

BLACK POLITICS

1 SEPT. 1980 — 30 SEPT. 1980

'Solutions 80' condemned

Staff Reporter

A KENSINGTON community leader yesterday condemned Mr Lofty Adams's "Solutions 80" initiative as an "exhibitionist move designed to create a diversion from the real issues".

Mr Jimmy Ross, chairman of the Kensington Ratepayers' Association, accused Mr Adams of "promoting has-beens like Sonny Leon" and said there was no need for the type of organization formed after the two-day "Solutions 80" conference at a City hotel.

"At a time when people are being detained left, right and centre, they are trying to reconcile the community with a type of President's Council. It is totally irrelevant," Mr Ross said.

The conference, which was attended by about 150 people, ended yesterday afternoon when a new organization, the Congress of the People, was formed. Six people, including former Labour Party leader Mr Sonny Leon, were elected to a steering committee to draft a constitution.

Directorates

Other members of the steering committee are Mr Lofty Adams, Mr Cecil Kippen, Mr Peter Marais, Mr Eric le Fleur and Mr Adams's brother, Mr Dawood Adams.

Mr Adams, who convened the "Solutions 80" conference, said the new organization would concentrate on socio-economic issues.

Five national directorates would be established to control housing, education, social welfare, rural affairs and cultural amenities. A sixth directorate would "monitor legislation and analyze policy changes".

'No mandate' for meeting on bus boycott

C. i. 11/9/50

11/9

Staff Reporter

GUGULETU and Nyanga East community organizations expressed surprise last week about the meeting on the bus boycott held in Pretoria on Tuesday.

The organizations attacked the chairman of Civic Co-ordinating Council, Mr Silas Tindieni, for not getting a mandate from them before going to the meeting.

The meeting was attended by Mr Tindieni, the director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Mr John Rees, the chairwoman of Mowbray Inter-Race Group, Mirge, Mrs Daphne Wilson, the Minister of Transport, Mr Chris Heunis, and the Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange.

'Pirate' taxis

They discussed the 12-week-old bus boycott and the alleged harassment of "pirate" taxis.

A spokesman for the Nyanga Residents' Association said the residents were shocked to hear about the meeting.

He said the people did not know who sent Mr Tindieni to negotiate for them. It would have been better if Mr Tindieni

had spoken to their and other community organizations before going to the meeting, he said.

"No matter how good the intention was, it would have been common decency on his part to consult other groups and get their backing," he added.

'Mistake'

The Guguletu Residents' Association also felt the move by Mr Tindieni was wrong. A spokesman for the association said Mr Tindieni had made a mistake to negotiate for the people without getting a mandate to do so.

The Bus Action Committee was not interested, as it had stated before that it would not engage in negotiations with City Tramways or the government about the bus boycott.

A spokesman said their demands were that City Tramways should bring down the bus fares by asking the government to increase the subsidy, or that City Tramways should cut down on their profits.

When approached for comment, Mr Tindieni said the organizations should complain to him personally.

Black writers to speak at Wits public lectures

11A

ROM 2/9/80

By J S MOJAPELO

THE theme of this year's annual series of Senate Special Lectures at the University of Witwatersrand is "The Voice of the Black Writer in Africa".

The lectures, which are open to the public, start today and will be held at the Dorothy Susskind Auditorium.

"The series is believed to be unique, a pioneering effort," a university spokesman said. "For the first time in South Africa there will be present at the same time writers who have experience of the turbulent days of the forties and fifties."

The series consists of four evening sessions. The first will be readings by black writers, while the others will be introductory lectures followed by panel discussions and comments and questions from the audience.

Today at 5.30pm Professor Es'kia Mphahlele and the author Siphso Sepamla will read from their works as an introduction to the series. The theme of the evening will be "Five Black Voices".

Prof Mphahlele is the professor of African literature at Wits. He is the author of an autobiography, "Down Second Avenue", two novels, "The Wanderers" and "Chirundu", several collections of short stories and two books on literary criticism.

Sepamla is the director of the Federated Union of Black Arts (Fuba) and has published three books of poetry and a

novel, "The Root is One".

On Thursday, the landmarks of literary history in South Africa up to 1980 will be discussed by Prof Mphahlele. Well-known journalist Obed Musi will talk on being a black journalist today.

Professor Noel Chabani Manganyi and Mr Jordan Ngubane lead the discussion on the topic, "The Urgency Of The Times", on September 9. Mr Ngubane will speak on forty years of black writing, while Prof Manganyi will speak on continuity and change in black culture.

Prof Manganyi is the head of the department of psychology and also the dean of arts at the University of Transkei. He is the author of "Being Black in the World", "Mashangu's Reverie and Other Essays" and several articles on culture, psychology and society.

Mr Ngubane is the author of "An African Explains Apartheid", "uShaba" and "Conflict of Minds: Changing Power Dispositions in South Africa". He was a pioneer journalist in South Africa in the forties, went into exile and lectured in the United States. He recently returned to South Africa and is a journalist in Natal.

Sepamla and Dr Richard Rive are the main speakers on the topic of the black writer on September 11.

Dr Rive is a lecturer in English at Hewat Training College in the Western Cape. He has published a novel, "Emergency", "Selected Writings" and several short stories.

Church rift still wide

post
11A
3/9/80

By CHRIS MORE

THE rift between the presiding minister of the Dube Methodist Church, the Rev Levy Masombuka and the Youth Guild remained wide after the youths walked out of a meeting on Sunday aimed at bringing the two parties closer.

The meeting ended in a stalemate when the youths could not persuade chairman Mr Douglas Lolwane to make Mr Masombuka apologise for threatening some of the members with violence.

The priest compromised on two issues involving the Dube Guild, but was adamant that the Moroka Guild, which is the primary cause of the row, would remain suspended until the guilders approached his formally to negotiate its future.

Mr Masombuka told the congregation that he and the stewards' council had taken tough action against the Dube Guild, but this was merely a measure to frighten them.

The guilders were being charged R60 per month for using the church premises, and if the amount was not paid at the beginning



Members of the Youth Guild outside the Church.

likely to be equal to

of every month, the church would not be available for their use, he said.

ACTION

All action against the Dube Guild was, however, waived on Sunday, but the priest insisted he would not lift the suspension of the Moroka Guild, nor would he apologise for slamboking guilders. He said he was a father and parent to the children and as such could not apologise for beating his own children.

But the guilders said they would not operate unless the suspension on the Moroka Guild was lifted. They stated their operations were inter-related and that the suspension of the other guild had disrupted their work.

It is not yet known when the next meeting to resolve the matter will be held, as Mr Masombuka has said he would not attend another meeting. Although allowed to continue with their work, the Dube Guild vowed not to meet until the Moroka Guild was reinstated.

An attempt by the guilders to demonstrate outside the church ended when the stewards' council requested them to enter the church for negotiations. The guilders then streamed into the church carrying placards. They were later reprimanded for entering the church with placards.

SAIC to see Steyn

C. James 3/9/55
Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The SA Indian Council executive is to meet the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, in Pretoria on Friday to discuss the future of the SAIC amid increasing pressure for it to be scrapped.

The SAIC's extended term expires on November 5, but there is still no indication of whether it will be extended again or whether elections to the government-created body will be held for the first time.

It is virtually certain that the SAIC executive will also discuss the proposed President's Council with Mr Steyn, who will become Ambassador in London next month.

Terrorist led police to colleagues, court told

3/9/80 ARMS
MR

Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA. — A trained African National Congress terrorist told the Silverton siege trial how he led police to his companions after they came into South Africa, resulting in a shoot-out between police and the terrorists.

The 28-year-old man, who may not be identified, gave evidence in the Pretoria Supreme Court today at the trial on nine men.

He told the court he and six others returned to South Africa after being trained by the ANC in Angola.

They came through the border at night in January last year.

WELL-ARMED

They were armed with AK sub-machine guns, offensive and defensive hand grenades and TNT. Their aim was to commit acts of sabotage in Ga-Rankuwa, just north of Pretoria.

The witness said he told his companions the following morning as he left them that he would be back soon. He stood at the side of the road and stopped a white man passing by in a car.

'He spoke Tswana and I asked him to take me to the police. He asked why and I told him I came from Angola where I had been militarily trained. I produced a hand grenade and gave it to him. He turned back and drove to the police at the border,' the witness said.

ONE KILLED

He told the court he led the police to his companions and in the ensuing shoot-out one was killed and the others fled.

He said he had left South Africa and returned across the Botswana border.

The men standing trial are Mr Ncimbithi Johnson Lubixi, 28; Mr Petrus Tsepo Mushigo, 20; Mr Naphtali Manana, 24; Mr Ikanyeng Moses Molebatsi, 27; Mr Hlolikle Benjamin Tau, 24; Mr Phumulani Grant Shezi, 24; Mr Jeremiah Radebe, 26; Mr Boyce Johannes Bogale, 26; and Mr Thomas Mngadi, 29.

They have pleaded not guilty to high treason, two charges of murder, 21 charges of attempted murder, robbery with aggravating circumstances, and taking part in terrorist activities.

Their appearance follows attacks on the Silverton branch of the Volkskas Bank and on the Soekmekaar police station in January.

Dr Willem Lindeque, district surgeon in Pretoria, told the court he examined Mr Petrus Ma-

shigo on March 7. He had healed marks in his legs and right foot. Dr Lindeque said Mr Mashigo told him he had been injured by a hand-grenade explosion.

X-rays showed the presence of five small pieces of metal, one in Mr Mashigo's right lower leg, three in his right foot near the heel and one in his left thigh.

SAIC's future in balance at talks with Steyn

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE SA Indian Council executive is to meet the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, in Pretoria on Friday to discuss the future of the SAIC, amid increasing pressure for it to be scrapped.

The SAIC's extended term expires on November 5, but there is still no indication whether it will be extended again or whether elections to the Government-created organisation will finally be held for the first time.

It is virtually certain that the SAIC leaders will also discuss the proposed President's Council with Mr Steyn, who will become Ambassador in London next month.

Since the recent education unrest in the Indian and other black communities, members of the SAIC have been under greater pressure to have the organisation scrapped.

The pressure from anti-SAIC groups and students has been stepped up since the Government's dismantling of the SAIC's near equivalent, the Coloured Representative Council.

The Government has now also scrapped plans for a nominated Coloured Persons' Council, and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, gave coloured leaders the undertaking that no institutions unacceptable to the coloured community would be created.

The SAIC chairman and leader of the Reform Party, Mr Yelman Chinsamy, favours scrapping the Indian council. But there are reports of differences in Reform Party ranks over the SAIC's future.

A special two-day session of the SAIC has been called for next week, when the executive is likely to report back on its

talks with Mr Steyn.

Among the organisations which have called for the scrapping of the SAIC and non-participation in the President's Council is the Natal Indian Congress. Its vice-president, Mr M J Naidoo, said yesterday: "The SAIC members have lost all credibility, and if they are to redeem themselves to a small extent, they should have no truck with either body."

"They should instead call for the involvement of all South Africans in a new dispensation which will determine the future of the country on a non-racial basis."

Mr Naidoo believes the SAIC lost all credibility during the education unrest, when its members were rejected by the community. "Now that the Government has scrapped the CRC and the CPC, they have no room for manoeuvre and are out on a limb in an ethnic body."

He said the Government had first extended the SAIC's term in 1977 because of pending SAIC elections. The term was again extended because constituencies had not been delimited.

"Then the term was extended again because the Schlebusch Commission's report had not been made. We feel it was just an excuse because of fear that the community would have rejected the SAIC out of hand," Mr Naidoo said.

The leader of the opposition Democratic Party in the SAIC, Mr J B Patel, said his party was waiting for the Government to outline its views on the future of the SAIC before deciding its position.

He was also waiting for the Government to spell out the functions of the President's Council, although he was critical of the exclusion of blacks from it.

Trust aims to do research

4/9/80 NA POST SA

THE Soweto Action Committee (TAC), which led the mass teachers' walkout against Bantu Education in 1977, has established a trust.

The trust, named the Black Education and Research Trust, is to be followed by the formation of a council. Its aim is to do research.

According to a statement released by the honorary director of the trust, Professor Es'kia Mphahlele and organising secretary, Mr Nic Mogatusi, the move into research comes after a full year's planning and discussion by the executive committee of Tac.

The executive of the trust, which is in the process of being formed, will cater for persons who "take a lively interest" in the philosophy of education

and not only teachers.

In a working memorandum, the Council declares, that as educators and educationists, blacks have not done enough to serve as a source of positive and enlightened opinion on educational matters.

"Our teachers, like our doctors, lawyers and nurses, social workers, businessmen and representatives of other professions, have for several generations been engaged in sheer effort for survival. Thus we have tended to think of our groupings as trade unions, each in our respective careers," the memorandum adds.

Other members who will serve on the council are Mr T W Kambule and Mr Nathan Molohe. Mr Fanyana Mazibuko and Mr Curtis Nkondo were to serve on the council but their banning prevents them from doing so.

THE BLACK AFRIKANERS



Mrs Helena Napaal with one of her most treasured possessions, a Dutch Bible



The "stadvader" of Onverwacht, Mr Abraham Monare: "We enjoy living here"

149180 SUN TIM

By RAY SMUTS / Pictures: GEORGE ELS

FORGOTTEN community of black Afrikaners live in poverty in the heart of the ultra-conservative Transvaal.

But they could have been land barons today had the Boers defeated the English in 1902.

They are the descendants of the black Voortrekkers. And even though they struggle to eke out an existence they are an independent, proud and happy people, at peace with their white neighbours.

The whites in the vicinity have helped them over the years and are referred to by the black Afrikaners as "our friends".

Even so, after all these years, there are still fears they may one day be uprooted from the land settled by their forebears.

The thought of having to give up wide open spaces for the squalor of an urban township is an appalling one to most.

The land which has given so much pleasure to these simple folk is named Onverwacht, 18 km north-east of Cullinan, where the Herstigte Nasionale Party has strong support.

Says HNP supporter Mr Sarel Venter of the black Afrikaners: "You have to look out for these

Descendants of the Voortrekkers cling to the old traditions today

people. Some of them may be more educated than we are."

Visit Onverwacht and the people will tell you about a promise Paul Kruger made to the blacks fighting on the side of the Boers: "You will have farms if we win the war."

Religion

When the Boers lost the war, Gert Erasmus, son of a magistrate, took up the plight of the blacks and offered them land for sale at Onverwacht in 1903.

The blacks came, paid their money and worked the land. Today their descendants are still at it.

Afrikaans is their native tongue and they stick rigidly to the customs of their former masters.

Religion plays an important role. Like their white counterparts huisgoddiens is part of their daily life and Bible and hymn book are produced once the dishes have been cleared.

But the people of Onverwacht also enjoy a little dance "when somebody has bought too much wine", as a resident put it.

In the quaint manner of the old-timers they address each other as "neef", "niggie" or "suster".

One of the most colourful characters at Onverwacht is Mrs Helena Jakoba Napaai, who describes herself as "a Boer from the time I opened my eyes".

A raconteur par excellence, she knows the history of Onverwacht better than anyone else.

Her eyes twinkled behind her thick spectacles when she told me of the efforts of a dealer to buy one of her most treasured possessions.

Despite his persistence she did not sell the solid brass double bed, given her as a wedding present by her late husband, Johannes, in 1933.

She makes it clear that her possessions will be left to relatives, nobody else. "Future generations should have something from the past."

As we sit in the tiny "voorhuis" of her scrupulously clean home, she tells the history of Onverwacht again.

"I was a 'nooi' Monare, born at Elim, also known as Jakkalsdams,

not far from Pretoria.

"Before the South African War, two whites were assigned to find a place for our people to live. They chose Jakkalsdams.

"The settlement came into being three years before the war. A church was established.

"When the war came my father served with Commandant Piet Uys. He was captured.

Quagmire

"The English accused us of feeding the Boers and sent us to Pretoria.

"After the war the blacks were offered land here. My father bought 1.6 ha and arrived at Onverwacht in 1913. Many families came and left over the years," said Mrs Napaai. A R54-a-month pensioner.

When the rain comes, as it did this week, the whole area is transformed into a quagmire.

But these people remain irrepresible, no matter what the odds.

Onverwacht is their "homeland" and that's where they intend staying.

It's where their ancestors lie buried and it's where their young children are being educated.

Today about 43 families (about 250 adults and children) live at Onverwacht.

The elderly people are supported by their children but in the event of a marriage or a death the whole community tries to assist.

Heading the small community is the grizzle-haired "stadvader" or "stadvoorman", Mr Abraham Monare, 75.

He is assisted by eight others, each of whom has an "ondersteuner" (supporter).

There is not much crime at Onverwacht and nobody can even remember a violent death occurring.

"When trouble comes it's mostly caused by outsiders," says Mr Monare.

"If a man insults another he is brought before us and warned to apologise.

"But if it is an assault or the like we refer the case to the law. We do not take the law into our own hands."

Transport is a major problem and a major cost factor. There are

only three taxis, three of them shared, and the return trip to Cullinan costs anywhere between R1.40 and R2.

The community have between them three television sets and four telephones. Electricity is non-existent.

"Everytime I come in contact with electricity at Cullinan or other places it's so bright I have to wear dark glasses," Mrs Napaai told me.

Pensioners

A sizeable proportion of the people at Onverwacht are pensioners and many spend their days planting vegetables and tending to their livestock. The younger set mostly work elsewhere.

One of them, Cullinan post office employee Richard Martin, 34, is married to a woman born at Onverwacht and has never regretted settling there.

He grew up in Johannesburg but has been at Onverwacht for 26 years and would not exchange it for anywhere else.

"This is where our six children were born and they are receiving a worthwhile education. It is quiet here, not like a location, and people are still close to the church. That counts."

Mr Martin, a church deacon, has also taken on the role of assisting the unemployed. "All the people here have jobs nowadays."

President's Council key Labour issue

11/18
RWP
4/19/60

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE proposed President's Council and coloured management committees will be the key items on the agenda when the Labour Party executive meets in Kimberley at the weekend.

Labour Party leaders will report back on their recent meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, on the President's Council proposal.

It is almost certain that the executive will reaffirm the party's standpoint that members must not participate in the council, mainly because of the exclusion of blacks, but also because nominations will be made by the Government.

Labour's continued participation in the management committees in cities is expected to

lead to lengthy debate. Several party members, particularly in Johannesburg, want Labour to pull out completely from management committees.

Though Labour succeeded in getting the Coloured Representative Council scrapped, it has continued to participate in management committees in order to keep "unrepresentative people" out of them.

Meanwhile, the party's national chairman, Mr David Curry, yesterday accused the Prime Minister of again raising expectations among blacks.

Referring to Mr Botha's speech at the National Party's Transvaal Congress, Mr Curry said the Prime Minister had said the same things last year.

Mr Botha had talked about "improving" certain legislation, but the only way to change laws such as the Group Areas Act was to scrap them totally, said Mr Curry, adding that while the Government wanted to keep the Immorality Act to "combat social evils", it remained "racist" legislation.

Mr Curry said that though the Immorality Act forbade sex across the colour line, it did not forbid sex between different white groups, or between coloureds, blacks and Indians.

He also referred to Mr Botha's questioning of the fact — in reply to "verkrampte" criticism — that whites were prepared to fight on the borders with coloureds and to die with them, but would not play sport with them.

"We can take that further by arguing that since Africans also defend the borders, they could become full citizens of the country instead of becoming citizens of homelands," Mr Curry said.

Help Inkatha or face opposition - Buthelezi

Political Reporter

Unless organisations enforcing codes of conduct for foreign firms in South Africa co-operate with Inkatha in its formulation of an industrial strategy, they may face opposition from the movement.

This warning was given today by the Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, when he had discussions with the American Civil Rights leader, Dr Leon Sullivan.

Dr Sullivan is the author of the Sullivan code of ethics for American companies operating in South Africa.

Inkatha's views on such codes is contained in an aide memoire used by Chief Buthelezi at today's meeting.

Inkatha is formulating an industrial strategy

which has political objectives and medium-term goals, Chief Buthelezi said.

Inkatha believes that organisations responsible for the monitoring of the Sullivan Code and the EEC Code should very seriously consider helping Inkatha in the development of this strategy both materially and by joint discussions and planning.

"In the light of the limited generalised success hitherto obtained in the monitoring of codes and the exercise of external pressure, without such co-operation from the external agencies concerned, Inkatha will have radically to assess the benefits to black workers which the codes of employment practices can produce," Chief Buthelezi warned.

Inkatha did not share

the simple view that raising standards of employment practice would always produce mechanisation and a relative loss of jobs.

However, it was concerned that the economic progress of blacks should not be measured only by the performance of a few dozen large multinational companies.

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, was "pleased" today at the tough stance adopted by Dr Sullivan last night.

He was commenting on Dr Sullivan's statements on investments, loans and planned "divestment" action against companies which did not comply with the Sullivan Code.

● Page 17: Hard line on investments

Top black women quit the limelight

5/9/80
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11A



"The young Afrikaans traffic policeman waved me over and put his head through the window. He said, 'Ag sister, where are you going in such a hurry?'"

South African newspapers have for years been liberally peppered with the doings and sayings of black leaders. And among the loudest of the voices were those of black women.

Yet suddenly the quiet is deafening. The top black women have left the limelight. And even black youth is asking: "What has happened to our once dynamic women's leadership?"

Miriam Tlali, author of the banned "Muriel at the Metropolitan," suggested recently that women leaders are now buried in mythical hang-ups, more concerned with their middle-class comforts than with the national struggle for liberation.

That's not so, says Deborah Mabiletsa, the founder of the banned Black Women's Federation, who has just resigned from the SA Council of Churches where she was director of the women's division.

No hint

Mrs Mabiletsa won't say why she resigned ("everyone has a reason for leaving a job, but it's not for the Press"), nor will she hint at her next full-time involvement ("Would you, if it meant you might just be whisked away the next day?").

But she asks instead, "What right have we to say nothing is happening? Black women appear to be no longer in the fore,

Black women leaders are no longer the outspoken people they used to be. Deborah Mabiletsa, founder of the banned Black Women's Federation and former director of the women's division of the South African Council of Churches, gave Women's Page her reasons for this state of affairs.



certainly, but I don't know that they SHOULD speak out when the Government can harass and intimidate them."

Debbie Mabiletsa has travelled and studied widely here and abroad. She has taught and counselled, has fought for and cried with her people.

The lines beginning to show on her proud black face have been chiselled by some of life's grottier handouts, by the slums of Alexandra Township, by searching for the bodies of her friends' children in June of 1976.

She's black outside and in, proud of her heritage and her country, and will never understand how one race can deprive another of basic human dignity.

But she's still willing to talk to whites, although

her teenage son feels she's belittling herself by doing so. Not all people are the same, no matter what colour they are, she tells him, her eyes still compassionate but with a hint of self-doubt.

Over tea in her Dube home, Debbie talks of a need for restructuring the work of black women and of keeping a low profile.

"But I don't buy the idea that nothing is happening," she said. "Look at it this way, the Black Women's Federation that was banned two years ago was an organisation that responded to the community's need. Look where it got them. They did the community no good at all by getting themselves banned."

Now the SACC is beginning to focus on community needs, with not so much emphasis on the spiritual needs of the people, and the young black businesswomen are working through radical action groups such as Arekopaang, which means "let's come together."

One of the biggest problems still concerning women is education, Debbie said. It's crucial for everyone, because it relates directly to the employment situation, which she describes as "how far we're going now."

being done by the Urban Foundation, with which she is associated. She feels it shoulders the responsibilities that most governments in other countries accept — those of providing housing and upgrading living conditions and education facilities.

New attitude

Black women have taken a new attitude with regard to some unpalatable laws, broadening their operations from a base acquired from the Women's Legal Status Committee.

"For instance, women now challenge orders for eviction from their homes," she said. "One woman was about to be thrown out of her house because she had trouble with her husband. She managed to stop her husband selling the house because she knew about interdicts from the Black Women's Legal Status Committee seminars, and she got one.

"I also had an experience when I went to buy a car.

"I gave the salesman a cheque drawn on my own account and asked for delivery right away. He said he must delay until my husband had given his consent — it was the law.

"I waved the cheque at him and asked him whose name was on that cheque. I said if he couldn't give me a car for my own money, I would just take it to someone who would. I soon got delivery of that car."

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Black education is not related to employment practices, she said. "The black looking for work is just not qualified. We hope a new education system will provide more technical training."

