he said.

Referring specifically to Sharpeville and its aftermath, Bishop Tutu said moves by the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, had played a significant role in easing the polarisation which accelerated after that bloody confrontation 20 years ago.

But Bishop Tutu made it clear he believed there was too much at stake to allow another 20 years to pass before there was a meaningful change in white attitudes towards blacks.

Nor could whites afford the luxury of sitting back, complacently pointing to changes promised by the Prime Minister.

path of reconciliation rather than confrontation, Bishop Tutu said blacks were still holding out their hands of fellowship and saying to whites: "Grasp them."

"Let us talk while there is still some time," he said.

He said he was looking forward to the time when white and black South Africans could step out together towards the goal of a united country.

But he warned that if the Government continued in its attempts to divide the country against itself and to snatch citizenship away from blacks there would be no peaceful solution and these steps would be seen as a declaration of war.

"What are blacks expected to do in

A cripple remembers that bloody day 67 died . . .



11A

I WAS THERE

S. Post
23/3/80

22
11A

The events of March 21 1960 have transformed the name of a small township near Vanderbijlpark into a name that has significance all over the world. For it was on that day that police opened fire on a crowd of anti-pass law demonstrators outside the Sharpeville police station.

When the sounds of gunfire had died down 67 people were dead and 186 wounded. One of the wounded . . . who lost both his legs . . . recalls that fateful day in an interview with ZWELAKHE SISULU.

Mr Adam Malefane . . . "As I stood up to run away I was hit in both legs and lost consciousness."

ADAM MALEFANE, father of five, can still recall the fateful events of March 21 in Sharpeville — he was there and he lost both legs.

While the nation observes the anniversary of the Sharpeville shootings, Mr Malefane looks back on 20 years as a cripple.

Three days before that Bloody Wednesday PAC leader Robert Sobukwe had addressed a Press conference to disclose an anti-pass law campaign.

The strategy of the campaign was for people to leave passes at home and hand themselves over to the police.

"Some were actually sitting on top of neighbouring houses to get a view of the proceedings in the police station yard where there were scores of policemen. We would not leave because we were waiting for an announcement that was going to be made by the police about the pass laws," he said.

Storm gathers

He does not know from where the crowd got the information, but that was the general belief.

The carnage of a few minutes had changed the entire history of a people."

Mr Malefane, still confused, took out a handkerchief to try to stop bleeding from his right leg: "Nine bullets had entered my right foot and one had gone through my left knee.

"I still think of those women who fell with their babies in their arms — it was a painful day."

The rest he remembers hazily. He was admitted to hospital where both legs were amputated.

He was released on October 15, 1983 — a changed man whose legs from then on were to be crutches.

come back again and again until arrested. Non-violence was to be observed at all times.

7 000 march

As envisaged, the campaign would have crippled industry and the economy of the country to the extent that the Government would be left with no alternative but to scrap the pass laws.

Early on the morning of March 21 a throng of about 7 000 people marched to the municipal offices at the entrance of Sharpeville.

The crowd dispersed after police fired teargas and launched a baton charge. There was a general movement towards the police station.

Mr Malefane takes up the story: "I got up early as usual that morning and although I knew that it was the day for the campaign, I was not really involved in politics. I washed and went to work."

His boss told him that since other workers had not reported for work he could take the rest of the day off.

He continued: "I had to get off the bus at the entrance to the township because bus drivers were afraid to go in."

Crowd grows

"There were throngs of people going towards the police station and, curious, I joined in," he said.

The large crowd was peaceful. "As we stood just outside the fence of the police station, the crowd grew bigger and bigger. It was an endless stream of people until it reached about 15 000."

"There was no tension at this stage. People were shouting slogans. Of course, most of the people in the crowd did not have their passes with them."

At that time in Orlando, Sobukwe and other Johannesburg-based PAC leaders had handed themselves over at Orlando Police Station under the slogan "No plea, no fine, no defence", a slogan they were to follow to the ultimate.

In Sharpeville, the storm was gathering.

Mr Malefane continued: "At about 12.30, four saracens appeared from the direction of Vanderbijlpark followed by several army trucks and police vehicles."

"Two of the saracens drove into the police station yard while the other two stopped strategically on either side of the crowd. More police went into the police station," he said.

"If I am not mistaken, the man who was generally listened to by the crowd was a Mr Tsholo who was arrested with two other men."

Hell breaks loose

The situation became tense: "A few minutes before 2 pm a policeman shouted at us to go away but we did not. I took several bricks and made a seat for myself under a tree."

"As I settled myself, I saw the crowd turn back as if to run away."

"Then all hell broke loose."

"There was gunfire and sten-gun shots. As I stood up to run away I was hit in both legs and lost consciousness," he said.

"I regained consciousness in about 10 minutes and I cannot describe what met my eyes — there were screams from women and children, blood, people were toppling and others struggling to get up. Others just lay there — dead."

"I tried to stand up to run away but I could not. My legs could not move."

For the more than three years he stayed in hospital his wife, Johanna, looked after their three children — Moss, Alice and Alina.

Conflicting reports

"My boss at work assisted the family with the house rent and groceries until I was discharged."

Before the shootings Mr Malefane was choirmaster of the church choir. "Sadly, I drifted more and more away from the church and got more engrossed in politics — a complete reversal of my life," he said.

On two occasions after the shootings Mr Malefane was detained by security police for questioning.

"I was detained in 1964 and 1965 by the police who said I was spreading false stories about the shootings."

"On both occasions they told me that police fired into the crowd only after extreme provocation — but I reiterated what I knew, that there was absolutely no provocation. We were just shot and that's it," said Mr Malefane.

"All these stories about the crowd having stoned the police and the scuffles — I never saw."

The commission of inquiry which investigated the shootings at Sharpeville found that there were many conflicting reports.

All told, 67 people were killed and 186 wounded. Of the wounded, 40 were women and eight were children. Another version gives the victims as 69 dead and 178 wounded.

In Evaton, Vanderbijlpark, police fired teargas to disperse crowds near police stations.

State of emergency

In Langa in Cape Town a crowd led by Phillip Kgosana was dispersed in the morning but reassembled in the afternoon.

Police baton-charged the crowd and fired shots from a machine-gun mounted on one of the saracens.

Baragwanath and Vereeniging hospitals where the Sharpeville dead and wounded were taken, ran out of blood and had to use white reserves.

On March 24 the Government banned all public meetings. A state of emergency, declared in 83 magisterial districts, allowed for detention without trial.

On March 28, with most of the leaders of the PAC and the ANC in prison, the Government introduced legislation to ban both organisations through the Unlawful Organisations Act.

Between March 30 and April 2 the entire citizen force, permanent force reserve, reserves of officers and the commandos were placed on standby.

Shot in back

While the Sharpeville dead were being buried Parliament, where a month earlier McMillan had made his "Winds of Change" speech, was introducing more stringent legislation.

According to the evidence of the doctors to the commission of inquiry into the Sharpeville shootings, many of the victims had been shot in the back.

In several cases it was said certain wounds showed the victims were shot while lying on their backs, stooping forward or crawling away.

The people of Sharpeville, the people of South Africa, the entire world will never forget Sharpeville.

Even today in Sharpeville, whether by accident or not, there is a street not far from the scene of the shootings called . . . Dubula.

MANDELA SENDS TELEGRAM

Forget

322 (117) #
S. Post 23/3/80

MORE THAN 2 000 mourners gathered at the Methodist Church Hall in Orlando East yesterday to pay tribute to Mrs Lillian Masediba Ngoyi.

Mrs Ngoyi, former president of the ANC's Women's League and also past president of the Federation of South African Women, died this week.

At her funeral service mourners were told of her burning desire to free herself "and all of us".

A telegram of condolence was received from Nelson Mandela.

Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, secretary of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee, called on the "daughters of Africa" to take up her spear and carry on fighting.

Dr Nthato Motlana said the liberation struggle was entering its third phase.

The first phase had been an armed one — when "thieves from Europe" took the land from black people.

The second phase had been the "politics of protest" which had ended with the students' uprising of June 1976.

Politics

But the "politics of protest" had failed and now it was time for black people to make a move. Liberation would not be presented to them — black people had to go out and get it.

During the service members of the Soweto security police

SUNDAY POST Reporters

route to the cemetery.

The coffin was carried on a horse-drawn cart.

Some past members of the African National Congress donned the black, green and yellow colours of the ANC and some of the mourners carried small flags with the three colours.

In Durban Mrs Albertina Luthuli, wife of the former leader of the ANC, Chief Albert Luthuli, led a prayer service for Mrs Ngoyi at the Betty Street Congregational Church.

The prayer service was characterised by the singing of

dom songs, poetry and speeches by former ANC members and women such as Mrs T Gwala, who participated in the anti-pass law demonstrations with Mrs Ngoyi.

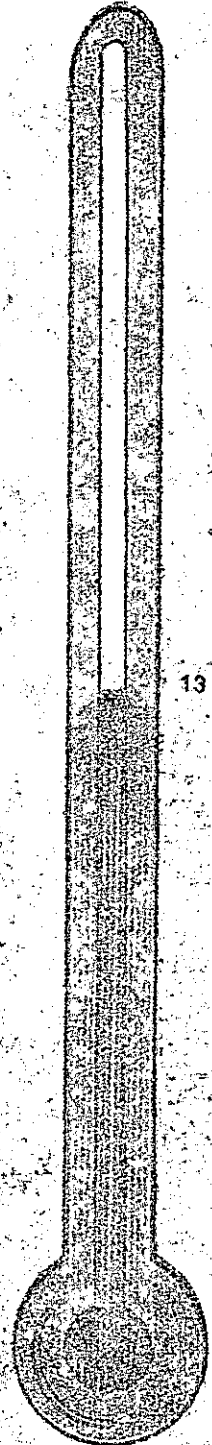
The service was attended by more than 300 people.

More than 40 students at Wits University were refused permission by the West Rand Administration Board to attend Mrs Ngoyi's funeral.

Some of Mrs Ngoyi's banned colleagues were also refused permission to attend the funeral.

to page 2

RELEASE
MANDELA
CAMPAIGN



19113

More than 19 000 people have signed so far. Petition form on Page 3.

"Have we learnt anything from this? Is there any change coming? Of course the answer to this question lies within ourselves as an oppressed people.

"The only way is through commitment, through mass participation and action. As we commit ourselves to basic and fundamental change towards a just and free society in this country, we must pledge solidarity with our heroes who fought and died in the struggle. But we must have a clear vision and a clear-cut analysis of the direction we are going to take."

Another speaker, Mr Tom Manthatha, said perhaps the death of Mrs Ngoyi made the heroes day meaningful in that she had died and was buried when people were thanking their heroes.

Dr . Abubakar As-

vat, publicity secretary of the Solidarity Front, said Zimbabwe should be a lesson to all that people wanted their own leaders and not those imposed on them.

Mrs Vesta Smith urged the people to unite and said women should play a more meaningful role in the struggle.

"The women said anything when Dr Ramaphela Maphela was banished to the Northern Transvaal and when she was refused permission to study at Wits," she said.



Former FASW secretary Helen Joseph at the service.

Part of the procession through Soweto, green and mud back FASW flag held high

One of the organisers of the services, Dr Joe Varavia, said the road to freedom was a painful journey demanding a lot — even the lives of people.

"It is simply a life-and-death struggle to survive. We see it daily through exploitation of black labour, poor education, health, denial of political rights. However we are on the threshold of a new decade — a decade for freedom. Yet it is not an easy task — it requires a lot of sacrifice," he said.

As black organisations were arranging memorial services this week the intensified security police questioning of black leaders continued.

Mr Ngwako Ramathodi, a leading member of the Azanian Students' Organisation, was questioned at his Tembisa home.

Police also called on the home of Azaso president Mr Tom Nkoana, but did not find him. It is believed police also questioned a Roman Catholic priest in Soweto.

THOUSANDS MOURN MA'NGOYI... AND NELSON

Lest we f

NATIONAL SUPPORT FOR CAMPAIGN



Zinzi Mandela, in Johannesburg for the Free Mandela rally at Wits University this week. With her are Mpho Moeketsi (left) and cousin Nthuthu Mabandla. Pic: MAC MOGOROSI

Post 23/3/80
SUNDAY POST
Reporter
THERE was a massive build-up of support this week for SUNDAY POST's Free Mandela campaign.
By the time of going to press, 13 113 signatures had been collected on the petition calling for the release of the former ANC leader.
4 548 were sent in on the SUNDAY POST coupons. 658

were collected by the South African Council of Churches, and 7 907 were collected in street signings.
More than 3 000 people crammed into the Great Hall at the University of the Witwatersrand on Thursday in a rally organised as part of the campaign.
The campaign was launched in Port Elizabeth on Friday

when the petition was distributed at a rally of more than 3 000 people in New Brighton.
From Geneva the International Commission of Jurists, the most highly respected legal body in the world, sent a cable asking P W Botha to release Mandela to show that he was serious about his "new approach to race relations".

In Maseru a group of people carrying placards reading "Free Mandela" paraded along the busier sections of town and were also collecting signatures.
Yesterday a pamphlet allegedly drawn up by the ANC, but clearly a forgery, was circulated in Soweto, urging people not to sign the petition.
© See pages 3, 4 & 8.



SUNDAY POST

March 23, 1980



Very dangerous games

THE campaign to free Mandela, set in motion by this newspaper two weeks ago, has attracted overwhelming response from our people. This is as it should be.

But if all that is achieved through this campaign is the mere completion of thousands of petition forms, we — both this newspaper and you who have responded — must regard it as a dismal failure, in that our efforts will have been tragically wasted in a futile attempt at sincere communication.

Although it concerns us in the first instance, the people to whom the "message" of the campaign is finally directed are not ourselves, but the whites, those who hold ultimate political and judicial power and therefore the ones with whom the decision rests whether or not to release Mandela.

Indications are that the "Free Mandela" campaign started out achieving a measure of success (gauging "success" in this instance in terms of white response).

Some 140 whites from many parts of the country put their names to petition forms cut out from our newspaper.

More optimistic still was the fact that thousands of others signed petition forms circulated by students of the University of the Witwatersrand.

And attention from the white community came in other ways. There has been growing — albeit cautious — notice taken of the campaign by major white newspapers.

But now, just when it seemed as if the "Free Mandela" message was starting to get through to where it counts, new sounds are being unleashed at the white psyche that seem designed to seriously distort any utterance of reason.

An article and an advertisement have already appeared in an English-language news-

paper criticising the campaign as a "liberal publicity stunt", and trying to appeal to negative self-defensive sentiment among whites so as to destroy the effort.

Another tactic has been to try to influence black thinking by circulating a pamphlet in Soweto ostensibly put out by the ANC. This pamphlet is clearly a forgery.

It makes liberal use, for example, of the word "Azania", a term long avoided by the ANC.

The campaign to have Nelson Mandela freed from Robben Island is a genuine attempt — which could yet prove to be the last one we will get — to secure peace for the future, one without the bloodshed that other nations in similar circumstances have known.

Continued white rule will not achieve this. Ian Smith thought it could. The Rhodesian Front party believed him. The Security Forces tried to make it a reality.

The result? The country only had to return to the very thing it had tried so hard, and at such tragic cost in lives, to avoid, something it was repeatedly warned from the beginning that it would have to do.

South Africa is now being told the same things.

SUNDAY POST has been able to demonstrate that, despite a decade and a half in prison, Nelson Mandela has by far the greatest popular support of any other politician.

Freeing him will give us all a meaningful chance to move towards the logical political consequences facing this country while avoiding the bloodshed that Zimbabwe had to experience through its stubbornness.

So let those whites, who would play highly dangerous games with genuine efforts for peace, be made to understand what they do and what will rest on their consciences if they persist.

59 60 61 63 65

156326V MATHIE

157549Z MC CRAE

159454V MCGARLTHY

911101

911101

107101

106107

115103

911101

RICCARDO EDWARD GREGORIO

SARAH RICHES

CECILIA AGNES

MELISSA JANE

911101

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SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE 1980)

CUMMERBIAL LAW A

ITALIAN INTENSIVE

ECR010707A

ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)

MATHS-1102

F (45)

F (45)

3MX

F (45)

155800Y

157772R

156259W

156326V

157549Z

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04

60

UCT

NATIONAL SUPPORT FOR CAMPAIGN



Zinzi Mandela, in Johannesburg for the Free Mandela rally at Wits University this week. With her are Mpho Moeketsi (left) and cousin Nthuthu Mabandla. Pic: MAC MOGOROSI

S. Post 23/3/80
SUNDAY POST 35

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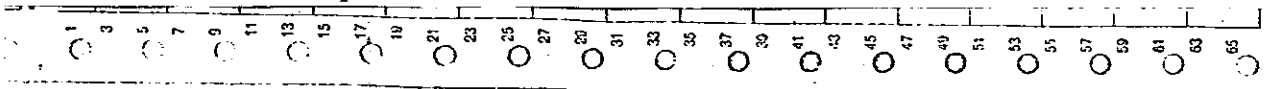
when the petition was distributed at a rally of more than 3 000 people in New Brighton.

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See pages 3, 4 & 8.



Welkom Azapo calls on Real Hearts to cancel meeting today

5 Box 23/3/83

THE Welkom branch of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) has called on the local Premier League affiliates, Real Hearts, to cancel their supporters' meeting, scheduled for the Thabong's Lebogang High School this morning to observe Sharpeville Day.

The supporters' meeting was advertised in a Friday Bloemfontein daily newspaper.

The organisation will hold a commemoration service to observe the 20th anniversary of the Sharpeville shooting at the Roman Catholic Church, Thabong, today at 2 pm.

Officials of the branch said they had appealed to shebeens to close.

This is the first time in the history of the black struggle that this area has identified itself with the rest of the country in holding a commemoration service.

In mid 1978, all committee members of the local Azapo were detained: — SUNDAY POST Reporter.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	AS AT
140880P	BURRING-UHLE	URSEL	118101	CULTURAL HISTORY	
159075H	ELEERS	CHARLES PETER	118101	CULTURAL HISTORY	
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS					2
DEAN					

UCT

44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66

1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51 53 55 57 59 61 63 65

Petition campaign takes off in P'maritzburg



THE petition calling for the release of former African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela was circulated after a meeting addressed by Mrs Helen Joseph on the Pietermaritzburg University campus this week.

Mrs Joseph, who as a listed person may not be quoted, was invited to address a public meeting in the university's main science lecture theatre to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the shooting at Sharpeville.

At the end of Mrs Joseph's address, the president of the university's students representative council, Mr Alan Veleich, called on all those present to sign the petition as, he said, it was essential that the Government should negotiate with Mandela and other political leaders imprisoned on Robben Island. — Sapa.



Campaign tables at Wits this week.

STUD NO SURNAME FIRST NAMES COURSE
 13010 BACHELOR OF ARTS EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
 YEAR : 1

AS AT	29 02 80	PAGE	3
DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL		
ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX (51)	1	160942M
FRENCH INTENSIVE	F (43)	1	157560V
CHEMISTRY IA CH. 102	ABS	1	1502960
MATHEMATICS I M102	ABS	1	158290E
HEBREW INTENSIVE	F	1	154026V
FRENCH I	UP (55)	1	154302K
POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (55)	1	153941W
ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	1	155173R
FRENCH I	UP (55)	1	159186D
PSYCHOLOGY I	UP (60)	1	158211U
ECONOMIC HISTORY I	ABS	7	153055J
ECONOMICS IA	UP (50)	1	162285X
ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	1	161682V
RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	F (49)	1	162109F
PSYCHOLOGY I	2-3NX (65)	1	155641K
ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	1	155641K
MATHEMATICS I M102	ABS	1	115954M
AFRIKAANS STUDIES I	UP (54)	1	159604H
RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP (54)	1	159604H
POLITICAL SCIENCE I	F (48)	1	161491J
FRENCH I	F (37)	1	152126E
FRENCH I	ABS	1	155720L
PSYCHOLOGY I	ABS	7	152009J
ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3 (57)	1	155148P
FRENCH I	3 (59)	1	155148P
FRENCH I	3 (56)	1	155148P

UCT

GO WELL

23/3/80 3 Post (118) (328)
Now you have touched the women,
You have struck a rock,
You have dislodged a bolder,
You will be crushed.
— Freedom song of the Women's
Day March, August 9, 1956.

AS A black woman in South Africa Lillian Ngoyi found herself — as do millions of black women across the land — the victim of both race and sex discrimination.

As a person she demonstrated that it was possible not only to transcend the limits imposed on her in this way, but that the struggle in South Africa could not be successfully waged unless women and women's issues constituted a central part of liberation strategy.

She dedicated her life to that. And although she is now dead, Lillian Ngoyi has proved that neither the State (with all its might) nor mortality could really silence this phenomenal woman.

Her funeral in Orlando East yesterday was a demonstration of the fact that the principles, the stamina and the dedication of Lillian Ngoyi live on.

Born in the very year of the formation of the African National Congress in 1912, Lillian Ngoyi had a very unhappy school career.

She had to leave after only one year in high school. In order to support her asthmatic father, her mother and her brother she found a job as a garment worker.

In 1952, at the age of 40, she joined the African National Congress Women's League.

Her exceptional speaking ability and her magnetic personality saw her president of the Women's League within a year.

Ms Ngoyi was a major organiser of the march of 20 000 women on the Union Buildings in Pretoria on August 9, 1956 — a day which has become known as Women's Day on the liberation calendar.

Soon afterwards she became president of the Federation of South African Women (FSAW), a non-racial organisation made up exclusively of women. Helen Joseph, the first person ever to be house-arrested in South Africa and who is still a listed person, was the secretary of the organisation.

About that time Ms Ngoyi made a trip to England where she came to believe that oppression of women was not exclusive to South African society.

She came back with the view that there were many similarities between the oppression of women in other societies and that of her own. And black women in South Africa represented a special case of that oppression.