Debbie believes something is being done to bring about change in the education system. It is mainly a change in terminology, she said. But there are optimistic signs such as doing away with the double class sessions, a looking toward compulsory education for blacks, and free textbooks for black schoolchildren.

"They're moves in the right direction," she said. "We don't expect miracles. This is a scientific age. But there has to be more than promises."

Debbie said she would welcome an investigation into national education by the Human Sciences Research Council, which has declared a need for revamping the whole system.

Decision

"And we need an immediate decision on trying to bridge the per capita expenditure gap between blacks, coloured people, Indians and whites."

Once the education situation is resolved, Debbie feels the unemployment situation can only get better and thus the rising crime rate will be lowered.

Debbie said one of the hardest things for mothers to take was the harassment of their daughters. "Things haven't relaxed with the pass laws," she said. "They're arresting little girls for pass offences now."

She praised the work

How does divorce affect children?

In order to create more awareness among the general public of the effects of divorce on children, the Johannesburg Child Guidance Clinic is holding its annual general meeting in the form of a panel discussion, with this as its theme.

The meeting will be on September 22 at Senate House, University of the Witwatersrand, at 7.30 pm.

There will be five panellists, all well-known and respected in their various fields. They will be Joan Philips, a clinical psychologist, Sonia Metz, a nursery school supervisor; Nomi-Meltz, chairman of the Single Parent Group; Mr Justice Richard Goldstone; and Duncan McKenzie of the Family Life Centre.

Stains

Debbie says she has always been interested in enhancing the status of women, and black women still have a long way to go. Business is still dominated by men, and women just help them.

But, the attitudes of men, to women and of white to black and black to white, are definitely changing, she said.

"For instance, I was driving to Mafeking a little while ago, and was stopped for speeding. The young Afrikaans traffic policemen waved me over and put his head through the window. He said 'Ag, sister. Where are you going in such a hurry?' A few years ago it would have been 'You blacks! Who do you think you are driving like that?' He would never have called me sister."

Most of the belittlement and humiliation is at the middle and lower levels in business, Debbie said. The top people are always polite and friendly.

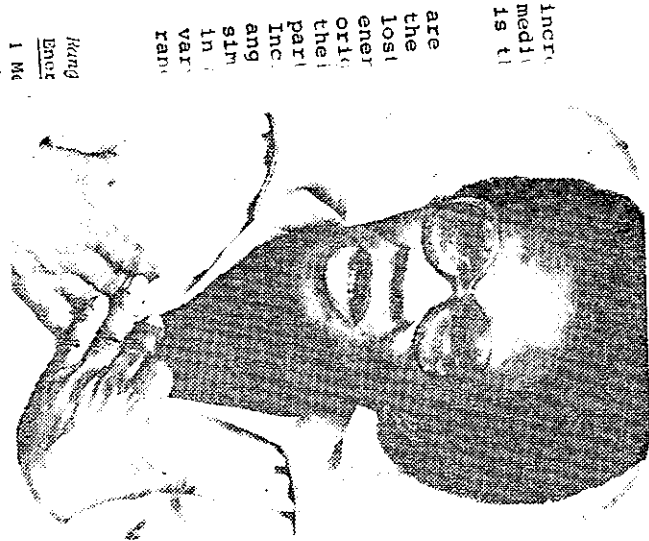
Honoured

Those women leaders who have been banned or exiled or who have died, were honoured recently at a gathering of Arekopaneng at Dube Memorial Chapel. They mentioned such names as Lillian Ngoyi, Debra Mabale, Helen Joseph and Mamphele Ramphela.

Also honoured were women who are still making an active contribution to the betterment of black peoples. They were Ellen Kuzwayo, Lina Ngwasheseng, Maggie Nkwe, Irene Ntintili, Betty Brown, Sally Motlana, Leah Tutu, Joyce Seroke, Vesta Smith and Debbie Mabiletsa herself.

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"Most of the belittlement and humiliation is at the middle and lower levels in business. The top people are always polite and friendly."



"Black women appear to be no longer in the fore, but I don't know that they SHOULD speak out when the Government can harass them."

Photographs by Dale Yudelman.

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Black poets captured audience's imagination

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5/9/80

THE first phase of "The Voice of the Black Writer in Africa", a lecture series designed to present an overview of a field of which many people have heard but of which few have any detailed knowledge or experience, started with a storm this week at the Dorothy Susskind Auditorium, Wits University.

The introduction to the lectures was a poetry reading featuring Ingoapele Madingoane, Siphosiphiso Sepamla, Professor Es'kia Mphahlele and Maishe Maponya.

The reading was well attended by a multiracial audience who applauded the writers after each recital.

Ingoapele Madingoane and Maishe Maponya formed a formidable combination. Their recital was directed at both blacks and white but it was the latter who felt the pincers as the poets unleashed a barrage of catch-phrases which condemned the system and urged blacks to unite.

The two poets did not follow any Western poetry rules. Their business was to tell the other how they felt and what they had experienced as blacks living in South Africa.

Maishe Maponya was

too emotional and, as a result, the recital lacked punch. Ingoapele Madingoane was cool and collected as he went through his hard-hitting lines.

There was tension in the auditorium as the two poets paced the floor and dramatised their poems which were more revolutionary than those of Siphosiphiso Sepamla and Es'kia Mphahlele.

Siphosiphiso and Professor Mphahlele's poems revealed depth and some of them had a little bit of rhythm.

Siphosiphiso's poem, "Sketches of a Country", was unquestionably his best reading. The piece concerns itself with all the parts in Africa that have experienced turmoil — from Egypt and Israel to Nigeria, Biafra, Zaire and Soweto.

There was also a poem entitled "Legacy" in which Siphosiphiso pointed an accusing finger at those people who give him something with one hand and take from him with the other.

His final poem, "Bay Come 'Baze" sailed smoothly and was bitingly amusing.

Professor Mphahlele's "Death Part 1" was well received but it was his allegorical poem, "Bees Walking", that captured the imagination of many. The poem tells of the working class rather than the insects that make honey.



Professor Mphahlele was one of the poets who read from their works this week at Wits University.

Where theatre is the in-thing

WAY DOWN in Hammanskraal people are taking a keen interest in theatre and one showbiz personality, Eddie Masangwany, has written his first play, "The Betrayers."

In the past Hammanskraal has been a theatrical white elephant but now people down there are waking up to the idea that theatre fulfils an entertainment need.

Eddie Masangwany is also manager of a pop group, Cincinatti Five.

"I shelved the play because I was busy helping in the production of 'Eye-witness', by Wilmore Masimong," says Eddie.

"But then I decided to haul it out and give it a go now that Wilmore Masimong is working on other projects. But most of the cast members who were in 'Eye-witness' are with me for 'The Betrayers'."

The play is about a father who is killed because he won a jackpot. His body is dumped in a dark alley, but there in the darkness is a photographer who sees all what is happening and takes pictures of the incident.

Eddie pointed out,

"The Betrayers" will be performed tonight at Elin Hospital, tomorrow in Nkuankuwa and on Monday in Giyani, Tuesday in Sibasa and on Wednesday, they move down to Lebowakgomo.

C. Howley
11A
6/9/60

Compra head defends Mitchells Plain trust

THE Mitchells Plain's Social Development Trust is still operating, in spite of last week's decision to suspend all fund-raising operations — according to Comprá chairman James Petersen.

Last week's decision, taken at a general meeting of the Combined Mitchells Plain Residents' Association (Comprá) was merely advisory.

The matter will have to be discussed at a proper Comprá executive meeting where a two-thirds majority will be needed to change the original decision that there should be such a trust, says Mr Petersen.

Major businesses in Mitchells Plain's new Town Centre will be paying thousands for the trust's planned projects for what they see as their 'social responsibility'

But some believe that big business should start their social responsibility by paying better wages instead of giving charity.

Others said by accepting money from big business Comprá would turn into another 'social welfare' body and neglect its civic duties.

Last week the dispute flared into the open at a Comprá general meeting where the voting was against continuing with the trust.

However, this was only an advisory decision and not binding, according to Comprá officials.

Mr Petersen said: 'We are aware of the pitfalls of this venture, but I am perfectly happy with the way things have been run.'

He said that he knew there was opposition and suspicion about the trust, 'but I'm prepared to go on a public platform about it.'

He said that the trust was designed to run independently of Comprá, leaving them free to deal with civic matters.

When the original decision to start the trust was taken it was with the cooperation and agreement of Comprá units, he added. 'But we will not go against the wishes of the people.'

● The trust itself has reached the final legal stages. Trustees will be nominated by all Comprá units, the Mitchells Plain Ministers' Fraternal, Islamic Society, high schools and sports board.

Mpetha now in solitary detention

VETERAN trade unionist and civic leader, Oscar Mpetha, detained nearly three weeks ago, is now being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

This was disclosed by a spokesman for the Food and Canning Workers' Union, of which Mr Mpetha is a national organiser.

It was also confirmed by Colonel Rennie Kotze, chief of the Cape Town security police.

Mr Mpetha can now be held for an unlimited period, without recourse to a lawyer. His family is also not allowed to see him.

Mr Mpetha, chairman of the Nyanga Residents' Association, was arrested on August 13 by detectives of the murder and robbery squad.

Mr Mpetha is 71 and is a diabetic in need of medication. His lawyer, Mr Brian Lutzno, has applied for permission for a doctor to see him.

Permission is also to be sought for Mr Mpetha's family to visit him in spite of this not being allowed.

Last month, Dr Alex Boraine, a Progressive Federal Party MP, was allowed to see his son, Andrew, who was also detained under Section Six.

2/1/77

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Plight of African literature deplored

Staff Reporter

THE small volume of prescribed literature in African language departments at South African universities was a mockery to higher education, said Professor Es'kia Mphahlele, of the University of the Witwatersrand, this week.

Prof Mphahlele, of the Department of African Literature at Wits, and an author himself, was speaking at the university's Senate Special Lectures on the landmarks of literary history in South Africa up to 1960.

He said it was a tragedy for blacks in South Africa that their literature, which started as a vigorous movement with adult appeal, had degenerated in the past 30 years into writing which was published only for schoolchildren — and was not particularly elevating.

"Because Afrikaans publishing has captured the largest share of the school market in African areas, and because the education system for blacks was designed for us in the interests of the ruling class, scores of manuscripts in African languages are either entirely prevented from reaching the school readership and the public, or appear in puerile, unelevating form," Prof Mphahlele said.

Manuscripts which had adult appeal or were highly political were suppressed, he said. The stock argument was that Africans, generally, do not read their own languages outside school.

Prof Mphahlele said if African poetry written in the same "political passion" as the works of Afrikaans poets such as Totius, A G Visser, Eugene Marais and others, were to be

suggested for black school reading, they would be rejected by the education authorities.

"More than this, the authoritarian system of education which we are operating in schools resists the introduction of African literature in English."

He said that black writers of the 1950s had tried to record minute-by-minute experiences of township life. Poetry in that period was almost absent. Later, poetry emerged among young students who, as members of the South African Students' Organisation (Saso), were hauled before the courts to answer charges of inciting people to violence through verse.

Since the turbulent days of the late 60s, poetry had become a popular medium, the professor said. And fiction prose was now catching up.

7/1/80
S 1051 (1/19)

Committee of Ten man is in a 'critical' condition

SUNDAY POST
Reporter

THE Reverend Mashwabada Mayathula, a member of the Committee of Ten, is in a critical condition at Baragwanath Hospital after suffering a stroke on Friday evening.

According to a hospital spokesman, Rev Mayathula has been unconscious since he was admitted on Friday night.

"He is in a critical condition and is deeply comatose".

Rev Mayathula was among those detained under the Internal Security Act in 1977 following the banning of 18 organisations.

Attack on KDC head 'groundless'

N. Nkabinde 8/9/80 (MAD) (HA) (MAD)

Mercury Reporter

THE Council of the University of Zululand has labelled a recent attack on the chairman of the KwaZulu Development Corporation, Dr Lawrence McCrystal, as 'groundless and incorrect'.

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'Information at the Council's disposal shows that the attack on Dr McCrystal was incorrect, groundless and unwarranted,' said Prof Nkabinde.

He said the debate was a properly constituted meeting of the SRC with university authorities at which Dr McCrystal was present.

On June 27 the council decided to close the subject and students were told.

Prof Nkabinde also said the editor of the student newspaper, Senzani, Mr P Madlala, had apologised to the University Council for the editorial he wrote in the August edition of the paper.

Certain aspects of the edi-

torial were regarded as a reflection on the integrity of the council and Mr Madlala had said he 'felt a moral obligation to apologise'.

The council had accepted his apology.

Another apology to the council came from the SRC for violating its own constitution by failing to observe the requirements for publishing Senzani.

Prof Nkabinde said the SRC had undertaken to observe the requirements in future.

The council had accepted the SRC apology but expressed displeasure at 'the tone and poor quality of material contained in the paper' which, in the words of the SRC, was 'unresearched' and did not attempt to engage in intellectual discussion.

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BLACK people are not refusing to pay higher rents to defy the authorities but because they do not have the money.

This was said yesterday by the secretary-general of the Azania Peoples Organisation (Azapo), Mr George Wauchope, at a meeting held at the Thinteng Lutheran Church Hall, Tembisa.

The meeting, organised by the local branch of

^{11A}
Azapo, to counter the intended rent increase in the townships, resolved that people should not pay higher rents.

Mr Wauchope said: "You do not need Azapo to tell you what to do. The racist regime and the puppet community councils are not going to solve our problems. Let us galvanise our forces and mobilise and act not only with one voice but with one action to resist the pending increase."

Mr Leonard Mosala, a member of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said the rent increase was a demonstration of oppression of an impoverished nation. "This is a symbol of injustice of the system and our role as slaves," said Mr Mosala.

Change council, urges Labour

8/9/80
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Political Staff

Parliament's special session on October 6 should be used to change the concept of the President's Council.

This was proposed today to the Prime Minister by the Reverend Alan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party.

He also says that, if this was done, his party — which has rejected the idea of serving on the Council — would review its standpoint.

Mr Hendrickse said the special session, which is expected to last only a few minutes while Parliament elects a Vice-State President to head the President's Council, could be used profitably to change the basic concept so that all groups would feel free to participate in drawing up a new constitution.

"A great deal has happened since the Government first made known its proposals for the President's Council. A great deal has also been said about it, especially by those who had no real say in drawing up the proposals," Mr Hendrickse said.

"A wise Government would take cognisance of what has happened and what has been said. The ball is now in Mr Botha's court and it is within his power to set the right sort of climate for all groups to sit together to work out our future."

Mr Botha's response to the reaffirmation of the Labour Party's boycott was not persuasive, Mr Hendrickse said.

Mr Botha had "naively" argued that people were invited to serve on the President's Council in their personal capacities and not as members of political parties.

Mr Hendrickse emphasised that the inclusion of blacks on the President's Council would not be sufficient to persuade the Labour Party to participate.

"There would have to be an atmosphere conducive to our participation. We would need to see real and irrevocable change in things like the Group Areas Act and the mixed Marriages Act."

The Labour Party's decision to reject the President's Council in its present form was taken at a two-day conference in Kimberley at the weekend.

By John D'Oliveira
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Percy Qoboza leaned back in his executive chair in a spacious executive office in the Washington Star, a far cry from his office at Post, Transvaal:

"Of course I am going back to South Africa . . . I have so much to do in my own country and I am determined to go back and do it.

"In any case, how could I stay in this country — I would be bored to death."

Mr Qoboza, editor of the biggest of South Africa's black newspapers, was speaking to me about his somewhat unexpected appearance in Washington as "editor-in-residence" at the Washington Star, one of America's major newspapers.

His sudden trip to the United States caught a number of people by surprise and precipitated speculation that Mr Qoboza was preparing to flee South Africa.

But the man who saw his newspaper (The World) banned by the Government in October,

I'm not quitting, I'm resting, says Qoboza

1977, and who spent six months in "preventative detention" himself, laughed.

"Good heavens no. I will be back in South Africa by the end of October to attend an important international conference sponsored by the United States South African Leadership Exchange Programme.

"I have a South African Airways return ticket in my hotel room and I have absolutely no intention of abandoning my fight against the Nats."

Mr Qoboza explained that the pressures and stresses of his job as editor of Post, Transvaal, culminated last month in a dramatic rise in his blood pressure. His doctor advised him to stay away from his job for some time — "He explained

that if I carried on doing what I was then doing, I would have either a heart attack or a stroke.

"I had the choice of either resting flat on my back in Soweto or getting out of South Africa to escape the pressures which led to my high blood pressure. I decided to come to America because remaining in South Africa would have been an exercise in futility. The stresses would have been with me all the time."

Mr Qoboza said he decided to come to America because he knew that the attention he would get was the best in the world, because it would enable him to get out of the "disaster area atmosphere in South Africa" and because it would enable him to "switch off quite a

bit."

About a week before he left, he telephoned Mr Murray Gart, editor of the Washington Star and a personal friend, to tell him of his plans.

"My intention was to come here on holiday but Mr Gart invited me to become editor-in-residence. I saw this as an opportunity to rest, to escape from the pressures of South Africa, to get the medical treatment I desired and to learn something from the Washington Star in the process.

Did Mr Qoboza believe that there was still hope of a peaceful transition to a just society in South Africa?

"I feel that there is hope . . . I suppose, by many standards, I should be sitting here, 8 000 miles away, advocating

violence and that kind of thing.

"But the fact of the matter is that my commitment to non-violence is something that I cannot compromise. In other words I am not one of those guys, who gets into a plane and, when I am safely sitting here, tells other people to take all the risks.

"I will not take responsibility for the shedding of a single ounce of blood or the loss of a single life.

"I am quite conscious that the dice is loaded against this type of idealistic approach. Nor am I unmindful of the fact that more and more of my people have abandoned hope for the peaceful resolution of our problems.

● In his latest column Mr Qoboza said it was only a matter of time before the "final blow-out hits South Africa." Those black leaders who still believed in a non-violent transformation were becoming an "extinct species."

12 held after faction killings

STARS
LIP

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Police have arrested 12 people and taken possession of firearms and ammunition after faction fights in Durban at the weekend, which left at least three people dead — one of whom was a relation of top Inkatha official. Mr Elias Blose, who was slain last month.

Three of Mr Blose's relations were in a car which stopped at the Jabulani bottle store in Umlazi on Saturday afternoon.

The car was allegedly surrounded by about 20 men armed with guns and pangas.

They pulled the occupants from the vehicle and attacked them, killing Mr Thembela Blose and Mr N Cele.

Mr Sikhabe Blose was admitted to hospital with serious head injuries.

The other member of the Blose clan managed to escape.

Mr Elias Blose, an influential Inkatha leader and a member of the movement's policy-making central committee, was shot dead on August 7.

The weekend killings are thought to be connected with a simmering feud.

Last night, police were called to the S J Smith Hostel near Umlazi after shooting incidents.

They arrested a man and took possession of a pistol and ammunition.

Protestors end baptism

POST

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By CHRIS MORE
PLACARD carrying demonstrators yesterday interrupted a baptismal service at the Moroka Methodist Church, and stopped the service completely after the last child was baptised.

The demonstrators had earlier stopped another service at the Dube Methodist Church. Both churches are under the Rev Levy Masombuka.

The demonstrators, all members of the churches Youth Guild, have been feuding with Mr Masombuka for four weeks, alleging he was not administering the church properly.

Determined not to harm any services, but also not to injure the interests of the congregation, the demonstrators waited for

the priest to complete the baptismal service and then informed the parishioners that the church service should stop.

Mr Masombuka then announced that there would be no church service and invited all parishioners to a special meeting to be held at the same church next Sunday at 10 am.

The trouble started last year when Mr Masombuka suspended the Rockville Guild, and allegedly struck some of its members.

When members of the Dube Guild tried to negotiate on behalf of its colleagues, the priest took tough action, and said they had to pay a "rent" of R60 per month if they wanted to use the church premises. This action was waived last Sunday when the priest said he was "only threatening the children and wanted to bring them to their senses".

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PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION

A. COURSE FOR BUSINESS SCIENCE STUDENTS

This course, taken by Business Science students in their third year, offers extensive practical experience in oral and written communication in the context of business.

1. OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE

- 1.1 To give students an understanding of the principles of communication so that they may become more aware of the linguistic, social and psychological factors that affect the communicator and his/her audience.
- 1.2 To develop effective oral communication skills, with an ability to plan and present talks, reports and arguments, and to lead or participate in a discussion.
- 1.3 To give students practical experience in writing essays, technical papers, reports and business correspondence.

Threat of bus boycott

MAMELODI residents yesterday threatened to go on a bus boycott if Putco put its fares up.

This was resolved at a public meeting attended by more than 300 people at the Sindawonye Primary School to discuss matters relating to rent and bus fare increases.

The meeting was called by the Vulamehlo Civic Party.

The leader of the party, Mr Bernard Ndlazi, called on the Government to subsidise township fares since people were not responsible for their removal from areas near town to the far-off black townships.

He said if Putco was unable to serve without charging high fares services should be left to people who understood the man's sufferings in this country.

'Castro' Mayathula is dead

Soweto

mourns

11/9 POST 8/9/80

THE Rev Mashwabada "Castro" Mayathula (58), a member of the Committee of Ten, is dead,

The fiery priest who was also the president of the African Independent Churches Association (AICA) died early yesterday morning at the Baragwanath Hospital.

Mr Mayathula was taken to hospital on Friday night after he suffered a stroke.

He was taken to hospital by Mr Hlaku Rahidi, a former president of the now banned Black People's Convention (BPC). Mr Mayathula was one of the founders of the BPC.

The news of his death was broken to his widow, Monica, by the Rev J Khumalo, the vice-president of AICA. She burst into tears after Mr Khumalo told her: "The president has left us."

Two of Mr Mayathula's other children are on holiday from school in Swaziland. The eldest was still at school in Botswana. Efforts were being made for her to return home.

Mr Mayathula was a founder member of the Committee of Ten which is led by Dr Nthato Motlana. He was detained with the rest of the members during the October 1977 swoop and spent over a year at Modder Bee.

By PHIL MTIMKULU

Mr Mayathula's death shocked many black people. Soon after his death became known, people from all over Soweto were flocking to his Senoane house to pay their respects.

The neighbours could hardly believe it, and they all spoke about Mr Mayathula's kind deeds. Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the

South African Council of Churches (SACC), said: "Oh, dear, oh, dear", when he heard of Mr Mayathula's death.

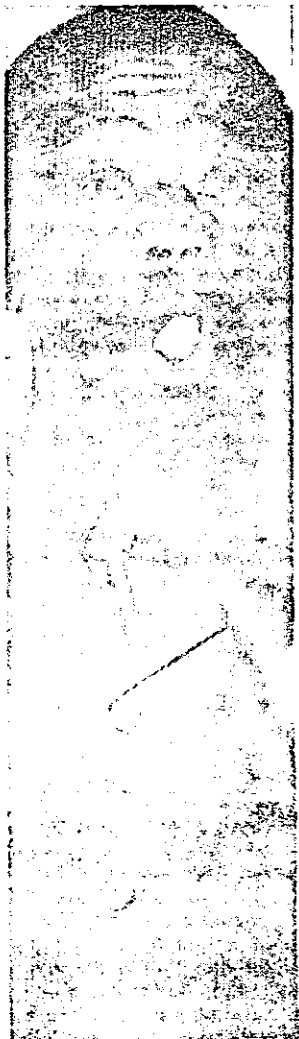
"How horrible," he said. "I was with him at a meeting on Thursday. His death is a great loss. I would like to pay him a warm tribute for the work he was doing in the independent churches and

the struggle. We can ill-afford his death."

Mr Khumalo said it was a pleasure working with a man like Mr Mayathula. "He was working for God and the people. We relied on his guidance in many things. He is going to be hard to replace," he said.

Mr Tom Manthata, of

Page 2



The Rev Mayathula

energy to overcome their mutual repulsion. The nuclear separation is within the range of fission. Fission occurs spontaneously in some very heavy nuclei. It is a very active process in these cases.

Mayathula

From Page 1

the Committee of Ten, echoed Mr Khumalo's words. "Castro carried AICA on his shoulders. He was a man who was always seeking guidance from other people and was prepared to help anywhere," he said.

Mr Mayathula was the interim president of the Black People's Convention. He handed over to Mrs Winnie Kgware in 1973.

Mr Mayathula, a radical priest, had many spells in detention because of his political beliefs. He was first detained in 1974 during the "Viva-Frelimo Rally".

He and the other Black Consciousness detainees spent over a year in detention. He was again detained during the October 1977 swoop and spent another year in detention.

Fissioned excited
Deformed
Excited
Fig. 23 Example of a fission

Attack on KDC head 'groundless'

N. Nkabinde 8/9/80 (MAD) (HA) (MAD)

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Mr Hassan Howa

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ARGUS

Threat to kill Howa

A MAN claiming to be a member of the extreme right-wing Wit Kommando organisation has threatened to 'execute' Mr Hassan Howa, president of the South African Council on Sport (Sacos).

Mr Howa said today he had had several telephone calls from a man who, after Mr. Howa had refused to talk to him unless he gave his name, said he was 'Piet Pieterse.'

The man said the Wit Kommando had decided that Mr Howa must die and he would be executed by noon today.

COWARDS

'I told him that they can come and kill me if they want to. All it will do is make the sports situation in South Africa even worse than it is already.

'But these people are cowards. I told the men that if they did not carry out their threat this would prove just what cowards they were.'

We will walk to work, say commuters

8/9/80

POST
BBR
LVA

THE Diepkloof Civic Association yesterday decided to walk rather than pay higher bus fares.

the chairman of the DCA, said when the people decided to walk rather than pay increased fares, they would not be boycotting the buses.

A hundred members of the association met at the St James Anglican Church Hall, Diepkloof, yesterday to hear a report on a mass meeting called by the Soweto Committee of Ten two weeks ago.

"All we will do is pay the old fares, and if they refuse to accept that, they will be boycotting our business," Mr Mogase said.

Several speakers criticised Soweto residents who paid increased rents at the beginning of August. The meeting resolved to pay the "normal" rents if any increases for the Diep-Meadow area were announced.

The meeting yesterday endorsed these resolutions taken at the mass meeting:

TUTU

⊕ That even if the Road Transportation Board decides to allow Putco to increase fares, they would not pay the increased fares;

⊕ That Bishop Desmond Tutu be nominated chaplain of the Committee of Ten and the Civic Association;

⊕ That the Committee of Ten be acknowledged as the leadership of the Civic Association.

Summing up the discussions, Mr David Mogase,

Kathrada a 'sell-out' for joining council

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

LEADING Indian politicians yesterday heaped scorn on Mr Ismail Kathrada for agreeing to serve on the proposed President's Council, describing him as a "sell-out" who did not represent the community.

Mr Kathrada, a former mayor of Verulam in Natal, resigned recently from the SAIC in protest because it was not an elected body, but has now accepted nomination to the President's Council for whites, coloureds, Indians and Chinese.

The vice-president of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr M J Naidoo, said Mr Kathrada at one stage represented some Indians who had chosen him through the electoral college of Indian local affairs and advisory committees to the SAIC.

"Now, by accepting nomina-

tion to the president's council, he is merely representing the white Parliament and the Minister who chose him."

Mr Naidoo added: "If he was a sell-out when he served on the SAIC, he is an even bigger one now. He is nothing but an old-fashioned opportunist."

Dr Joe Variava, chairman of the anti-SAIC Solidarity Front, described Mr Kathrada as a "stooge" dancing to the Government's tune. "He does not represent anybody except himself. When the history of this country comes to be written, he will go down as a person who has sold his community's political rights.

"If that is the type of person chosen for the President's Council, there is even more reason to have nothing to do with it."

Mr Kathrada yesterday de-

fended his acceptance of the nomination, and claimed that he represented "the silent majority" of the Indian community.

He confirmed he had resigned from the SAIC because he had fought for an elected body — which had not come about — and because "it had served its purpose and become stagnant".

"The President's Council has a different function. It has tremendous potential not only for constitutional and scientific development, but also for planning human relationships."

He conceded that he faced a dilemma over the fact that the council was a nominated body, but said he had accepted the position as an individual with special discipline after 35 years in politics.

Mr Kathrada said he had been inundated with telephone

calls and congratulatory messages for accepting the council appointment, and that this meant he had the support of the "silent majority".

He also conceded that the Indian people had been given no opportunity to choose its leaders. "We are not organised on a political basis to the extent we should be. I was chosen to serve in the SAIC as an individual, because at the time we were not on an organised party basis.

It would be premature for him to say what his attitude would be if the Government persisted in excluding blacks, he added. "It is a forerunner of greater things to come," he said.

The chairman of the SAIC, Mr Yelman Chinsamy, declined to comment.

The President's Council has been rejected by every major

black, coloured and Indian political group, as well as by homelands leaders. Among whites, the Opposition Progressive Federal Party has also rejected it.

Meanwhile, members of the South African Indian Council hold a special meeting in Durban today and tomorrow when the future of the Government-created institution will be decided.

The executive will report back on discussions with Cabinet Ministers on both the SAIC and the President's Council.

The meeting is expected to finally sort out the standpoints of individual members, some of whom have been accused of having directly contradictory public and private views on various issues.

It may also have a serious bearing on the future of the Reform Party, which holds the

majority in the council.

While party leader, Mr Yelman Chinsamy, is publicly opposed to the president's council and in favour of scrapping the SAIC, one or two key colleagues are known to favour both the President's Council and continuation of the SAIC.

The Reform Party is a member of the SA Black Alliance — headed by Inkatha's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi — which has also rejected participation in the President's Council.

The meeting takes on added significance in the light of Government appointments to the proposed President's Council, and because the SAIC's repeatedly extended term of office expires on November 5.

At the weekend, a leading former SAIC member, Mr Ismail Kathrada, announced he had accepted nomination to the President's Council.

POST

TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081.

Mayathula was power of strength

11 R
1003
9/9/82

MANY people, Christian and non-Christian, friend and foe, are going to mourn the death of the Rev Mashwabada "Castro" Mayathula, that fiery voice in the wilderness that only death could still.

For "Castro" was not your ordinary religious fundi-cum politician, after fame and fortune showered by a gullible public. He was a religious maverick who fought against formidable odds to have his voice heard both inside and outside the church.

If his religion was somewhat unorthodox, his sincerity both as an ecclesiastic and as a politician was beyond pale.

He also had extraordinary staying power and was unafraid of arrests, when this at times was imminent. He had been in and out of jail so many times that he himself had lost count, still he forged ahead.

His religion was just as revolutionary for he believed in the total liberation of the black man and said so in a rousing uncompromising voice whenever the opportunity presented itself.

His version of black theology was not everybody's cup of tea, admittedly. It was the strength of character and moral fibre that made him stand out among many ecclesiastics.

"Castro" did not care for publicity, but he was also not ashamed to stand up and be counted among the voices preaching, sometimes in aggressive fighting talk against the oppression of his people.

It was this blend of missionary zeal and total commitment to the liberation of his people that gained him respect. It was also the colourful role of the unorthodox ecclesiastic who would never be swayed from his unorthodox religion that made him special to his people.

Fondly called as "Castro" by those who knew him intimately he proved himself a power of strength when things were especially dark both inside and outside of jail also inside and outside of the church.

9/2/60
Thumbs
STAR
down for
Council
again

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Leading lights in the Labour Party have been approached to serve on the President's Council but they made it clear again today that they would not do so.

The leader of the party, the Reverend Alan Hendrickse, said he had been approached to serve on the Council but had as yet received no formal letter.

Mr David Curry, national chairman of the party, said he had received a letter inviting him to join the Council.

Other leading Labour Party members who are said to have received invitations are Mr Jack Rabie and Mr Carter Ebrahim.

Mr Hendrickse made it clear today he stood by a weekend decision of the party's executive not to serve on the Council.

The Nationalist newspaper Die Burger suggested today that at least one leading member of the Labour Party had decided to accept an invitation to join the Council.

Mr Hendrickse dismissed the claim as "nonsense."

Executive member of the party, Mr Jac Rabie said in Johannesburg today he stood by the party's decision not to serve on the Council.

The Transvaal leader (and former CRC member) of the Freedom Party of South Africa, Mr Arthur Booyens, told The Star today his party members were willing to serve on the President's Council.

"I don't believe the council should be condemned before we have given it a chance to show just exactly what function it plans to discharge," Mr Booyens said.



Chief Bambilanga

Tembu chief: ^{D. D.P.} I'm here ^{9/9/80} to stay ^{11A}

By SIDNEY MOSES

UMTATA — Chief Bambilanga Dalindyebo, recommended by members of the Dlomo royal family and heads of Tembu authorities, says his appointment as Paramount Chief of the Tembus will be irrevocable.

Chief Bambilanga's appointment as Paramount Chief must be approved by the regional authority and then by the Cabinet.

At a meeting of members of the royal family and heads of authorities of the Tembu tribe held at the weekend at Sithebe Great Place, Chief Bambilanga was chosen unanimously to be the next Paramount Chief, succeeding former Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo who was deposed in April by the Transkei Cabinet.

"My position as Paramount Chief will be entrenched and be permanent," Chief Bambilanga said.

"Buyelekhaya, son of Sabata, who is the heir, is in a refugee camp in Botswana and when he comes back it will be too late for him to take over as paramount chief." — DDR.

Labour members warned

PORT ELIZABETH. — The leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, warned yesterday that members of his party who took part in the activities of the President's Council would be kicked out.

He denied that pressure from the Black Alliance — which consists of Inkatha, the Reform Party and the Labour Party — had anything to do with the Labour's decision to boycott the President's Council.

Mr Hendrickse said he felt

the decision reflected the general feeling among Labour Party supporters.

He said the head committee of his party had not wanted to emphasise the negative part of its statement at its meeting in Kimberley recently as the doors for negotiation were still open.

* "Maybe certain things can be said at a later stage. Certain issues are confidential at this stage.

"But our position must be

understood. Our credibility is at stake," he added.

Mr Hendrickse described the new coloured movement, the Peoples' Congress, which was formed in Cape Town recently, as "insignificant".

He said the people involved in the new movement, like Mr Lofly Adams, Mr Sonny Leon and Mr Eric le Fleur, were "political opportunists whose days are numbered", adding that they did not enjoy any support in the coloured community. — Sapa.

Pitts mum on church dispute

11/14

POST 9/9/60

THE Soweto Methodist Church dispute involving the controversial the Reverend Levy Masombuka and the Youth Guild took another turn when leading district churchmen refused to indicate what action the church was taking to solve the impasse.

Chairman of the South Western Transvaal district, under which the troubled Soweto church falls, the Reverend Stanley Pitts, yesterday cut short a telephone discussion with POST when asked what action the church was taking to resolve the dispute.

DRAMA

The Moroka Methodist Church in Soweto has been troubled in the past four weeks by confrontations between Mr Masombuka and the Youth Guild. Mr Masombuka is the superintendent minister of two Methodist churches in Soweto, Dube and Moroka.

The latest drama in the church was at the weekend when placard carrying demonstrators, consisting of members in the Youth Guild, interrupted a baptismal service at Moroka shortly after the last child was baptised. The demonstrators had earlier stopped

POST had initially

spoken to the Rev Peter Storey, vice-chairman of the district about the troubled churches in Soweto.

"I've heard something about it," he said. "I don't know what action is being taken. The right man to speak to is Mr Pitts. He will know."

But Mr Pitts would not indicate what the church was doing about the trouble in Soweto.

YOUTHS

"I've heard that Mr Masombuka has some difficulties with certain young people. I don't know if these youths are members of the church or not..." said Mr Pitts who then cut the discussion short.

Attempts to get Mr Masombuka to comment on the controversy at his church has been futile since trouble started. He is reported always as not in and refuses to comment when got hold of.

Youths at the church have been fighting with Mr Masombuka, now for the past four weeks, alleging he was not administering the church properly. Trouble started last year when Mr Masombuka suspended the Rockville Guild and had allegedly hit some of its members.

Colleagues in the Dube Guild then tried to negotiate on behalf of the Rockville Guild but were in turn served with a blow when Mr Masombuka said they had to pay R60 "rent" for using the church premises. It has been trouble ever since.

Blacks to 9/9/80. Argus rule in 10 years

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Bishop Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, yesterday advised students at the University of Natal to prepare themselves for black majority rule within 10 years.

Speaking on 'the role of the student' Bishop Tutu said he had no doubt South Africa would have a black Prime Minister in the near future.

'You can only do one of two things: either you let it happen reasonably peacefully or you let it happen as Verster did — by evoking the wrath of the majority of the people.'

'I'm not threatening you, I'm only stating the facts.'

Bishop Tutu said he believed most of the problems in South Africa stemmed from the fact that people had not been taught so much how to think, 'but what to think'.

He said very few white people questioned policies or the 'unjust' legal system.

'They think that what happens in South Africa is legally right.'

Threats

9/19/80 ARKENS
won't stop

THA (11A)
me—Howa

THE president of the S A Council on Sport, Mr Hassan Howa, said today that death threats would not make him change his views.

No attempt had been made on his life following a threat by an apparent right-wing extremist to 'execute' him by noon yesterday.

"This sort of thing will not stop," Mr Howa said.

"No human agency can protect me. The only protection I have from white or black racials is that given to me by my Creator."

The latest threat on Mr Howa's life was made by a man claiming to be a member of the extreme right-wing Wit Kommando organisation.

Change ^(all)
hurtful laws

10/9/54
— Rev April

SA
Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Reverend C. J. April, the first coloured man known to have accepted an invitation to serve on the President's Council, said today he believed all laws hurting the coloured people had to be changed or scrapped.

He had agreed to serve on the President's Council because he believed change should be sought by speaking directly to the people who were wielding power in South Africa.

Mr April, a clergyman of the Ned Geret Sendingkerk at George, said he did not agree with the "negative" attitude of the Labour Party in refusing to serve on the council.

"There is a lot of reconciliation work to be done. The attitudes of both whites and non-whites must change," he said.

Inkatha, (11A)
PFP form (22A)
ST 1077
liaison body
10/9/80
Political Staff

DURBAN — The Progressive Federal Party and Inkatha have formed a permanent steering committee to establish continual liaison and dialogue between the two organisations.

The formation of the steering committee follows talks between Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the PFP and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha, earlier this year.

The establishment of the committee was suggested by Chief Buthelezi.

In a statement today, Mr Ray Swart, PFP deput national chairman and Natal leader of the party, said the first meeting of the committee would be held on October 2 in Durban.

Mr Swart said the object of the committee was to pursue "ongoing dialogue and liaison between the two organisations."

The PFP representatives are Mr Swart, Professor Nic Olivier, PFP director of research, and Mr Rupert Lorimer, MP for Orange Grove.

Murder suspects could be killed. Court told

Court Reporter

THERE was a danger that two of the alleged killers of Mr Elias Blose, a member of the central committee of Inkatha, could be killed if released from custody a Durban Magistrate, Mr J J Brits, was told yesterday.

This was said by W/O Frank Watts of the Durban Murder and Robbery Squad when he gave evidence at a bail application hearing for two of the men. Mr Simon Khawula, 18, and Mr Dennis Ngcobo, 21.

The two men, with Mr Nicolas Ngcobo, 21, have pleaded not guilty to killing Mr Blose, who was gunned down in Dalton location on August 7.

Pleas of not guilty were recorded by Mr J J Brits when the men first appeared. At that time the Court heard that Mr Blose had allegedly boasted he had killed their fathers' and would finish their people.

Information

W/O Watts said he had received information the men could be killed if released.

He said that the firearm used in the alleged murder had not been recovered. The accused had co-operated and were willing to help the police recover the weapon.

W/O Watts added that it would be difficult for the police to take them to recover the weapon because there was a 'small war' going on in the area.

He said he thought the men would stand trial if they were not killed.

Mr Brits granted them bail of R100 each, and the three men will appear in court again on September 18.

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a comparable loan should be used for this term.

to (or slightly higher than) the interest rate on

Re: Term 3: Here it is suggested that a discount factor equal

11A 10/9/80

AN ALLIANCE between the ruling National Party and "collaborating black elites" within the strict context of Afrikaner hegemony requires change away from rigid segregation and dilution of white privilege, says Dr Andre du Toit, of the University of Stellenbosch.

But it implies piecemeal and ad hoc changes rather than dismantling of the "apartheid state", he adds.

Dr Du Toit, senior lecturer in political philosophy at the University of Stellenbosch, makes these points in his assessment of the strategic options which lie before the NP.

He identifies three choices: maintaining Afrikaner supremacy; continued NP hegemony plus indirect rule; and negotiated power-sharing. He says power-sharing is not considered seriously, but the NP, while not entirely forgoing Afrikaner domination, tends to favour alliance with black elites within the framework of NP control.

An NP seeking an alliance with black elites offers a perspective of the NP as a "vehicle for change and accommodation" rather than a monumental bulwark of conservatism.

The purpose of seeking alliance with black elites is twofold. It aims at broadening the NP's power base and thereby increasing its legitimacy (or diminishing its illegitimacy), and at recruiting black elites to exercise control over rank-and-file blacks on behalf of the NP.

Recruitment of the elites is facilitated by the vast patronage at the NP's disposal. Once the elites are installed their power is backed by the full coercive power of the state.

"Homeland leaders," who enjoy relative positions of privilege and who are backed by the state in the last analysis, are often derided as "puppets" carrying out functions prescribed for them in Pretoria.

Dr Du Toit says: "The 'homelands' policy need not necessarily be aimed at complete decolonisation and transfer of control (but at) a form of indirect rule which can be extended to Soweto and other urban complexes as well."

But he goes on to add a perspective which challenges the simplistic view that every black leader working within the officially-approved system is a quisling.

He distinguishes between self-interested collaboration and collaborative opposition.

He defines the first as acceptance of the limited powers offered by the NP both for their own sake and for the additional forms of status, wealth and privileges which they bring.

He sees the second as using the opportunities presented by the system for legitimate political action to "build up political organisations and mobilise popular support which can then be turned against the framework and Government itself".

Dr Du Toit dubs the second response the "Buthelezi strategy" because Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, of KwaZulu, has exploited it "most consistently and imaginatively".

But, he continues, it is doubtful whether even skilful use of the leverage available within the system will enable a "system's" leader to mobilise enough support to compel the government to negotiate rather than consult with him.

"Because of its participation in the Government's framework such a collaborating opposition is unlikely to gain that kind of substantial support in

When past dogmas are inadequate ...



Illustration from the cover of "South Africa: Dilemmas of Evolutionary Change".

Two years ago two sets of intellectuals closeted themselves away to take a hard, multi-dimensional look at South Africa in a bid to delineate its problems more clearly and to see whether there was a way out of the impasse. Their findings, which collectively represent an impressive display of brain-power and a wide array of critical analysis, have now been published in two separate books. **PATRICK LAURENCE** reports on the contributions of Dr Andre du Toit, of the University of Stellenbosch, at one of the conferences, and Professor Walter Dean Burham, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at the other.

the black community."

Dr Du Toit does not offer an opinion on Inkatha (which has more than 300 000 paid-up members and, presumably, a proportionally powerful political clout). But he mentions a third response to NP's strategy of indirect rule: *non-collaboration*.

Dr Du Toit avers, however, that non-collaboration is more effective when deployed against the "collaborating elites" than when directed against the ruling government.

Given the non-collaborationist stance, at what point does it render the strategy of indirect rule in-operative?

"A total boycott of elections (to government-created) institutions would turn them into a farce. What is required is the minimal turnout that will provide them with some credibility, say 20 to 30 %.

"The requirements for the

success of the strategy are basically that the political institutions created in terms of the Government's framework ... do not break down completely and that some public order can be maintained in the black communities."

If the NP's strategy of indirect rule is continually threatened by a non-collaborating black opposition which tries to oust its "clients", at the opposite end of the political scale the NP cannot press too hard for change, not even to accommodate the "collaborating elite".

"The major consideration that recommends the (National) Party as an instrument for change — its organisational strength, resources and above all its *unified leadership and disciplined membership* — also spells out the limits of possible change.

"Party unity is the key to

power and therefore no change that would threaten party unity will be undertaken."

Professor Walter Dean Burham, professor of political science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, says a hopeful view of the South African situation assumes there will be an "extensive period of transition" during which apartheid will progressively be dismantled.

He then looks at different electoral arrangements which might provide a bridge between the present situation and full political participation by blacks.

The interim period will also serve the related purpose of creating time for black urban life styles to converge with those of whites and thus to make blacks less alien and less threatening.

In a sweeping survey, he shows how different European

countries used devices to slow down the political emancipation of the working class and to simultaneously prepare the ruling class for their eventual incorporation.

In Belgium the device was one of qualified franchise, or what Prof Burham calls a *regime censitaire*, which restricted the vote to 2.2 % of the adult population until 1892. Thereafter the franchise rose, after protracted struggles, by "quantitative leaps" until universal franchise was achieved.

After one of these leaps, that of 1893, a second device was brought to bear to slow down the process: second and third votes were given to men who fulfilled certain age, educational and property qualifications.

Another electoral system looked at by Prof Burham was that of Prussia from 1848 to 1919. Under it three class of voters were created as part of a technique to reduce working-class votes to near insignificance while magnifying those of the land-owning Junkers.

But, as Prof Burham points out, while providing a relatively smooth path for the progressive incorporation of the poor in homogenous countries, these mechanisms were less successful in multinational and multi-cultural European countries.

Referring to the slaughter of Serbs by Croates in Yugoslavia, he writes: "Yet these are people who have common Slavic ethnicity and an identical language as well as solid territorial bases."

In South Africa the problem is compounded by "an obvious fusion of class and race," to the extent that the whites can be referred accurately as an "hegemonic class-race".

The realities of South Africa — which he sees as paralleling the Irish situation in complexity and, to some extent, in detail — force the observer to recognise white power and fear, Prof Burham says.

"The least disruptive political change would seem to be the addition of between 30 and 40 non-white representatives to the present South African Parliament, proportionalised as far as possible among the discrete nonwhite communal groups."

But this interim arrangement should be in addition to, not instead of, the separate political institutions already established for blacks, coloureds and Indians.

Prof Burham ends with the words chosen by Abraham Lincoln to urge Congress to amend the American constitution to abolish slavery.

"The dogmas of the quiet past are quite inadequate to the stormy present," Lincoln said.

"The occasion is piled high with difficulty and we must rise to the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves and then we shall save our country."

© "South Africa: Dilemmas of Evolutionary Change", published by the Institute of Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University, constitutes a record of a workshop at Rhodes University, "Conflict and Compromise in South Africa," published by David Phillip, does the same for a conference sponsored jointly by the Institute of International Affairs and the World Peace Foundation.

Labour leader dismisses claim

CAPE TIMES 10/19/80 (11A)



The Rev Alan Hendrickse

THE Labour Party leadership yesterday reiterated its rejection of the President's Council and dismissed claims that a prominent member of the party had accepted an invitation to join the council.

Party leader, the Rev Alan

Hendrickse, said he was approached to serve on the council, but had not received a written invitation. He was not aware that any member of the party had decided to join the council, as reported in the Nationalist newspaper, the Burger, yesterday.

The Burger claimed that several prominent members of the Labour Party, including Mr David Curry, Mr Carter Ebrahim and Mr Jac Rabie, had received invitations to join the President's Council.

Mr Hendrickse described the Burger's article as "speculation" and said the Afrikaans press was trying to sow division in Labour Party ranks.

Party members would remain loyal to a decision not to participate in the President's Council, he said.

The party objects to the exclusion of blacks from the council, the retention of laws such as the Group Areas Act, Mixed Marriages Act and the Immorality Act and the continued detention of people opposing apartheid.

Mr Curry, the party's chairman, confirmed yesterday that he had received a written invitation, but said he would "write back to the minister and tell him that I will not accept the invitation". He rejected the suggestion that a party member had decided to join the council.

Secret

The names of potential members of the President's Council remains a closely-guarded secret. Politicians and academics contacted yesterday said they had not been approached to join the council.

The rector of the University of the Western Cape, Professor Richard van der Ross, said he had not received an invitation. Nor had the former leader of the Freedom Party, Dr William Bergins. The former independent CRC member for Bokkeveld, Mr Solly Essop, said he had not been approached.

Labour Party's decision backed

COMMUNITY leaders and academics yesterday praised the Labour Party's decision not to join the President's Council.

Dr Alan Boesak, chairman of the Broederkring, a fraternity of Ned Geref church ministers, said the Labour Party's decision was a wise one.