In 1956 she was arrested and included in the Treason Trial which began in that year. The four-year trial finally ended with all 30 accused being found not

Ms Ngoyi had also during this period spent 71 days in solitary confinement under the 90-day detention laws of the time.

Not long out of jail,



A young Lillian Ngoyi, the organiser.

Blacks remember "Heroes' Day"

5/11/68 23/3/48
11A

Sunday Times Reporter
LARGE numbers of black mourners are expected to attend "Heroes' Day" remembrance services on the Reef today.

"Heroes' Day" has been organised by black consciousness organisations to commemorate the Sharpeville shootings in March 1960 when 67 people died and 186 were wounded.

The congregations will also be asked to mourn for those who have since died in pursuit of political ideals.

The service organisers — The Azanian People's Organisation, Teachers' Action Commit-

tee, South African Black Social Workers' Association, and the Black Lawyers' Association — have asked all black communities to observe the day by refraining from sporting activities, drinking and partying.

Speakers will include Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches; Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten; and Mr George Wauchope, publicity secretary of the Azanian People's Organisation.

Services will be held at the Regina Mundi Church, Soweto, the Jiswa Centre, Lenasia, and the New Hall, Sebokeng.

Sunday Times

THE PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE

23/3/80

118

Only negotiation can spring this trap

THE campaign for the release of Nelson Mandela from Robben-Island demands more careful thought than either side in the dispute appears to have given it so far. Inherent in the decision — to release, or not to release — is a momentous decision on the future political course of the country.

That, of course, is part of the reason why the campaign has been launched. To release Mandela is to hand to him, and to the African National Congress, the leadership and the future of the black liberation movement.

There lies the rub. Mandela was imprisoned for plotting the violent overthrow of the State in collaboration with Bram Fischer and many other avowed Marxists, some of them still active in exile.

The ANC itself split just after the World War II because some of its members perceived it to be dominated by Marxists, and again in the mid-Fifties when the PAC broke away on the same grounds that the Marxist-dominated Congress of Democrats was the real power behind the movement.

Since then, it has split again in exile, with the Marxist, London-based group emerging triumphant while the black nationalists based in Dar es Salaam lost out. One of the latter group's leaders, Tennyson Makiwane, is living in Transkei.

How much of this baggage does Mandela bring with him? If we take Mandela, must we also have Ruth First and Joe Slovo?

Unhappily, the Government so often uses the "communist" epithet to smear its opponents (even its most dedicated anti-communist opponents) that the question becomes exceedingly vexed.

Yet it is vital to find an answer, for if black nationalism permits a Marxist revolution to be grafted on to its legitimate aim of liberation, then liberation cannot be achieved without war. Many whites who sympathise with black aspirations and who support black political liberation as a matter of principle, will,

nevertheless, unite against an atheist doctrine which scorns the liberty of the individual.

Rhodesia offers an analogy. Will Nelson Mandela, if he is released, negotiate for a compromise, or will he, like Mugabe, go abroad to pursue a revolutionary war that aims to exhaust white resistance *before* negotiations? Or will he, in accordance with Marxist theory, see negotiations merely as a means of weakening his adversaries — a prelude to further conflict?

Is it wiser to release him now, and try to negotiate with him, or to try instead to negotiate with alternative black leaders — as Mr Ian Smith should certainly have negotiated with Mr Joshua Nkomo when he had the chance in 1975?

Just as Mr Smith, in refusing to negotiate with Nkomo the terms for equal participation of blacks in the political life of the country, threw the future to Mugabe, so the Government's refusal to negotiate now with men like Dr Nthato Motlana of Soweto's Committee of Ten, and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Inkatha, risks throwing the future to the disciples of violence. And to release Mandela without any intention of further negotiation is surely to give the exile army of the ANC a more effective leader.

So, from every aspect, the question turns on negotiation. Mandela's release can only be sanely considered if the Government adopts a new, statesmanlike approach to negotiation — not on such trivia as the electrification of Soweto, or housing, or even pass laws, but on the political future of the country. Only by such negotiation in good faith can it confer on alternative leaders the legitimacy that will make Mandela's release irrelevant.

The real tragedy is that so far there is not the slightest sign that the Government is willing to enter such negotiations, and so the deification of Mandela proceeds apace and the campaign for his release necessarily becomes a cause of further polarisation.

STAR 24/3/80

Motlana demands power for blacks

11A

The Chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten said yesterday that he wondered whether one day he would see Nelson Mandela's statue in Church Square, Pretoria.

Mandela, former ANC leader, is jailed on Robben Island.

Dr Motlana was addressing more than 2000 people in the Regina Mundi Cathedral at Rockville, Soweto, to commemorate the shootings, 20 years ago, at Sharpeville and other townships throughout the country.

He said that when Soweto erupted in violence on the morning of June 16, 1976 "agitators" were blamed for the disturbances.

"But who are the agitators? Agitators are those who deny us our God-given rights," Dr Motlana said.

He said blacks were not demanding any concessions.

"We do not want whites to do anything for

us. What we want is to do things for ourselves. We want power," Dr Motlana told the cheering crowd.

What blacks also demanded was full citizenship and the right to decide for themselves.

Dr Motlana was also critical of the Government creating "an artificial white majority in so-called white South Africa — this is the black man's continent."

Mr Godfrey Pitje, a prominent Johannesburg lawyer who was previously served with banning orders, said the black man demanded freedom here and now.

"We say today: release Nelson Mandela and all our comrades on Robben

Island," Mr Pitje said to resounding applause from the gathering which was composed mainly of young people.

The pass laws were a mockery of justice and freedom and South Africa was the only country in which there were laws for everybody and also laws specifically meant for the black man.

"We demand full and active participation in all organs of government. We demand direct representation in Parliament," Mr Pitje said.

The president of the Interdenominational Association of Ministers of South Africa, the Reverend Joe Mzamane, said blacks wanted equality and one man, one vote.

"Now is the decade, now is the time! Unity! Solidarity!" he shouted to loud applause.

Petitions calling for the release of Nelson Mandela were circulated during the service and hundreds of signatures were collected.

Between speeches freedom songs were chanted, with shouts of "Amandla" and the giving of clenched-fist salutes. There was also poetry reading.

Police maintained a low profile throughout the service, although at one time two security policemen parked their car in front of the gates of the church. There were no incidents.

Azapo STAR
24/3/80

members fear banning

(11A)
(227)

Fears of a major security police crackdown on the Azanian People's Organisation were expressed today after weekend raids on the the organisation's president and three other officials in Cape Town.

Azapo's president, Miss Nombulelo Mèlane, the chairman of Azapo's Gugulethu branch, Mr Vuyo Pinyana, an Athlone branch official, Mr Richard Stevens, and Mr Cornic Mkesa were in a car when security police intercepted them in Gugulethu on Friday.

The car was searched and pamphlets relating to the Sharpeville commemorations were confiscated by the police.

According to Mr George Wauchope, publicity secretary of Azapo, the police searched the homes of the four officials and confiscated more pamphlets and documents.

Mr Stevens was charged with entering an African township without a permit and fined R8 (or 8 days). After paying the fine, he was taken to his home where police took possession of a banned book. He was charged with possessing a banned book and was due to appear in court today.

Mr Wauchope said today that after almost all Azapo branch officials throughout the country had been called in for questioning, indications were that the Government intended banning the organisation.

UCT

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

13110

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
135656C	WALLIS	SQUARD SLEPHANUS	116120	DRAMA I	F
154249M	CHAMPION	MATTHYS CHRISTOFFEL	116120	DRAMA I	F
156762U	KRUSKAL	MEGAN	116120	DRAMA I	UP
162343K	MILLITZ	NICOLA ANDREA	116120	DRAMA I	UP
154826P	SAMUELS	AMURE GUPTAO	116120	DRAMA I	UP
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 5					
DEAN					
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)					

00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60



Draped in the green, gold and black colours of the banned ANC, the coffin of the former president of the ANC Women's League, Mrs Lilian Ngoyi, is carried from the Methodist Church in Orlando East.

CT 24/3/80

~~3A~~

11A

Anti-Mandela leaflets at Lilian Ngoyi funeral

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Hundreds of pamphlets warning people not to sign petitions to free the African National Congress leader, Nelson

Mandela, were distributed by the British Anti-Apartheid Movement and from other quarters all over the world. Hundreds of mourners — many dressed in ANC colours — packed the church for the service. Many more gathered from outside.

60 50 40 30 20 10

UCT

5 4 3 2 1



SUNDAY POST Editor, Percy Qoboza.

Qoboza spells out youths' feelings on change to BBC



YOUNG BLACKS had come to believe that violence was the only way to bring about change, SUNDAY POST editor, Mr Percy Qoboza, told the BBC News Night reporter, Mr Ian Smith, yesterday.

This belief by the young, Mr Qoboza said, stemmed from the Frelimo takeover in Mozambique, MPLA victory in Angola and the recent electoral victory of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu PF in Zimbabwe.

The BBC programme is to be shown worldwide tomorrow night.

The interview between Mr Smith and Mr Qoboza went like this:

Smith: When Mugabe won, how did the term politics, change here?

Qoboza: It was unexpected by the whites who had been assured by their leaders that Bishop Muzorewa would walk it. To blacks it was expected and there was jubilation.

Mr Qoboza said the SABC had claimed the elections were not fair and free. As far as blacks were concerned it was the same as when Frelimo took over in Mozambique and the MPLA in Angola. Young people believed violence was the only way.

"The white self-appointed leaders are nothing else but paper tigers and there is a need to talk to the authentic leaders. That is why we have thought of the free-Mandela campaign," Mr Qoboza said.

Asked by Mr Smith why Mandela was so important and that if he was released would Mr P W Botha lose the support of his right wing, Mr Qoboza said that in the interests of South Africa the National Party should split.

It would be a very cheap price to pay, he said. Mandela stood head and shoulder above any leader and surveys showed he would be the man people would follow. It was therefore necessary to speak to him.

Mr Qoboza said Mugabe's victory showed that people had to negotiate with the true leaders and that the spirit of the people to be free could not be suppressed.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
1	STUD13-9					
2	13010	BACHELOR OF ARTS	YEAR : 1	AS AT 29 02 80		3
3						
4						
5						
6						
7	160942M	FOLLETT	MARGARET JANE	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-13)	(51)	160942M
8	157568V	FRIEDLANDER	RAE DEVORA	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	157568V
9	1502840	GARISCH	SONYA IRENE	FRENCH INTENSIVE	(43)	1502840
10	158290E	GARNETT	DIANNE SYBELLE	CHEMISTRY IA CH. 102	ABS	158290E
11	154026V	GEFFEN	BEVITA	HEBREW INTENSIVE	F	154026V
12	154362K	GIANNAKAKIS	ASPASIA	FRENCH I	UP (55)	154362K
13	153981W	GILL	CHRISTEL KAROLA	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (55)	153981W
14	155173R	GILL	JUDITH MARY	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	155173R
15	159186D	GUSS	JOANNE ATHERSTONE	FRENCH I	UP (55)	159186D
16	158211U	GREEN	JANET FAY	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP (60)	158211U
17	153855J	GRUSSE	KIRSTIN CHARLOTTE GERDA	ECONOMIC HISTORY I	ABS	153855J
18	162285X	HALLIER	SUZANNE COLLINGS	ECONOMICS IA	UP (50)	162285X
19	161662V	HANCOCK	EDWINA ANNE	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	161662V
20	162109F	HARRIS	GWYNETH JULIA MARY	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	(49)	162109F
21	155641A	MADT				

Chief still awaits Dr Piet's reply

N. Mkhale 24/3/80

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Mercury Reporter

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, is still waiting to hear from the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, following a complaint to him after allegations that the Chief's letters had been opened by the former Department of National Security.

This was disclosed yesterday when Chief Buthelezi addressed a rally at Umlazi which was organised to coincide with the election of Inkatha branch committees for the area.

Speaking to more than 5 000 supporters, the Inkatha leader said he had protested to Dr Koornhof after newspaper allegations by a former Dons employee, Mr Arthur McGiven, that his correspondence was being read.

The minister had promised to inquire from the department concerned, he said.

'I am still waiting to hear from the minister after he has made those inquiries.'

Chief Buthelezi said he found himself in a quandary after having been asked by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to serve on a committee to draw up a statement of intent.

One of the reasons for his dilemma was that the Prime Minister's responses to the call for a national convention had been just as negative as those of his predecessor.

He pointed out that the Zulu people were wary of being pushed in the direction of the Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda type of independence.

'We hope the Prime Minister will understand that, while he has made some encouraging statements on some of the burning issues, we feel that his stand on the crucial issue of sharing power has not been made clear to us.

'That is what creates a problem for me and that is why I told the Prime Minister that I would have to consult blacks to find out if I should have anything to do with a committee to draft such a

statement of intent concerning any political programme for the country if the goal is not joint power-sharing.'

The KwaZulu leader said he would be grateful to know through Inkatha branches what the feelings were on this particular matter. He also hoped to have a full debate on it in the KwaZulu Assembly.

Chief Buthelezi was of the opinion that the fundamental question of power-sharing should be deferred if it only resulted in confrontation at this stage.

'When we think of things like the dismantling of influx control regulations and pass laws, disparity in what is spent per head for white and black pupils, the bridging of the gap for white and black civil servants, and creating more employment opportunities, then we have more than enough to occupy us.'

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STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
1025211	ABHOLI	PETER HARRY	603202	REL	13030
077201	ANDREWS	DAVID BRIAN	107301	ENG	
1011481	BASKIN	MELANIE ANN	114101	REL	
1018753	BRUSSE	PETER GRAHAM	004301	PSY	
1146947	BUCKE	JOHN GEORGE	404204	GEN	
115418	CUPIUO	ODILE ARLENE	101202	AFR	
111405	DEGRISS	RICHARD MARK	911201	MAT	
100997E	FADER	LESLEY SHARON	911103	MAT	
098097C	ELAKA	SUSAN	004301	PSY	
113612K	GATZOURIS	EUSTRATIOS JOHN	603301	ROM	
101853X	KLIJA	HELENA JANGI	114201	AFR	
102501J	KRAUSE	INGRID GERTLINDE	115103	ITAI	
097058U	LEVETIAN	LAURA JEAN	902201	AST	
101158F	ONSTERBAAN	WILLEM DINANT	102301	ECO	
094835G	PURGILL	ANAHISE LYNETTE	114317	QWA	
111331M	PLUTKIN	NADINE BETTY	107301	ENG	
103519A	SHUMAN	ANTHONY	117301	REL	
102719H	SMALLMURNE	AMANDA JANE	802151	MIS	
102257Z	TAYLOR	COLLEEN JANE	105103	GEN	
033909H	VALLEY-DWAR	FARDUK ISMAIL	102302	AFR	
101164U	VAUGHAN-DEW-ELEST	JEAN-MARIE RICHARD	106501 910101 910108	ENG STAT STAT	
1121050	VAN-YANGAARDI	ANNE-MAKE	911201	MAT	
116606W	VENIER	GILDA MARIA	102101	AFR	
132100Z	WILLIAMS	ADELE	107301	ENG	

Clenched fists at Lilian Ngoyi funeral

STAR 24/3/80

The green and black flag of the South African Federation of Women was hoisted high in the Avalon Cemetery in Soweto at the weekend, when thousands of mourners paid their last respects to Mrs Lilian Ngoyi, banned former member of the outlawed African National Congress.

Earlier the cortege had wound its way from Orlando East through Klipspruit, Rockville, Dlamini and Chiawelo townships, to the graveyard while tunes of the banned ANC were sung. The march took almost two hours.

Keeping a distance away was Soweto's police CID chief, Colonel Steve Lerm, who, with his officers, kept a wary watch on the mourners. Police also took photographs.

Mrs Ngoyi, an executive member of the ANC, president of the Federation of African Women, president of the African Women's League of the ANC, a member of the

executive committee of the Garment Workers' Union, and most recently a force in Clothing Workers Union, was banned in 1962 and died last week.

When the procession neared the Moroka police station some of the mourners stopped and made remarks about the police. At the graveyard the singing became louder and clenched-fist salutes were given.

At the service Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary general of the South African Council of Churches, told the gathering that no one in South Africa would be free if everybody was

not free.

For the past 300 years, he said, blacks had been oppressed but God had heard their cries and sent them leaders such as Nelson Mandela, Govan Mbeki, Walter Sisulu and Mrs Ngoyi.

Dr Nthato Motlana, a member of the Committee of Ten, attacked "mischievous" people who left pamphlets in the churchyard warning people not to sign the petition for the release of Nelson Mandela.

Mrs Helen Joseph, a close friend of Mrs Ngoyi, spoke at the service, but may not be quoted because she is banned.

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114



Mrs Emma Mashinini speaks.

Heroes Day - unwelcome

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

THREE MEN — two whites and a black — believed to be security police, were yesterday asked to leave a Sharpeville memorial service in KwaThema, Springs.

The men, who were travelling in a small car, left the meeting and kept watch from a distance.

The service, which started at 2 p.m., was held at the Club Riia. About 100 people attended. It was organised by the Azapo branch in Springs and the Bayajula Art group.

Speakers included Mr Duke More, chairman of

the branch, Mr Mandla Mctsoane, president of Bayajula and Mr Mncebisi Mqhayi, a trade unionist.

In his speech, Mr Mqhayi condemned the present education system for blacks. He also called for all organisations to get together and struggle together for the liberation of the black man.

Mr More paid tribute to those killed in the Sharpeville shootings. He condemned the detention and banning of black leaders.

Poetry was read and freedom songs sung.

Signatures for the free Mandela campaign were also collected.

Washing Machine

Washing machine, Indesit Automatic, R75. For this bargain and many more turn to Classified on pages 14 to 16.

Sharpeville is remembered

Post 24/3/80
SUN
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By **LEN KALANE**
MORE "Free Mandela" petitions were signed at the commemoration service at Regina Mundi, Soweto, yesterday.

More than 5 000 people chanted and sung freedom songs as they queued to sign before and after the service.

They chanted during the service: "Free Mandela now, we want freedom".

Messages from Mrs Martha Mahlangu, mother of the executed Goch Street gunman, Solomon Mahlangu, and Zinzi Mandela, daughter of the imprisoned black leader, Nelson Mandela, were read.

SILENCE

The crowd also bowed in silence to observe the 1960 Sharpeville shootings after a prayer opening by Bishop Desmond Tutu.

The service was incident-free. Police parked at a distance and watched the huge crowd leaving, chanting songs after the service.

The crowd indicated that they were in full support of the Mandela campaign. They said they were signing the petition out of their own free will and wanted Mandela freed.

The Free Mandela campaign was started by **SUNDAY POST** two weeks ago and the support for the release of the black leader has been increasing.

At the end of last week, about 3 000 white students at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, also signed the petition calling for Mandela to be freed.

This was during a rally and leading speakers told the students that unless Mandela was freed South Africa was threatened with a bloodbath.

At Holy Cross Anglican Church, Orlando West,

more people signed yesterday.

The campaign is nationwide and more people are expected to sign. Before the Heroes' Day services, 13 113 people had signed.

GATHERING IN MASERU ATTRACTS 1 000

By **KINGDOM LOLWANE**

MASERU — About 1 000 people gathered at the St James AME Centre yesterday to commemorate the Sharpeville shootings in 1960.

In an emotional service, organised by the Committee for Action and Solidarity of Southern African Students (Cassas) based at the National University of Lesotho, calls for unity among black people in the liberation struggle were made.

Among those who spoke was limping Mr Ben Lechesa Phoofole, one of the Sharpeville victims, who called for moral assistance by frontline states.

Representatives of the Zanu-PF, Swapo and the banned African National Congress (ANC) also spoke.

"We pay tribute to those who fell in Langa and Sharpeville. It is today 20 years since that grim Monday morning at Sharpeville and fascism in our country still lives," one speaker said.

Tributes were paid for Mrs Lilian Ngoyi and the June 16 1976 events were recalled.

'Sharpeville' in Welkom

By **MOETI MOLELEKOA**

FREEDOM SONGS punctuated speeches of the Sharpeville service organised by the Welkom branch of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) yesterday.

At the Roman Catholic Church, Thabong, Mr Velile Soga, Azapo chairman, described the anti-pass demonstrations led by Robert Sobukwe in March 1960.

As Sharpeville, demonstrators went to hand themselves over to the police, he recalled, and there was shooting in which defenceless and unarmed people died or were wounded.

Mr Soga further urged the oppressed people to come together and oppose the common enemy. He appealed to local people to take membership in black organisations which had direction.

FREEDOM SONGS

Mr Nkosinathi Dladla and others read poetry.

Speakers were interrupted by freedom songs sung by more than 100 people at the church.

Among the speakers was Mr Letsatsi Mosala, Azapo national organiser, who said the road of liberation demanded total commitment.

"As long as you are relaxed in the so-called comfort of your home, there will never be freedom. The struggle is a collective endeavour and it demands total participation," he said.



Part of the 5 000-strong crowd at the service at Regina Mundi Roman Catholic Church, Soweto, yesterday.

5 000 at Regina

Leaders call for freedom

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1	STUD NO	13020	BACHELOR OF ARTS	EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY AN
2	SURNAME	PEARCE		YEAR : 2
3	FIRST NAMES	GARRY-SUSAN		
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ABOUT 5 000 people who crammed Regina Mundi yesterday for Heroes' Day were urged to pursue the course of those who died so that those that come after them must enjoy freedom.

The highly enthusiastic audience which had started converging as early as 1.00 pm was told by the speakers that this was the time to act.

Bishop Desmond Tutu who opened the service, said freedom will come when some of them are no longer around, but their children and grand-

By PHIL MTIMKULU

children will see it.

All the black people who had laid down their lives for freedom were eulogised by the speakers. They emphasised that the struggle started 300 years ago when Jan van Riebeeck landed at Cape Town.

Father Buti Thlagale sent the audience into a frenzy when he produced a reference book and said 20 years ago the black people laid down their lives to free themselves of it.