"Black people who really have the ultimate political good of the whole country at heart will not consider serving on a body such as the President's Council. Apart from excluding black people, the council's deliberations have no real influence on the central decision-making process," he said.

Professor Jakes Gerwel, head of the Department of Afrikaans-Nederlands at the University of the Western Cape, said the Labour party's action was "a sound demonstration of rejection of the council as a means of solving constitutional problems".

"The more people who disassociate themselves from the President's Council, the better chance it stands of being proved ineffective," he said.

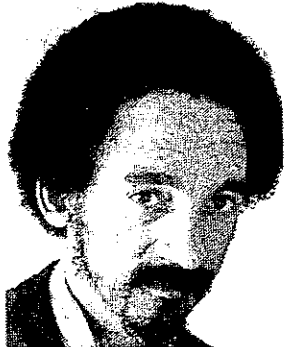
The publicity secretary of the Azanian Peoples' Organization (Azapo), Mr George Wauchope, said: "The history of the Labour Party has proved that whoever participates in government-created platforms, cannot achieve anything without the approval of their white masters. Azapo directs itself to members of the Labour Party rank-and-file, urging them to join the bandwagon of the authentic voice of Azania."

The Labour Party's Western Cape chairman, Mr John Ferus, who was detained for three months recently, said the party's rejection was a "morale booster" for him. "The mood and political awareness of the black people is such that anything conceived within the framework of separate development is a still-born baby," he said.

The president of the South African Council on Sport, Mr Hassan Howa, also praised the decision and said: "To try and find a solution in South Africa without all the people taking part is crazy. The black people must be included in any negotiations on a future constitution for this country."



Dr Allan Boesak



Professor Jakes Gerwel



Mr David Curry

Re: Term 4: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to

to get the cash flow. because the lessee requires to have a taxable income

This stream is riskier than the stream in Term 2

a comparable loan should be used for this term.

to (or slightly higher than) the interest rate on

Re: Term 3: Here it is suggested that a discount factor equal

Nkondo goes home

114

MR CURTIS NKONDO, suspended president of the Azanian People's Organisation, was yesterday discharged from the Coronationville Hospital.

Mr Nkondo was admitted to hospital last Wednesday. He was looking healthy and refreshed when he arrived at his Eldorado Park home yesterday.

His wife, Rose, said her husband's nerves had suffered while he was detained recently.

She said since his release from detention there have been many symptoms that were inconsistent with the Nkondo she knew.

Mrs Nkondo said although her husband was released from hospital, he still had to undergo further treatment at Baragwanath Hospital some time this month.

Post 10/9/80

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The general approach will now be applied to the problem in MAN.

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Re: Term 5: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal

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that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is Re: Term 4: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to

to get the cash flow. because the lessee requires to have a taxable income This stream is riskier than the stream in Term 2 a comparable loan should be used for this term.

Re: Term 3: Here it is suggested that a discount factor equal to (or slightly higher than) the interest rate on a comparable loan should be used for this term.

Mapetla teacher is fired

A SOWETO teacher who was accused of inciting students and who allegedly told them: "Let the struggle continue," was yesterday sacked by the Johannesburg Regional Director of Education and Training.

Mr Gaositoe Leepo, a teacher at Mapetla Secondary School was notified yesterday by telegram that his services were terminated with immediate effect.

The telegram was sent to the principal of Mapetla who was to forward it to Mr Leepo. The telegram said that his salary would be paid until September 15.

But the Regional Director of Education and Training, Mr Jaap Strydom, denied all knowledge of the telegram.

He said the appointment and dismissal of teachers was handled by the staff office in Pretoria.

He referred POST to his assistant, Mr G White, but a switchboard operator at the director's office had said previously neither Mr Strydom nor Mr White was available.

Mr G Engelbrecht, Chief Public Relations Officer of DET referred POST to the regional director for all matters affecting Soweto.

Mr Leepo said the circuit inspector, who carried out an investigation with the authority of the regional director, had told him in the presence

of the principal that he found no grounds for the allegations against him.

The investigation was carried out by Mr D Monyaise on September 10 and 11.

Four days after the investigation, Mr Leepo received the telegram which gave no reasons for his dismissal.

According to Mr Leepo trouble started on July 24, the day students at Mapetla stoned the principal and went on strike resulting in the suspension of the school.

On that day Mr Leepo and two colleagues approached the violently angry students and asked them to calm down and voice their grievances.

Mr Leepo then took a petition from the students and submitted it to the principal who had just been injured by a stone.

The allegation that he had told students to "let the struggle continue" was made on August 21 when he quoted a stanza from a poem while conducting morning prayers.

Later that day he was called to the principal's office where he was accused of inciting students and telling them to continue the boycott.

On the same day Mr Leepo was taken to Mr Strydom who told him that some parents were asking that he be removed from the school because of his incitement of students.

Requests by Mr Leepo to call my parents with complaints against him were in vain.



Mr Gaositoe Leepo . . . given 24 hours his services.

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114
POST
17/9/80

Page 10 1981, Wednesday, September 10, 1980

Freedom will be ours says Mayttah Rachidi



PHYSICAL appearances, people say, can be deceptive and this is especially so with Mayttah Rachidi.

She is soft spoken and humble but this should not be misconstrued for Mayttah is anything but soft and vulnerable. It is only hiding her strong character and

Mayttah Rachidi . . . "They can kill everything in me, but not my soul."

determination.

Mayttah is Hlaku Rachidi's wife.

Hlaku Kenneth Rachidi is the former president of the banned Black Peoples' Convention (BPC). He is banned and will be until 1983.

The Rachidi's love people, but because of Hlaku's banning they cannot mix freely and the flow of people to their home has stopped.

The night I went to Mayttah's home, she was alone in the kitchen. I noticed that her eyes, which rarely looked up to me as we spoke, revealed much of her strong character which lies hidden beneath her soft voice. She seldom smiled, but when she did, it was only a sad smile.

During the interview, I realised that here is a woman who has seen her husband detained and banned, but is still prepared to let me go on as though nothing has happened.

"Life must go on. When you are in the struggle, you should expect anything from a detention to a banning order," she said.

Mayttah believes that freedom for blacks in this country is now a reality. "We are going to get our freedom whether by hook or by crook," she told me in a surprisingly hard tone.

She also said that her soul will stand amount of torture. They can kill everything in me, but not my soul."

Their three children, Mangaliso (10), Kguthat (8) and Palesa (6) understand what is happening to their father.

"Mangaliso (the eldest) must know about the black man's life and people who retard our progress," his mother said.

"He knows also about our education and he keeps asking about black children who attend white schools.

"I explain and show him it is wrong. I also tell him about days like June 16 which should go down in our history," Mayttah continued.

Mayttah doesn't believe in multiracial organisations.

"I don't see us achieving anything with whites in our midst. And I don't want to deceive myself by thinking that we black women are on par with white women. The only common element between us is our sex and nothing else.

"White women leave their problems at home and go out for expensive lunches. I believe that what affects the woman in the street affects me too.

Hence, my attitude towards these multiracial women's movements," she added.

Mayttah also spoke of a fear which was gripping Blacks. "This fear whether to do anything or say anything. The fear of losing what you have.

People start adopting capitalist attitudes instead of sacrificing to achieve something greater.

I don't blame them, they have been indoctrinated for more than three hundred years.

"There is so much that has been done which we have to undo. We have been reduced to beggars. We are afraid of doing anything for fear of losing our jobs, which is like a

By ZODWA N

dry bone to a hungry dog," Mayttah said.

Mayttah encourages black women to be strong and prepared to sacrifice the little they have for something greater.

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**Don't be
negative,
PW tells
Indians** (11A)

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

DURBAN. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, says he hopes the Indian community will not take up the attitude that its approach towards the Government's constitutional proposals must be negative.

Responding to a call by the South African Indian Council that blacks should be included in the President's Council, Mr Botha said there was a vast difference between the constitutional development of the different black peoples and of the coloured and Indian communities.

Mr Botha's views are contained in a letter read out at the SAIC meeting in Durban yesterday. The letter is dated August 8, the same day the Prime Minister decided to scrap the Black Advisory Council.

"The black peoples all have self-governing constitutional structures and if they so wish they can also become independent. That is not the case with the Indian community and the coloured community."

What was more, he added, the Government also had its own responsibilities towards other minority groups in the country who were not prepared to accept black majority government in South Africa in any form.

"But we acknowledge the fact that there are many fields in which proper discussions between the President's Council and a council representative of the black people can have fruitful discussions and I sincerely hope that the Indian community will not take up the attitude that its approach towards our proposals must be negative because they do not agree with every proposal made on behalf of the Government," he said.

Meanwhile, the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, will deliver his farewell address to the SAIC this afternoon. Mr Steyn leaves for London next month to become South Africa's new ambassador.

Members of the Reform Party in the SAIC are said to be involved in bickering over the future of the SAIC and participation in the President's Council.

The bickering came out in the open last night when Mr M Bandulalla, chairman of the Havenside and Moberi Heights branch of the party, announced his resignation.

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Bail for alleged killers of Inkatha official

DURBAN. — The alleged murderers of the former chairman of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and senior Inkatha official, Mr Elias Blose, would be killed if they were released from custody, a magistrate in Durban was told yesterday.

The State alleged Mr Blose was gunned down in a faction fight in the early hours of August 7.

Three men, Mr Nicholas

Ndabenzi Ngcobo, 21, Mr Simon Mublwana Khawala, 18, and Mr Dennis Mafikayithathe Ngcobo, 24, appeared before Mr J J Brits on a charge of murdering Mr Blose.

Pleas of not guilty were recorded. The men told the court Mr Blose had been assassinated after boasting that he had killed their fathers and would "finish" their people.

Oposing an application for bail for Mr Khawala and Mr

Dennis Ngcobo, Detective Warrant Officer Frank Watts of the Murder and Robbery Squad said he had reliable information that the men would be killed if they were released.

Five people had been killed at the weekend in fighting between Mr Blose's faction and that of the three accused, he said. In addition, the firearm used in the alleged murder had not yet been recovered.

WO Watts said the three men had co-operated and were willing to help recover the firearm. Police could not take them to recover the firearm because there was a "small war" going on in the area where their appearance could lead to incidents in which lives could be lost.

He said he believed the men would stand trial if they were not killed.

Mr J Kruger, for the two

accused applying for bail, said the families of the men claimed they had made arrangements to hide them.

Granting bail, Mr Brits said it would not be the fault of the men if they did not stand trial because they had been killed. The two men were granted bail of R100 each.

The three will appear in court again on September 18. — Sapa.

11/9/80

ARLMS

11A

BAAA

for terrorist plot set aside

Mr Justice J J F Hefer said on November 15 1979 that Mange had done the groundwork for an attack to exterminate the magistrate and police sergeant at Whittlesea, near Queenstown, and had ac-

cepted leadership of the group which was to carry out the attack — and but for Mange committing a silly traffic offence for which he was arrested the attack would have been carried out.

The Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, said that trained terrorists seeking to kill innocent people in order to overthrow the State was terrorism in any language. Mange, a willing terror-

ist in the hands of the African National Congress, did not plan the murderous attack and was a leader only in the sense that he was the man placed in charge of the gang of four.

When he was arrested he was fairly remote in space and time from where the actual attack was planned to have taken place (he was arrested near Warmbaths). — Sapa

Death

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Appeal Court today set aside the death sentence imposed on James Daniel Mange for high treason and substituted a term of imprisonment for 20 years.

STAR 11/7/80 (220) (A) (A)

All go to assemble council

Bruce Cameron

Political Correspondent
DURBAN — The Government is pulling out all stops to assemble the 60-member President's Council before the special sitting of Parliament in October.

The main targets of Government recruiting at the moment are the coloured and Indian communities.

Two Indians and two coloureds have already accepted membership, and other names are expected to be announced within the next few days.

There have been strong hints given to some individuals who have been approached that a way is being found to include blacks in the deliberations

of the President's Council.

The exclusion of blacks has been the main stumbling block in getting widespread acceptance of the council.

The Government is also

What they will be paid

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Ordinary members of the President's Council are expected to be paid R2 500 a month in salary and allowances, according to some who have been approached to serve on it.

The Government has not yet disclosed how much Council members will be paid, but indicated

still attempting to sign up members of political parties who have rejected the council. They have succeeded in signing up at least one of the Reform Party members, Mr S

earlier this year their incomes would be at least equal to those of Members of Parliament.

MPs are paid about R23 000 a year in salary and allowances and have other financial benefits, which are expected to be extended to members of the President's Council.

People approached to serve on the Council said today Government repre-

Ahmed-Mayet, who resigned from the party yesterday.

A former chairman of the defunct Coloured Representative Council, Mr Les du Preez, has also

sentatives had consistently mentioned incomes of R2 500 a month and had hinted at fringe benefits and automatic salary increases commensurate with the rise in the cost of living.

The chairmen of the Council's five special committees are expected to be paid substantially more than ordinary members.

agreed to be a member.

A Durban attorney and the first black president of the convocation of the University of Natal, Mr Pat Poovalingam, and Mr H E Joosub, a former chairman of the South African Indian Council, have been approached and are expected to accept membership shortly.

The Government is keen to get the President's Council underway as soon as possible with an eye on the forthcoming "mini-general election" caused by the recent Cabinet reshuffle and appointments to the President's Council, during which it will have to prove that the constitutional proposals can work.

The slow demise of coloured

CAPE TOWN 11/9/80

By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter

11A

MOVES to give the coloured people of South Africa "a form of political representation and a political voice", and to find coloured leaders prepared to serve on the President's Council are taking place against the background of systematic, step-by-step removal of coloureds from mainstream government over the past 30 years.

A situation has been reached where the coloured people have no effective voice in government. The Coloured Persons Representative Council (CRC) having been abolished and the planned Coloured Persons' Council, which was to have been made up of government nominees, having been still-born.

The chronological order of events which has led to the political vacuum in which the coloured community today finds itself can be summarized as follows:

1951 A Separate Representation of Voters Bill is passed at

separate sittings of the House of Assembly and the Senate. The Malan government, which came to power in 1948, fails to muster a two-thirds majority in joint session in terms of the Constitution — so the Act cannot be validated.

1952 A High Court of Parliament Act is passed, with the object of transferring the right to decide on the validity or otherwise of acts of Parliament from the courts of justice to this parliamentary court. This is ruled to be unconstitutional by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court — and the government abandons the idea.

1954 A government attempt to muster a two-thirds majority for validating separate repre-

sentation fails again. 1955 A Senate Bill is passed, providing for an enlarged Senate and a straight majority vote at elections for the Senate, instead of proportional representation.

1956 The government succeeds in gaining a two-thirds majority in a joint session of both houses of Parliament, to validate the Separate Representation of Voters' Act originally passed in 1951. The Act provides for a Union Council for Coloured Affairs, with all-coloured membership.

It also provides for the election of four white members of the Assembly to represent the coloured people of the Cape Province. Similarly, two repre-

sentatives are to be elected to the Cape Provincial Council. One senator is nominated by the government for his special knowledge of coloured affairs.

1961 The Prime Minister, Dr H F Verwoerd, makes a major policy statement in which he announces that the Union Council for Coloured Affairs is to be developed into a parliamentary institution with limited legislative and executive powers, to deal with matters affecting the coloured people.

1964 The Coloured Persons Representative Council Act is passed, providing for a council

of 30 elected and 16 nominated members.

1966 A bill is introduced in Parliament to prevent "improper" interference by population groups in one another's political affairs. Under strong opposition, the bill is withdrawn and another bill is introduced, widening the basis of the franchise for the new CRC.

1968 Representation of coloured people by whites in the two houses of Parliament and in the Cape Provincial Council is abolished.

1969 The first general elec-

tion for the CRC is held. Four of the contesting parties accept the government's policy of separate development to a greater or lesser degree. The Labour Party is the only one to enter the lists on an outright anti-apartheid platform. The result is an outright victory for the Labour Party, which takes 26 seats as against a total of 14 seats won by the other four groupings.

After the appointment of government nominees to the CRC the Federal Party, which had won 11 seats, is assured of a working majority and becomes the ruling party. Its leader, Mr Tom Swartz, chairman of the former Coloured Advisory

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Council is appointed chairman of the new executive.

1975 After years of dissection including numerous walk-outs from and boycotts of sessions of the CRC, the government yields to Labour Party pressure to acknowledge it as the ruling party by virtue of its support by the majority of coloured voters in a new election.

Mr Sonny Leon, leader of the Labour Party, becomes chairman of the executive, only to be later dismissed by the government for refusing to pass the "coloured" budget. An anomalous situation then arises when Mr Leon is replaced by a government appointee, Mrs

Althea Jansen, who receives no co-operation from the rest of her executive or the other Labour Party elected members.

Throughout the existence of the CRC the Labour Party insisted that this institution was powerless and therefore far more to scrap it in favour of full representation of the coloured people in Parliament.

In April 1980 the CRC is scrapped, but instead of the coloured people being given full representation, legislation is passed for the establishment of a fully-nominated body to be known as the Coloured People's Council, to succeed the CRC.

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Jailed father: A mother's dilemma

By MARION SPARG

DIPOU Moerane, James Mange's childhood sweetheart, talked yesterday of her task in bringing up their four-year-old son Luck while he serves the 20 years imposed on him by the Appeal Court which lifted his death sentence.

Mange, 24, was the central figure in a seven-week treason trial in Maritzburg last November.

Mange stood trial with seven ANC recruits on charges of high treason and conspiracy to murder.

He was the only one sentenced to death.

Mr Justice J J F Hefer found he had accepted leadership of the ANC group which planned to kill the magistrate and police sergeant at Whittlesea, Cape.

But on Thursday the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff said the death sentence should not have been imposed.

Dipou, 22, told me: "I always believed James would win his appeal. Of course I am happy about that . . . though I cannot forget that our son Luck will be 24 when he sees his father come out of jail.

"James and I are still young and I think our love will win, but I am tempted sometimes.

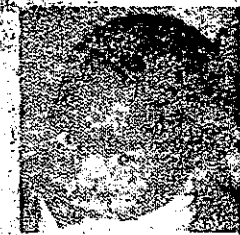
"I cannot just leave life alone. I must have a partner and won't be able to support my child alone when he goes to school."

Luck (short for Lehlohonolo), is living with his grandmother, Miss Winifred Mange and two aunts, Elizabeth and Fransina.

Dipou remembers Mange as "a very understanding, considerate and patient person."

"Now in his letters to me he always says he wishes he could do something for his child."

She said he was always concerned about the political situation.



LUCK MOERANE
Father jailed

"James loved the nation and always said to me . . . 'If only I could succeed for my people'."

She was not surprised when he left the country in 1977 for training in Angola and the Soviet Union.

"I thought maybe he was forced by emotions to leave after the riots in 1976."

Dipou and James were about to marry when he was arrested. Now she is back at school in Standard 8.

Dipou was also arrested and detained for a year after Mange's arrest but was released on the same day Mange was sentenced to death.

James' mother, Miss Winifred Mange, 43, said: "My prayers have been answered. She will visit him in Pretoria today.

She used to see him every day until she began work again a month ago.

Her greatest fear is that she will not be alive to see her son walk free in 20 years time.

James was born when Miss Mange was only 15 and still at school in Pinville, Soweto. She left school and never married his father, Ernest Dichaba, who also lives in Soweto.

In his early youth, Mange was left with his grandparents while his mother lived and worked as a domestic servant in Johannesburg.

Black writers 'must not fear'

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BLACK writers must have inner freedom and must not be afraid of anything except supreme danger-death, said Professor Noel Manganyi at the University of the Witwatersrand when he spoke on continuity and change in black cultures.

Professor Manganyi, who is head of the Department of Psychology and Dean of the Arts at the University of Transkei, and author of *Being Black In The World* and Mashangu's *Reverie* said black writers "must not sound a false note".

"Literature in vernacular is the most significant force towards cultural advancement. But most writers who use ethnic languages substitute the word and that is cultural genocide. An African writer must avoid lying at all times," he said.

Prof. Manganyi said blacks are creating a future and moving towards Africanisation, and their culture must be strong enough to sustain itself, since it will be majority culture.

"Modiko Dikobe's book, *Marabi Dance*, is a biographical continuity of South Africa. Mashangu's *Reverie* also shows biographical continuity and change and culture," he said.

LANGUAGE

"Culture is the supreme language. Society talks to us through culture. But a black man's oral literature disappeared after the conquest and New African writers are creations of the colonists who created an African who can speak impeccable English," he added.

He said the emergence of black consciousness changed culture in South Africa

in order to put the record straight.

Mr Jordan Ngubane, a pioneer journalist and author, who spoke on *The Urgency of the Times*, said conquest reduced a black man to a status of a servant in his own country and his education was designed to create a vacuum in his thinking.

"In the past 40 years black writers were always warning of this danger. Many writers contributed to a pattern of thinking," he said.

He said in the twenties, writers like Walter Rubusane, John Thengo Jabavu and Sefako Mashugo strengthened the definition adopted by blacks.

Mr Jordan Ngubane . . . spoke on *Forty Years of Black Writing*.

Professor Noel Manganyi . . . speaking at Wits University.

PFP and Inkatha forge links

CAPE TOWN. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha organisation and the Progressive Federal Party have agreed to set up a joint steering committee to pursue dialogue and liaison between the two organisations, the PFP announced yesterday.

In a statement, the Natal leader of the PFP, Mr Ray Swart, said the establishment of the steering committee had been endorsed by the general conference of Inkatha and approved by the PFP leadership.

The Inkatha representatives — nominated by Chief Buthelezi and appointed by the movement's central committee — are: Mr O D Dhlomo (Inkatha secretary-general), Mr F T Mdlalose (national chairman) and Dr D R H Madide (chairman of the political, constitutional and foreign affairs sub-committee of the central committee).

The PFP representatives, nominated by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik Van Zyl Slabbert, are: Mr Ray Swart (national vice-chairman of the PFP), Professor Nic Olivier (director of research) and Mr Rupert Lorimer, MP.

Mr Swart will be convenor of the PFP delegation.

The steering committee will hold its first meeting in Durban on October 2, the statement says. — Sapa.

Inkatha to hold talks

THE East Rand region of Inkatha meets in Kwa-Thema, Springs on Sunday to discuss next month's national women's brigade conference in Ulundi.

Mr Stephen Mbatha, assistant secretary of the region, said yesterday that the meeting which would start at 11 am, would be held at the Themba Likazulu Higher Primary School.

CAPL TIMES 12/19/80 11A

Student guilty of ANC activity

PORT ELIZABETH. — A Rhodes University student was convicted in a Port Elizabeth Regional Court yesterday on charges under the Internal Security Act and Unlawful Organizations Act.

Ian Msekeli Mgiijima, 30, a second-year journalism student and Daily Dispatch bursary-holder, pleaded guilty to both counts.

He was charged with unlawfully performing acts as a member of the African National Congress (ANC) and carrying or possessing South African Communist Party (SACP) and ANC literature between September 1979 and July this year.

In a statement handed to the magistrate, Mr B P Loots, Mgiijima said he knew the ANC was an unlawful organisation and that he had received several pamphlets, booklets and a tape from Lesotho.

He said he showed some of the literature to Miss Zubeida Jaffer, 22, a Rhodes journalism graduate, and Mr Gladstone Vuyani Mqingwana, 38, who was doing a doctoral thesis at the Rhodes Institute of Social and Economic Research.

His counsel, Mr George Bizos, said both Miss Jaffer and Mr Mqingwana had been detained by the security police.

Mgiijima said his brother-in-law in Lesotho told him in September last year about the aims and workings of the ANC and said he should not associate himself with the ANC's violent means.

Mgiijima said he was not an ANC office-bearer but he had been told about the courier sys-

tem, whereby individuals transported ANC literature.

He said he showed some of the documents to Miss Jaffer and Mr Mqingwana in July shortly after receiving them.

The state alleged that he agreed to inform certain friends in South Africa of the ANC's aims and workings and that he informed and handed some ANC and SACP literature to some Rhodes students.

Professor Gavin Stewart, head of Rhodes' Department of Journalism, said in mitigation of sentence that Mgiijima was a diligent and conscientious student who was good material for professional journalism.

His assignments and work for the Daily Dispatch were balanced and showed no political extremism, Professor Stewart said.

Professor Stewart said that even he had trouble knowing what material was banned or legal. There were about 100 statutes which dictated what the press might or might not publish.