"They lost their lives so that we can enjoy freedom. We are gathered here to pursue their course. They refused to be made slaves but they wanted to sell their labour on the free market.

"The country can come to a standstill if we can all decide we want to be free. The dispensations which are being made are to buy time," he said.

Father Thlagale said blacks in their rural areas were part of South

Africa. He said urban blacks were fooled by some of the privileges they enjoyed: "We must direct ourselves to the basic problem," he said.

Dr Nthato Mdilana, the chairman of the Committee of Ten, said when Frelimo took over, the statue of a Portuguese at Lourenco Marques (Maputo) was brought down and that of Dr Eduardo Mondlane was erected.

He said the young people should also look forward to the time when the statue of Nelson Mandela will replace one in Church Street, Pretoria.

He said it was said there were agitators who took up the unrest after 1976. He said the agitators were the government, the police and those denying blacks citizenship.

"The whites are surprised when we are not grateful they built us schools, but we want the power so that we can do things for ourselves.

The whites will have to

learn to live with the fact of life that this is a blackman's continent. Mugabe has shown them that black majority does not exclude the whites."

Another speaker who was well received was veteran trade unionist Mrs Emma Mashinini. She said the growth of trade unions was amazing. Efforts have been made to discourage trade unionism by banning and detaining leaders.

"Black trade unions must be regarded as a fact of life." She said the numbers of the workers was of vital importance to registration of trade unions. "Without us, there is no collective bargaining.

"White trade unions are responsible for the retention of job reservation because they say they are black."

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121461Y	28
133333C	30
155030C	32
137998Y	34
134302F	36
13587HU	38
111552F	40
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102168C	44
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Racism

not ARGUS
24/3/80

removed (114)

— Azapo

NOTHING had been done to remove oppression and racism in South Africa in spite of the fact that over the past 20 years many people had died because of their opposition to the pass laws and other oppressive legislation. Mrs Nombulelo Melane, president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) said yesterday.

Mrs Melane was addressing a Heroes Day seminar at Habibia Orphanage in Rylands to honour the people who died at Sharpeville in 1960 and in the years thereafter.

She said the rhetoric and sophistication of oppression today did little to hide its brutal and blunt edge.

CAMPAIGN

Although a campaign against the carrying of passes was launched 20 years ago, blacks were still forced to carry them even today. They still could not find employment without permits.

Mrs Melane said the advent of Black Consciousness in the 70s had made a great impact in South Africa from an ideological point of view because it was audacious enough to re-evaluate, re-investigate and re-assess the black man's ideological tools and weapons.

'Black Consciousness made it possible for me, Nombulelo, to hold hands today with Martin and M'ohammed (coloured people and Indians) and to ignore the petty barriers which have been forced upon our communities,' Mrs Melane said.

Thousands pay tribute at funeral of a warrior

Staff Reporter

MORE than 2 000 mourners of all races came to Soweto from all over South Africa at the weekend to pay their last respects to the doyen of black South African women politicians, Mrs Lillian Ngoyi, who was buried in Avalon Cemetery.

They heard messages from the jailed leader of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, from the Soviet Women's Committee in Moscow, the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, the British Anti-Apartheid Movement and other quarters all over the world.

Hundreds of mourners — many dressed in ANC colours — packed the Methodist Church in Orlando East for the funeral service, while hundreds more listened outside as speaker after speaker paid glowing tributes to "the heroine of our time".

And after the four-hour service, the coffin — draped in the black, green and gold colours of



Mourner Mrs Helen Joseph, a long-time friend of Mrs Lillian Ngoyi, raises a clenched fist.

the banned ANC — was carried out of the church and placed on a horse-drawn cart over which fluttered a large flag in ANC colours.

The slow procession — many people were on foot — took two hours to wend its way through Soweto to the cemetery.

And Mrs Ngoyi was finally laid to rest — after a life in which she "bore with dignity and harassment, detention and jail" — to quote one speaker.

South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said when the true history of South Africa was written, Mrs Ngoyi's name would be in "letters of gold".

"She was one of the greatest women leaders, a great fighter. She was truly a brave warrior."

Mrs Ngoyi, daughter of a mineworker, was born in Pretoria in 1912 — the year the ANC was formed.

A member of the Transvaal ANC executive in 1955, in December 1966 she became the first woman ever elected to the ANC national executive.

A few months earlier she had been a leading organiser of the women's anti-pass campaign and led 20 000 women to the Union Buildings, Pretoria, during the heyday of the ANC.

The chairman of Soweto's committee of Ten, Dr Nhatso Mollana, told mourners: "Our best tribute to Mrs Ngoyi is to redouble our efforts to attain our liberation. Lillian did not die in vain."

The general secretary of the order would have expired.

She was among 156 people arrested in 1966 for high treason, and was among the accused — in what came to be known as the "Treason Trial" — until her acquittal in 1961.

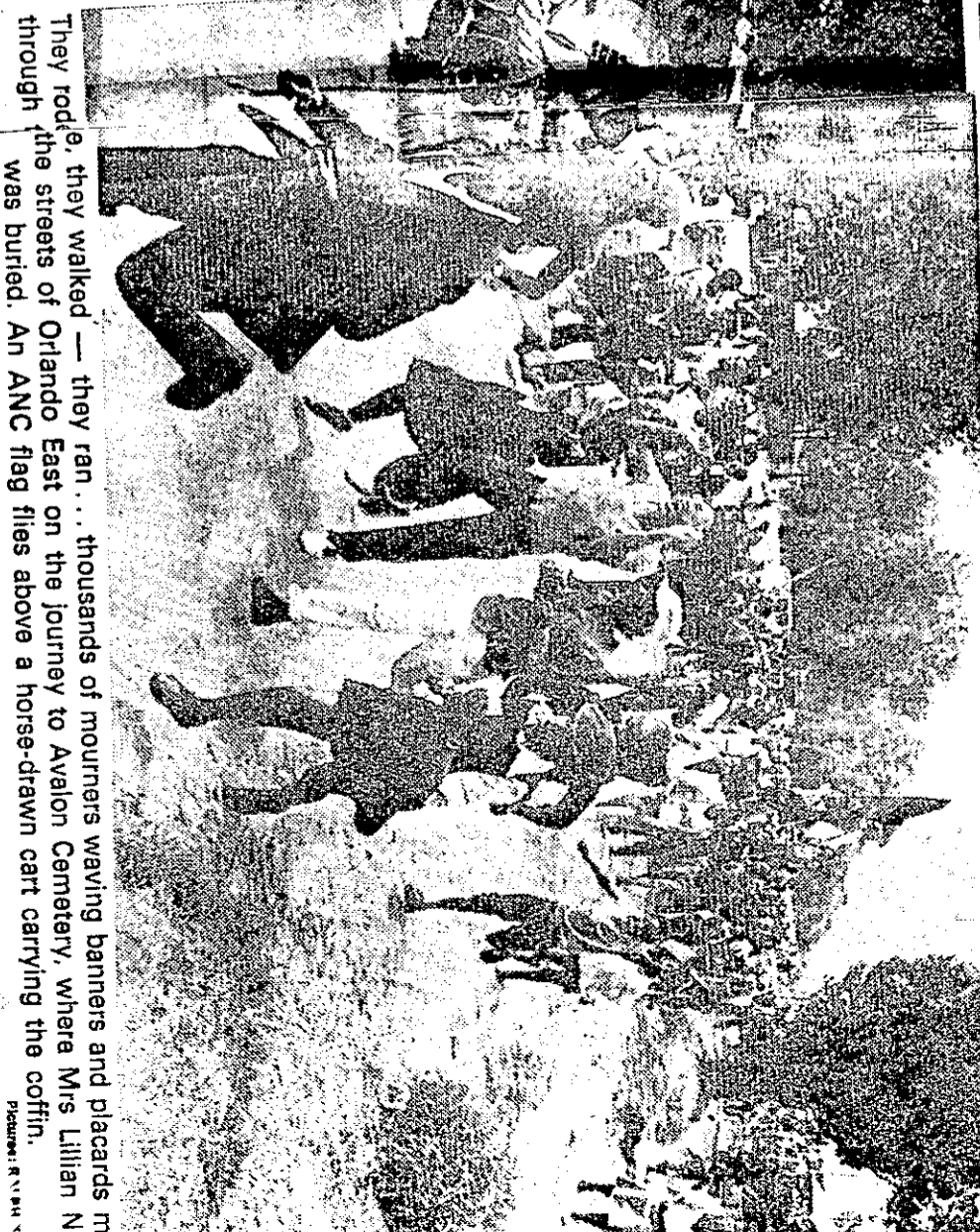
During the 1960 state of emergency she was imprisoned for five months.

Mrs Ngoyi joined the ANC during the 1962 Defiance Campaign and her energy and gifts as a public speaker won her rapid recognition, leading to her election as president of the ANC Women's League.

When the Federation of South African Women was formed in 1964 she became one of its national vice-presidents, and president in 1966.

Mrs Ngoyi was a delegate to the 1965 World Mothers Congress in Switzerland. She also visited Russia, China and several European countries.

She is one of only two South African women — the other is the Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman — listed in the "World Who's Who of Women."

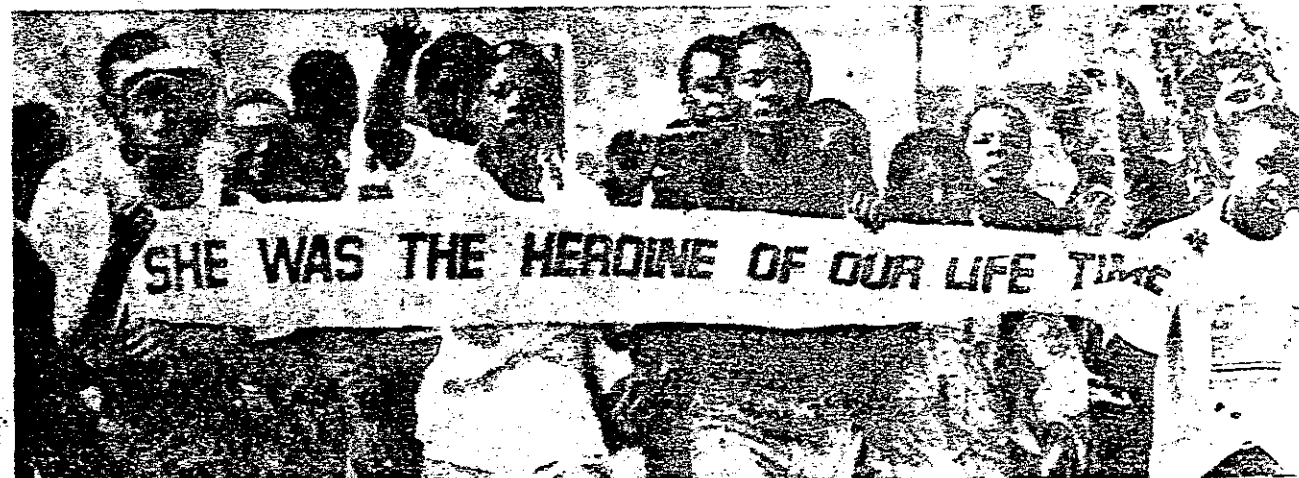


They rode, they walked — they ran... thousands of mourners waving banners and placards move through the streets of Orlando East on the journey to Avalon Cemetery, where Mrs Lillian Ngoyi was buried. An ANC flag flies above a horse-drawn cart carrying the coffin.

Picture: R. VAN DER ...

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Thousands pay tribute to a heroine



One of the banners praising MaNgoyi. It was carried by front runners on the way to the cemetery.

Mourners carry the coffin of MaNgoyi shoulder-high as they approach Avalon cemetery.

Mourners praise MaNgoyi

THE funeral service of Mrs Lillian Masediba Ngoyi, attended by more than 2 000 mourners, went on without incidents on Saturday although a contingent of police were on standby.

Mrs Ngoyi, popularly known as MaNgoyi, was given a heroine's burial befitting her contribu-

By CHRIS MORE

tion and dedication to the struggle for freedom and justice in this country.

She was banned for 16 years as a result of her participation in activities of the banned African



PSYCHOLOGY II	3	(59)	1	134302F
PSYCHOLOGY I	2-	(63)	1	13587AU
SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II (PRE ABS)	2-			
PSYCHOLOGY I	2-	(67)	1	111532F
AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA)	2-	(25)		
ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2-	(60)		
HISTORY I	2-	(61)		
AFRIKANS	ABS		3	121723H
HISTORY II	3	(52)	1	10216AC
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)				
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Labour plans new role

ARGUS 28/3/80 11A

THE Labour Party still had a significant role to play in the constitutional future of South Africa, the party leader, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, said today.

He was speaking at a Press conference held to spell out the future of the party after the Coloured Representative Council (CRC) shuts down at the end of the month.

Mr Hendrickse said he would now devote most of his time to building up the party organisation and membership, and extending branches throughout the country.

With the party out of the CRC, we're finding that people who have refused to speak to us in the past are now coming forward.

'I see the future role of the party as a catalyst because we are speaking to the radicals on the one side and we are prepared to speak to the most verkrampste Nationalist,' he said.

Mr Hendrickse said the new Coloured Persons Council was 'designed' to get rid of the party's three members of the CRC executive.

'But they have involved themselves in an even bigger constitutional crisis with regard to the coloured people because eventually they will have to come back and speak to us.'

'The CPC and its nominated members will have no credibility in the community,' he said.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	AS AT	29 02 80	PAGE	15016
154230R	ARR	HANS-GEORG	105105	LATIN-ELEMENTARY	UP	(59)	1	154230R	
157795R	BARRETT	MICHAEL CONRAN	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(59)	1	157795R	
1535620	BUDCHANSKY	GLENN HENGE	102101	AFRIKANS	UP	(50)	1	1535620	
156581X	COHEN	PETER DAVID	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(57)	1	156581X	
155002F	CHODAN	INDRA	105105	LATIN-ELEMENTARY	ABS		1	155002F	
157855G	DE KOCK	RODNEY JAMES	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP	(56)	1	157855G	
154395W	DE KOCK	MAADINE	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(59)	1	154395W	
155823Y	FISHER	MICHAEL ALEX	102101	AFRIKANS	F		1	155823Y	
		DEBECK	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(56)	1	1501968	
		STEPHEN MICHAEL	105104	LATIN I	F	(31)	1	158314F	
		JUSTIN ERANK	105105	LATIN-ELEMENTARY	UP	(50)	1	156503L	
		ROBER EZKA PAUL	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2-	(64)	1	038176N	
		ROBIN ARTHUR JUSTIN	105105	LATIN-ELEMENTARY	ABS		1	145449N	
		DIANA LOUISE STUART	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(55)	1	159727R	
		EDWARD WALLACE	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	F	(47)	7	162529M	
		MERVYN BERNARD CHARLES	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	ABS		1	161080M	
		MAZEM	105105	LATIN-ELEMENTARY	UP	(51)	1	157638W	
		STEPHEN	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	ABS		1	155155X	
		WAYNE BRADLEY	102101	AFRIKANS	F		1	156503Z	
		WAYNE MILES LUTHER	102101	AFRIKANS	UP	(50)	1	153752X	
		ILSE	105104	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	F	(49)	1	158337F	
		MOHAMED FAIR	105104	LATIN I	F	(34)	1	154745U	
		JONATHAN GHANI	102101	AFRIKANS	UP	(59)	1	156058B	
		EDWARD BADOR PETER	105104	LATIN I	UP	(50)	1	154272M	
		LAUREN RENEE	105104	LATIN I	UP	(50)	1	154283E	

UCT

YEAR: 1

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

15016

Mandela campaign: Students detained

AR 601 28/3/80

(11A) (327) (329)

SEVERAL UCT students were detained by the Security Police in Cape Town today while handing out pamphlets in support of the campaign to free the imprisoned former ANC leader, Nelson Mandela.

The Western Cape head of the Security Police, Colonel H W Kotze, said he could not disclose the number held as the investigation was still under way, but some could be expected to appear in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court this afternoon on charges under the Internal Security Act.

It is believed two of the students are Miss Sarah Cullinan, vice-chairman of the SRC, and Mr Crispin Oliver.

Later, Mr Andrew Boraine, president of Nusas, confirmed that 13 students had been detained and were due to appear in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court on charges under the Internal Security Act, Section 11a.

Section 11a of the Internal Security Act applies to any person who performs any act which is calculated to further the achievements of any of the objectives of communism.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
13010	HACHELOR OF ARTS					15010
STU13-9						
						AS AT 29 02 80
11	ABRAHAM	MASLEY	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2 (61)	1
15	ACKERMAN	KATHRYN JANE	115101	FRENCH I	F (34)	7
17	ACKERMAN	GARRY JOHN	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP (54)	1
18	ADAMS	ZULEIGA	908101	GEOGRAPHY I	UP (60)	1
21	ADAMS	FUAD	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	F (44)	1
22	ADAMS	FUAD	911102	MATHEMATICS I A	F (50)	1
23	ALLIE	MARIA JOAO GARDICA	104101	ARCHAEOLOGY I	UP (55)	1
25	ARKAS	CLIVE ANTHONY	115101	FRENCH I	F (39)	1
27	ARCHER	CLIVE ANTHONY	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	1
29	ARCHER	CLIVE ANTHONY	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	1
31	ATKINSON	HEARY NICHOLAS	114101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I A BS	UP (53)	1
33	HADINGS	CRAIG REIN	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP (53)	1
35	HADINGS	CRAIG REIN	103202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE 1UP	UP (54)	1
36	HADINGS	CRAIG REIN	908101	GEOGRAPHY I	UP (51)	1
37	BAILLEY	LINDA JEAN	101103	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA) A BS	ARS	1
39	BARKARD	CAROLINE ALISON JANE	106104	ECONOMICS IB	UP (61)	1
41	BARKOWS	CLIVE CARL	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	F (37)	7
42	BARKOWS	CLIVE CARL	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IF	(46)	1
43	BAUMANN	SYLVIA MARITA	115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	F (36)	1
44	BAUMANN	SYLVIA MARITA	116126	FRANCA I	UP (50)	1
47	BESELEY	MARK DAVID	110101	HISTORY I	UP (51)	1
49	BELL	LORELLE	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	3 (52)	1
51	BEVAN	KIM	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	1
53	BOKSINOM	MICHAEL CLIFFORD	106104	ECONOMICS IB	UP (53)	1
55	BOKSINOM	MICHAEL CLIFFORD	110101	HISTORY I	UP (44)	1
57	BOTHA	MARTIN FRANCIS CORNELIUS	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	ARS	1
59	BOUMER	TIMOTHY JOHN	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1990)	3NX	1
60	BOUMER	TIMOTHY JOHN	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	F (42)	1
61	BOUMER	TIMOTHY JOHN	911102	MATHEMATICS IA	F (50)	1

UCT

Release Mandela call 'right'

ARE 45
28/3/80
11A

NELSON MANDELA was one of the most significant leaders in South Africa and it was right to call for his release, Dr Alex Boraine, PFP MP for Pine-lands, said today.

Dr Boraine addressed a lunchtime meeting at the University of Cape Town in support of the Free Mandela campaign. The meeting was the most crowded since Bobby Kennedy spoke at UCT in 1966. He said the Government was trying to resolve the conflict which threatened

to tear South Africa apart by increasing control.

Its methods included detention without trial, restrictions and bannings, gagging of student publications, informers, telephone tapping, opening of mail and large-scale intimidation.

"Wherever there is true opposition there will be an attempt to control."

Dr Boraine warned that those who sought a just dispensation in South Africa would not be intimidated, in spite of all control and co-option.

"The conflict will continue to grow until a new constitution is negotiated by the genuine leaders in South Africa."

This is why it is important that Nelson Mandela, as one of the most significant leaders in South Africa, be released from Robben Island, he said.

The main speaker, Mandela's daughter Zenani, was delayed and had not arrived at the meeting by 2 pm.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
15026	B.A./CL.R.		YEAR : 2			15026
111062V	HARKER	MARY ANN	LATIN I	LATIN I	3 (52)	111062V
115983F	DANRELL	DAVID ASHLEY	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS	116983F
137001P	FIELD	DENNICK NISSEL	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	2 (68)	137001P
603202			ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	15 (55)	
604201			ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2 (65)	
137345N	GABD	DIANA ALICIA	LATIN I	LATIN I	3 (56)	137345N
133977N	GOBE	DAVID GEORGE	LATIN I	LATIN I	ABS	133977N
110635I	GRIFFSEL	PAUL PRITTON	LATIN I	LATIN I	ABS	110635I
132210G	GRUBS	MARC ALAIN	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3 (59)	132210G
119010J	PALLOU	PIERRE BRIAN	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	12 (62)	119010J
139814X	ISMAIL	AWAZ	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS II	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS II	ABS	139814X
604201			ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS	
110281W	JANSEN	COLLEEN GENITA	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	3 (53)	110281W
604201			ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2 (60)	
139836A	JAY	EDWIN ANDREW	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2 (62)	139836A
1305390	KIRKPATRICK	JOHN BRUCE	COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	3 (51)	1305390
603202			ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	13 (52)	
604201			ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2 (56)	
137806P	KUEN	STEPHEN JOHN	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	1 (54)	137806P
604201			LATIN I	LATIN I	ABS	
604201			ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS	
604201			SIKUCT & INTERP OF ACTS	SIKUCT & INTERP OF ACTS	F (42)	
604201			LATIN I	LATIN I	ABS	
604201			ENGLISH I	ENGLISH I	ABS	
604201			ENGLISH II	ENGLISH II	ABS	
604201			ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IABS	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IABS	ABS	
604201			ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS	
604201			ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(52)	
604201			COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	(56)	
604201			OMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	OMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	(52)	

UCT

CT. 28/3/80
Mandela's daughter to speak in City

Staff Reporter

ZENANI MANDELA, the eldest daughter of imprisoned ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, will speak at the University of Cape Town today, in support of the "Free Mandela" campaign.

The Progressive Federal Party member of parliament for Pinelands, Dr Alex Boraine and the media officer of the University of Cape Town Students' Representative Council, Mr Franz Kruger, will also speak at the meeting. It will be held in the Jameson Hall, UCT at 1pm today.

The public is welcome. Petitions in support of the campaign will be distributed at the meeting.

The "Free Mandela" campaign was launched three weeks ago, by Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of the Sunday Post. 20 000 signatures have so far been collected throughout the country.

UCT

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
152327Y	VAN DER MERWE	BARBARA LOUISE	MATHEMATICS I	M102	(37)	152327Y
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1						
DEAN						
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)						

Women urged to continue MaNgoyi's fight for freedom

11/A
327
Post 2/1/80



MaNgoyi spent her life fighting for justice.

Daughters of Africa must teach youth



"MaNgoyi had a burning desire to free herself and all others," said Mr Fanyana Mazibuko of the Teachers' Action Committee.

BLACK women have been challenged to pick up MaNgoyi's spear and fight on "for that will be the only consolation Africa will have".

The call on women to continue the fight for liberation from where Mrs Ngoyi, the president of the Federation of African Women and African Women's League in the banned African National Congress left off, was made at her funeral at the Orlando East Methodist Church Hall.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary of the South African Council of Churches urged black women to lead the struggle for liberation.



Father Desmond Tutu urged women to say that they have had enough.

Zodwa Mshibe

"Our liberation waits for you mothers. Men will catch the disease of determination from you. Sisters, mothers and women, our liberation is in your hands," Bishop Tutu said in his address to the women mourners.

He added that men and the nation were waiting for women to say that they had had enough.

Black leaders said that MaNgoyi had fallen and her spear lay next to her.

Mr Fanyana Mazibuko called "on all daughters of Africa" to take up her spear and carry on fighting. "Don't let it rot — it's the only consolation for Africa," he urged.

Mr Mazibuko described MaNgoyi as a woman who "had a burning desire to free herself and others".

BURDEN

He added that the burden would be less "if there were more people and more women who were prepared to carry the yoke and pick up the spear".

A spokesman for the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa), called MaNgoyi a mother, a leader and an inspiring woman who "in typical fashion led men and reduced them to scare pants (bang broeke).

"The challenge is not so much on the men, but on women to start where MaNgoyi left off," he said.

"Blacks are oppressed so much that they sometimes do not realise it. Women must show us the way," the spokesman urged.

Mr T. Nkoana, a representative for the Azanian People's Organisation, in his speech on The role of women in our liberation struggle, highlighted the "significant contribution and the marked sacrifices this beloved daughter

ter of Africa made towards getting the three essentials for freedom; peace, justice and reconciliation," which she did for the love of her motherland, the present and future generation.



Mr M B Kumalo, Chairman of the Community Council.

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

THE chairman of the Katlehong Community Council, said this week that his council was fully supporting the "Free Mandela" campaign, launched by SUNDAY POST three weeks ago.

Mr M B Kumalo said this at the council's monthly meeting held at the council's chambers on Monday.

He said: "We regard it as highly responsible on our part to let the authorities know that the black man in the street, a member of the silent majority, has his body and soul involved in supporting this campaign. He knows suffering, but cannot express himself for the fear of unpleasant repercussions."

Mr Kumalo added: "We also regard it as highly responsible on our part not to be accused of having been asleep in the revolution, but of having drawn attention to the seemingly dormant mood of the times."

He also said that he believes that Nelson Mandela, on his own rights, qualifies

Katlehong

CC

supports

'Free

Mandela'

call

for a reprieve.

Mr Kumalo said "our concern was to see a magnanimous hand being extended."

The council also resolved that the water accounts be suspended and a R3 fee be introduced instead until such time that professional meter readers were hired by the Administration Board.

In his unopposed motion, Mr Kumalo called upon councillor E A Sikazi of Ward 6, to state categorically whether he regarded himself as a member of the council and whether he was prepared to abide by the decision taken by the council.

He said: "Councillor Sukazi is alleged to be spreading false propaganda about this council. It is significant that since its inception in May 1979, councillor Sukazi has never taken part in debates whether for or against any issue under discussion, but speaks about meeting proceedings outside the council and that is breach of conduct. He has also," Mr Kumalo concluded, "written an affidavit as a witness in a law suit against the council."

STUDENTS	EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS	YEAR : 3	AS AT 29 02 80	PAGE 2		
NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	MARKS
13030	BACHELOR OF ARTS					13030
131002	VILJOE	ADELE	116317	DRAMA III	2-	(63) 4
113115C	WILLIAMS	MOJINA BANJA	900307	GEOGRAPHY III (HALF COURSE)	(51)	4
0961456	WELLS	CAROL FESSA	110501	HISTORY III	F (45)	5
0965606	WILLIAMS	GRANT	506205	GEOGRAPHY IIR (HALF COURSE)	(45)	4
103270J	WILLIAMS	GAIL ESTELLE	110301	HISTORY III	F (43)	4
114463K	ZOLLNER	CHRISTOPHER HANS	102101	Afrikaans	ABS	5

QUIFF WAIHOL FOR TDA



24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2

COSAS TALKS ON HIKES

THE Congress of South African Students (Cosas) will discuss the rent increases affecting two Pretoria townships at the weekend.

A meeting will be held at the St Francis Church in Mamelodi West, Section R, on Sunday at 1.30 pm.

Rent increases are a burning issue in Atteridgeville and Mamelodi. The townships' Community Councils announced that the hikes will be effective from April 1.

The relationship between students and parents will be another issue to be discussed.

Among people to deliver speeches, will be Mr Curtis Nkondo, former president of the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) and representatives from the black trade unions.

The Azanian Students Organisation (AZASO) will also attend the meeting.

The likelihood is that after the meeting, the two councils will be petitioned to suspend the increments indefinitely.

A Cosas spokesman appealed to shebeens, entertainment and sport administrators in the townships, to suspend their activities from 1.30 pm to 6 pm, to enable people to attend the meeting.

The Soshanguve branch of Cosas will also hold a meeting on Sunday at the Anglican Church near the Halala Shopping Complex.

It will start at 1.30 pm. Students are expected to converge from Mabopane West and Winterveldt areas.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 1

COURSE

FIRST NAMES

SURNAME

STUD NO

15013-9

15016 H.A./L.L.V.

15020 VISSER

15027

15030

15032

15034

15036

15038

15040

15042

15044

15046

15048

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15056

15058

15060

15062

15064

15066

15068

15070

15072

15074

15076

15078

15080

15082

15084

15086

15088

15090

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 30

15092

15094

15096

15098

15100

15102

15104

15106

15108

15110

15112

15114

15116

15118

15120

15122

15124

15126

15128

15130

15132

15134

15136

15138

15140

UCT

12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66

accept that role. They are now looking for people or organisations to help them assert themselves on an equal basis," Benjy says.

MOVE

"Reports say that women don't move into theatre and make a go of it. There is some truth in this because of the situation we are in.

"Our artists have no job opportunities to really let themselves grow. White impresarios tend to see black artists, especially black female artists as song



Mabel Mafuya — "I don't see why I can't rehearse anywhere with any artist."

and dance artists, and this becomes a whole cultural thing," Benjy adds.

"Our women artists are not challenged to the full, and it's basically because of limited job opportunities, exploitation and discrimination which faces society," he continues.

Mara Louw, former song and dance artist of Meropa fame also feels that were it not for this country, she prob-

"I feel my talent is wasted here, maybe it will be appreciated elsewhere where I can make my name," she moans.

Because of the present set-up artists think seriously of going overseas sad and hard as it is for them, and though they believe that, 'home is where the music is,' they can't stay as there is no 'bread.'

"We are here, the talent is right here, but impresarios and promoters spend millions bringing artists from outside, and the reason is that they have no respect for local talent," shouts 'Sunshine', Sophie Mgcina.

"I still want to know what yardstick they use to measure the hot stuff they import to appear here," she demands.

However, Sunshine feels the blame lies squarely with black promoters. "White impresarios don't know us, black promoters do, and what are they doing for us?" she asks.

"All they do is downgrade us. They don't even pay us. More so because we are women," Sophie adds.

BLACK

Mara Louw, who has never had a black manager is also "sick of the whole thing. I had a manager who sounded prepared to boost me, but where did it take me to? — nowhere! She might have done things for others, white artists maybe, but not for me."

Mabel Mafuya, who has shared the stage with great singers like Letta Mbuli and who has appeared in various productions and films, still regards herself a star, but is bitter about the fact that promoters have no respect for their old stars.

"Black producers are not proud of their ve-

"How can we be proposed when overseas artists block us here? How can we make money when the elite socialites flock to town for the big shows and leave us here?" asks veteran stage personality, Abigail Kubheka.

IMPORT

"I don't know why promoters import artists. Maybe they just don't know where their bread is buttered or they feel we are not what they want, the ready made material and they are not prepared to build us," Abigail says.

Benjy Francis says that promoters know and recognise that there is a lot of talent among blacks.

"All they need do is plough back the money they make into the black market to train artists



"... or is it ou Sophie is ni meer sexy?" — Sophie Mgcina.

Pic: Absy Mnisi.

Black artists are fed-up with the 'unfair' system

Post 27/3/80
11A
327
327



Mara Louw . . . "My talent is wasted here."

BLACK ARTISTS, especially women, are stifled by the discriminatory South African laws. These laws shorten their lifespan and limit what they can do and where they can do it.

"It's racism," shouts Ms Mabel Nozipho Mabuza, one of our oldest black stars.

"I see no point in why I can't rehearse at Wits with other artists or appear at any theatre in town," she says.

Benjy Francis, Federated Union Of Black Arts, Fuba's administrative secretary and stage director describes the position black women artists are in as, "the whole struggle facing the black artist is a result of the system we live in, which discriminates against the black woman."

It's not only laws which get black female artists down. It is the whole emphasis of the society we live in which traditionally underplays the role of our women and I think they are no longer prepared to accept that role. They are now looking for people or organisations to help them assert themselves on an equal basis," Benjy says.



Benjy Francis — "promoters will feel the pinch later."

ably would have been a greater artist than what she is today.

"I feel my talent is wasted here, maybe it will be appreciated elsewhere where I can make my name," she moans. Because of the present

trans," she laments.

Sunshine says, "Producers or promoters do seem to forget that talent never grows old, and we old stars grow old gracefully."

"I don't know what they are looking for, or is it because 'ou Sophie is nie meer sexy?"

These are some of the things which force artists to go abroad "to try and start afresh and build a name for themselves." Sunshine strongly discourages local artists to go overseas forever. "But what else is there for them?" she says in an understanding way.

All artists are crying to go out for experience and exposure which is very limited at home.

"How can we be exposed when overseas artists block us here? How can we make money when the elite socialites flock to town for the big

instead of spending it on outsiders."

"Promoters lack foresight. They only look at what they are making now. They don't look at what building the young stars will do for them", Benjy says.

"There'll come a time when there will be a need for home grown products. That is when they will feel the pinch for having spent money on outsiders," Benjy says.

Benjy warns artists not to expect 'milk and honey' abroad. However, he does not blame artists for wanting to leave the country. "They feel it's the best way out. It's

AS AT 29 04
NATION
INTERNATIONAL
LAW & JURISPRUD

this nagging frustration narrow and bigotted system which tends to stifle our world view and anything that will help the artist, the most important person in our society is welcome," Benjy says.

Mandela call may boomerang — Buthelezi

Political Staff
DURBAN — Chief Gatcha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Natal, today said he thought the timing of the campaign for the release of Isiah A.M. Ndlovu, Nelson Mandela's top aide, was ill-chosen.

The campaign, he said, was being conducted in "theatrical and inflated" fashion, which was the source of concern that the idea of holding Island prices is flawed.

Chief Buthelezi said he felt the present campaign had not been conducted in the spirit of the constitution, which is the basis of the government's policy of non-racialism.

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and Elias Ntsele, Minister of Education, said he was not sure if the timing of the campaign was ill-chosen.

Chief Buthelezi said he felt the present campaign had not been conducted in the spirit of the constitution, which is the basis of the government's policy of non-racialism.

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* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 5

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
135656C	DANIELS	EDWARD STEPHANUS	11-11-20	DRAMA I	F
154249M	COMPION	MATTHYS CHRISTOFFEL	11-11-20	DRAMA I	F
156762L	KRUSKAL	MEGAN	11-11-20	DRAMA I	UP (-50)
162343K	MILLITZ	NICOLA ANDREA	11-11-20	DRAMA I	UP (-50)
154826P	SAMUELS	AMURE GUPTON	11-11-20	DRAMA I	F

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
 AS AT 29 02 80
 PAGE 1
 13110

STRAR (ACADEMIC)

UCT

Lenasia Indians

reject poll

STAR 27/3/80

By Yussuf Nazeer

It was clear that the principle of separate Indian management committees and the candidates who stood for them had been decisively rejected by most Indians, political observers said today.

They were commenting on yesterday's Ward 1 Lenasia Indian management committee by-election in which there was a big stay away from the polls.

Of 2325 registered voters only 690 voted.

And, reinforcing this rejection of "apartheid-orientated" Indian management committees, were another 1100 eligible voters who did not register.

The percentage poll was 29.59 with nine spoilt papers.

Of the three candidates, Mr Saeed Mia received 330 votes, Mr Harry Beharie 309 and Mr Ahmed Allibhai Dudhia 42.

Spokesmen for the anti-

apartheid groups who had been campaigning for the stayaway for the past two weeks said they were satisfied that the elections had failed — and showed that the majority of Indians rejected apartheid.

The candidates who defied anti-apartheid groups and "showed the courage" to stand in the Ward 1 Lenasia Indian Management Committee elections, must be praised, said the chairman of the LMC, Mr C D Pillay.

He said in the opinion of the management committee, the "boycotters had failed."

"The outcome of the election was fair and square. The LMC will continue to work inside the system to register our grievances," Mr Pillay said.

Two black youths were yesterday picked up by police for distributing pamphlets to Indians at the polls, calling on them to boycott the elections.

11A
266

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
113460L	HAWKEY	JENNIFER ANNE	111706	ARCHAEOLOGY - I	(41)	1
14340	BACHELOR OF ARTS/HIGH DIP LIBRARIAN.		111706	PRINCIPLES OF LIBRARIANSHIP 3	(50)	1

REGISTER (AGAVE-MITE)

UETR

00 02 04 06 08 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60

(11/10/80)

MDANTSANE — Five people, including three former Robben Island political prisoners were taken from their homes during a security police swoop near East London this week.

Two are still being held in custody.

The operation was carried out jointly on Tuesday morning by the members of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service and Cambridge Special Branch.

Four people were taken from their homes by the members of the CCIS for interrogation in Zwelitsha

Five detained in swoop

for political activities involving the outlawed African National Congress.

Some of the people picked up by security police were speakers at the funeral.

Mr Moses was master of ceremonies. He lived in Port Elizabeth before he was jailed for seven years in 1965 for political activities involving the ANC.

On his release in 1972, he was banned for two years and resettled in Mdantsane in May 1978. He was detained under the Terrorism Act and released in July without being charged.

Mr Mfeketo, another speaker at the funeral, also comes from Port Elizabeth and had served seven years on Robben Island for ANC political activities. When he was

released he was resettled in Mdantsane.

Mr Hoyana, who conducted the funeral service, and Sister Mbusi have since been released.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, Colonel Charles Sebe, said yesterday Mr Moses and Mr Mfeketo were held under the Ciskei emergency Proclamation R252 for interrogation.

Col Sebe said he knew nothing about the funeral and was not prepared to comment on that.

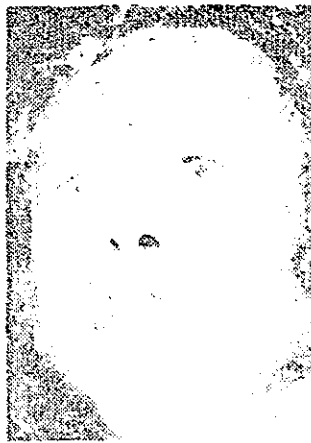
The head of the Security Police in East London, Colonel A. P. van der Merwe, said yesterday he could neither confirm nor deny that Mr Gajula might have been at Cambridge for some reason.

He might, however, have been taken there without his knowledge, Col Van der Merwe said.

Before Mr Gajula was resettled in Mdantsane he was banned for two years — DDK



MR MATOTIE . . . wants
KB's photo.



DR SLABBERT . . . talk to
Mandela.

MP objects to photo of Mandela

DAILY STAR 27/3/80 (110)

UMTATA — A member of the Transkei governing party, Mr J. J. Matotie, complained in the National Assembly here yesterday that a large picture of Nelson Mandela, who is serving life imprisonment on Robben Island, was hanging on the wall of the offices of the Xhosa weekly newspaper, Imvo.

Warning that the newspaper was being closely watched, Mr Matotie said reporters there should have put up pictures of Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, the State President, and of Chief George Matanzima, the Prime Minister.

Mr Matotie joined in a concerted attack on the press started by the Minister of Education, Mr A. N. Jonas, during the no-confidence debate.

Mr Matotie also complained about the layout of Imvo, and said a story about Chief L. L. Sebe of the Ciskei had received prominence over another about President Kaiser Matanzima.

Regarding statements by the youth wing of the Opposition Democratic Progressive Party that they were prepared to die for freedom, Mr Matotie said: "All these young men should join the Transkei Army where the youth are trained to die."

Meanwhile, the Progressive Federal Party leader, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, has said in Cape Town his party would be prepared to negotiate with black leaders like Nelson Mandela.

Dr Slabbert said negotiations with Nelson Mandela would have to be conducted if it was established he represented a large percentage of people in South Africa, and if he laid down arms and abandoned violence as a means to seeking change in South Africa.

He said confrontation and violence could only be avoided if the Government negotiated with the country's real leaders.

He was responding to a question put to him by a member of the audience, who asked him what his party's policy was in the question of releasing Nelson Mandela.

In Durban, the police said the two trained and armed ANC terrorists arrested in a late-night swoop on a hut near Vryheid, in Northern Natal, was the fourth blow to the banned organisation's efforts in Natal this year.

Police said the men had been armed with Russian-made pistols and ammunition, grenades, detonators, medical supplies and other equipment.

Their capture was an indication the ANC was continuing its plans to intensify urban terrorism in South Africa, a senior police spokesman said.

Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellett of the Police directorate of public relations said the men — a Zulu and a Swazi — had grown up in townships near Johannesburg.

They left South Africa after the 1976 riots and joined the military wing of the ANC.

Indications were they were not directly connected with the massive terrorist arms caches found in Northern Natal early last month and had been operating on their own. — DDC:SAPA

Mazibuko, a faint smile drifting across his slim, bearded face. "to think about being banned. Sometimes I get tempted and I realise that thinking about it might stop me in my tracks."

Yet last week he did think about it a little. Addressing the national conference of the Black Sash, Mr Mazibuko said: "I have a strong suspicion the talk I am giving now might be my last public speech."

Scary? Yes, it must be scary but Mazibuko, one of several black leaders to have been put under the spotlight of Security Police investigation in the past few weeks, has never been one to let fear derail him.

The tracks he is on are educational — he describes his intense involvement with teaching and, indeed, learning, as a kind of "religious fanaticism" born, perhaps, of the Catholic school education he received.

Sadly, though, these days he does not teach from a classroom, his connections with education are administrative. The interview takes place in his office at the South African Council for Higher Education (Sached) where he is deputy director.

Since the teachers' strike of 1977 Mazibuko, secretary of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee, has been unable to bring himself to return to his classroom post. But he would not have responded otherwise to what he saw as an impossible situation in black education.

"When we resigned I was convinced and I am still convinced that what we did was necessary, important and had to be done. We had no regrets about it. "But I also recognise the fact that black children have to learn. Their parents want them to learn and I am very doubtful about prescribing that this should be done and this shouldn't be done."

"Even my own position is not certain — whether maintaining my stand is the right decision."

"The teachers who resigned in 1977 made so many sacrifices and so much adjustment it's unfair to ask them to go back into a system which is not what they've been striving for."

A poster on the office wall reads: "If you do not understand my silence you will not understand my words." Fanyana Mazibuko is not being silent today. His words are simple, articulate and very easy to understand.

His opinions are unshakably firm, enunciated with a pedagogic calm, words punctuated by gestures from his long, slim hands. It is obvious he's thought these things through and said them often.

Education is what he is talking about. Education is what has driven Fanyana Mazibuko since, by chance — his medical studies having come a poor second to a growing political awareness — he began teaching at the Morris Isaacson Secondary school in Soweto in 1967.

His own education — achieved at the cost of immense sacrifice from his labourer father and domestic worker mother — had taught him more than book learning. The circumstance in which he was taught germinated in the young Mazibuko the belief that

A real class battle

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Education and politics are intertwined, says Fanyana Mazibuko. PAT SCHWARTZ speaks to the educator who left his classroom.

has crystallised over the years and dominated his teaching career.

Education itself, he says, is not merely a system. Quality education is as dependent on an encouraging physical environment as on teachers and the content of the courses they are called upon to teach.

So, with the best will in the world, his teachers who he believes were dedicated to giving him a good education had the cards stacked against them because of the poverty of the physical environment and facilities.

A change in the environment of learning, Mazibuko maintains, wouldn't require any dramatic decision on the part of the authorities and, given that impetus, the inferior quality of the system would be less damaging.

As he sees it "any good teacher can manipulate the content of the courses if the environment is right."

His introduction to teaching was a happy one for him and for his pupils and Fanyana Mazibuko "fell in love with" his newfound profession.

So much so that his principal, Legau Mathabathe, decided the school should sponsor his studies for a teachers diploma.

"That is why I've such an emotional attachment to the Morris Isaacson school."

In 1970, Mazibuko returned from his studies at the University of Zululand to teach physical science, making of his teaching career a vocation that was to lead him to increasing involvement with his pupils and, ultimately, to conflict with the authorities.