He and his staff often received literature through the post which they were unsure of.

"This is handed to the security police as far as I know."

"What is lawful to possess on Thursday is not always lawful on Friday. Material not obtainable often makes students even more curious," he said.

When black students had been asked to refrain from writing examinations in June in sympathy with the schools' boycott, Mgiijima had written and had done well.

The trial continues today. — Sapa

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Security Police cordon off suburban

Grenade blast in Sandton kills two

STAR 12/18/80
119

By Mike Cohen, Diann Shoebottom and Drew Forrest

Two men believed to have been toying with a grenade in the servants' quarters of a Sandhurst house, were killed when an explosion ripped through the small room late yesterday.

One of the dead men has been identified as Mr Johannes Khuzwayo, husband of the domestic servant employed by Mrs J Henton at her house in Grosfam Lane, Sandhurst. He was a caddie at the River golf course.

The identity of the other man is not yet known to the police who have repeatedly refused to confirm that he was a known terrorist.



A detective and a mortician in a servants' quarters in Sandhurst.

In a statement released by the police from the scene today, it was stated that the blast was caused when a hand grenade exploded.

The grenade has been identified as a M26 HE offensive hand grenade of South African origin.

Mr Khuzwayo died instantly, his body being mutilated by the blast. The other man died shortly afterwards.

Police are investigating the cause of the blast. The area was cordoned off by security police who refused permission for anyone to enter the room at any stage of their investigation, even after the bodies had been removed from the scene by a mortuary van.

Extensive damage was caused to the small room. The ceiling was blown out by the force of the blast and the small windows were shattered, the glass strewn across the lawns.

Shrapnel from the grenade was found by security police inside the room. The walls were lined and caked with the blood and entrails from the dead men.

Mr Khuzwayo's right

arm was blown off and his chest and stomach were blown away by the blast. It is believed he had been holding the grenade when the blast occurred.

Security Police detected the premises were seen this morning in and out of the room, many of them wearing gas masks. Early today, the possibility of a further blast had not been ruled out.

Shortly before the explosion at 5:00 pm yesterday, neighbours saw two men entering the premises.

Golf bag

Mrs S Whyte, who lives nearby, said today she saw the two men walking past her house yesterday evening.

She said they appeared to be drunk and were carrying a golf bag between them.

Security Police have refused to comment on suspicions that the bag was filled with explosives.

But reporters at the scene this morning saw plainclothed policemen re-



A plainclothes policeman removes tiles from the damaged roof of the servants' quarters to allow light to enter the room below.

house, bar newsmen



Official remove the remains of one of the men who died when a grenade exploded in luxury Sandhurst house.

© Pictures by Graham Gainsford.

moving a golf bag from the scene.

Colonel Hennie Muller, Security Police chief for the Witwatersrand who is in charge of the investigation, said today that at this stage, or even in the next week, he could not comment on the explosion.

"All the evidence we had has been blown sky-high. The bodies of the two men were very badly mutilated," he said.

"All I can say at this stage is that two men

were killed in an explosion yesterday in the servants' quarters of the house in Sandhurst."

The explosion lifted the tiles off the small room and badly damaged the walls.

Mrs Whyte said the explosion sounded like a light bulb popping. She realised what was going on only when the fire engines, ambulances and police arrived.

Sixteen hours after the blast, police removed the mutilated bodies from the

premises.

The Sandton ambulance department was turned away by police last night. The bodies were kept in the room during the investigation.

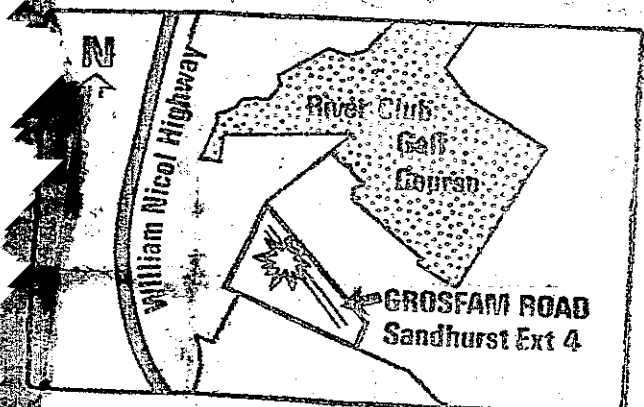
Scores of plainclothes policemen were present at the scene this morning. They were carrying two-way radios and refused pressmen permission to enter the room.

The owners of the house were inside the main house this morning. They are believed to be suffering from shock.

Police have refused to confirm the theory that the two men were known terrorists. Fingerprints have been lifted from the bodies and are to be sent to the police laboratories for investigation and identification.

Police have refused to confirm the possibility that the grenade had been found in a stolen golf bag and that the men were toying with it when they found it.

The explosion, which appeared to be vertical, is believed to have been an extremely powerful one.



CAPL Times 12/19/80 (11A)

Student guilty of ANC activity

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Police seize ANC pamphlets

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Security Police have confiscated a number of suitcases with false bottoms containing pamphlets and tapes about the banned ANC in a house in the New Brighton township here.

The pamphlets set out the aims of banned organizations. The Security Police are investigating rumours that similar pamphlets were distributed at a meeting in the township on Sunday night.

The head of Security Police in the Eastern Cape, Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, declined to comment on reports that an application had been made to the chief magistrate of Port Elizabeth to ban all meetings in the township.

Colonel Erasmus said a large number of pamphlets, which were hidden in false bottoms in the suitcases, were confiscated. Tape recordings relating to banned organizations were found with the pamphlets.

He said similar pamphlets were found in a building in the city centre yesterday.

Twelve people are being held and Colonel Erasmus said the possibility of further arrests could not be discounted.

It is understood that intimidation of pupils at schools in Grahamstown, Adelaide, Fort Beaufort and other places in the Eastern Cape is continuing. — Sapa

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Re: Term 4: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to

to get the cash flow. because the lessee requires to have a taxable income This stream is riskier than the stream in Term 2 a comparable loan should be used for this term.

Re: Term 3: Here it is suggested that a discount factor equal to (or slightly higher than) the interest rate on

Biko's death recalled today

ROM 12/9/80 11A

Political Reporter
TODAY is the third anniversary of the death in detention of black consciousness leader Steve Biko.

And the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), recalling Mr Biko's detention, has issued a statement condemning the continued detention of its acting leader, Mrs Nombulelo Melane, and other black consciousness followers.

Azapo said the present detention served as a reminder that the authorities had continued to crack down on black consciousness leaders, but that it would also serve to strengthen its resolve and determination.

Mrs Melane is being held under the Internal Security Act.

Mr Biko's death on September 12, 1977, and the outcome of the inquest into his death caused a local and international outcry. There is still considerable controversy over the lack of disciplinary action against the doctors who treated him before his death.

Mr Biko was a founder member of both the SA Students' Organisation (Saso) and the Black Peoples' Convention (BPC).

A month after his death, 18 mainly black consciousness organisations — including Saso and BPC — and two newspapers were banned by the then Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger.

Several memorial services to commemorate his death will be held throughout the country at the weekend.

The first service to remember Mr Biko, who was also honorary president of the outlawed Black People's Convention (BPC), will be held tonight at the Lutheran Church at Mankweng Township, near Turfloop. The service has been organised by the Azanian Students' Organisation (Azaso) branch at the University of the North. The service starts at 7pm.

● See Page 13

STAR 12/8/80

Witness tells of ANC's 'code to kill' document

Own Correspondent

A witness in the Pretoria high treason trial described today how the ANC's "code to kill" operated.

The witness, who may not be identified, said under re-examination by Mr Chris Jansen (for the State) that the fourth accused in the trial, Mr Ikanyeng Moses Molebatsi (27), had been a commander in the ANC for the Transvaal urban areas.

Mr Molebatsi would have known about a document issued by the Revolution-

ary Council of the ANC with instructions to kill.

Mr Jansen asked him if this instruction was a general one issued by the ANC or if killing was done at a person's own discretion.

The witness replied: "If you are a commander in the Republic of South Africa, then if they (ANC) don't give you that order, if you realise this person is becoming a danger, or the situation is dangerous unless you kill this person, you use your own discretion and kill and later give your reasons to the

ANC."

He said the only person he was aware of that had been killed by the ANC was Mr Leonard Nkosi, who had been a member of Mkondo we Sizwe.

Earlier the witness identified the three Silverton siege gunmen shot by police as having undergone military training in Angola.

He said he recognised the three men from photographs. They had been at Nova Katenga, one of three training camps he attended in Angola.

Cross-examined by Mr Jules Browde, SC, who is appearing for nine accused men, the witness said that when he left South Africa he just wanted to kill whites.

Mr Browde said: "At that stage you didn't know what the aims of the ANC were at all. When you left South Africa you knew nothing about targets, you knew nothing about how the targets would be selected, and you certainly didn't know it would be in anybody's individual discretion to select targets."

"Yes," said the witness.

The men appearing are Mr Mzimba Johnson Lubisi (28), Mr Petrus Tsepo Mashigo (20), Mr Naphtali Manana (24), Mr Ikanyeng Moses Molebatsi (27), Mr Hlobile Benjamin Ta (24), Mr Phumtani Grant Shezi (24), Mr Jeremia Radebe (26), Mr Boyce Johannes Bogale (26) and Mr Thomas Mngadi (29).

They have pleaded not guilty to high treason, two charges of murder, 21 charges of attempted murder, robbery with aggravating circumstances, and to taking part in terrorist activities.

Their appearance follows the attacks on the Silverton branch of Volkskas bank and on the Soekme-kaar police station in January.

(Proceeding)

Resignations throw SAIC into disarray

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

DURBAN. — The ranks of the Government-created South African Indian Council (SAIC) are in disarray after a number of surprise developments at its meeting on Wednesday.

The day started with executive member Mr Gopi Munsook felling the chairman, Mr Yellan Chinsamy, to "get out" — and ended with no decision being taken on the future of the controversial council.

In developments yesterday:

○ Eight of the 11 majority Reform Party members present announced their resignations from the party — which is affiliated to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's SA Black Alliance;

○ Mr Salaam Abram-Mayet of Benoni, a Reform Party member on the executive, said he had accepted nomination to the proposed President's Council;

○ The future of the SAIC was not debated. Instead, the executive was asked to meet the Minister who will be in charge of Indian affairs from next month, Mr Chris Heunis, to discuss the council's future and report back;

○ Mr Amichand Rajbansi, highly controversial Reform Party public relations officer and an SAIC executive member, said he would form his own party. It would seek affiliation with the Black Alliance.

The resignations, which leave the Reform Party almost in tatters in the SAIC, were triggered on Tuesday night.

Some national executive members had a meeting in Durban. It was attended by Mr Chinsamy, Mr Rajbansi, Mr Munsook, and Mr Baldeo Dookie.

It was claimed that Mr Chinsamy was criticised for writing to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and making Press statements calling for the scrapping of the SAIC. Only one or two of the Reform Party members in the SAIC were invited to the meeting.

At the SAIC meeting the next

day, after Mr Rajbansi had said he could "not sit with hypocrites", an angry Mr Munsook joined him and said he had no confidence in the party or the chairman.

Mr Dookie and Dr Ismail Kajeer also announced their resignations. Then, shortly after the morning break, Mr Mayet announced that he and three other Reform members, Mr I C Dasoo, Mr A C Reddy and Mr D N Seedat, had also resigned in sympathy.

Mr Mayet's decision to join the President's Council came after an invitation from the outgoing Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn.

The Reform Party is strongly opposed to the President's Council because of the exclusion of blacks, and had Mr Mayet not resigned, he would have gone against the party's standpoint.

He is the second Indian to be nominated to the President's Council. Mr Ismail Kathrada, a former SAIC member, announced his acceptance at the weekend, while a former SAIC chairman, Mr H E Jeebun, of Pretoria, has been invited, but has not yet made up his mind.

During the debate on the President's Council, Mr Rajbansi said he was opposed to participation, but members of the Democratic Party and the independents — including Transvaal members Mr I F H Mayet and Mr S Collakoppen — supported participation.

The disarray and indecision in the SAIC are set to damage its credibility even more in the Indian community, where pressure has been mounting for its complete scrapping.

○ The SAIC has chosen Mr Rajbansi to serve on the Buthelezi Commission which is to investigate the political and economic future of Natal.

○ In his farewell speech, Mr Steyn said that of all his achievements, he was most proud of making Indian education compulsory and improving facilities.

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12/9/80

South Africans recall Biko today

SOUTH Africans will today remember Steve Bantu Biko, architect of the Black Consciousness movement who died in police detention three years ago today.

Mr Chris Mokoditso, first vice-president of the now banned Black People's Convention (BPC) said Steve Biko was a great son of Africa and a potential Prime Minister.

Mr George Wauchope, Azapo publicity secretary, said: "Azapo will never forget the immeasurable and selfless contribution that has been made towards the struggle by Steve Bantu Biko." That the people responsible for his death in police hands got off scot-free was a cause of anger and anguish.

QUESTIONS

Miss Amanda Kwadi, a social worker, said that if Biko was still alive the Black Consciousness movement could have been stronger and a force to reckon with. "Steve was not selfish, but was concerned about the development of the movement. Nobody will forget him. Even children who did not know about him are now asking questions about who he was."

Only two memorial services will be held. The services are at Mankweng Lutheran Church, near Turfloop tonight and on Sunday afternoon at the Sharpeville Anglican Church.

The Mankweng service starts at 7 pm. There will be speakers from Azaso, Basa, Wasa and the University Central Cultural Committee. Unidrasa will stage a short play on Steve's death.

The Sharpeville service starts at 1.30 pm. Speakers will be from Azaso and Cosas, and the Allapoets will render poetry.



Please may I visit my sick son, asks Mrs Emmah Nkondo

14/9/80
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11A

By SAM MABE

FEW mothers need permission to visit a sick son.

But 79-year-old Mrs Emmah Nkondo, mother of black consciousness leader and former president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), Mr Curtis Nkondo, is one of them.

Last week, while at her Giyani home in north-eastern Transvaal, she learnt from SUNDAY POST that Mr Nkondo was ill and had been admitted to hospital. She and her two daughters and two sons became concerned and wanted to visit him in hospital.

Mr Curtis Nkondo with his mother, Emma.

But Mr Nkondo is banned. And in terms of his banning order, it is an offence for him to be in the company of more than two people at a time — unless he obtains special permission from the Minister of Justice.

So Mrs Nkondo contacted the security police at Giyani, who told her that only two persons at a time would be allowed to see Mr Nkondo in hospital. If they wanted to see him in a group, Mr Nkondo himself would have to apply for such permission from the Minister.

But that would have taken a long time. So, all five of them came to Johannesburg on Wednesday intending to see him

two at a time, as his banning order requires.

They stopped at his Eldorado Park home where they found he had been discharged from hospital the previous day.

Mrs Nkondo said she had been told by Giyani police that if she should encounter problems, she should contact security police in Soweto. "But I did not go there because I encountered no problems. I have seen my son and am glad that he seems to be recovering," she said.

Mrs Emmah Nkondo is a mother of eight. She has two daughters and six sons.

Those who accompanied Mrs Nkondo from

Giyani are Albert, an inspector of schools, Mashango, a businessman, and Gladys and Dinah, both high school teachers. Mr Nkondo's father, Ephraim, who died in 1967, was also a school principal.

The other three brothers, Ephraim, Gessler and Zinjiva, are now living in exile.

Mr Gessler Nkondo, a former senior lecturer at the University of the North, was "sacked" in absentia after he was "found guilty of misconduct".

However, it is generally believed he was sacked for his part in the publication of a controversial book, *Turfloop Testimony*.

INYANGAS, isangomas, diviners, witchdoctors — those who throw the bones, speak to the spirits and deal in herbs — are as much a part of black culture in South Africa as the springbok blood they put in their potions.

And while in Zimbabwe the traditional healer is being incorporated into the mainstream of health services and several Salisbury witchdoctors have predicted an 80 per cent drop in surgical operations in the country's hospitals if herbal remedies are applied, moves are being made on a small scale in this country to incorporate some traditional methods into modern medical practices.

At present the 1042 members of the Natal/KwaZulu Inyangas Association are working towards establishing a herb and medicine wholesale depot with a research and teaching centre at Clermont near Durban.

"There are some herbs and medicines available only in Zululand. It would be far more convenient if all stocks were available in one place," Mr Julius Mpisane, secretary of the association, said this week.

"We inyangas don't want a hospital, but a big centre for teaching and research — so if someone dies he doesn't die with his knowledge but will be able to pass it on first," he said.

Mr Elias Conco, chairman of the Association and an inyanga for 60 years who learned the herbs from his father and his grandfather before that, says his group are not pushing for incorporation into South Africa's health service but: "If the Government wanted it we would be ready to accept. I think it would be a good thing."

"Our people have ailments that are natural to them. These can't be healed by a doctor.

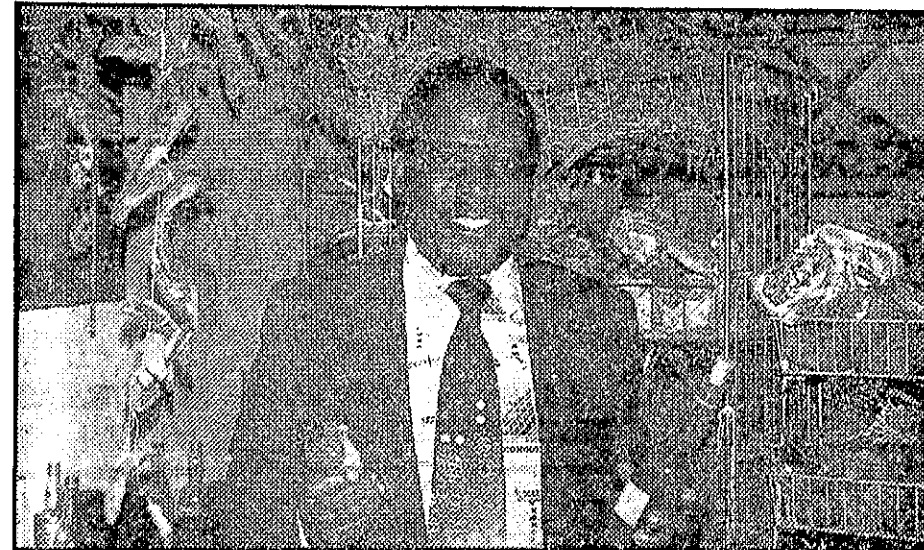
"If an ailment is caused by witchcraft it must be treated by an inyanga. Plenty of people go to hospital for sickness who should be treated by an inyanga," he said.

Mr Conco said some ailments were referred to doctors. "We know the ailments that we cannot treat," he said.

But while it is the inyanga with his knowledge of herbs, roots and

A HOME FOR HERBS

Sunday Tribune special report ^(11A) ^{14/9/80} by Wanda Edkins ^(E)



Protus Cebe, an Umlazi inyanga

QUOTE:
OUR PEOPLE HAVE AILMENTS THAT ARE NATURAL TO THEM. THESE CAN'T BE HEALED BY A DOCTOR



Elias Conco, Estcourt inyanga

animals who is doing most to promote his particular brand of healing, his area is not held in the highest regard in the medical field.

Dr Walter Leoning, president of the Natal Coastal Branch of the Medical Association of South Africa, said although a lot of discussion had taken place on the subject, it was unlikely inyangas would ever become part of the recognised health service in South Africa.

"They are an amorphous group. You can't say all of them do either this or that. Anyone can call himself an inyanga, and while there are genuine ones many are charlatans fleeing the people to feather their own nests,"

he said. But in some areas the value of the traditional to the modern has been recognised.

Dr Nell Goodwin, principal specialist in the Intensive Care Units at Durban's Addington and King Edward VIII hospitals, has instructed his unit at King Edward to fit in with traditional beliefs.

"I think a doctor has to adapt his medicine to his patient. A person has to have faith and believe. If he has no confidence in the doctor, he won't get well," says Dr Goodwin.

"King Edward's ICU is run in terms of Zulu tradition. We talk in terms of evil spirits rather than germs and bacteria because to many people disease and trauma are merely

manifestations of the presence of evil spirits, caused by spells that have been cast by wizards, or failure of the individual to honour ancestral spirits.

"If a person believes in something, you must work along his lines.

"If a person needs a respirator and we have to perform a tracheotomy (open the windpipe), we tell him we're making a hole to let out the evil spirit.

"This he can understand whereas he would make no sense out of the medical jargon."

Dr Goodwin says all staff in the unit work that way. "I don't personally examine patients or ask them what is wrong. I tell them — because that is what the witchdoctor

does." He says the approach gives meaning and psychological comfort to patients. "You have to appreciate the thought processes of the patient," he says.

Dr Goodwin said he believed the isangoma in contact with the spirits, but not prescribing medicines, might be able to give patients some of psychological comfort much like a parish priest visiting the hospital. A lot of drugs administered by inyangas result in serious complications.

"We're not happy with some of the drugs they use and I haven't found any treatment," he said. Dr Leoning said a study was being carried

out through the Medical School of the University of Natal to upgrade and make better use of the traditional birth attendant.

"We have such vast areas in this country where there is no formal health care and where traditional means of healing are the most common," he said.

"Among the most important are the traditional birth attendants and we are hoping to work with them, to give them some basic knowledge of labour, delivery, early warning signs of complications so they know when to refer patients to the doctor, the importance of sterilising any instruments used and what they should do after the birth."

He said the one other

area where steps might be taken to incorporate the traditional is with the "umthandazeli" or faith healer.

"The part played by these people is becoming more prominent, particularly in urban areas. They pray over sick people and it's possible that, at a later stage, steps will be taken to integrate them more into our health practices," he said.

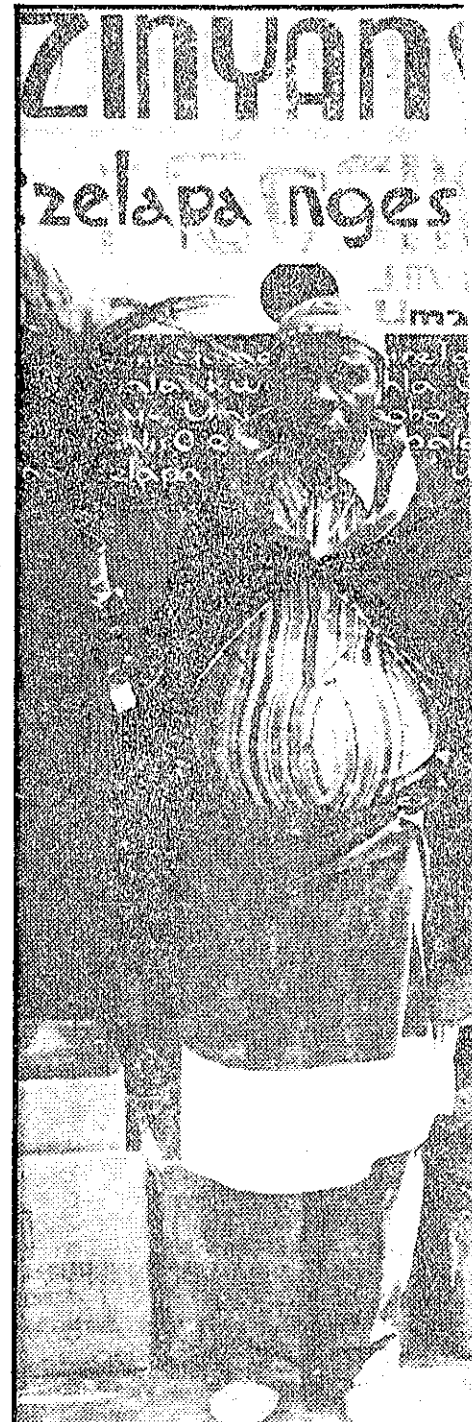
Mrs Lillian Radford, a Durban social anthropologist and lecturer in the Department of African Studies at the University of Natal who specialises in work of the traditional practitioner, says there are countless arguments for and against the greater use of traditional methods in patient

treatment and care. "We find westerners who go to spiritualists or form prayer groups at hospital bedsides for extra help. And things like acupuncture are now being taken seriously.

"Each culture has its own category of illness. African people have a whole lot of illnesses that go under the heading "ukufa Kwabantu" and which they believe whites don't understand.