The education of black school children, he discovered, extended far beyond the school-room.

As chairman of the school's disciplinary committee he began to "realise the magnitude of the disciplinary problems caused by the background from which these children had come."

"They were not simply bored youth reacting against the status quo, theirs was the reaction of children facing the stark hopelessness of their position and revolting against authority, any authority, with a complete lack of direction."

Those days taught Fanyana Mazibuko a great deal about the reaction of young people to

poverty — material and spiritual — and to the frustrations of studying without being able to understand "why they can't make the grade."

The education field was strewn with the seeds of feelings of inferiority and, because learning was made so hard by circumstances, there was no time for creative or critical thinking. Educationally, black pupils were starving.

As Mazibuko saw it, it was his role to help them understand the causes and effects of their situation and, through understanding, to cope with the frustrations, the inadequacies, the sense of inferiority and to learn to think creatively.

Political? Yes, indeed, political, if the situation of township poverty and dismal quality of life is political.

In 1977, during several interminable months of detention without trial, Fanyana Mazibuko "began to painfully realise that education and politics are so intertwined they are battles that both need to be fought."

In his own way, though, he had been fighting them long before, when he learnt that "the best way in which you can interact with these children is to make them understand their problems — make them understand what the cause of their poverty is."

He did it in the interests of discipline, its effects, though, went well beyond the maintenance of an orderly school.

"The moment you've worked out this kind of clear direction, it becomes easier to work with them and control them. Without direction, they're lashing out at any victim they can find — any adult — their parents, their teachers."

But it wasn't good enough that Fanyana Mazibuko understood what the kids were about, it was essential that other teachers did too. And that the children knew what their teachers were about.

So it was that he realised the importance of making both parties understand each other and work together.

And that cry for self-knowledge and co-operation he sees as no less relevant in the broad black-white political context of South Africa today.

"When we have all formulated our ideals, we can approach each other with a clear notion

standing came confidence — the confidence to speak up if there was a complaint.

"I," says Fanyana Mazibuko, "insist on speaking up when there's something that bothers me. If you don't, you'll end up doing very stupid things in anger."

There was no time for self-pity at Morris Isaacson. There was time for building classrooms and a library, for raising funds for a laboratory — the laboratory in which Mazibuko was conducting one of the first experiments when they came to take him into detention.

But the fact that he and his charges made the effort to provide some quality of educational scenario, doesn't shake one bit Fanyana Mazibuko's conviction that it is the duty of a government to provide an education for the country's children — all the country's children.

"It's the people's money and black people pay more tax than anyone else."

So what was a man, so essentially born to educate, doing resigning his post? Did the resignation of more than 500 Soweto high school teachers in 1977 and the refusal of more than 150 to go back make any difference to the situation?

The reasons for the decision were simple. Soweto teachers decided the only way to "shake everybody into thinking" was to stop teaching.

As for the results, Mazibuko is the first to admit that things didn't follow as anticipated.

"What happened is that once we jolted everything to a standstill, the only thinking that came out was a justification for maintaining the status quo. All the people who needed to be talked to were locked up."

Those who were left proved predictably acquiescent.

The Education and Training Act that emerged to replace the old Bantu Education Act was "only a restatement of the Bantu Education Act with tighter controls."

So, today there is an impasse.

"There's no movement on the political front so there can't be any significant move on the education front. The white power structure isn't changing and black political reaction isn't achieving anything with the means available to them now."

It is this impasse that leads Fanyana Mazibuko to the bleak conclusion that if there isn't a revolution in thinking in the white political structure, "we are likely to have a revolution which is the only thing that black political reaction can effect."

But, although he sees a huge need for nurturing black self-confidence, Fanyana Mazibuko is no black exclusivist. He asserts that the idea of non-cooperation between black and white "is crazy".

There are areas where co-operation is difficult and sometimes it becomes necessary for whites to be excluded but even where black people feel they need to be on their own, it's a question of getting down to their grassroots, understanding problems and articulating them clearly."

INSIDE MAIL



Fanyana Mazibuko ... an involvement in teaching verging on religious fanaticism

26/3/80

Winnie was not detained

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Mrs Winnie Mandela

MRS WINNIE Mandela was not detained on Monday.

officers spoke to her, but she was never arrested or detained.

she had laid charges against the police. No charge has been preferred against her by the police," the spokesman added.

"She was allowed to return to her home after

This was explained yesterday by her lawyer, Mr Ishmail Ayob.

He said she had gone to John Vorster Square, Johannesburg, police headquarters, to lay charges of assault and crimen injuria against police at Parys.

This was confirmed by a spokesman for the police public relations directorate in Pretoria.

Mr Ayob said the charges arose from Mrs Mandela's visit to the police at Parys a week ago. She had accompanied her daughter's fiance who was called to report to the police.

QUESTIONED

The police spokesman said Mrs Mandela, who is restricted to Brandfort in the Free State, was questioned while at John Vorster Square.

The spokesman said: "Mrs Mandela went to John Vorster Square to lay charges of assault and crimen injuria against members of the police."

"While she was in the building, security police

RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS	AS AT	29 02 80	PAGE	1
1 & DRAMA	YEAR :	N/A		
FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	
JOCELYN-NELLA	110113 110117	PRACT SU 1 AFRIKAANS LOMFRT/ARS PRACT ACT 1 AFRIKAANS LOMFRT/ARS		1623211
STUDENTS	1			
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)				

UJET

Communication vital issue — Foundation

ARGUS
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227

JOHANNESBURG. — The South Africa Foundation had not endorsed the petition to free Nelson Mandela, said the director of the foundation, Mr Peter Sorour in Johannesburg today.

'All we indicated was the need to communicate with the people who are leaders of large numbers of blacks,' he said.

'It's up to the legal people in this country to decide whether Mandela should be freed, but we maintain it is good to have discussions with Mandela and to communicate with people like him.

'The emotionalism built into this appeal and appeals like this tends to destroy any value they may have because it makes it more difficult for the Government to respond.

SIGNATURES

'As the Prime Minister has pointed out, we should, and are, keeping communications open between us and the recognised leaders of the black people,' he said.

More than 15 000 signatures have been collected so far on a 'Free Nelson Mandela' petition which was yesterday also signed

by his wife, Mrs Winnie Mandela.

The chief research worker of the foundation, Mr David Willers, said this week the Government should be 'sensitive' to the requests to free Mandela.

Commenting on the statement by Mr Willers, Mr Sorour said Mr Willers had not directly asked for Mandela's release, but had stated his views as head of research.

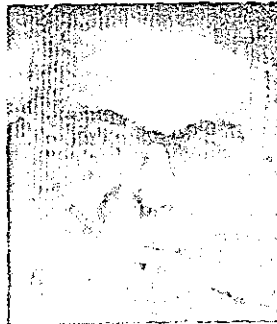
The foundation also bore in mind that Mandela was found guilty and sentenced by a court for a serious crime.

OVERSEAS

However, what the foundation was concerned about was contact with people overseas as a duty towards South Africa, and he was of the opinion that the task would be made easier if there was communication between the Government and Mandela, Mr Sorour said.

'Wherever we have international contact, Nelson Mandela's name constantly comes up. Now, after the Rhodesian election, we are also constantly being asked whether the Government is talking to the right leaders.'

Mr Sorour said he did not prescribe to the Government how the communication should take place. — Argus Correspondent-Sapa.



Mr Peter Sorour

STUD NO	14210	B.A./PERFORMERS DIP (SPEECH & DRAMA)	YEAR : 1
SURNAME	JENNIFER SOLANGE	COURSE	115101
QUALIFY	115101	DESCRIPTION	FRENCH I
APP	1523370	SYMBOL	1523370
APP	(45)	SYMBOL	1523660
TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS	2		

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UJET

Slabbert ^{ad/s/80} speaks out on Mandela

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, last night spelled out his position on the current campaign for the release from prison of Nelson Mandela, leader of the banned African National Congress.

In reply to a question from a New Republic Party worker at a political meeting in Gardens, Cape Town, Dr Slabbert said it was the responsibility of the Government to explore all avenues that could reduce bloodshed and violence.

He said if it should appear — and there were various ways in which this could be determined — that Mandela was, firstly a non-violent leader among blacks and secondly, that he was prepared to lay down arms and negotiate peacefully, then it was the responsibility of the Government to talk to him.

If this was done the possibility existed that bloodshed and violence could be reduced.

At this moment, Dr Slabbert said, the Administration in South West Africa was, on the initiative of the National Party Government, offering assistance to South African terrorists from precisely this region.

TERRORISTS

"And if you look at Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, Mr Ian Smith put Mugabe, Mbovha, Murewa and Nkomo in prison.

But the whites did not eventually have to negotiate."

Dr Slabbert said he argued for this because he wanted to talk to terrorists or approved of terrorists. "I say if they can be taken to reduce the possibility of bloodshed then it is the absolute responsibility of the Government of the day to negotiate this process."

On the Road the "Free Mandela" campaign received support from an unexpected source yesterday — the business community.

More than 8,000 "Free Mandela" signatures have been collected by University of the Western Cape students in collaboration with the 1,000 staff listed by the Sunday Post.

And yesterday his wife, Mrs Winnie Mandela, will leave prison to be taken to a hospital in Johannesburg on a local

Foundation explains its stance

The South Africa Foundation had not endorsed the petition to free Nelson Mandela, the director of the foundation, Mr Peter S. Rang, said in Johannesburg today.

All we intended was the need to examine the role of the press and organized leaders of the anti-apartheid movement.

It is up to the legal courts in this country to decide whether Mandela should be freed. But we intend to continue to have discussions with Mandela and to continue to work with people who believe in the anti-apartheid struggle.

The only way we can help is to give our independent judgement on the Government's proposal.

As the Prime Minister has pointed out, we should not have been communicating with the press and the recognized leaders of the Black people," Mr Rang said.

More than 150 signatures have been collected so far on a "Free Nelson Mandela" petition.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS			
STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE
1313-9	BAILLES	EDUARD STEPHANUS	116120
13110	COMPIOU	MATTHYS CHRISTOFFEL	116120
1562499	KAMISAL	MEGAN	116120
162343K	MILITZ	NICOLA ANDREA	116120
			DRAMA I
			13110

AS AT	29 02 80	PAGE	1
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)		SYMBOL	
UP (50)	1	15676PU	156556C
UP (50)	1	162343K	154249M
UP (50)	1	154426P	

UCT

CT. 26/3/8

Slabbert prepared to meet Mandela

THE Progressive Federal Party leader, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, told a Cape Town meeting last night that his party would be prepared to negotiate with black leaders such as Nelson Mandela.

Dr Slabbert said negotiations with Mandela would have to be conducted if it was established that he represented a large percentage of people in South Africa, and if he laid down arms and abandoned violence as a means to seeking change in South Africa.

He told a PFP meeting held in Gardens that confrontation and violence could be avoided only if the government negotiated with the real leaders of the country's black people.

He was responding to a question put by a member of the audience who asked him what the PFP's policy was on the question of releasing Mandela from prison.

In his speech Dr Slabbert described as "obnoxious" a Defence Force document which set out a plan to nullify the opposition's attack on the government in the forthcoming parliamentary debate on the defence budget. He said the document was disturbing because it touched on the relation between Parliament and the Defence Force.

"The Defence Force cannot become part of party politics, because it must create conditions where a reformist government can carry out reforms to prevent revolutionary change in South Africa," he said.

He said the government was incapable of carrying out reforms because the sharp divisions of principle within the governing party were paralysing it.

"The worst thing that can happen to this country at this time of crisis is to have a government which 'resolves' the differences within its ranks by doing nothing, because that will lead to polarization between black and white."

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
15010	RACHELOR DE ARIS					13010
15020	ROBERT					
15030	FRIDELINDA					
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15190	DAVID					
15200	DAVID					
15210	DAVID					
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UCT

Booi mourners say free Mandela

Post 25/3/80

277 (11A)

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By Owen Vanqa
MANY hundreds of signatures calling for the release of the African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, were signed at the funeral of a former Robben Island prisoner at Mdantsane on Sunday.

Mourners at the funeral of Mr Joseph Booi queued to sign the petition after service. About 1 000 peo-

ple attended the funeral of Mr Booi. His coffin was carried shoulder high from his house for half a mile, to where seven buses and cars were waiting to carry the people to the graveyard.

The procession was joined by people in the streets as the mourners with clenched fists marched singing freedom songs. Black security policemen from the South African Police and the

Ciskei central intelligence mingled with mourners. White members of the special branch watched the proceedings from a distance. They took pictures of the procession.

Mr Booi was jailed for furthering the aims of the ANC and for sabotage and served nine years on the Island. He was removed from Port Elizabeth on his release and resettled at Mdantsane. In 1973, he was served with a two-year banning order.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS			
YEAR : 2			
STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE
15026	SCHWEITZER	ANTONY GIDEON	604201
134865A	SMITH	ROBERT TRAVERS	105104
155195B	SMUTS	PETER WENSIER	605202
100511J	SMYMAN	GRAHAM THEODORE	605202
132288K	SOMMERBERG	GRAHAM JOHN	604201
130545T	STRAUSS	JENIFER SUSANNE	105104
133262A	TEE	RICHARD JOHN	105104
139550U	THOMAS	HELEN CAREN	105105
101563V	WILLERS	JOHAN MARITZ	105104

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 28

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CNIP independence talks

By CHARLES NQAKULA

DAILY DISP
25/3/80

11A
105

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The attitude of followers of Chief Minister L. L. Sebe towards Ciskei independence will be made clear on Saturday, at a meeting at Frankfort, which will also be attended by executive members of all branches of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party.

The matter will be brought into even clearer perspective when every member of the party will get a chance to discuss independence at the party annual congress, to be held during Easter, at Ntabakandoda.

Chief Sebe's first full report on the Quall Commission, which investigated all facts relating to Ciskei's independence, with particular reference to political, economic and social options, will be made on Saturday.

Chief Sebe is expected

to report fully on the implications of the commission's report, whose main recommendation advised against acceptance of independence by the Ciskei.

The commission advised the Ciskei Government it was more beneficial to retain the present status quo or bargain for increased internal autonomy than opt for independence on present terms.

Chief Sebe has already made it clear he will not negotiate for independence on present South African terms.

Last week, he told a group of touring international Round Tablers: "Independence in terms of the current blueprint for the independence of black states in Southern

Africa would force the Ciskei to surrender its ties with the rest of this country and go it alone to a large extent.

"This, in turn, would be tantamount to foregoing forever its claim to a larger share of the wealth created by the labour of its people and it would become dependent on the charity of the Republic of South Africa."

Whatever political dispensation that comes his people's way, Chief Sebe wants it to also include the retention by his people of their South African citizenship and the recognition of their right to develop separately as a

nation of people.

Political observers believe Chief Sebe's conditions would be met quite easily by the South African Government.

The Afrikaner's point of view on the matter was probably best explained by editorial comments on the commission's report, carried by some of the country's leading Afrikaans newspapers.

The editorial of the February 14 issue of Oggendblad said: "The acceptance of independence — conditions included — then becomes a far stronger possibility.

"We would go so far as to say the conditions set

by the Quall Commission are not at all as totally unacceptable as they appear."

Die Burger (also of February 14), National Party mouthpiece in the Cape, said:

"Chief Sebe's strongest objections to independence revolve especially around two factors: the economic (comprising the land question especially) and the retention of a South African citizenship for his people — matters which are just now receiving renewed attention from the South African side.

"In addition, the mere mention of a list of

matters over which he wants certainty before negotiating over further steps, is already the beginning of negotiations."

The February 15 editorial of Die Vaderland, said: "Chief Sebe rejects independence because, among other things, he has economic objections and is concerned about citizenship.

"These objections, and the others he voiced are, however, not an obstacle on the road ahead. Indeed, much of what he has said is already part of government thought.

"For example, the is talk of a possible two-level citizenship, the question of land is being dealt with

as an urgent priority, and the door to a confederation is open."

Political observers also believe whatever Chief Sebe's final demands will be on the matter, he will receive full support from his people, who now include thousands of former members of the three Ciskei opposition parties, which became defunct at the end of last year.

These members, whose defection has the Ciskei a one-party state, will be sworn in at Ntabakandoda, during the CNIP congress.

The new recruits include Chief J. T. Mabandla, who was, until the last Ciskei Legislative Assembly ordinary session, the leader of the opposition, Chief S. M. Burns-Ncamashe, who was Chief Mabandla's whip and Chief D. N. Mavuso, who was deputy whip on Chief Mabandla's side.

15

'Sensitivity needed on Mandela issue'

CT 25/3/80 (11A) (37)

Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG. — The South African Foundation, representing the Republic's business community, yesterday appealed to the government to be "very sensitive" on requests for the release of Nelson Mandela.

The foundation's senior researcher, Mr David Willers, said yesterday that Mr Mandela's release would be "symbolic of the government's determination to effect a reconciliation between the races."

His comments came as the "Free Mandela" campaign gained momentum in the black

community and among an increasing number of whites.

"The government should be sensitive to requests for his release, not only because of world attention, but also because the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has been credited with supporting the politics of reconciliation," Mr Willers said.

• The Lebowa Member of Parliament for Seshego, Mr J Duba, yesterday called on the government to release Nelson Mandela and other jailed black leaders to enable them to participate in the country's constitutional discussions.

UCT

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
12010	LOWER DIPLOMA IN LIBRARIANSHIP					1
140940P	HAARLING-WHITE		118101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP	(50)	1
159075H	ELEERS	CHARLES PETER	118101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP	(50)	3
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS						2
DEAN						
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)						

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

12010

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STU13-9
 15026 H.A./LL.B.
 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
 YEAR : 2
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 PAGE 2
 15026

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	15026
133011C	SCHWEITZER	ANTHONY GIDEON	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2- (61)	133011C
134965B	SMITH	ROBERT TRAVERS	105104	LATIN I	F (41)	134965B
135195B	SMUTS	PETER WENSIER	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(54)	135195B
100311J	SMYMAN	GRAHAM THEODORE	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(51)	100311J
132288R	SOMMERSBERG	GRAHAM JOHN	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	UP (66)	132288R
138545T	STRAUSS	JENIFER SUSANNE	105104	LATIN I	UP (62)	138545T
133262A	TEE	RICHARD JOHN	105104	LATIN I	F (47)	133262A
139650U	THOMAS	HELGA CAREN	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	ABS	139650U
101563V	WILLERS	JOHAN MARITZ	105104	LATIN I	F (40)	101563V

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 28

DEAN

13 000 sign
 Mandel
 petition

Well over 13 000 signatures have been collected by the signers of the "Mandela" petition and the money raised will be used to fund a trip to South Africa for the purpose of visiting the Mandela family and other friends of the anti-apartheid struggle.

The signers of the petition are: Mrs. M. A. de K. ...

The signers of the petition are: Mrs. M. A. de K. ...

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Alex says it loud

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327
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Poetry was r

By MESHACK MOTLOUNG

BLACK people know who their leaders are, and where they are, the Alexandra's Heroes' Day Commemoration was told at the weekend.

The Sharpeville shooting commemoration, which was attended by more than 600 people at the NG Kerk in Alexandra, relived 1960 when Manthata, a member of the Soweto Committee of Ten, stood up to take the platform.

Manthata, who was a guest speaker at this commemoration, said: "We are in difficult times, and we must look back to see actually what had happened."

"The triumph of Mugabe over Bishop Abel Muzorewa has instilled new life in us, and we are also going to triumph."

"The white man has divided Rhodesia into ethnic groupings, thinking that Mr Mugabe will not get enough support to annex the seat, but all those attempts fell through," he said.

He went on to say that what Zimbabwe Rhodesia had achieved was a giant step towards the liberation of the black man.

Shouts of "Amandla" reverberated when Mr Manthata mentioned the legendary Mrs Lillian Ngoyi, who was buried at the Avalon Cemetery on Saturday.

He told the gathering that MaNgoyi was a woman who fought for the liberation of the black man, how she led more than 20 000 women on an anti-pass campaign to Pretoria and how she was honoured and adored by the public.

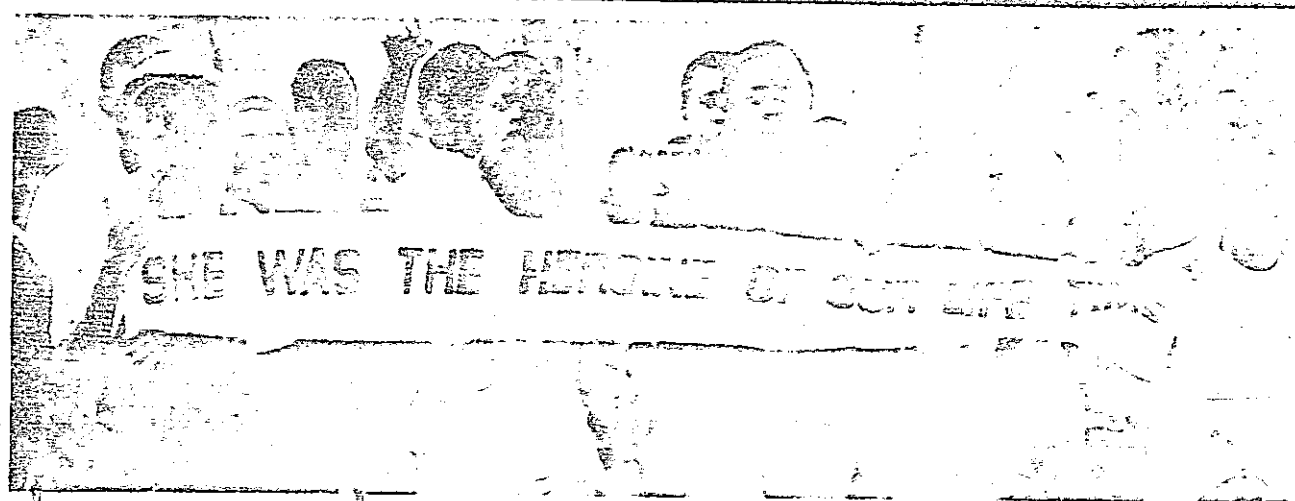
"As Mugabe and Nkomo have redeemed Zimbabwe, so shall we redeem Azania," said another speaker.

A Wasa representative said: "We know who our leaders are, and where they are". She appealed to all women to join journalism because she

ST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	AS AT	29 02 80	PAGE	2
USAM	144101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	F	(51)	133449N		
D SYDNEY	102201	AFRIKAANS EM NEDERLANDS II F	F		140639U		
	110201	AFRICAN HISTORY I	F				
HILLES	101105	AFRICAN LANG INTENSIVE (SOT2-		(66)	133449H		
	601303	COMPANY LAW	ABS		137501H		
FORGE	105104	LATIN I	F	(36)	139271G		
ARY	105302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II (PRE 2-		(60)	052892R		
	104201	AFRICAN HISTORY I		(70)			
	110303	AFRICAN HISTORY II		(60)			
ENJ	106202	ECONOMICS II		(53)	121461Y		
ER GEORGE	107201	ENGLISH II		(57)	133333C		
ERLE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3MX		133024C		
STEVEN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	F	(44)	137998Y		
NIEL	004201	PSYCHOLOGY II		(58)	134302F		
	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I		(63)	135878U		
	103302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II (PRE	ABS				
HEAR	101101	PSYCHOLOGY I		(62)	111525E		
	101103	AFRICAN LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA)		(25)			
	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)		(60)			
	110101	HISTORY I		(61)			
FULTNER	102101	AFRIKAANS	ABS		121723H		
ITA ANNE	110202	HISTORY II		(52)	102166C		

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

Thousands pay tribute to a heroine



One of the banners praising MaNgoyi. It was carried by front runners on the way to the cemetery.

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228
11
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Mourners carry the coffin of MaNgoyi shoulder-high as they approach Avalon cemetery.

Mourners praise MaNgoyi

THE funeral service of Mrs Lillian Masediba Ngoyi, attended by more than 2 000 mourners, went on without incidents on Saturday although a contingent of police were on standby.

Mrs Ngoyi, popularly known as MaNgoyi, was given a heroine's burial befitting her contribu-

By CHRIS MORE

tion and dedication to the struggle for freedom and justice in this country.

She was banned for 16 years as a result of her participation in activities of the banned African National Congress (ANC). She was a former president of the ANC's Women League and also past president of the Federation of South African Women.

Speakers at the funeral, held at the Methodist Church Hall in Orlando East, praised her for the spirit with which she led her campaign against oppression. Some recalled the days when they were in the thick of things alongside MaNgoyi in their fight for justice.

AFRIKAANS
HISTORY II
AFRICAN INDEPENDENT (XHOSA)
FEDERATION (PRE-1960)
HISTORY I

ABS

REGISTRAR CA

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- All guaranteed
- Please try any without obligation
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Executive member, Adams, the par- r chief whip, Mr erndse and Mr on, both former the party, and irthcross, a pro- member of the e Eastern Cape.

mentioned today Willie Africa, the Freedom Solly Essop, an st from Port Dr W Bergins, her of the Free- Mrs Alatheia essent chairman

of the CRC executive, and Mr M Schroeder, a CRC representative of the Ma- lay community, who has been close to Mr Cairn- cross and Dr Bergins.

Several members of the Constitutional Action Committee are also be- lieved to have seen Mr Steyn in recent weeks. Among them are Mr Ar- thur Davids, Mr C R For- tuin of Worcester, and Mr Charles Julies, Port Eliza- beth treasurer of the Freedom Party and chair-

man of the Constitutional Action Committee.

Two well-known Labour Party members who resig- ned unexpectedly earlier this year and who are included on the unofficial list for the CPC are Mr Peter Kivitts and Mr Eric le Fleur, the party's for- mer expert on rural af- fairs.

There was widespread uncertainty today, mean- while, about the fate of the large CRC bureauc- racy following the final meeting of the CRC yes- terday.

One of those affected is the Commissioner for Coloured Affairs, Mr A Kempen, whose post be- comes redundant under the new CPC legislation and who has not been told what future role he is to play.

There is a general be- lief that the Government is unlikely to make known its plans for the CPC un- til there is more clarity on the immediate consti- tutional changes which the Schlebusch Commis- sion will recommend.

Alexander
CARTWRIGHTS CORNER
ADDERLEY STREET
PHONES 22-3536 & 43-4763

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION
STU13-9	AS AT 29 02 80			
13010	BACHELOR OF ARTS	YEAR : 1		
1620048	BURRWE	SUZANNE ELIZABETH	106103	ECONOMICS IA
158955C	CAHO	SALLY-ANN	107101 116120 116101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) DRAMA I CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E.A.
162195Z	CHAIT	CHERYL	102101	AFRIKAANS
153945D	CLANKE	RENELOPE-JILL	105202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE)
157789K	COHEN	DAVID	104101 110101	ARCHAEOLOGY I HISTORY I
156503M	COLLIER	LINDSEY JEANNE	911101 916103	MATHEMATICS I M102 ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSE)
153999D	COLLINS	HEMELY RUYAON	116120	DRAMA I
153621E	COUCHER	ROBERT GEORGE RENESON	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I
153572X	COURTELAY	COLLEIE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)
153796V	DAVIS	CASSANDRA ELAINE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)
140457W	DELAHUNTY	ANNA TERESA	004101	GEOGRAPHY I
162380E	DOMAN	MICHAEL EDWARD	106102	ECONOMIC HISTORY I
1559310	GALPLESSIS	MARCIA ELIZABETH	102101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)
158919N	DUNCAN	ANDREW SYMON	003101 004101	SOCIOLOGY I PSYCHOLOGY I
156415K	ERASMUS	ANNO JACQUES ERASMUS	001101 910106	COMMERCIAL LAW A STATISTICS IC (HALF CRSE)
162310Z	EVANS	GAVIN MARK READ	101103	AFRICAN INTENSIVE (XHOSA)
161480X	FAFAK	GIULIETTA	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)
153963T	FAMUHAR	GILLIAN DEBORAH	115101	FRS-ENG-I
152866J	FARRELL	MICHAEL BRUCE	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I
152550T	FIATLY	RAWELA JOHAN	104104 115102 115103	ECONOMICS IA FRENCH INTENSIVE ITALIAN INTENSIVE
159744K	FIUKAMANI	LUCIGINA	214102	PHYSICS IB

Campaign go

WINNIE JOINS FIGHT TO FREE HER MAN



MRS Winnie Nomzamo Mandela holds young Mandela, the 5-month-old son of banned Mr Aubrey Mokoena. She was recently in Johannesburg to sign the petition for the release of her husband, Mr Nelson Mandela, who is on Robben Island.

Calls for Mandela to be freed are being intensified around the country. In Cape Town Mandela's

daughter, Zenani, told UCT students that any solution to South Africa's problems which excluded the former ANC leader would "only succeed in plunging the country into an unavoidable bloodbath."

"The dilemma of our country is having to accept that apartheid has failed with its imposed solutions through imposed leaders."

Miss Mandela, who lives in Swaziland, said she was in a "unique" position of living in an adopted country next to her own country.

"I am therefore in a better position to assess the situation in South Africa and the feelings of our loved brothers, sisters, fathers and mothers who gave up everything to fight for freedom."

By SAM MABE

THIRTEEN University of Cape Town students were this week charged in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court after being arrested while allegedly distributing pamphlets during the Free Mandela campaign.

Their charges are related to furthering the aims of communism and after their appearance, during which no evidence was led and they were not asked to plead, the magistrate released them and warned them to appear in court on April 18.

The students include Miss Sarah Cullinan, vice-president of the Students' Representative Council and Miss Sue Myrdal, general-secretary of National Union of South African Students (Nusas).

The Free Mandela campaign started by SUNDAY POST three weeks ago is gaining momentum every day throughout the country and among members of all races.

Transkei Prime Minister George Matanzima is supporting the campaign in his personal capacity while the Transkei National Assembly will be requested to offer its support. Britain's opposition Labour Party is also supporting the campaign.

And an opinion poll conducted by a Johannesburg afternoon newspaper this week revealed that 54 percent of Johannesburg whites believed Mr Mandela should be released as opposed to 41 percent who thought he should remain on Robben Island.

On Friday afternoon, the day the Cape Town students were arrested, Zenani Mandela, Nelson Mandela's daughter married to Swazi prince, Prince Thumbumuzi Dlamini, addressed more than 2 500 students at the UCT's Jameson Hall.

After the meeting, more than 1 200 signatures were appended to the petitions, circulated in the hall and students later obtained about 1 000 signatures in the city of Cape Town.

Meanwhile, the secretary general of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), Bishop Desmond Tutu, has called on all church ministers to circulate lists in churches each Sunday. He said their congregations must be urged to sign the petitions during services.

"The church must give a lead in the matter. These petitions must be drawn on ordinary paper and taken to the offices of SUNDAY POST as soon as possible," he said.

By late last night, the number of signatures received by SUNDAY POST reached 21 890 and it is believed that there could be thousands of others in different centres around the country.

Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of SUNDAY POST, appealed to people who have signed petitions in their possession to make an effort to send them to SUNDAY POST's offices as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, Mr Norman Manoim, president of the University of Witwatersrand's Students' Representative Council (SRC), ap-

**MANDELA
CAMPAIGN:
13 UCT
STUDENTS
CHARGED**

pealed through the SRC's magazine for donations from students to pay for the printing of more petitions which have been circulated by the university's students in the campus.

The Transkei National Assembly is to be requested to associate itself with the Free Mandela campaign, according to a motion introduced by Mr V M Dweba, acting leader of the opposition.

Mr Dweba said the motion would also ask the Transkei government to continue to negotiate for the release of Mr Mandela.

Meanwhile, an objection by a government member Mr J J Matoti to a picture of Mr Mandela being displayed in a newspaper office in Umtata has received strong criticism from Transkeian MPs and political organisations.

UMTATA — The Transkei National Assembly is to be asked to associate itself with the current "Free Mandela" campaign, according to a motion introduced by Mr W. M. Dweba, acting leader of the Opposition.

Mr Dweba said the motion would also ask the Transkei Government to continue to negotiate for the release of Mr Nelson Mandela, now serving life imprisonment on Robben Island.

The Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said he supported the campaign in his personal capacity, but the government could not give its official backing in view of Transkei's status as an independent country.

Meanwhile, the row over a Transkei MP, Mr J. J. Matotie's objection to a photograph of Mandela's hanging in the Imvo offices here rages on.

Mandela: Transkei backing sought

The leader of the Transkei Youth League, Mr Prince Madikzela, said Transkeians were ready to endorse any move towards the release of Mr Mandela.

Another member of the league, Mr C. M. Peter, said anyone who was against Mr Mandela was opposed to the liberation of black Africans in South Africa and therefore against the independence of Transkei.

The president of the Democratic Progressive Party youth wing, Mr Teddy Mpahlwa, said he was awaiting a batch of "Free Mandela" petition forms from Bishop Desmond Tutu of the South

African Council of Churches.

In Cape Town, Dr Alex Boraine, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, joined in a "Free Mandela" campaign meeting at the University of Cape Town yesterday and said: "Calling for the release of Mandela is right."

He said the issue brought into focus an overlooked perspective of black white conflict which had started with the exclusion of blacks from the 1969 national convention when the seeds of the conflict were planted.

That conflict would continue to grow unless and until a new constitution

was negotiated by the true leaders of South Africa.

"This is why it is important that Nelson Mandela, as one of the most important leaders in South Africa, be released from Robben Island."

Dr Boraine's statement comes a day after the leader of the PFP, Dr F. van Zyl Siabbert, told Die Burger that "Free Mandela" type of campaigning and petitions were counter productive and usually served only as moral self-gratification rather than achieving goals.

There could hardly be anything which could contribute more to Mr Mandela's continued deten-

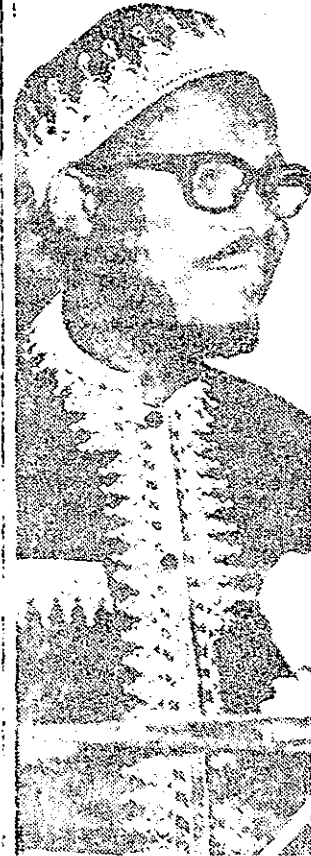
tion than campaigns and petitions by Nusas and certain black movements which the authorities viewed as militant, Dr Siabbert told Die Burger.

He said this after a meeting during which a questioner had asked him his views on freeing Mr Mandela. Dr Siabbert told the meeting that if it appeared Mr Mandela was a true leader of the blacks and if he was prepared to lay down arms and negotiate, it was the duty of the government to negotiate with him.

Dr Boraine said yesterday there were those who said the government would refuse to hear the appeal to free Mandela.

"But who knows? Perhaps after putting pressure on the Smith Government in Zimbabwe to release Mugabe, Nkomo and Sitsoie, they will decide that justice begins at home," he said. — SAPA

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CHIEF GATSHA three-prong plan.

Gatsha sees Natal as pilot project

NR 127
02 29/3/80

JOHANNESBURG — A three-way partnership between blacks, industry and Government is essential in South Africa, says Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu.

Speaking to the Anglo American Corporation business community dinner here this week, Chief Buthelezi proposed that industry and blacks take the initiative in establishing an Inkatha Institute to define national problems and to formulate black responses.

He also suggested the establishment of a commission of key white representatives and experts to consider the political future of Natal which he regards as an ideal pilot political project for South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi said he had proposed that the in-

itial steps be taken by black society and industry in the light of the government's narrow party political limitations.

Calling on commerce, industry and foreign interests to support him, he outlined the type of work the institute could carry out in such fields as community development, creating jobs and assisting small businesses.

Because it would be operating beyond the recognised scope of the homelands, the institute would be in a position to formally tackle such questions as the "marginal" problems arising from the system of migrant labour, he said.

He raised the prospects of a service corps for young blacks aimed at community and environmental projects, to

help solve youth unemployment.

Subject to endorsement by the Inkatha Central Committee and the KwaZulu assembly, the commission would also consider the type of planning and development which the future of Natal required.

"My commitment to working for a multiracial political solution for all of South Africa remains unqualified, but I do see the need to begin somewhere. In Natal, the interlocking of black and white interests, while it is complete everywhere, is most visible.

"The whites in Natal in relative terms are the tiniest minority. In geographic terms, Natal is the province in which separate development makes least sense.

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Mandela: whites' minds more open, says Suzman

Political Staff
MANY South African whites no longer had the closed minds they had a few years ago, Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on Justice, said today.
She was reacting to a survey among whites in the Johannesburg area which showed that, by a margin of 54 to 41 percent, they believe the Government should release Mandela or consider releasing him.
Mrs Suzman said whites' attitudes had probably been influenced by events in neighbouring countries.
More people are realising that whites cannot make all the decisions, she said.

ENCOURAGED

Dr Alex Boraine Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, said he had been 'enormously encouraged' by the poll commissioned by The Star.
A Nationalist newspaper has meanwhile claimed there is a sharp difference of opinion between Dr Boraine and the PFP leader, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, over the campaign for Mandela's release.
Dr Boraine has backed the campaign. Dr Slabbert was quoted in an interview as saying that it could do Mandela more harm than good.
Dr Boraine said he, Dr Slabbert and other PFP MPs agreed that Mandela should be released and allowed to take part in a national convention if it were shown that he was an authentic leader of black people and if he renounced violence.

STUD ID	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
101834P	HACK	RYAN-GREG	602101	PUBLIC-INTERNATIONAL LAW	ARS
1154740	HANPER	GREGORY MARK	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	2-
114338F	MACGUNS	DEWIS EILEEN	604201	RUAN-DUTCH LAW I	1
103069G	LEWIN	DIANE	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IS	(53)
100544V	LOWE	ARIAN ANTHONY	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(56)
094400C	MAVO	HENRY	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(50)
102255V	PHILLIPS	MICHAEL DAVID	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(50)
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 7					
DEAN					
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)					

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1 000 students in free Mandela call

Staff Reporter

MORE THAN 1 000 University of Cape Town students yesterday added their voices to the call for the release of Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the banned African National Congress, after his daughter, Zenani Mandela, had addressed them at a lunch-time meeting on the campus.

She was greeted with a standing ovation when she arrived — more than an hour late — after her departure from Swaziland was delayed because her ticket was apparently mislaid.

At the meeting students endorsed the actions of 13 students who were detained earlier yesterday while distributing pamphlets in support of the "Free Mandela" campaign in the City, and who have since been charged under the Internal Security Act.

Other speakers included Dr Alex Boraine, Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, and the SRC media officer, Mr Frans Kruger.

Father's rich history

Miss Mandela traced the history of her father's life, from the time he first came into contact with urban life as a mineworker, his friendship with men such as Bram Fischer and Achmad Kathrada, his studies to become a lawyer, and eventually the death sentence he faced at the Rivonia trial in 1963.

"There can be no solution which excludes Mandela, those imprisoned with him, the leaders in exile, and those banned," she said.

In support of the campaign, Dr Boraine said that "to call for the release of Nelson Mandela is to rediscover our history and to understand the true character of the conflict in South Africa which threatens to tear us apart."

"This conflict will continue to grow, unless and until a new constitution is negotiated by the true leaders of South Africa."

Mr Kruger outlined significant episodes in South African history in which Nelson Mandela had played a prominent role.

He outlined the demands of the Freedom Charter, the document drawn up at a national convention of people of all races, all over the country in 1955, and described it as being "the only expression of the will of the people available to us."

After the meeting, numerous students sought the autograph of Zenani Mandela, and then went along to fill the buses and cars provided, to take students into the suburbs to petition for signatures in support of the campaign.

STUDENT NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
160902M	FOLLETT	MARGARET-JANE	SOCIAL-ANTHROPOLOGY-I(49E-15)	(-51)	160902M
157568V	FRIEDLANDER	RAE DEBRA	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3XX	157568V
150294W	MARTIN	SHAY-LENE	PHYSICS-INTENSIVE	F	150294W
156290E	GARRETT	DIANNE SYBILLE	CHEMISTRY IA CH. 102	ABS	156290E
156028V	GREEN	NEVILA	PHYSICS INTENSIVE	F	156028V
156426K	MIRIAMANIS	ASPASIA	PHYSICS I	UP	156426K
153991M	GILL	CHRISTIE KARELA	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	153991M
156173R			ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3XX	156173R
159184D			PHYSICS I	UP	159184D
156211U			PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	156211U
155655J			ECONOMICAL HISTORY I	ABS	155655J
162725X			ECONOMICS IA	UP	162725X
161662V			ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3XX	161662V
162109F			RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	F	162109F
155661A			PSYCHOLOGY I	2-	155661A
115950M			ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3XX	115950M
159609H			MATHEMATICS I M102	ABS	159609H
161491J			AFRICAN STUDIES I	UP	161491J
152124E			POLITICAL SCIENCE I	F	152124E
152720L			PHYSICS I	ABS	152720L
152959J			PHYSICS I	ABS	152959J
155118P			PSYCHOLOGY I	3	155118P
155118P			ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3	155118P
155118P			ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3	155118P

UUCT

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 1

AS AT 29 02 00

PAGE 3

13010

Three-point challenge for Mr Zondani

Now that we have come halfway in the fight for the restoration of the Fingo Village to its rightful owners I feel that I must make some observations.

I make mention of the fact that we have gone halfway because Fingo Village has been handed back to the black community or, to put it clearly, it has been deproclaimed black.

But what we have not achieved is the return of the title deeds. This is now the battle that lies ahead which cannot be fought by any single individual just as the Fingo Village battle was never fought by any single person.

The Fingo Village question has been fought for 23 years by different people and different bodies, both white and black. Some of the people who fought for the return of the Fingo Village to its owners are dead. But they left others to carry on.

I feel that the battle — if I am allowed to call it that — is not yet won so I do not see any reason to celebrate anything.

The Ciskei Government has fought against the idea of proclaiming Fingo Village Coloured and again fought against the removal of people from Grahamstown to Committee's Drift and then Glenmore.

I remember Chief L.L. Sebe, the Chief Minister, saying that Glenmore would be a white elephant. When people were being moved from Kippfontein he also was against their removal and told the Republican Government to

Mr J.C.S. Jodi, Grahamstown community councillor, writes on the campaign to secure the future of Fingo Village for blacks.

stop the removals or resettlement of people.

It follows then that if people were no longer to be moved to Glenmore the logical outcome would be to let people stay where they are.

One would mistakenly say that they could have been moved to Makana's Kop and forget that if landowners or permit holders, as they are called, were moved to Makana's Kop the lodgers they would leave behind could be regarded as illegal residents and would be at the mercy of either being prosecuted or resettled at Glenmore.

It is for this reason that community council fought against permit holders being moved to Makana's Kop, just as they fought against the resettlement of people at Glenmore.

At the beginning of 1978, when prospective candidates for community councils were busy canvassing for elections, their manifesto contained most important issues in their order of importance:

1. To fight for the deproclamation of Fingo Village to black people.

2. Housing took the second order of importance.

3. Unemployment in Grahamstown etc.

After the community council was elected in April 1978, they wasted no time in trying to negotiate with them the Minister of Plural Relations and eventually succeeded in sending a deputation in October, 1978, consisting of the Chief Director of the E.C.A. Board, Mr L.C. Koch; the secretary of community councils, Mr P. Naude; the area manager, Major D. Bush; the chairman and deputy chairman of Grahamstown community council, Messrs G.H. Nduna and J.M. Jamela respectively and two other councillors, Mrs D.N. Bisholo and myself.