"These are caused mainly by sorcery or anger of the ancestors and can cause disturbances to behaviour and even health."

Mrs Radford points out that while modern medicine offers vital benefits like antibiotics and X-rays, on the



Julius Mpisane, Claremont inyanga

psychological level traditional healers who share the same world view as their patients can often be more helpful than the trained therapist.

"We whites accept change but many Africans don't accept a big area of change in their lives. Things have to happen for a reason," she explains.

"In general the African has many difficulties in his day-to-day life. He has housing shortages and job shortages. He has to make sense out of them and things like medicines to bring good luck help make him feel he's structuring his life.

Mrs Radford says criticisms can be made at the traditional healer.

"A patient without necessary per treatment period. There are ones who give drastic as a result of some of the — particularly where enemies are very dangerous.

"Acceptance of recognised medicine would give the approval to practitioners who result in more of the errant."

STALEMATE . . . THAT WAS THE FOUR NGK CHURCHES AT THE ROUND TABLE IN PRETORIA THIS WEEK

NO CONFRONTATION BUT THE GAP'S STILL THERE



Dr Geldenhuys: His resignation is good news for verkrampte churchmen

THE gap between the three black NG Churches — NG Kerk in Africa (African), NG Sendingkerk (coloureds) and the Reformed Church in Africa (Indians) — and the white NG Kerk on apartheid, political unrest and the abolition of the Mixed Marriages and Immorality Acts, is as wide as ever.

This emerged from the one-day conference in Pretoria this week between the moderatures of the black and white churches.

However, it was an important meeting as it revealed the new style and approach of the white church in its relations with the black daughter churches.

Throughout the white church delegates appeared to be avoiding confrontation on political issues as part of a broad strategy to keep the talks going with the black churches by referring matters to joint commissions.

ches by referring matters to joint commissions.

One black delegate commented afterwards: "The white church now have changed their approach. They are trying to accept us as equals. They now talk and discuss with us and no longer about us."

The Rev Gerrie Lubbe, of the Reformed Church, warned: "Although the white church reflected a greater realism, nothing has changed. The black churches should not be lulled by a new strategy of eye-wash."

A number of important issues were on the agenda and discussed for the first time at a meeting between the black and white churches. It included the policy of apartheid, unrest in South Africa, terrorism and a closer relationship between the protestant churches in the country.

The discussions also

By HENNIE SERFFONTEIN

reflected the deep rift inside the black churches between radicals and cautious conservatives.

Outspoken criticism of apartheid came from men such as the Rev Sam Buti of the NG Kerk in Africa and the Rev E. J. Mannikam of the Reform Church. Cautious leaders like the Rev Mr Lebone, the NGKA Moderator, made only token criticism of apartheid.

Mr Lebone told me afterwards that as a black man he had no political problems with the Government.

On apartheid white delegates largely remained quiet, appearing not to be defending it per se, confining themselves largely with questions and a theological approach.

The whites urged that a new study be made jointly by the four churches on the racial issue as a follow up to the policy booklet of the white NGK, called Ras

Volk en Nasie.

Mr Buti noted the issue in South Africa was not one of volkere (nations) but one of race.

Discussing the school unrest Mr Mannikam took the white NGK to task for not intervening and not responding to a telegram from the RCA asking for the white church to act. He urged the white church to react more swiftly in future and not always to respond when a crisis is over.

The Rev Dirk Fourie, Actuaris of the white church, replied that the white church had prayed about the unrest. The Kerkbode, official organ of the NGK, also published a call on members for special prayers.

Mr Mannikam responded: "You make me laugh. You must do more than just pray — you must act."

Conservative white member of the NGKA

moderature the Rev Nico Basson said the basic problem with black schools was that black teachers were lazy and were neglecting their duty. The unrest had a Marxist basis.

However, in a remarkable admission by a white minister, the Rev Paul du Toit of Windhoek warned that there was evidence that schoolchildren in Ovambo were mostly not recruited by Swapo or intimidated to join. Many crossed the border voluntarily, joining Swapo because they were looking for a disciplined movement.

This contradicts Government views.

On terrorism, Mr Buti said he had tried in vain for seven years to get this on the agenda.

He asked a number of pointed question as to why people were so called terrorists. There were members of the NGK who were "terrorists" coming across the border while black and white church members inside the country were often victims of this conflict.



Rev Buti . . . so-called terrorists



Rev Mannikam . . . don't just pray

NG churches move closer to a 'holy war'

14/9/80
SUN TRIB
11A

FUTILE BID TO CHANGE WHITE NGK FROM WITHIN

Tribune Reporter

ATTEMPTS to change the white Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk's racial outlook from within are now futile.

And, according to some churchmen and observers, the NGK and its three black daughter churches are further down the road towards a radical-conservative holy war after this week's crisis meeting in Pretoria.

The impossibility of achieving change from within the white church was one message to emerge from the resignation this week of the verligte Dr Frans O'Brien Geldenhuys as the white NGK's chief executive officer and director of ecumenical affairs, according to Dr Allan Boesak.

"It seems that even from his former powerful positions Dr O'Brien Geldenhuys found it impossible to change things," said Dr Boesak, chairman of the Broederkring and leading theologian in the coloured NG Sendingkerk.

Dr Geldenhuys has refused to comment on his resignation or its timing — the eve of the extraordinary meeting between the four churches this week.

The meeting was called to thrash out the unauthorised repudiation in March this year by the then moderator of the white NGK, Prof E. Kleynhans, of the four

churches' agreed position on the Immorality Act.

The black daughter churches regarded professor Kleynhans's statement as a disrespectful breach of faith. But this week the four churches papered over the cracks and re-affirmed their stand that South Africa's racial sex laws by "reviewed."

Dr Geldenhuys's replacement, the verkrampte Ds Kobus Potgieter, could worsen the relationship between the white NGK and its three daughter churches — the coloured Sendingkerk, the Indian Reformed Church in Afrika and the black NG Kerk in Afrika — said Dr Boesak.

This change has strengthened the verkrampte Broederbond establishment's control of the white church.

Mr Potgieter, a senior Broederbond man, was a founder of the Ruiterswag, the junior Broederbond.

He himself will almost certainly be succeeded as acting moderator of the national synod by Ds Dawid Snyman, an arch conservative from Bloemfontein and an apartheid hardliner and a Broederbonder.

Dr Geldenhuys told an associate this week: "One can only take it for so long

Dr Geldenhuys's feelings were shared by Mr Roelf Meyer, a former NGK dominee who lost his church status when he joined the Christian

Institute in 1970. Earlier this year Mr Meyer was one of seven white NGK members, including the banned Dr Beyers Naude, who left the white NGK to join one or other of the black daughter churches.

"Frans O'Brien Geldenhuys is admitting clearly that he couldn't get the NGK going ecumenically," said Mr Meyer.

And Dr Boesak said: "Dr O'Brien Geldenhuys' resignation would be of benefit if the white church was to draw the conclusion that something is indeed wrong, and if the white church was then prepared really to talk to the black churches.

"Otherwise we continue on the road towards confrontation and then a complete break is inevitable."



Dr Allan Boesak: 'Not so happy now'

He said there was a specific structure of society in South Africa. A black was forced to accept and act within it. If he objected and resisted he was crushed and called a Marxist.

Buti observed that it was not surprising that many people became so called terrorists.

But the Rev Dawid Snyman of the white moderate had a simple answer. He said it should not be forgotten what was behind the terrorists. Marxism was the reason for terrorism.

The Rev Sakkie Mentor of the Sending Kerk warned that while the Marxist ideology was a danger, conditions here created a breeding ground for terrorism.

The white church suggested that there should be closer co-operation between Protestant churches in South Africa. It was stated that a programme of human rights by the ecumenical conference of reformed churches which recently met at Nimes in France should be the basis of such a new alliance in South Africa.

Some church observers see this as an attempt to establish a new inter-

church organisation here to oppose the SA Council of Churches.

An ad hoc committee of two members from each of the four churches was formed after the meeting.

The Pretoria meeting was called by the white NGK after the fiasco in March this year following a previous meeting between the four churches.

After that meeting in a special joint statement, the four churches announced that they agreed there were no objections in principle should the Government decide to reconsider the Immorality and Mixed Marriages laws. But afterwards Dr E. P. J. Kleynhans, the then Moderator, breaking a solemn agreement not to issue further statements, said the official policy of the white NGK was not only to retain those laws but that they should be extended.

His action made it clear that the joint statement was meaningless because the blacks had in mind the total abolition of the two laws when they spoke of "reconsidering" by the Government.

Biko - a son of the soil

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STEVE BIKO DIED IN DETENTION ON 12.9.77 IN APARTHEID SOUTH AFRICA

50 OTHERS KNOWN TO HAVE DIED IN DETENTION ARE

- 19.63 B MAMPE
- 59.63 L NGUDLE
- 24.1.64 S SALOOJEE
- 7.5.65 N GAGA
- 8.5.65 P HOYE
- 19.6.66 J HAMAKWAYO
- 9.10.66 H SHONIEKA
- 19.11.66 L YUN FIN
- 30.11.66 AH YAN
- 9.9.67 A MALIA
- 11.9.68 J TUBAYE
- UNIDENTIFIED MAN
- 5.2.69 H KGOOME
- 28.2.69 MODANE
- 10.3.69 J LENOE
- 1.8.69 C MAYEISO
- 16.6.69 M SHITE
- 8.9.69 J MONAKTIA
- 27.9.69 I HARN
- 22.1.69 M CUTIELA
- 27.10.71 A TIDL
- 19.3.76 J MOLI
- 25.6.76 W TSHINE
- 15.7.76 M MOPI
- 2.9.76 L MAZAMBE
- 25.8.76 D MBBAA
- 28.9.76 F MOGUSI
- 5.10.76 J MASHANE
- 9.10.76 E MZO
- 18.11.76 EMAMILA
- 25.11.76 T MOSA
- 11.12.76 TSHAZANE
- 15.12.76 G BOHA
- NO DATE T JOI
- 8.1.77 NYTSHUNSHA
- 20.1.77 F MAELE

London demonstration over deaths in detention:

A BRAVE man of the soil died three years ago. But Steve Bantu Biko's death and ideas are not forgotten.

Founder and leader of the Black Consciousness Movement, Biko died in detention on September 12, 1977 — the 46th political detainee to die in South Africa since Looksmart Solwandle Ngudle in 1963.

Biko symbolised the aggression of the newly founded movement which he nurtured and has also become the symbol of the tragedy and untold misery of death in detention.

"You are either alive and proud or you are dead and when you are dead you can't care anymore. And your method of death can itself be a politicising thing. So you die in the riots. For a hell of a lot of them there's really nothing to lose," he said a few months before he died.

How true. His own death and the subsequent inquest have been a major politicising force. And it also highlighted the long list of deaths in detention.

"If they talk to me (in interrogation) I am bound to be affected by them as human beings. But the moment they adopt rough stuff, they are imprinting on my mind that they are policemen. And I only understand one form of dealing with police, and that's to be as unhelpful as possible," he added.

It is not strange that the death of a man which left Minister of Justice Mr Jimmy Kruger "cold" should still haunt and harass the system.

On the eve of the funeral in King William's Town, thousands of mourners were stopped by armed police at roadblocks. Buses and cars from all over the country were searched thoroughly. Many were turned back.

The founding president of the South African Students Organisation (SASO) did not see black consciousness as an end in itself.

"It is more than just a reactionary rejection of whites by blacks. It is a realisation by blacks that in order to feature well in this game of power politics, they

On September 12, 1977, three years ago this week, the father of black consciousness, Steve Biko, died while being held in police detention. SUNDAY POST publishes this tribute to his memory.

have to use the concept of group power and to build a strong foundation on this."

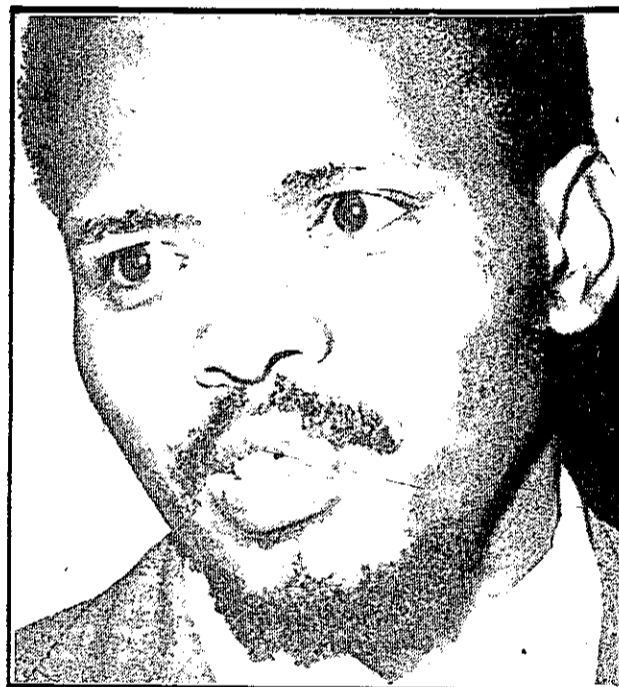
To him, black consciousness was not merely a philosophy and vehicle for the mental emancipation of blacks. It was also the most effective weapon against apartheid.

The central theme of the philosophy was not to hate white, but to love and respect the black heritage. For Biko, only after this had been achieved could integration take place.

"We can never wage any struggle without offering a strong counterpoint to the white racism that permeates our society so effectively."

In Ginsberg, where Biko grew up, there was a steady stream of cars and buses from all over the country that Saturday evening. It rained that night — a fitting farewell for Ginsberg's greatest son.

Biko often spoke of detention. He had been detained several times himself. A close friend, Ma-



Son without a father — Samora Biko.

petla Mohapi, had died in detention in 1976.

As if by premonition, he told an interviewer. "If they want to beat me up five times, they can only do so on condition I allow them to beat me up five times. I said to them... if you guys want to do this your way,

you have to handcuff me and bind my feet together, so I can't respond. And I am afraid you may have to kill me in the process."

Is this how Biko met his death? The magistrate presiding over the inquest into his death

● To Page 11

ANC (11A) 5-135T
message
for 14/9/80
bereaved
family

SUNDAY POST

Reporter

THE African National Congress (ANC) this week sent a message of condolence to the family of the Reverend Mashwabada "Castro" Mayathula, a member of the Soweto Committee of Ten, who died at Baragwanath Hospital last week after suffering a stroke.

A spokesman for the Mayathula family said the ANC had expressed its deepest sympathy to the family, next-of-kin, comrades, colleagues and all the black people of South Africa.

The ANC recalled the Rev Mayathula's relentless fight for freedom.

Rev Mayathula, who was president of the African Independent Churches Association (AICA) and a founder member of the Black People's Convention (BPC), was rushed to Baragwanath Hospital last Friday after suffering a stroke at home.



Rev Mayathula

After news of his illness was reported in **SUNDAY POST**, people flocked to the hospital only to find he had passed away on Sunday morning.

He never regained consciousness.

His death shocked many who knew him as a fiery priest and opponent of apartheid. Because of his outright criticism of racism, Mr Mayathula had many spells in detention without trial under the country's security laws.

In 1974 he was detained for his participation in the "Viva Frelimo Rally", a celebration held when Mozambique became independent.

He was again detained for about a year with several black consciousness leaders.

Pebco ¹⁰⁵¹
to hold ^{14/1/50}
meeting ^{3/1/50}
soon ^{1/1/50}



Botha

By VICTOR MPOFU
THE Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) is to hold a mass meeting in the near future, ending four months of inactivity.

And it is likely that the meeting will deal with the dispute over the leadership of the organisation that has been going on for the last two months.

Under the leadership of the now-exiled Thomazile Botha, people used to pack large halls in Port Elizabeth for meetings. But Pebco has not had a meeting since April.

In the meantime, some branches have been clamouring for Mr Zolile Skosana to relinquish his position as president of the organisation.

In an interview, Mr Skosana said Pebco has always had problems in finding accommodation for its meetings.

The executive committee of the organisation will be meeting this week to decide on a date and venue for the meeting.

14/9/80
They'll
SUN
not scare
me, says
Howa (SR)

By BENNIE VAN DELFT

SPORTS boss Mr Hassan Howa has refused protection offered him by friends despite calls threatening his life — purportedly from the Wit Kommando.

A person claiming to be a member of the notorious underground right-wing group this week threatened to kill Mr Howa, president of the South African Council of Sport (Sacos).

The man, who identified himself as Piet Pieterse, phoned Mr Howa at home and told him he would be shot dead before the end of the day.

Since the threat many of Mr Howa's friends have offered to protect him.

But he wants nothing of the sort.

Precautions

Mr Howa is determined to fight it out himself and has no intention of improving his safety precautions.

When Mr Howa accused the man of being a coward for making threats over the phone, the caller said he would come to his house to shoot him.

"I have received many such calls during the last few years, but I have never bothered to report them to the police. Most of these calls are from cranks, anyway," said Mr Howa.

"It only stands to reason that my family is affected by all these phone calls. But I will not run away from my responsibility to fight racism wherever I can.

"I will not be bullied by this sort of Ku Klux Klan action into changing my attitude on racism. My fight is not against our country, but against the Government and its policies."

Blacks lash 'nominated spokesmen'

rpm 15/9/80

III

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

A BROAD spectrum of black leaders — in a rare show of consensus on a specific issue — have slammed the coloureds and Indians who have accepted nomination to the President's Council.

The Chief Minister of Kwa-Zulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, warned at the weekend that anyone serving on the council would be seen as implicitly endorsing the views of Mr Henrie Smit, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, on the thought processes of blacks.

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, describing the council as a "toothless bulldog", said anyone who wanted to serve on it "needed his head examined".

The Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said it was "a puerile excuse" for those accepting nomination to argue that "they will fight for African participation from within — since the African doesn't want them there until he is there".

Besides Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha movement, and the Labour Party and Reform Party (which are members of the South African Black Alliance), the Azanian People's Organisation, Natal Indian Congress, Solidarity Front, and the Soweto Committee of 10, have also individually criticised the nominations.

The Islamic Council of South Africa has repeated its opposition to politics, both of which do not include representatives of all the people in trying to find a constitutional accommodation.

However, two of the nominees, Mr Pat Poovalingam and Mr Ismail Kathrada, yesterday defended their decisions,

though they remained critical of the exclusion of blacks from the council.

Mr Poovalingam has accepted nomination on condition that blacks are included in the council within a year.

Chief Buthelezi, who is leader of the SA Black Alliance as well as Inkatha, told the Rand Daily Mail that he was astounded by the naivete of those accepting nomination. They were involved in separating black from black, he said, and urged them to reconsider their decisions.

On Friday, Mr Poovalingam said that Chief Buthelezi had himself used the machinery available to him to improve the conditions of his people.

Chief Buthelezi has taken exception to the comparison. "He can't equate my position with his on the council. I was elected by my people. He and the others have been appointed."

Bishop Tutu doubted whether the council had much hope of success. It had two serious basic flaws, he said: the exclusion of representatives of 70% of the people, and that members were nominated by the Government.

Mr Kathrada and Mr Poovalingam said they respected Chief Buthelezi's viewpoint, but their priority would be to get blacks on to the council.

Mr Poovalingam said: "Chief Buthelezi may be right, but I hope he is incorrect — there is no certainty about it. One of my priorities will be to call urgently for the scrapping of Acts such as the Immorality Act and the pass laws. If I am elected to the constitutional sub-committee of the President's Council, I will refuse to make it work until there are blacks on it."

Blacks attack participation in Council

CAPC
15/9/80
11A

Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG. — Black leaders across a broad spectrum, in a rare show of consensus on a specific issue, have criticized those coloured people and Indians who have accepted nomination to the President's Council.

Kwazulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi warned at the weekend that anyone serving on the council would be seen as implicitly endorsing the views of cabinet minister, Mr Hennie Smit, on the thought processes of blacks.

He said he was astounded by the naivety of those who had accepted nomination to the council.

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, describing the council as a "toothless bulldog", said anyone who wanted to serve on it "needed his head examined".

The Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said it was "a puerile excuse" for those accepting nomination to argue that "they will fight for African participation from within, since the African doesn't want them there until he is there".

Besides Inkatha, the Labour Party and the Reform Party — which are members of the South African Black Alliance — the Azanian People's Organization, the Natal Indian Congress, the Solidarity Front and the Soweto Committee of 10 have also separately hit out at the nominations.

The Islamic Council of South Africa reiterated its opposition to political bodies which did not include representatives of all the people in trying to find a constitutional accommodation.

Defended

However, two of the nominees, Mr Pat Poovalingam and Mr Ismail Kathrada, yesterday defended their decisions at



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

though they remained critical of the exclusion of blacks from the council.

Mr Poovalingam, a Durban attorney, political columnist of the Graphic newspaper and a critic of the government-created South African Indian Council, has accepted nomination on condition that blacks are included in the council within a year.

Chief Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu and leader of both Inkatha and the SA Black Alliance, said he was astounded and amazed by "the naivety of those accepting nomination.

They were involved in separating black from black, he said, and urged them to reconsider their decisions.

"Mr Poovalingam says he will resign from the President's Council if blacks are not included within a year. That is being naive, because he knows the government will not change that."

Off the hook

On Friday, Mr Poovalingam said that Chief Buthelezi himself had used the machinery available to him to improve the conditions of his people. Chief Buthelezi took exception to the comparison.

"He can't equate my position with his on the council. I was elected by my people. He and the others have been appointed.

"They are very intelligent people, but I can't understand why they are letting the gov-



Bishop Desmond Tutu

ernment off the hook that easily. Any person with a modicum of sense can see that it is a case of trying to separate black from black," Chief Buthelezi said.

He added that he had been opposed to the President's Council concept even before Mr Smit made his remarks in parliament, and pointed out that he had called for a moratorium on constitutional changes till there was consensus on the type of changes required.

Two flaws

Bishop Tutu doubted whether the President's Council had much hope of success. He said it had two serious basic flaws — the exclusion of representatives of 70 percent of the population, and that members were nominated by the government.

Mr Kathrada, who resigned from the SA Indian Council because it was not an elected body, and Mr Poovalingam both said they respected Chief Buthelezi's viewpoint, but added that their priority would be to get blacks on to the council.

Mr Poovalingam said: "Chief Buthelezi may be right, but I hope he is incorrect — there is no certainty about it. One of my priorities would be to call urgently for the scrapping of acts such as the Immorality Act and the pass laws on which there is consensus.

"If I am elected to the constitutional sub-committee of

the President's Council, I will refuse to make it work till there are blacks on it."

'Forward step'

Mr Poovalingam, said in a weekend statement that with all its limitations, the President's Council was a "forward move" and must be supported "in order that further forward moves may be procured".

He said: "It was clear that the conduct of the Prime Minister. Mr P W Botha, in boldly and courageously giving a strong lead for a better South Africa, thereby annoying a substantial number of his own people, does require corresponding responses from all of us.

"If the prime minister and his colleagues risked offending their rightwing, we must be bold enough to annoy some of our radicals," he said.

Mr Kathrada remained optimistic that blacks would be included.

Mr Hendrickse endorsed Chief Buthelezi's views, saying it was naive to expect that the Indian and coloured nominees would be able to change anything given "a disproportionate situation" in the council.

Mr Les du Preez, former chairman of the Coloured Representative Council, has declined to comment on his acceptance of nomination.

The third Indian who has accepted nomination, Mr Salaam Abram-mayet, whose decision has been condemned by civic and student groups in his home town of Actonville, Benoni, was not available for comment.

Two more coloured people — the Rev C J April, of George, and Mrs Elizabeth Rose, of Mariannhill near Pinetown — have also accepted nomination.

A senior vice-president of the SA Black Alliance, Mr Y S Chinsamy, yesterday warned that the acceptance by Indians of nominations to the council could lead to straining of relations between blacks and Indians.



The late Black Consciousness leader, Mr Steve Bantu Biko.

A martyr is remembered

15/9/80
POST

11A

FREEDOM songs, poetry and chants of "Amandla" reverberated through the Anglican church in Sharpeville at the commemoration service of the father of black consciousness, Steve Bantu Biko yesterday.

The service, which was attended by about 150 students was organised by the Sharpeville branch of Cosas. Members of Azapo were also represented.

Speaker after speaker praised Biko, and a detailed history of his life and achievements were read. He was described as a martyr who died for the liberation of the black man.