The deputation met Dr Vosloo, of the Department of Plural Relations as Deputy Minister. That meeting in King William's Town was a success and everything that was discussed has now borne fruit.

The question of the village used to come at almost every meeting of the community council as all councillors wanted a report about the progress that was being made.

A lot of people have been intentionally misled into believing that the deproclamation has come about as the result of efforts and representatives by Mr B.B. Zondani. This is a misrepresentation of the truth.

When an article appeared in the press in 1979 stating

that 17 plots below the railway line in Fingo Village were to be expropriated and the council was given the mandate to fight the issue. The council made a strong representation and the idea was dropped.

Towards the end of 1977 and the beginning of 1978, Mr Zondani busied himself going from door to door urging people to sell their properties in Fingo Village and go to Glenmore. He told councillors that would fight against issues that had already been agreed upon by the URC so it was better that the aid members of the defunct Urban Bantu Council should be returned unopposed so that they could reverse what they had agreed upon.

Later, when he saw that the council was determined to fight the issue, he changed his stance and became somebody who is fighting together with all the councillors for the deproclamation of Fingo Village in the community council.

The Fingo Village is formed of two wards one of which is ward three, for which Councillor Zondani is responsible. Councillors represent the whole township but each councillor is responsible for his or her own ward, but whenever Mr Zondani speaks to the public he singles himself out as representing Fingo Village.

In a meeting convened in the Samuel Ntsiko L.P. School room on the Tuesday after the good news of Fingo Village, it was stated by Mr Zondani he had received a letter and a telephone call on the Friday night on which the decision about Fingo Village was made known.

He said he received the phone call direct from the Minister of Co-operation and Development informing him about the outcome.

It was then, in that meeting, that he was hailed as a true leader and the man who single-handedly fought and achieved success on Fingo Village.

Since the council is a body elected lawfully by the people to represent them to the government, one would at least have expected that whatever was agreed upon by the Government the first person to be notified would have been the chairman of the Grahamstown Community Council.

With this in mind if the following statements can be proved beyond reasonable doubt, I promise Mr B.B. Zondani that seven of the nine councillors will resign immediately. Since he is the man who claims the sole success of the Fingo Village question I challenge him to prove:

1. That Dr P. Koornhof telephoned him on Friday to inform him that Fingo Village had been deproclaimed.

2. That the letter he showed the people at his meeting did in fact come from the Minister of Co-operation and Development informing about the deproclamation of Fingo Village.

3. That he is the sole and only person who fought about the deproclamation of Fingo Village as he and the press media make people believe.

This issue has been fought for 24 years by different bodies among which there is Grahamstown Municipality, the Urban Foundation, Black Sash etc. When truth is distorted one feels that something must be done to put the record right. When World War II was won even great men like Sir Winston Churchill never stood up to tell the world he had won the war. He told people the allied forces had vanquished the Nazis.

BIG FINGO CLASS

DACKY DOP (ZONDANI) 28/3/80 (ZAK) (ZAK) (11A)

Nduna: no thanksgiving Zondani: going ahead

By JILL
Joubert
GRAHAMSTOWN
— A major row is

brewing among political groups here over a proposed thanksgiving service to mark the deproclamation of Fingo Village.

The thanksgiving service has been condemned by the community council as "premature" and politically motivated.

The council, which was responsible for persuading the Government to reconsider the removal of Fingo Villagers and get the township deproclaimed from its Coloured residential zoning back to a black residential area, says there is still a great deal of uncertainty over the fate of Fingo Village and that it is "far too early to hold celebrations."

"We still don't know what is going to happen about the title deeds, the 99-year lease system and those who have already sold their Fingo Village properties," Mr Nduna says.

Going ahead.

residents and free holders at a special meeting of the ratepayers' association on February 5, held to discuss Dr Koornhof's widely publicised statement announcing the deproclamation of Fingo Village on February 2.

"We are holding it as an expression of gratitude to God in rewarding our efforts and to thank the central government for its decision," he said. "We will definitely not cancel it, come what may."

Mr Nduna, a member of the first Fingo Village committee, the Fingo Village Vigilance Committee, in the early 1940s is equally adamant: "We are going to fight tooth and nail to stop the service being held in the Methodist Church. Mr Zondani can hold the service in the sky but he is not going to hold it in the church. Our churches should not be involved in politics."

Mr Zondani denied allegations that he claimed to have been in personal contact with Dr Koornhof about the deproclamation of Fingo Village. He said he had never been in contact with Dr Koornhof in connection with the deproclamation but had

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
14149	H.A./H-800					1
102531	BURROW	ROSEMARY KATHOLIC	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP (50)	14
		DEAN				
		REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)				
		ER OF STUDENTS	1			

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 4

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

The service is due to be at the Shaw Memorial Methodist Church in Victoria Road, but Nduna says the service is being used for "political gain." He questioned the group's right to organise a thanksgiving service on behalf of the people.

received a copy of Dr Koornhof's statement of February 2 with a covering letter, dated February 26, from the department.

See also page 4

The community council called a meeting with the black Ministers' Fraternal in an effort either to get the service cancelled, or moved from the Methodist Church to a building without religious significance.

"We don't want our churches involved with a political gathering", Mr Nduna said. At the meeting certain documents and information relating to Fingo Village were presented to Ministers. The fraternal promised to come back with an answer.

The chairman of Fingo Village Ratepayers' Association and member of the community council, Mr B.B.Zondani, says he is aware that criticism has been levelled at the idea of a "Thanksgiving" service, but "we are going ahead with all the necessary arrangements."

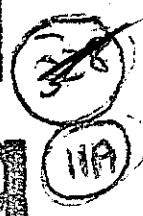
The association, he said, had invited prominent political figures who had been involved in the village issue, such as president of Transkei, Dr K.D. Matanzima and the chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief L.L. Sebe.

Mr Zondani, who has been actively involved in local urban black politics since 1964 when he was appointed a member of Paramount Chief Archibald Sandile's council representing the interests of Fingo Village, is determined not to bow on the issue.

He claims to have been given a mandate to hold the service by village

UJETA

Botha barred from working



Mr Thozamile Botha

AN APPLICATION by banned former leader of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation, Mr Thozamile Botha, for a relaxation of his banning order to allow him to work at Ford, has been rejected.

Another banned Pebco member, Mr Lizo Pityana, has also had his application to allow him to attend church services refused Both have been informed by the Chief Magistrate of Port Elizabeth, Mr. C B. van Zyl, that their applications had been turned down.

The refusals were yesterday deplored by Mr Botha's unemployed wife, Mrs Fezeka Botha, and by the Anglican Bishop of Port Elizabeth, the Rt-Rev Bruce Evans.

Mr Pityana is an Angli-
can.

The Botha family received the magistrate's reply yesterday.

Mr Botha was placed under a three-year restriction order in February, after his release from 48 days in detention under the Terrorism Act.

Mrs Botha said she did not know how her family was going to make ends meet now that her husband was unable to work. She said security police regularly visited her home and were allegedly, making her life extremely difficult.

Bishop Evans said yesterday he wrote to the Chief Magistrate to relax Mr. Pityana's restriction order so that he could attend services at the St Stephens Church in New Brighton. So far there has been no response to his letter.

"It is a wicked thing that a man is so restricted that he is not allowed to attend services. No clergyman can visit him at his home".

Mr Mono Badela, another restricted Pebco leader, who was a representative of POST newspaper has also applied for relaxation of his banning order, not to prevent him from writing anything for publication.

A spokesman for his family said his application had been made by his employers and that they were still waiting for a reply.

POST

Telephone 27-6081

A big blow for Botha

MR THOZAMILE BOTHA's application for his banning orders to be relaxed so that he can continue working at Ford has been turned down.

And so Mr Botha will have to remain unemployed. His wife is also unemployed. Mr Botha is paying the penalty of a crime which has not been specified, nor put forward in a court of law. But he has been "sentenced" to three years — the duration of the banning order.

This has all been done in the name of democracy. And justice. Unfortunately, Mr Botha is not the only one. There are hundreds of people who have simply been banned. They have been restricted in their movements. They cannot be quoted. They cannot be visited. They cannot attend meetings or social gatherings.

Yet, in the eyes of the Government, they have committed crimes. There have been calls for these people to be brought before a court of law so that they can defend themselves. But to do that, much more than just suspicion and smearing is necessary. Added to that, it seems that not even circumstantial evidence can be pieced together to make up a case good enough to take to court.

So such people are simply silenced. Punished. For what, we do not know. We never will, for very often the banning orders are renewed after the three years.

We can only appeal to those within whom a sense of justice still prevails. We can only appeal to the inner consciences of the Government and those who execute the laws of this country.

There are far too many people who have gone the way Mr Botha has. The only way to convince blacks that the Government is determined to make this a great country for all its peoples is by the repeal of such measures.

Surely those who have committed a crime against the State must be punished. But it must be the courts of law that decide, not officials of certain departments. Justice must not only be done, but must be seen to be done.

Mandela daughter to speak at UCT

By CHRIS MORE

THE "Free Mandela" campaign is continuing throughout the country and another of his daughters will address a student meeting today.

Mrs Zeni Dlamini, the elder of Mandela's daughters, will address a meeting organised by the University of Cape Town's Students' Representative Council at the campus this afternoon.

Zeni will base her talk on who Mandela is and why the call for "his" release. The paper traces the history of the impri-

soned leader of the banned African National Congress (ANC) from his birth up to date — his imprisonment.

What is noteworthy about this paper is that Zeni will, like most young people, talk about the Rolihlahla she read about and the stories her mother, aunts and other friends and relatives of the family told her. She read books, newspaper editorials and any material carrying information about Mandela or the ANC.

Although she met her father more than 20 years, the circumstances under which the reunion occurred, made it possible for her to get the

real history from the man. It happened on Robben Island and conversation, besides being restricted, was through a glass plate.

That was the closest Zeni came to her father. In her speech, Zeni will talk about the Freedom Charter drawn by the ANC in 1955.

Zeni will further outline the marathon Treason Trial which lasted five years after which Rolihlahla and 20 accused were acquitted.

She will also talk about the mandate Rolihlahla and Chief Luthuli got from the masses to lead the ANC from underground to mobilise the masses, achieving the goal of a non-racial, democratic South Africa.

Azapo's More feared held

Post 28/3/80 11A

THE chairman of the Springs branch of the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo), Mr Duke More, was yesterday taken away by men believed to be police.

Azapo publicity secretary, Mr George Wauchope, said last night he was taken away from his Kwa-Thema home at about 10 pm by men who identified themselves as the police.

At the time of going to press no official confirmation had been received from the police. But Captain I Papenfus, a member of the police liaison department, said a statement will be issued this morning in connection with our inquiry which he "had not seen".

"I will immediately get onto it when I get to work and will then inform you," he told **POST**.

According to Mr Wauchope, Mr More was questioned and released last week. He was taken away yesterday after police had made two visits to his home this week.

Mr More's feared detention is the latest on leading members of Azapo and other members of the black consciousness movement.

There were fears of bans or a clampdown on organisations last week.

Many whites want to se

BY a margin of 54 to 41 percent, whites in the Johannesburg area believe the Government should release Nelson Mandela or consider releasing him.

This is the most striking finding of a survey conducted among a sample of 502 people by The (Johannesburg) Star's Research Bureau.

Another striking feature was the number of people who refused to answer questions on Mandela. Of 710 persons approached, 208 declined to give their views.

The survey was conducted in view of the campaign, strongly supported by black leaders and others, for the release of the imprisoned head of the banned Afri-

can National Congress. Mandela, serving a life sentence for his role in the ANC's sabotage campaign of the early 1960s, has been on Robben Island for nearly 17 years.

Respondents were presented with a range of eight options as a gauge to test their feelings on Mandela (see accompanying table).

The largest segment (23 percent) chose the most 'hard-line' answer — 'Certainly not, he's a terrorist and a danger to the State.'

At the other extreme, 10 percent were in favour of his unconditional release.

Seventeen percent thought Mandela should be released on humanitarian grounds but be banned from political activity, and 16 percent

favoured his release on condition he renounce violence.

Distinct differences were noted in the response of English and Afrikaans speaking people. English speakers supported releasing him, or questioning him as a preliminary to releasing him, by a decisive 63 percent to 30 percent.

Afrikaans chose the reverse options (keeping him in prison) by almost as great a margin — 61 percent to 36 percent.

However, taking into account those who agreed he would have to be released eventually, 44 percent of Afrikaners said the Government must consider freeing Mandela sooner or later, while 53 percent said he must never be released.

Among people who refused to answer the ques-

tionnaire, Afrikaans speakers were in a three-to-one majority. This accounted for the 64 to 36 percent English/Afrikaans composition of the sample. This roughly reflects the population distribution of greater Johannesburg.

English-speaking women proved more sympathetic to Mandela than men on the jail-or-release options, and 21 percent of English-speaking women (compared to 14 percent of men) favoured release on humanitarian grounds.

The Mandela survey was conducted among a random sample of 502 whites.

They were interviewed in central business and suburban shopping centres. The field covered the greater Johannes-

burg Metropolitan area, extending from Southdale to Sandton and from Florida-Roodepoort to Eastgate.

Each respondent's home or preferred language was used. Of the sample, 323 were English-speaking and 179 Afrikaans-speaking.

All respondents remained anonymous, and the involvement of The Star was not mentioned in case of any unconscious bias.

A short description of Nelson Mandela and his activities was shown to those people who asked to know more about him. It mentioned that he was sentenced to life imprisonment at the Rivonia sabotage trial in 1964 and was leader of Umkonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) the 'fighting wing' of the ANC.

AY MARCH 28 1980

ee Mandela freed

The following is the questionnaire and the answers presented to respondents. Responses are given in terms of total percentages and language groups.

There is a strong feeling among blacks, and some whites, that the detained ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, should be included in any Government discussions with black spokesmen. Should Mandela be released from Robben Island?

	Total %	English speakers' %	Afrikaans speakers' %
(a) Certainly not—he's a terrorist and a danger to the State	23	17	33
(b) No — he was duly convicted by the courts and must serve the full sentence imposed . . .	11	6	20
(c) As a popular leader the Government will eventually have to negotiate with him — as happened with Robert Mugabe, Jomo Kenyatta, Dr Banda and others — but it is too soon to do that now	8	7	8

(d) The Government should talk to him in jail and find out his current political views so that they can consider releasing him	11	13	8
(e) Since he is 62, and has already served 17 years, the Government should release him on humanitarian grounds — but impose a ban so that he can take no part in politics .	17	17	15
(f) The Government should release him and negotiate with him but only if he undertakes to renounce violent methods	16	20	8
(g) He should be released unconditionally now and allowed to take a full part in political life	10	13	5
(h) Do not know	5	6	3

NOTE: Totals may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding-off of percentages.

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MAGISTRATE WON'T ALLOW PEBCO MEN TO WORK

SUNDAY POST Reporter

THE application of the leader of Pebco, Mr Thozamile Botha, for the relaxation of his banning order has been turned down by the chief magistrate of Port Elizabeth.

Before he was detained and then released under a three year restriction, Mr Botha was working for the Ford Motor company.

On his release from detention his employers wanted to re-employ him but he had to obtain per-

mission from the chief magistrate to work in the factory.

According to Mrs Virginia Badela, wife of the restricted journalist Mr Mono Badela, her husband is still waiting for a reply to his application for relaxation of the restriction that he may not write for his newspaper.

Both Mr Badela and Mr Botha are restricted to their homes from 6 pm to 6 am every day and from 6 pm on Friday to 6 am on Monday.

Mr Phalo Tshume, former secretary of Pebco, also applied unsuccessfully to have his restriction orders relaxed so that he could perform his duties as personnel officer at the Goodyear tyre factory in Uitenhage where he works, according to a report from his wife, Mrs Nokuzila Tshume.

Mr D D Qege is relatively free as he is self-employed. However, he will not be able to move about to perform his duties as a national selector for Saru.

Some ^{Sun Post} Council ^{30/3/80} members ^{11/9} oppose rent hikes

By MANDLA NDLAZI

THE Opposition in the Soweto Community Council yesterday said "we will oppose rent hikes and state our opinion publicly even if it means being kicked out of the Council."

Mr F J Kodi, who claims to lead the Opposition, said the Council had not yet taken any decision to increase rents but there was a strong likelihood these would go up.

He dismissed as an "empty threat" the suspension of councillors who publicly dissociated themselves with a Council decision on the increase of rents.

At this week's meeting of the Budget debate, Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Council, allegedly stated that councillors who publicly dissociated themselves with a Council decision on the rents issue would be disqualified. The meeting was held behind closed doors.

Mr Kodi called Mr Thebehali's ruling a "threat". He said there were no regulations giving Mr Thebehali powers to disqualify or suspend any councillor who opposed a Council decision.

He said he was disappointed that the Press had been barred from this week's meeting. "What was so secret about the whole issue? And who will have the right to blame the Press for the different stories that will crop up on this issue?" Mr Kodi asked.

A highly placed official in local administration said provision was made in all local government ordinances and regulations that a member of the Council who divulges the nature of discussions held in committee could face criminal charges. The proviso could not be put into effect, however, if the councillor dissociates himself from a Council decision.



HOOFMINISTER BUTHELEZI... wil Afrikaners nie in die see jaag nie.

Die hoofminister het sy klem gelê op 'n omvattende vennootskap tussen swart en wit in die land, op ewewigtiger grondverdeling, op die ontwikkeling van swart landelike gebiede en dié om die stede — sodat mense hulle in meer as net hul dagtaak kan uitlewe.

Die hoofminister, wat sakelui op 'n Anglo American-byeenkoms toespreek het, het gesê in baie opsigte is daar hoop in die land. Selde nog in die SA geskiedenis was daar soveel vloeibaarheid, binnenslands sowel as in die subkontinent. Dit bied kanse op positiewe, pragmatiese optrede.

Hy sê hy praat as kragtige teenstander van die NP, want hy glo 'n „blinde wit nasionalisme” is noodlottig vir almal. Maar hy strewe nie na die uitwissing van die NP as sodanig nie. Hy wil nie die Afrikaners in die see jaag nie. Hy misgun hulle ook nie 'n opposisiestatus in die toekoms nie. „Ek wil

Buthelezi: „Mnr. Botha het die sleutels tot wit Suid-Afrika se wapenarsenaal, maar ek het die sleutel tot kommunikasie met swart Afrika.” Sonder laasgenoemde sleutels kom daar niks van 'n Suid-Afrikaanse inisiatief nie.

As hy en mnr. Botha nie gesamentlik verantwoordelikheid kan beoefen nie, sou veel van die

belofte (hoop) waarvan hy praat, geërodeer word.

Ander punte in die toespraak van byna 34 getikte folio's is:

● Hy weet dat politieke stabiliteit — noodsaaklik vir ordelike verandering — deur honger en nood bedreig word. Tensy die bronne van die land so aangewend word dat die lot van die armes verlig word, sal daar uiteindelik bloedvergieting wees wat niemand wil hê nie.

Die land het 'n sterk ekonomie, maar die gebrek aan vordering met swart onderwys, hospitale en welsyn, maak Suid-

Afrika 'n onderontwikkelde en selfs agterlike land.

● Hy glo dat die stelsel van vrye onderneming méér aan Suid-Afrika bied — maar dan moet dit werklik vry wees. 'n Verslapping van politieke beperkinge en groter vertroue in vrye onderneming is noodsaaklik.

„U as die bestuurders van ons handel en nywerheid; u as beleggers en ondernemers wat ons ekonomie oorheers, moet aan uself, aan u Regering en aan u werkers bewys dat 'n betekenisvolle vennootskap tussen u en swart

Suid-Afrika kan ontwikkel.”

Hy vra skeppende werk omtrent werkloosheid, die opheffing van kleinboere, die verlening van gelyke geleenthede, die regstel van onewewigtige grondverdeling. Hy sou hoë voorkeur gee aan besprekinge wat dit vir wit boerderybelange lonend sou maak om aan te bly nadat hulle by sg. tuislande ingesluit is. Hy bepleit groter werkgeleenthede in landelike gebiede. Hy dink aan 'n jeugbeweging waarin jongmense twee jaar wy aan ekonomiese en sosiale rekonstruksie.

Hy vra staatsdiskriminasie ten gunste van die ontwikkeling van KwaZulu en dergelike gebiede.

Voorts: Wit en swart het mekaar nodig. Saam kan groot hoogtes bereik word, kan oorwin word. Afsonderlik sal ons mekaar se kele uitruk.

Hy sien geen toekoms vir onkonstitusionele politiek in die land nie; en hy verset hom daarteen.

Handwritten: *Natpout 30/3/80 11A*

Buthelezi sien hoop vir nuwe SA

Van Ons Politieke Redaksie

GATSHA SE BEROEP OP SAKELUI

IN dieselfde Carlton-lokaal waar mnr. P.W. Botha, Eerste Minister, vroeër sakelui opgevorder het om aan die toekoms te help bou, het hoofminister Gatsha Buthelezi van KwaZulu dié week 'n dergelike beroep gedoen; ook op die sakegemeenskap. Steun Inkatha in sy strewe na 'n nuwe Suid-Afrika, was in den brede sy pleidooi.

hulle tot hul sinne bring sodat hulle by my as mede-Suid-Afrikaner sal staan, sodat hulle sal help werk aan die erfenis van die nageslag."

Die hoop waarvan hy praat, gaan om die wye erkenning dat „ons nie kan voortgaan soos ons in die verlede probeer doen het nie . . . Die NP steek nou 'n belangrike drumpel oor. Myns insiens bestaan die moontlikheid nie dat die NP na Verwoerdiaanse opportuniste of die politieke opportuniste van Vorster sal terugkeer nie.