Biko's prestige was high among blacks, and whites who knew him respected him. Biko is not forgotten, one speaker said. His memory lingers in the mind of the children of the soil, the speaker added.

AZAPO

Mr Popo wa Molefe chairman of the Soweto branch of Azapo said: "Significantly in remembering Biko we notice that we cannot do otherwise than focus on the evil government that saw him die in its hands. I want to hasten to say that in spite of the continuing acts of torture perpetrated on the oppressed which may be equated to genocide, our struggling masses have not

By Sello Rabothata

become submissive. Instead we are growing in the understanding of the fact that we are living in a new age and a new order. This finds expression in the growing national consciousness of blacks throughout the country. Thanks to Biko who propagated the philosophy of black consciousness which appealed to the students and workers in the world, self-reliance, self-awareness and black man you are on your own."

Mr Engwapele Madingoane the Soweto poet and author rendered recitals.

Meanwhile in Port Elizabeth, local authorities banned all meetings scheduled for the weekend to mark the third anniversary of the death in police custody of Steve Biko.

The executive committee of the Medical Association meanwhile cleared three white doctors who examined Mr Biko before his death of any negligence or unethical conduct.



Steve Biko memorial service

CAPE TOWN 15/9/80
(11A) (11) (B2A)

BY ANDILE NTEYI

THE death of former black consciousness leader Mr Steve Biko, who died in detention in 1977, was commemorated in an emotion-charged meeting attended by about 800 people in Guguletu yesterday.

The service, which was punctuated by cries of "amandla" (power) and by "freedom songs", was covered by an international television news agency, Visnews.

Poetry dedicated to the late Mr Biko was also read by local cultural groups.

During the 2½-hour service security policemen patrolled the area. The service was peaceful and passed without incident.

One of the organizers commented that the attendance at yesterday's service was lower than expected because of an incident in another Guguletu church last week when police broke up a meeting of pupils.

'Peaceful change'

One of the speakers, Mr John Alwyn, asked people to consult the government and called on them to use peaceful means to achieve change in pursuance of their objective, which was "freedom".

"Freedom does not come through the barrel of the gun," Mr Alwyn said.

Quoting from the Bible, he said: "Forgive them because they do not know what they are doing."

A spokesman for the pupils,

who declined to be named, said Steve Biko had died for justice. He said black people wanted to share the land in which they were born.

"Let us share the wealth of the land, irrespective of colour," the speaker said amid shouts of "amandla".

He said the rulers of the country should not make the same mistake as the former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, who had said that no black man would rule the country in his lifetime.

The speaker said a black man was now ruling the country and Mr Smith was still alive.

He said victory lay on the shoulders of the people and that "blood must flow no more".

A Seventh Day Adventist pastor, Mr Simon Dyakala, said "the works of the late Steve Bantu Biko remain with us".

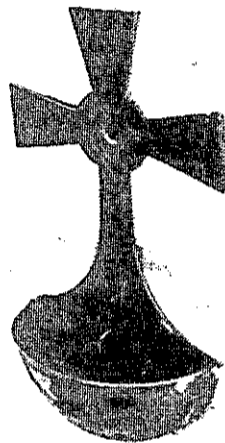
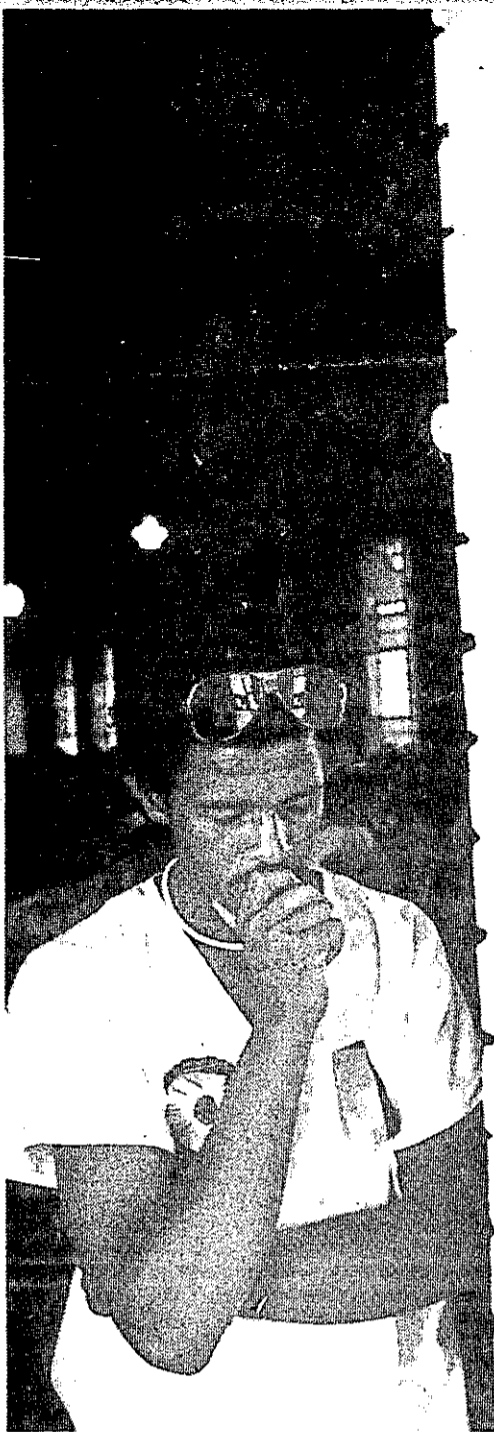
'Alternative system'

He said the black nation would not be oppressed forever. "Black liberation is inevitable," he said.

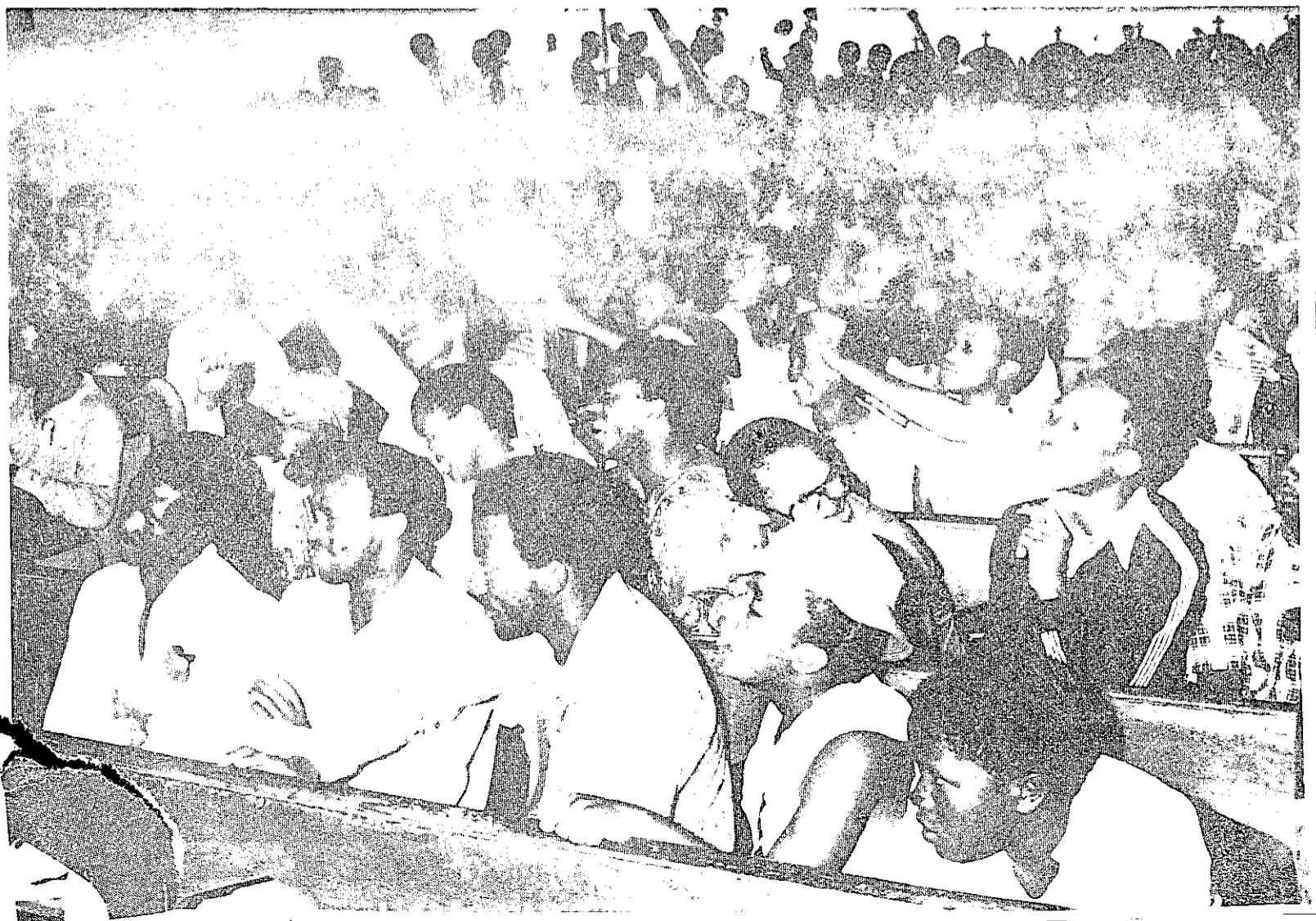
Detentions and bannings would not stop the cry for freedom. "We need an alternative system. The land must be freed of a system which has left some rich and many poor."

He said black people would bear no grudge against whites because they did not want to replace evil with evil.

He said there was still a chance to work at a peaceful solution where all would enjoy social, economic, and political freedom.



Above: A man stands below a portrait of the late Mr Steve Bantu Biko during a memorial service to the former black consciousness leader in Guguletu yesterday.
Below: Part of the crowd of about 800 at the service.



Rival black groups meet at union talks

15-9-80 Rom (11)

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

A LEADING advocate of the black consciousness philosophy and a prominent member of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement yesterday shared the same platform — an event which is becoming increasingly rare in black politics.

Both spoke at the inaugural meeting, in a Johannesburg church hall, of the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa).

They were Mr Tom Manthata, a black consciousness leader, and Mr Gibson Thula, a local Inkatha representative.

Mr Manthata was speaking for the Soweto Civic Association and the South African Council of Churches.

Another black consciousness man, Mr Willie Bokala, of the Writers Association of South Africa, also addressed the meeting.

Tension at present is high between Inkatha and the black consciousness movement, and it is almost unheard of for the two movements to take part in

the same meeting.

However, despite a seeming show of solidarity, it is understood that Mr Manthata and other black consciousness supporters were unhappy about Mr Thula's role, and it is claimed some left the meeting because of it.

Nevertheless, observers said, the presence of a wide range of black organisations was "a tribute to Cusa's ability to draw support from the black community, regardless of ideological affiliations".

They said that despite tension, "things had gone off well, and there was no major clash".

Mr Manthata said that both the organisations he represented were interested in labour issues because "everybody in Soweto is a worker. Whatever the difference in our living standards, we have that in common".

Mr Thula pledged Inkatha's support to the trade union movement, and said it was prepared to back black union action — if necessary, with the aid of consumers.

He warned against the

growth of "parallel" unions and "company" unions sponsored by employers.

Mr Bokala expressed Wasa's support for the new organisation and said that, as evidence of its commitment to worker rights, it was devoting its coming conference to discussion of "the worker in the 80s".

The meeting was also addressed by Father Buti Tlhagale, a Soweto priest, who said that despite recent reforms, South Africa's labour system still remained weighted against the black worker.

Another key speech was by Mr Frank Golino, the United States consulate's regional labour officer in South Africa.

He repeated the support of the US Government for the code of conduct introduced by the Rev Leon Sullivan, but warned that the "only reliable and effective monitors" of the code were "the workers themselves, represented by free, democratic trade unions".

US companies operating in South Africa could contribute to change in two ways, he said: by improving work conditions, and by demonstrating "the advantage of equal employment policies" to other employers.

Mr Golino also praised the activities of organisations such as Cusa "in your support of equal trade union rights for all workers in South Africa".

Don't rely on the West — Buthelezi

11/17
PDM
15-9-80
Jesse

ULUNDI — There was a tendency among young blacks to hope that the West would play a crucial role in the "liberation struggle", KwaZulu's Chief Minister and president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said at Ulundi this weekend.

Addressing the annual youth conference of Inkatha, he said the West was important in the struggle, but the belief that it would play a bigger role was not borne out by events.

Chief Buthelezi, who is also president of the SA Black Alliance, said the African National Congress had sent delegation after delegation to Britain and to Europe in the hope that the West would intercede.

After the Second World War there were similar hopes that blacks in South Africa would be rewarded for their role in the war, but this did not happen, Chief Buthelezi said.

"We must be realistic in looking at this issue of whether the West can in fact play a crucial role in our struggle. Except for some Scandinavian countries, no Western country has given humanitarian aid openly to the banned liberation movements in exile such as the ANC and the external mission of PAC.

"We all know that only Russia assists the former and China the latter. We must understand the dynamics of the black liberation struggle if we are to play a meaningful role in our struggle."

He said that rather than consider one man, one vote within a "unitary democratic jacket", whites were prepared to destroy both themselves and blacks. — Sapa.

African women's attitude to ~~the~~ ~~strikes~~ NM 15/10/80 strikes ^{11a}

IN SPITE of black women's feminist consciousness remaining overshadowed by the more immediate issues of survival, there has been a dramatic increase in their resistance to oppression as evidenced by the numerous strikes in which they have been actively involved over the last decade.

In an article in *African Perspective*, Miss Janet Shapiro, of Rhodes University said that black women in South Africa were being forced into a role independent of men.

'The resistance by women is increasing in the workplace as is evidenced by the numerous strikes in which black women have been actively involved over the last decade from the Durban textile strikes of 1973 to the Everready and Fattis and Monis strikes of the past two years,' she said.

At one strike last year, women who could not manage the long walk to work slept on plastic sheets outside the factory gates, she said.

Studies showed that the consciousness of women in and out of the workplace was becoming increasingly feminist, 'But the feminist consciousness remains overshadowed by the more immediate issues of survival,' she said.

Contact with the majority of white women had given black women very little reason to feel a shared sense of oppression, and studies revealed that the black domestic workers were acutely conscious of how different the experiences of their 'madams' and themselves were.

'Similarly, for most white women the large social and economic distance between themselves and black women whom they mostly encounter in the servant-role, their own good life, and their fear engendered by membership in a minority oppressor group does not allow for much feeling of shared womanhood,' she said.

'There does certainly not seem to be much basis for sisterhood, and until such times as black and white women share the same economic reality I cannot see much hope for any movement in South Africa that has universal sisterhood as its starting point,' she said.

POST

TRANVAAL

Telephone 27-6081

Biko makes us stronger

THE scar of pain is re-opened as we once more remember a young man whose breadth of vision and love was almost saintly — one Steve Bantu Biko.

But the pain is coupled with pride and a certain happy sense of dignity that one among us had the strength to stand up to our problems with immense fortitude right through to the bitter end.

Steve Biko is the embodiment of what we would like our sons and daughters to be like: a brave, unselfish lad who laid down his life for others. For if the details may be different, many of our little sisters and brothers are going through the same pangs that afflicted this unassuming young man, upon whose shoulders the mantle of leadership descended so gracefully, so fittingly.

It is not true, as some of his detractors would make us believe, that he was martyred mainly because of his untimely death. Those who knew Steve Biko will tell you he was the kind of man who had the authority and that halo of greatness which embodies fearlessness and love that made him a man in a million. It was perhaps because of the harsh laws of this country in whose web he inevitably found himself that his exposure to many of his black brothers and sisters was so limited.

As we remember his death we yearn for the day when his works, some of the most beautiful stuff written by one so young, will one day become available to all South Africans.

There is no doubt that his work would be an inspiration to men of all colour, for there is no hatred there, no petty malice, no political scoring, rhetoric and bombast, but the cool-headed thinking of a man born to be a genius.

As we remember, the scars are raw and ugly, but the determination to forge ahead unafraid and undeterred by intimidation becomes stronger because of men like Steve Bantu Biko.

11A
15/9/80

POST

TRANVAAL

14/1/60
Telephone 27-6081
1114

WHILE WE DO not expect our community leaders to be paragons of political dynamics we are astounded by the incredible goofs that the mayor of Soweto and his deputy chairman can sometimes get up to.

With all deference to Bishop Barnabas Lekganyane, we think the type of free play the two Soweto community councillors went into over the weekend are nothing short of shameless.

It is all very well for leaders to ask blessings from a religious man, but the kind of ludicrous falling all over the place to create a favourable impression with the venerable Bishop and his congregation, leaves a somewhat nasty taste in the mouth.

"We have been scandalised by this adulation which looks somewhat artificial, particularly when we remember how these same leaders offered, nay, "donated" the whole of Soweto to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi not very long ago. They are making us look absolutely silly in the eyes of the world and we appeal to them to show a certain amount of dignity even if the Pope himself deigned to pay Soweto a visit.

We are almost certain the Bishop himself, who happens to be a respectable unassuming man of the church, must have felt embarrassed by the spectacle put on by these two men.

Soweto has a lot of Christians and an equal number of those Christians belong to the Zionist Christian Church. But we fear the church is done a disservice by community leaders who all but grovel to show their respect.

One wonders if Bishop Lekganyane would willingly take upon himself to "solve the problems of Soweto." Pray for us, yes, but solve the problems of Soweto is asking too much of the Bishop.

We feel most strongly about their performance at the Mofolo Rose Bowl.

We report what takes place, with some objectivity, we hope. We also publish the facts.

We would welcome the likes of Bishop Lekganyane in Soweto anyday, but we feel the adulation he gets from his people and others is sufficient enough not to be tarnished by political gerrymandering. For this is what we suspect Mr T J Makhaya and his "mayor", Mr David Thebehali were about.

6/9/80 (WA) ^{STAK}
Threats from ANC head

The French newspaper La Monde carried an interview yesterday with Oliver Tambo, head of the banned African National Congress in which threats are made, not only to SWA/Namibia but to South Africa. There is also criticism of France.
The Star's Paris corres-

pondent has filed a full report which is considered of interest to, and relevant for, all South Africans.

Fission and Fusion

The stable nuclei the nuclear binding energy B_{AZ} increases as the nucleon number A increases. To show the rate of increase plot the ratio (B_{AZ}/A)

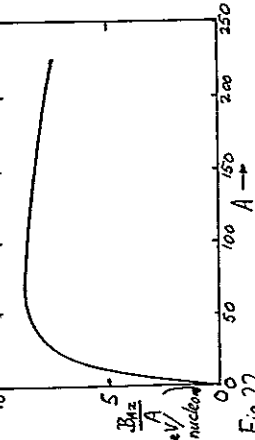


Fig. 22

Light ($A \leq 10$) nuclei into medium nuclei or if we split heavy ($A \geq 200$) nuclei into medium nuclei our final product will therefore be more tightly bound than the initial product (fig. 22). In other words, there will be a further release of energy (like latent heat) which will be liberated as the kinetic energy of the reaction products. In order to produce fission on one or both of the initial nuclei must have sufficient energy to overcome their mutual Coulomb repulsion, so as to allow nuclear separation to within the range of the nuclear force. This occurs spontaneously in some very heavy nuclei and is termed radioactivity in these cases. It may also be induced by neutrons (fig. 23). The product nuclei (fission fragments) produced exhibit a range of A values, average $A = 115$ and are usually highly excited and are usually unstable in their initial states and therefore radioactive. Two or three neutrons are also released in the fission process and these are important for the production of self-sustaining fission chain reactions. The energy released in each fission (~ 200 MeV) appears as the kinetic energy of the fission fragments.

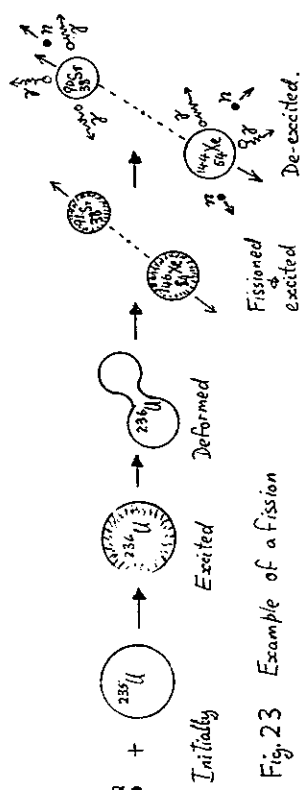


Fig. 23 Example of a fission

Interactions and Measurements of Nuclear Radiations

We consider only radiations (particles) having kinetic energies in the energy range (between ~ 0.1 MeV and a few $\times 10$ MeV) typical of nuclear physics. The interactions of these radiations with matter are basic to many phenomena and to many aspects of nuclear technology. Examples are the detection of nuclear radiation, the design of radiation shielding and the assessment of radiation dose.

Interaction of radiation with matter

As a representative group of particles (radiations) we will consider the electron, proton, alpha particle, neutron and gamma photon (e, p, α, n, γ). Within these the charged particles form a natural group or subset which it is convenient to consider together.

(a) Charged particles (e.g. e, p and α) interact predominantly with the atomic electrons in matter. Their interactions with nuclei are extremely rare, in comparison, at the energies we are considering. The interactions lead to the ionization of the atoms in matter in a process

CAPE TOWN
16/9/80
Rector supports new group

By LEON BEKKER

A NEW student contact group set up by Inkatha and students at Stellenbosch University - the Afrikaner Black Foundation - has the full support and approval of the rector of Stellenbosch University, Professor Mike de Vries.

In an interview last night, Professor de Vries said it was important that the youth of the different population groups should get together and discuss the future.

"This group will function rather like a think-tank, and as I understand it one of its purposes will be to formulate specific proposals on the country's future, which will then be set before the authorities". Professor De Vries said.

The Afrikaner/Black Institute will open offices in Ulundi, the Zulu capital, and at the University of Stellenbosch.

Two Stellenbosch law students, Mr Nick Koornhof and Mr Frans Roelofse, and two members of Inkatha's youth wing, Mr Simon Maphalala and Mr Musa Mkize, will act as the institute's management committee.

medium and the charge and the velocity of the particle. If we compare alphas and protons at the same energy, for example, the alphas have a higher charge and (owing to their larger mass) a lower velocity. Therefore, in a given medium, $(-dE/dx)$ is larger for alphas than for protons of the same energy and the alpha range is less than the proton range for the same incident energy (see tables below and fig. 24(a)). Furthermore, $(-dE/dx)$ for either particle, the velocity decreases, and hence $(-dE/dx)$

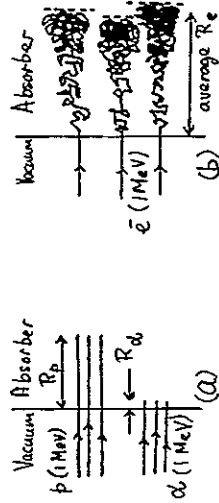


Fig. 24

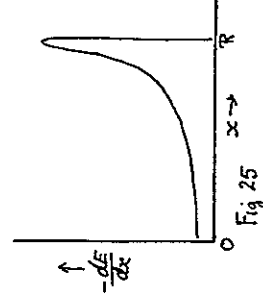


Fig. 25

205
**Mayathula
funeral**

(11A)
(17/9/80)
THE REVEREND Mashwabada "Castro" Mayathula will be buried on Saturday and the funeral service will be held in the biggest venue in Soweto — Regina Mundi.

Mr Mayathula, who was a founder-member of the Black People's Convention (BPC), died last Sunday after suffering a stroke at the offices of the African Independent Churches Association (AICA).

530 which follows.

The general approach will now be applied to the problem in MAN.

Re: Term 5: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is suggested. This stream is the tax shield arising from the tax deductibility of the interest on an equivalent (the displaced) loan.

Re: Term 4: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is suggested. To facilitate a fair comparison with leasing the most rapid method of depreciation allowed by the Receiver of Revenue should be used. Further more depreciation in this context includes the investment and initial allowances.

Re: Term 3: Here it is suggested that a discount factor equal to (or slightly higher than) the interest rate on a comparable loan should be used for this term. This stream is riskier than the stream in Term 2 because the lessee requires to have a taxable income to get the cash flow.

Maties link with Inkatha

Natal Mercury
17/9/80
(11A)
311

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Afrikaans student leaders of the University of Stellenbosch's interim SRC have called for the scrapping of all laws restricting black freedom of movement and legislation separating South Africans racially.