„Ek het hierdie verandering aangevoel nog voor mnr. P.W. Botha se aanvaarding van die premierskap. Inkatha voer nou al byna twee jaar dialoog met die NP. Ek sou daardie dialoog nie aangemoedig het as dit sonder sin of hoop sou wees nie."

Hy sê dis bekend dat wit Suid-Afrika, soos geleier deur die NP, hom in 'n kruispadituasie bevind. Daarby: die Botha-Kabinet kan nie „sonder ons in die regte rigting beweeg nie. Die uitdaging voor ons is die vorming van 'n vennootskap tussen swart Suid-Afrika, nywerheids- en sakebelange, en die regerende party. So iets sal sin maak in die subkontinent en vir die res van die wêreld.

Hy is terdeë bewus van die plofbare aard van die politieke situasie in Suid-Afrika.

Dit is 'n ope geheim dat hy en mnr. Vorster nie goed oor die weg gekom het nie. „In Oktober 1976 moes ek hom reguit sê as ons nie politiek met mekaar kan praat nie, bly niks anders oor as om mekaar te skiet nie."

Die huidige Eerste Minister besef moontlik nie dat „praat" om meer gaan as die aanstel van kommissies wat getuienis oor die rasspektrum van die land aanhoor nie. Polities is hy egter nie totaal ontgogel met mnr. Botha nie. Hy hoop sy premierskap sal betekenisvol wees.

„Mnr. Botha moet meer tyd gegee word, en groter aanmoediging. Dit is waarom ek om 'n moratorium oor grondwetlike ontwikkelinge gevra het...

„Grondwetlike veranderinge moet stap vir stap ingevoer word, namate konsensus tussen alle sektore bereik word oor 'n bepaalde verandering wat voldoen aan die behoeftes op daardie tydstip."

Voorts sê hoofminister

UCFT

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1
 14149 H.A./H-807 YEAR : 4
 102531 STUD NO SURNAME FIRST NAMES COURSE DESCRIPTION SYMBOL
 102531 SURRUM PASSMARK KATHELINE 102101 ANTIKAAS UP (50) 4 102531X

TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1



POLICE READY FOR RIVAL TALKS

By Bruce Page

POLICE are ready to deal with any violence at meetings addressed by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and an opponent, Chief Mhahunzima Maphumulo, near Pietermaritzburg today.

Chief Maphumulo urged 6 000 of his tribesmen in the Table Mountain area last week not to attend the Inkatha leader's meeting, but Chief Buthelezi announced over Radio Zulu that he would go ahead with his address.

Chief Maphumulo has any "illegal" meeting in



Chief Buthelezi

his area would cause a rift between people.

Inkatha secretary-general Oscar Dhlomo was reported to have said the cultural liberation movement's "full might" would be unleashed against Chief Maphumulo since it had become clear he was "intent on waging war against Inkatha."

Chief Maphumulo has called a meeting at the Maphumulo Tribal Court — only a kilometre from the school — at the same time.

The officer in charge of the Pietermaritzburg riot squad, Colonel Daan Joubert, told the Sunday Tribune yesterday the Bishopstowe police station strength had been doubled to 10.

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Free *JUN TRIB*
30/3/80
Mandela *(11A)*
327
campaign
setback

Tribune Reporter

THE campaign to release Nelson Mandela had a setback in Natal this week as leading figures voiced reservations about the timing of the call for the freeing of the former African National Congress leader.

After the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, first questioned the timing of the call, at least one member of a Natal committee formed to organise the campaign has dissociated himself from it — and has supported the stand taken by the Zulu leader.

He is Professor Tony Mathews of the faculty of law at the University of Natal.

Earlier this week Chief Buthelezi said he considered the timing of the campaign to have Mandela released to be politically ill-considered.

He felt that involving himself in the present campaign was over-dramatising the issue which would prove politically inept and counter-productive.

Professor Mathews said this week that Press reports that he had agreed to be on the Release Nelson Mandela Committee were inaccurate.

He said he had joined a committee of clemency for political prisoners, but the organisers had changed the name of the committee — identifying it with Nelson Mandela only — without his knowledge.

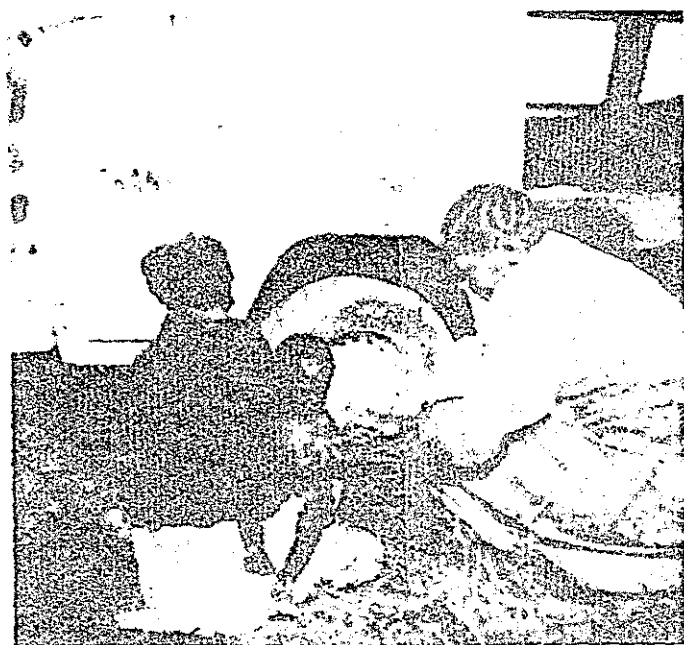
Professor Mathews said he would consider joining the committee once he had studied the committee's full intended programme.

Mr Paul David, interim secretary of the committee, would not comment on Professor Mathews' claim, but said a meeting of the committee would be held tomorrow night where the aims and programme of the campaign would be set out.

YWCA plays its own part in the liberation struggle

See p. 7. 30/3/80

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YWCA worker measures the arm circumference of a child — part of the nutrition programme.



Women . . . victims of migrant labour.

have often been asked by white gatherings to come and give talks and we have used the pose the injustices done to our people.

"Perhaps it's something that may be regarded as insignificant, but we know we are making a contribution," said Mrs Seroke. For the future

Mrs Seroke said the organisation would continue to respond to the needs of the people and strive to improve the quality of life.

"Through co-operation with other organisations we shall reach our objective. We are fighting for liberation in our small, quiet way," she said.

'WE DO WHAT WE CAN TO EXPOSE THE INJUSTICES DONE TO OUR PEOPLE'

THE YWCA building in Dube, Soweto, may, among other things, evoke in many minds the thought of countless women's clubs and recreational facilities for the youth.

But this is only part of what the YWCA sees as its role in the liberation struggle.

Since the time that Mrs Madie Hall Xuma, American wife of the late Dr A Xuma, founded the organisation in this country, the emphasis has shifted from purely providing accommodation to young girls to rural development.

"We shifted the emphasis from providing accommodation services mainly because of problems we encountered with authorities, but also because we felt there was a need to extend our help to our counterparts in the rural areas," said Mrs Seroke.

The organisation runs rural development projects which have been very successful.

"One that is really worth mentioning is the programme we have in the Transkei. We have a mobile unit with two of our women who teach the local people important skills which may enable them to augment the income of the migrant husband," she said.

Among other things, women are taught to make use of available resources no matter how small. Handicrafts, vegetable gardens and how to preserve fruits and vegetables for the winter, nutrition and health lectures are priorities.

"We even teach the women how to make simple cesspit toilets to avoid using the veld. Our emphasis is on basic things which are practicable," she said.

In Thaba Nchu the organisation formed a job creation centre to fight unemployment. The local people were taught how to make school uniforms — a commodity which few could afford.

"This is one area where we feel we have made progress. Many of the people who are now experts in sewing could hardly handle a needle before," said Mrs Seroke.

Through its approach of starting at the level of the people the organisation has been able to escape the

middle-class image that many service-orientated organisations have earned themselves.

And the fact that the organisation always works hand in hand with local clubs makes it possible for the work to continue even without the organisation's supervision.

But the organisation has had its share of disappoint-

ments too.

"We had a development programme in Batlokwa in Pietersburg and just when we were making progress came the removals of the Batlokwa people. As a result we had to discontinue a much needed service," she said.

The organisation, which is open to every Christian, be-

lieves in non-racialism.

During 1973 it issued a statement rejecting a black consciousness line in favour of co-operation and communication between white and black people.

Mrs Seroke believes the line taken by the organisation has paid dividends.

"Our members



YWCA national secretary Joyce Seroke.



Mothers in the Transkei listen attentively during an infant feeding talk by the YWCA.

The world-affiliated Young Women's Christian Association (Transvaal region) is celebrating its founders' day today. Mathilda Masipa spoke to the organisation's national general secretary, Joyce Seroke, about the organisation's successes and failures.



Mr Donald Cairncross (left), who resigned from the Labour Party yesterday, with the Le Fleur Committee, which handed in its report to the CRC executive on Thursday. The other members are (from left) : Mr R A May, Mr E M S le Fleur (chairman), Mr S H Nash and Mr S B Samuels, secretary of the committee.

CAIRNCROSS QUILTS LABOUR

IN A SHOCK move yesterday, one of Port Elizabeth's most-prominent civic and political leaders, Mr Donald Cairncross, resigned from the Labour Party.

By NORRIAN WEST

Mr Cairncross, chairman of the Eastern Cape Region of the Labour Party, and LP (Independent) member in the new detested CRC, yesterday sent a telegram to Mr Fred Peters, national secretary of the party, announcing his resignation.

The Rev Alan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, has expressed his regret at Mr Cairncross's resignation because it could mean his total annihilation in the political world.

Mr Cairncross, who has been in the party since 1975 when he replaced Mr Godfrey James as the LP's candidate

in the Eastern Cape Region, was a member of the Progressive Party

Prog member

before he joined the Labour Party.

He was a member of the party's executive committee and was a member of the party's national executive committee.

The resignation of Mr Cairncross is a major blow to the party in the Eastern Cape Region. He was a member of the party's executive committee and was a member of the party's national executive committee.

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Sun 11/12/80
Mamelodi
meeting
SUN 11/12/80
on rents,
Mandela

SUNDAY POST Reporter

A MEETING of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), to discuss rents in Mamelodi and the Free Mandela Campaign, will be held this afternoon.

The suspended president of Azapo and chairman of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee (TAC), Mr Curtis Nkondo, will be a speaker at the meeting.

A spokesman for Cosas said yesterday his organisation had appealed to businessmen and sports administrators in Mamelodi to stop activities between 1.30 and 3.30 pm to enable people to attend the meeting and as a token of respect.

The meeting, which will be held at St Francis Church in Mamelodi West at 1.30 pm, will also discuss the relationship between parents and students.

Another Cosas meeting will be held at the Anglican Church in Soshanguve, Mabopane. The meeting starts at 1.30 pm and will be addressed by a representative of Azaso.

THE struggle for liberation in South Africa is not simply a struggle against apartheid but the struggle for a new non-racial society in which the land and its resources will belong to all who live in it, Mr Curtis Nkondo, controversial black spokesman and former Azapo president, said this week.

In a speech that marked a significant new emphasis in black political thinking within the country, Mr Nkondo said he rejected a simple "civil rights" understanding of the South African liberation struggle.

"There are two roads we can travel," Mr Nkondo said. On the one hand there was the civil rights movement, such as the one in the United States. This was the struggle against apartheid.

"The participants in that struggle believe that it is a moral issue, and that once apartheid is removed, all of us, blacks in particular, will have attained our freedom.

"They believe we will walk day and night without our reference books and that they will be able to buy property in Berea, Lower Houghton and Parktown.

"And some of them imagine they will have a farm that stretches to the back of the beyond," he said.

But, said Mr Nkondo, they were mistaken. For the real road is the struggle for liberation. By that, Mr Nkondo said, he meant the struggle that leads finally to a position where "the land belongs to all of us, where the land will be equally divided among the people who live in this country.

"Therefore we are working for an equitable distribution of land and wealth. We are working for an open society where race, colour, creed and sex will no longer be important issues. Where women will not be discriminated against. Where no one will have more

food than anyone else.

"We shall therefore

"I am using 'brothers and sisters' in a colour blind way.



have to be prepared to allocate the resources properly so that you are always only given what you need. And as soon as you clamour for more

than you need, you will be charged for being a criminal. . . . Greed, therefore, will become a crime punishable by law."

Mr Nkondo also referred to recent actions by the security police where, he said, he had been told "if you continue to speak, we shall ban you".

"My reply is do your damndest.

"And what I mean when I say that is also what I mean when I say I am prepared to be alienated

from by brothers and sisters (and I am using 'brothers and sisters'

"As soon as you clamour for more than you need, you will be charged for being a criminal."



today in a better sense — in a sense that I am colour blind. But if this does not happen, I am going to make it happen. I am going to make

it happen in the sense that ultimately when we are liberated we must and shall necessarily have to be colour blind).

"The road which I advocate, then, is a road which I feel is not idealistic. It is a painful road. It requires soldiers. It requires leaders. And that is why I salute and say: Mandela must be released.

"And free him as soon as possible. We want Mandela. We are demanding his release. We are not re-

Resistance at the crossroads

SUN POST
30/3/80

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CONTROVERSIAL black spokesman, Curtis Nkondo, former president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), this week addressed a gathering of people at Wits University on the subject "Resistance at the Crossroads." In a significant new emphasis in black leadership thinking, Mr Nkondo spoke of liberation and the preparation for a new state — a non-racial state — in which the country shall belong to all who live in it, black and white, men and women.

The real struggle is for a non-racial society in which the

11A

Another Labour man resigns

ANOTHER senior Labour Party member, Mr D T Cairncross, has resigned from the party on the eve of the closure of the Coloured Representative Council (CRC).

Last week a leading member of the party, Mr E M le Fleur, CRC member for Haarlem, also resigned.

The latest realignments have placed coloured politics in a state of flux as politicians make themselves available to serve on the nominated 30-member Coloured Persons Council.

The Labour Party has forbidden any of its members to serve on the CPC and see it as a 'fraud.'

Mr Cairncross, CRC member for Gelvandale, said today his resignation was a result of 'serious differences' with the leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Alan Hendrickse.

Mr Cairncross refused to confirm whether he had made himself available to serve on the CPC

or that his resignation from the Labour Party was connected with it.

Mr Hendrickse, speaking from his Uitenhage home, where he will devote his time to church work and 'party reorganising' now that he is no longer on the CRC executive, said the resignation of Mr Cairncross was merely 'a

manoeuvre to serve on the CPC.'

The leader of the Freedom Party, Mr Bill Africa, said he had personally approached the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, to tell him about his availability to serve on the CPC.

FIRST NAME	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	AS AT 29 02 80	PAGE 1	15016
HANS-EMIL	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP	(59)	1	154230R
MICHAEL CONRAN	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(59)	1	157795R
GLENN HARVEY	102104	AFRIKAANS	UP	(50)	1	1555620
PETER DAVID	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(57)	1	156581X
RODNEY JAMES	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP	(56)	1	157455G
MICHAEL ALEX	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP	(59)	1	154395W
STEPHEN MICHAEL	105104	LATIN I	UP	(56)	1	1501956
JUSTIN FRANK	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP	(50)	1	156563L
ROGER EZKA PAUL	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1930)	2-	(64)	1	030176W
DIANA LOUISE STUART	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(55)	1	159727R
EDWARD WALLACE	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP	(51)	1	157634W
MERVYN BERNARD CHARLES	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	ABS	(47)	1	161080M
STEPHEN	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	ABS	(55)	1	155155X
MAYNE BRADLEY	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP	(50)	1	156585Z
ILSE	002202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	F	(49)	1	156557F
MOHAMED FAIQ	105104	LATIN I	UP	(50)	1	154272M
EDWARD RUDOR PETER	105104	LATIN I	UP	(50)	1	154272M
LAUREN RENEE	105104	LATIN I	UP	(50)	1	154272M

UPC



Mr David Thebehali speaks at his meeting.

Mayor in loud street battle

Post 31/3/80

11A

By KINGDOM LOLWANE

SOWETO "mayor" David Thebehali and his chief opponent in the Soweto Council, Mr Ephraim Tshabalala, yesterday had it out



People at the David Thebehali meeting.

Why frustrated head

in typical township style — across the street.

Mr Thebehali held his meeting in the Mavis Hall in Rockville.

Mr Tshabalala was at his discotheque in White City.

The two venues are divided by a street and are about 30 paces apart.

Mr Thebehali, whose meeting was attended by about 150 people, had a loudspeaker at the hall gate.

Mr Tshabalala — who attracted about 100 people to his meeting — hung his on a van.

There was a general noise caused by the interruptions as both parties spoke through the loudspeakers, attacking each other.

The meetings had been called to discuss the rent issue.

The Tshabalala clan accused Mr Thebehali of "continuously selling out the black nation."

They claimed he had suggested that rents be increased again.

'SILLY THREATS'

Mr Thebehali was also accused of making "silly threats" that he would get rid of some of the councillors.

"Who is he to threaten us? He was not elected by the people but by the back-seat drivers — meaning the Government officials," one speaker said.

On the other hand, Mr Thebehali said reports to the effect that he had proposed the rent increases were untrue.

He said the rent issue was still receiving attention by the council and authorities.

He attacked Mr J Mdlalose and Mr E Man-yosi, both councillors, and said they were misleading people into believing he was a traitor.

Mr Thebehali also attacked the Soweto Committee of Ten as not being representatives of people but just "politicians".

THE CHIEF Director of the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) has received the report from

Erab

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11A

Not a cent more on rent says Nkondo

By MALOSE MATSEMELA

ABOUT 2 000 Mamelodi residents agreed in a meeting yesterday not to pay for the expected high rent increase to be effective from tomorrow.

The meeting at the St Francis parish, Mamelodi, was called by the Congress of South African Students (Cosas).

In addition to the proceedings of the meeting, 1 500 signatures were collected for the Free Mandela campaign.

It was resolved that the Government should subsidise expenditures needed from residents and residents were urged not to pay a single cent of the increment.

Mr Curtis Nkondo, chairman of the Soweto Teachers Action Committee, said it is absurd that blacks were required to pay high rents for houses which were in

fact deteriorating.

He said blacks were not responsible for living in townships and those who were responsible for the situation were whites.

They had more money than blacks. They must therefore subsidise rents and transport.

"Blacks are not in a position to pay even a cent extra on rent and they are becoming aware of the political and economic situation."

do the man's garden hours."

do the man's garden for it. They don't

in need to do so and they

fact deteriorating. houses cheaply were not set.



200 at OFS indaba sign

3/13/50.
post

~~11/18~~
11/18

By MOETI MOLELEKWA

BLACK Consciousness was propounded at a meeting at the Ethiopian Church, Thabong, Welkom, at the weekend.

Signatures for the release of Nelson Mandela were collected from about 200 people who were singing freedom songs.

Several Free State areas, including Bloemfontein, were represented. People from the mines also turned up in large numbers.

Mr Velile Soga, AZAPO (Azanian Peoples' Organisation) chairman, explained the role played by Mandela in the liberation struggle.

"He is not jailed because of any crime he committed," he said.

In the meeting, a cultural group known as Thembaletu Arts Association (TAA) was formed.

Miss Masentle Twala was elected TAA chairman and Nomthandazo Lekaje her deputy.

Post 31.3.80 (275)

WHERE WILL RENT GO? - MOTLANA

(12)
(11)

By PHIL MTIMKULU

BEFORE the people of Soweto agreed to pay a farthing more in increased rent, they should be given a breakdown of what was being done with their money, Dr Nthato Motlana said in Meadowlands yesterday.

The chairman of the Committee of Ten was addressing about 200 members of the Meadowlands Civic Association at the Zone Nine, Lutheran Church.

The attendance was easily the best of all the Soweto civic associations.

This meeting, which was well organised by the interim committee of Mr Ernest Mabalane, Mr Solly Thloaele and Mr Tau Tshitlane, was graced by the presence of seven of the Committee of Ten.

It was chaired by Mr Johnny Motata of the Diepkloof Civic Association.

Speakers included Mr Fanyana Mazibuko of the Teachers Action Committee and Mr J Lekgetho of the Clean Soweto Campaign.

Dr Motlana said that before rents were increased the white superstructure would also have to be got rid of.

The white superstructure he said, comprised the

many superintendents in the black townships and all the officials and other white workers at the West Rand Administration Board offices.

"The bureaucracy at Albert Street is not for your comfort but to control you. There are too many white officials. The money you pay for rent goes towards their salaries," he said.

Dr Motlana said the people were not unreasonable, but were intelligent. "If they can show us how they use the money, we will agree to pay".

He said he was in agreement with what Mr Louis Rive, chairman of Greater Soweto, who said about the provision of sewers, powerlines and water mains they should have been provided when Soweto was planned.

"Why should your sons pay for them now?" Dr Motlana asked. "Let them show us why the people of Orlando East have to

pay increased rents for houses which cost £100 (R175) before the war.

"I am worried about the widows of that place."

Mr Henry Chipeya, a trade unionist, said it was important for the workers to come together and fight for their rights. Unionism must start among the people.

"I am happy today that I am speaking among you in the townships and not at conferences or factories.

"Our numbers are very important as a bargaining

point. If we act as individuals we will always go cap in hand to the employers. But if you represent a union of about 4000 workers, then you have a strong bargaining point," he said.

Mr Chipeya also emphasised that the people should not only see themselves as belonging to a union or a civic organisation.

"You cannot divorce one from the other. The struggle has many organisations and all need our support," he said.

Post 3/13/80

Mandela petition signed

APR 2

MORE THAN 50 students signed the Free Mandela petition in Soshanguve, Pretoria, at the weekend.

The petition was signed at the meeting organised by the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) at the local Anglican Church.

The students shouted "Amandla" when a speaker called for all to fight for education and freedom. "You as students should speak to be heard. You should make whites be aware of the fact that we have been hurt in our original land," he said.