In another significant development, the youth wing of Inkatha and two Stellenbosch SRC members have announced the formation of the Afrikaner-Black Foundation, a new formally constituted student contact group.

The foundation will soon open offices

on the Stellenbosch campus and at Ulundi, the Zulu capital.

Writing in the Progressive Federal Party magazine *Deurbraak* Mr Hilgard Bell, the chairman of the interim SRC, warned the Government the President's Council would be acceptable only if blacks were included, if its members were elected and if the body had constitutional powers.

In the same issue of *Deurbraak* another Stellenbosch SRC member, Mr Deon de Kock, wrote that the Government's policy of 'differentiation without discrimination' was a myth and merely caused blacks daily humiliation and

hardship.

Both men are members of an interim SRC appointed by the university's rector, Prof Mike de Vries, after a 3000-strong meeting earlier this year had voted out an elected SRC.

Mr Bell wrote that calls by Nationalist MPs, white Dutch Reformed members and moderate Afrikaans student leaders to have the Immorality and Mixed Marriage Acts reviewed or scrapped were 'meaningless and tampering with symptoms of a sick society'.

Meaningful change would begin only if:

● The Population Registration Act — which attempted the impossible by racially-compartmentalising members of one common fatherland — was repealed;

● The Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act — in terms of which blacks became criminals if they remained longer than 72 hours in an urban area and could be endorsed out to a black homeland 'if found to be undesirable' — was scrapped;

● The Group Areas Act, which forced blacks into inferior residential areas, was abolished, and

● Blacks served on a President's Council whose members were elected and which had constitutional power.

'So far there have been no signs that the National Party has changed its political objectives — a prerequisite for a solution to our country's constitutional problems,' said Mr Bell.

The new student contact group, the Afrikaner-Black Foundation, has the full support and approval of the rector of the university.

Think-tank

Prof de Vries said it was important that the youth of the different population groups get together and talk about the future.

'This group will function rather like a think-tank and, as I understand it, one of its purposes will be to formulate specific proposals on the country's future, which will then be set before the authorities.'

He pointed out there had been dialogue between the Maties and members of Inkatha's youth wing for some time. However, the newly announced institute was the first formal structure to take shape from the informal discussions.

Crucial talks on Indian affairs

11/17
S. TRIP
18/1/80

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — Urgent talks on the future of the South African Indian Council will take place between the council's executive committee and the new Minister of Internal and Constitutional Affairs Mr Heunis, in Pretoria on Monday.

The talks come at a time when the council is clearly split about its role in the future political situation. It also comes in the wake of a major upheaval within the coun-

The chairman of the SAIC's executive committee, Mr J N Reedy, said he was looking forward to "some clear indications" from Mr Heunis as to what the Government's intentions are about the future of the council.

Its terms of office is due to expire on November 5.

According to council sources, the Government could adopt one of three options open to it.

These are:
○ The election of a new council, possibly in

March or April next year.

○ Scrapping the present council when its term of office expires.

○ Creating an interim council to negotiate the day-to-day problems affecting the Indian community, until a new constitutional formula is worked out for the country by the new President's Council.

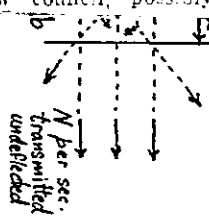
It is learnt that the majority of members are strongly against any plan to scrap the council altogether because a number of issues taken up on behalf of the community

remain unresolved.

If a new interim council is created, it is likely to include a number of new faces in the Indian political scene. The present council's numbers have recently been depleted from 30 to 21 because of resignations and other circumstances.

Indications are that the council chairman, Mr Y S Chinsamy, and executive committee chairman, Mr Reddy, are also considering leaving active politics.

nuclear
Some of its
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The absorption coefficients are largest for the heavier elements (e.g. lead) and α_{PE} usually dominates for gamma energies below 0.5 MeV, α_{PP} for energies above ~ 10 MeV, α_C for energies around 1 MeV.

A convenient measure for gamma interaction calculation is the half-thickness, analogous to the half-life in radioactivity. This is defined as the thickness $x_{1/2}$ of the particular medium required to reduce the fraction N/N_0 to one half for a particular gamma energy.

Thus $N/N_0 = \frac{1}{2} = \exp(-\alpha x_{1/2})$

Some values of $x_{1/2}$ are given below (in mm)

Energy	Lead	Concrete
1 MeV	9.0	47.0
5 MeV	14.5	100.0

$\alpha = \alpha_{PE} + \alpha_C + \alpha_{PP}$

The three most important effects in the interaction of rays with matter are the photoelectric effect (described in section 2.1), the Compton effect (section 2.1, p.5) and pair production (section 2.3, p.8). Energy is transferred from the incident gamma photon to a photoelectron, a Compton electron or an electron-positron pair respectively. These charged secondary particles then interact with the medium as described in (a). As in the case of neutrinos the interaction of gammas with matter is a statistical and is governed by an exponential absorption law of the form given by eq. (33) but with a representing the gamma ray absorption coefficient. This coefficient can, in turn, be considered as the sum of components α_{PE} , α_C and α_{PP} corresponding to the photo-, Compton and pair effects.

Thus E_{max}/E is much smaller for heavy nuclei than for light nuclei.

(a) Gamma rays

The maximum energy E_{max} resulting from elastic scattering of neutrons (of mass m_n and energy E) on a nucleus of mass M is given by

$$E_{max} = 4m_n M E / (m_n + M)^2$$

Thus E_{max}/E is much smaller for heavy nuclei than for light nuclei.

11/18

POST

19/9/80

Nine movements to take part in 'Castro's' burial

the death of Mr Mayathula because to us he was not only a priest but also a father, friend and colleague that provided inspiration," they said.

Other organisations expected to take part are the Black Lawyers Association and the Soweto Teachers Action Committee.

Bishop Desmond Tutu of the SACC will officiate at the funeral service. Mr Chris Mokeditsoa and Mrs Winnie Kgwere who were in the first executive of the BPC, are also expected to speak.

AT LEAST nine organisations will take part in a four-hour service at Regina Mundi tomorrow before the coffin of the Rev Mashwabada "Castro" Mayathula is carried by horse-cart to the Avalon Cemetery.

Speakers who will take part at the service will be from the following organisations: Azaso, Azapo, Cosas, Wasa, Aica, Committee of Ten, a trade union and representatives from Black Consciousness organisations and from the coloured and Indian communities.

The committee which is making funeral arrangements has, however, not closed the programme.

They are still waiting for other organisations and individuals who had dealings with Mr Mayathula to come forward if they want to be included in the programme.

Provision has also been made for people who are from outside Transvaal and will only arrive on Saturday.

The coffin of Mr Mayathula will be carried from his house — 506 Senaoane — and the procession will leave for Regina Mundi at 8.00 am.

The mourners will walk all the way to the church.

The service will be conducted at 8.30 pm and the procession will leave for the cemetery at 2.00 pm.

Mr George Wauchope, who is the convener of the committee said they would prefer monetary

donations to wreaths. "We don't want to prescribe to people, but we would prefer them to donate money.

"This should be sent to Mr Tom Manthata at the South African Council of Churches or directly to the family," he said.

The service will be conducted by a number of priests. There will be music and poetry during the service.

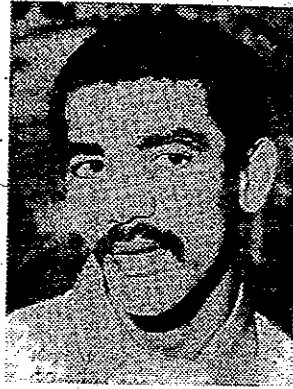
Meanwhile two student

organisations, Cosas and Azapo have called on all their branches to attend the night vigil which will be held tonight at Mr Mayathula's home.

Branches and members that cannot make it have been requested to observe a moment of silence wherever they are and put out all lights between 8.00 pm and 9.00 pm.

"Cosas and Azaso feel particularly struck by

What do you think of the President's Council?



● MR. A. Meyer — 'I will only know when I've read the paper.'



● MISS F. Adams — 'What are you talking about?'



● MR. M. Mdloyi — 'I've got enough worries.'



● MRS. M. Royne — 'Can't think what it could be.'



● MR. J. W. Fry — 'The President's Council is a farce.'



● MR. M. Adams — 'We want direct representation.'

NEVER HEARD OF IT!

C. Howard
11A
20/9/62

'PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL? Never heard of it.' That was the overwhelming reaction to a snap street survey to test reaction to the new constitutional body.

Almost 70 percent did not know what the President's Council was, while most of those who had heard of it called the Council a 'farce'.

Mr Ruben Arendse, a lift driver, said: 'Has it got something to do with the City Council?'

Ms Barbara Murtz, a staff nurse at City Hospital: 'I have no idea what it could be.'

Miss Fransina Adams of Langa: 'What are you talking about?'

When told what it was all about, Mrs Adams said it was 'unfair that Africans should be excluded'.

Mrs Mary-Anne Royne, a Kensington housewife: 'I can't think what it could be.'

Mr Mkhenge Mdloyi of Crossroads: 'I've got enough worries to still worry about that.'

Mr Aubrey Meyer of Paarl: 'I don't really know what it is all about. I have been working outside Cape Town and have not been able to read the paper.'

Athlone sales representative Mr J W Fry, called the Council a 'farce'.

'It does not mean or serve anything. We want direct representation in Parliament, because we are the industrial wheels. Our taxes are good enough, but not our words.'

'Excluding Africans is not going to solve any of South Africa's problems,' he said.

Mr Moses Adams of Maenenberg: 'Recent events in South Africa have shown that Africans should not be excluded.'

'We need direct representation in government.'

Mr Cedric Hunter of Cape Town: 'I've read about it in the papers and I know there is a lot of antagonism towards it from the coloured people.'

'I think they've got valid reasons. It can be seen

as false representation and as an instrument of the Government.'

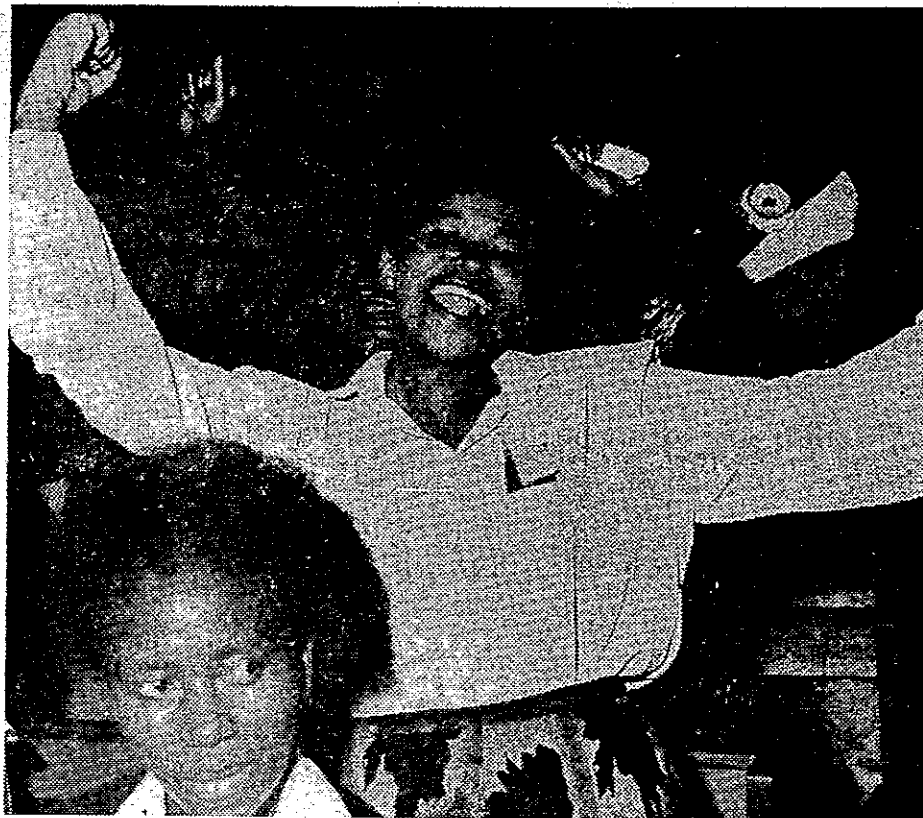
An old, retired man quoted in Latin.

'Vox populi, vox Dei, means the voice of the people. If the voice of the people is not heard, God will not give his consent,' he said.

Mr Jonathan Davids of Lansdowne: 'Africans must be included. Otherwise the whole idea must be abolished.'

Mrs L Abrahams of Bellville: 'They should give everybody a chance.'

One of the few people who thought the Council was a good thing, was Mr Mervyn Beyers of Belhar. 'If we have the right people on the Council, things might change,' he said.



● PEOPLE singing at the memorial service to the late Steve Biko.

HECKLING and continual interruptions with 'freedom songs' greeted speakers and clergy who called for dialogue with the Government at the Steve Biko memorial service attended by more than 800 people.

Mr John Alwyn, a former Robben Island prisoner convicted under the Suppression of Communism Act in 1953, said at a Roman Catholic Church in Guguletu on Sunday that the country would never stop mourning Biko's death.

To shouts of "power is ours" and "the land is ours", Mr Alwyn said that blacks who fought for the country in World War 2 were still slaves and so were their children.

Heckling at Biko service

C. HERALD 24/9/60

He was heckled by the crowd when he said they should talk to the Government in a peaceful and friendly way and that Prime Minister Mr P W Botha was the only man that could liberate them.

'Freedom will not come through the barrel of a gun, and it is up to Mr Botha to speak to Mandela and Sisulu,' he said. 'We are prepared to work with the authorities if they are prepared to work with us.'

BATTLE

Cultural groups who participated in the service adopted an opposing stand to those who preached dialogue.

To cries of 'bring out the guns,' speakers said that they were on the battlefield and the battle would continue until the barrage of repressive laws was stopped.

'Biko was fighting for justice and we are prepared to fight until the last man and the last bullet to have our country returned to us,' they said.

With increasing militancy the speakers urged the audience to take heart

at the victories in Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

A speaker said that blacks had been oppressed since 1652 when Jan van Riebeeck came to the Cape and warned that some people who had been oppressed for more than 400 years had gained their freedom, and this meant that blacks should not lose heart.

Pastor Simon Dyakala of the Seventh Day Adventist Church said that he believed that there was still a chance for peaceful change.

'There are two opposing groups in South Africa — one calling for violence and one calling for dialogue. The latter are termed sell-outs, but if we understand the sanctity of life we should work towards preventing unnecessary massacres,' he said.

The meeting ended peacefully with the crowd singing Nkosi Sikelele I'afrika.

The presence of police near the church, and the

● Continued on Page 3

Biko service

● Contd from Page 1

breaking up of a school meeting in the Old Apostolic Church last week, caused many people to stay away from the service.

Commemoration services in Port Elizabeth were banned and female students at Themba Labantu High School in Zwelitsha near King William's Town claimed that police arrested all male students who had 'peacefully' observed the anniversary.

However freedom songs, poetry and chants of 'Amandla' reverberated through the Anglican Church in Sharpeville. Speaker after speaker praised Biko, and a his-

tory of his life and achievements were read. He was described as a martyr who died for the liberation of blacks.

Mr Popo Wa Molefe, chairman of the Soweto branch of Azapo said: 'Significantly in remembering Biko we notice that we cannot do otherwise than focus on the evil government that saw him die in its hands. I want to hasten to say that in spite of the continuing acts of torture perpetuated on the oppressed which may be equated to genocide, our struggling masses have not become submissive. Instead we are growing in the understanding of the fact that we are living in a new age and a new order.'

Black social workers blame SA race laws

Handwritten notes: 11A, 2/16, 2/16/50, 2/16/50

BLACK social workers are slowly moving away from their traditional roles and are now aligning themselves with the black struggle for equality.

By Shami Harichunder

They blame discriminatory legislation for the social problems confronting blacks.

This involvement in politics by black social workers was underlined at the 35th annual conference of the South African Black Social Workers' Association held last weekend at Ulundi in Kwa-zulu. The 400-strong association represents most of the country's black social workers.

Association president Professor Moses Bopape, also acting head of the Department of Social Work at the University of the North, called on the 200 delegates at the conference not to align themselves with people calling for a rethink on black consciousness.

Philosophy

As far as the association is concerned, black consciousness is a philosophy, a culture and a religion that emanates from black experience. Professor Bopape said. It is a survival philosophy which gives blacks a sense of human dignity, pride, a sense of self-worth and a capacity for self-determination.

In view of this, he asked, how could one retire from the desire to survive?

"People who maintain that black consciousness has completed its cycle and the time has dawned for black consciousness people to open their ranks, thereby reviewing the ideology, are in fact telling our people to remain supplicants in the hope that some day the white man would overcome his prejudices, lower the barriers, and welcome you into his 'volk,'" he said.

the role the organisation should play in the profession.

He warned against the formation of a national body representing black and white social workers, saying that if a national body was formed, it would be a gross attempt to mislead the world at the black man's expense.

He said the formation of a national body for black and white social workers would be an exercise in futility because of the:

- Disparity in social welfare benefits.
- Constitutions of various commissions of inquiries on welfare matters.
- Establishment of national and regional welfare boards.

He called on civil servants, teachers, nurses and social workers to follow the example of students and workers, and unite to get power for collective bargaining for a better deal for all blacks.

Social action and collective bargaining was imperative. Black unity referred to a degree of consensus among blacks on issues and problems facing blacks. One of the issues on which a consensus appeared to have been reached was agreement that their underprivileged position was caused

by institutional and individual discriminatory practices against them.

Black social workers, with other black organisations, have become responsive to racism and denial of human rights.

Social work educationists, social work organisations and social workers have a moral commitment to make clear to the public that they are going to work for the social reconstruction of a society in which men work for a common humanity.

Free

"The mood among black organisations and leaders (both authentic and 'home-made') encompasses both hope and frustration. Depending on circumstances forced upon them by the establishment, a labourer or an organisation of workers, a political organisation, a student movement, several bodies of professionals, a body of homeland civil servants might differ on tactics, but they all share common views.

"They all regard promises by the system to 'investigate', 'review' or 'eliminate' certain discriminatory practices as inadequate and a delaying ploy. They all hope for a free, open society not stratified on racial lines.

Tasks

Professor Bopape said specific tasks his association had to undertake were:

- To devise ways and means by which black social workers could contribute to the solution of the current problems facing the country, and
- To take a hard look at

You are my brother, too, white man

CONTINUED

nothing to do with operating in the system or not operating in the system.

What is your relationship with the ANC?

The fact that our brothers have done a very important job keeping the whole debate about apartheid alive internationally must not deceive us into thinking that they externally are more important than black people in South Africa here in the front line. When the United Nations and our brothers in the OAU regard them as sole representatives and say that only what they are doing is relevant to the struggle and that what we do is irrelevant, that can only sow the seeds of civil war.

We in Inkatha more than any other organisation are the custodians of the ideals of the ANC. Though our strategies are different, when we plan we should synchronise somehow. It is very important that we should not be seen to be at daggers drawn.

What is your attitude to the recent ANC sabotage attacks on Sasol?

Having analysed white power in this country, I would not say it is going to make the cookie crumble. Saying so is a question of analysis, not of criticising the ANC for having done it.

What is going to make it crumble?

Black unity. I tell you that's the secret. There's no other secret. With black unity we can destroy the economy of this country.

How?

By using our worker power. By keeping away from work. That is why youth must acquire education. When 71 per cent of the economically active people are black, it is important for them to prepare to be in control of the economy because that is the thing that will make the cookie crumble ultimately, our control of the economy. But what is hampering us is black unity. Some people have criticised us, saying we keep mobilising Inkatha but not doing anything. But we are not going to just say to people by a magic wand that they must stay away from work without organising. It is a very painful thing to organise people but that is the price if I am serious about what I am doing. I don't want to involve myself in a failure.

Aren't you powerful enough already to paralyse Durban by a strike?

Of course. Definitely. One might say we should have a show of strength. But we must have an issue to hang it on, something that affects the workers directly.

What is the role of your Women's Brigade?

I regard them as the backbone of the movement. In most African countries you will find women play a very important role, and some of my ancestors, the Zulu kings, had regiments of women who were mobilised to do work in the lands. Women here are in the forefront of food production. I don't separate that from the liberation struggle. When I think about use of worker power, I think about food production, so that when there are stay-aways people are not going to go under because they haven't got enough mealie-meal for porridge to eat. Yesterday I was talking to ordinary peasants about the importance of food production not just to fill their tummies but as part and parcel of the liberation struggle.

Like the Afrikaners, you are struggling for power. But how do you avoid the danger that you referred to when you quoted Acton?

I am aware of that danger. But the difference between us is that we are not mobilising to dominate people. What's the point of struggling just to change the faces of the people who dominate the rest? You as a South African are my brother just as much as any black brother of this country, whether you have a white skin or not.



Frontline

Vol I No. 6

October 1980

Editor: Denis Beckett
Production: Tony Sutton
Administration: Denise Moys, Caroline Allen
Circulation: Aubrey Blecher, Judas Ngwenya
Associate Editors: Paul Weinberg
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PUBLISHED by Saga Press (Pty) Ltd., 402 Dunwell, 35 Jorissen Street, Braamfontein. Postal address: P.O. Box 32219, Braamfontein 2017. Telephone: 39-6831, 39-2748.

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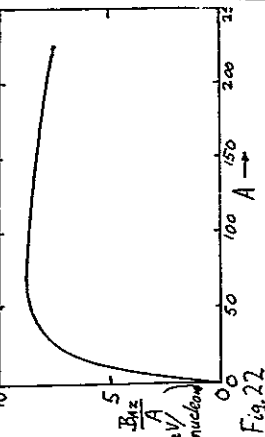
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4.8 Fission and Fusion

In the stable nuclei the nuclear binding energy B_{AZ} increases as the nucleon number A increases. To show the rate of increase we plot the ratio (B_{AZ}/A)



versus A in fig. 22. The ratio is approximately constant and reaches a maximum of ~ 8 Mev nucleon⁻¹ for "medium" nuclei ($A \approx 40-120$). The lower values for light nuclei can be attributed to enhanced 'nuclear surface tension'. The lower values for heavy nuclei ($A \gtrsim 120$) can be attributed to the enhanced Coulomb repulsion of the protons in these nuclei.

If we fuse light ($A \lesssim 10$) nuclei into medium nuclei or if we split (fission) heavy ($A \gtrsim 200$) nuclei into medium nuclei our final system will therefore be more tightly bound than the initial system (fig.22). In other words, there will be a further release of energy (like latent heat) which will be liberated as the kinetic energy of the reaction products. In order to produce fusion one or both of the initial nuclei must have sufficient energy to overcome their mutual Coulomb repulsion, so as to reduce the nuclear separation to within the range of the nuclear force. Fission occurs spontaneously in some very heavy nuclei and is thus a form of radioactivity in these cases. It may also be induced at a nuclear reaction, for example by bombarding a heavy nucleus such as ^{235}U with neutrons (fig. 23). The product nuclei (fission fragments) produced exhibit a range of A values, average $A \approx 117$, are initially highly excited and are usually unstable in their ground states and therefore radioactive. Two or three neutrons are also released in the fission process and these are important in the production of self-sustaining fission chain reactions. Most of the energy released in each fission (~ 200 MeV) appears as the kinetic energy of the fission fragments.

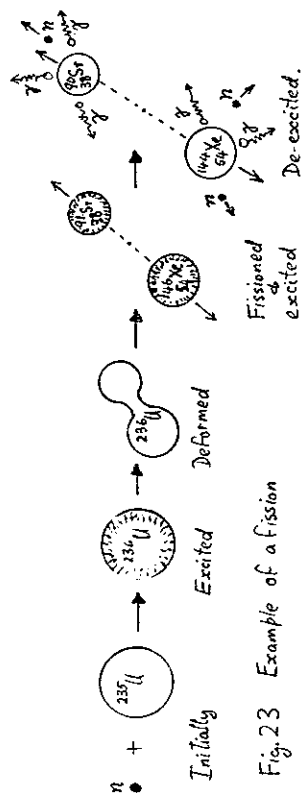


Fig.23 Example of a fission

5. Interactions and Measurements of Nuclear Radiations

We consider only radiations (particles) having kinetic energies in the energy range (between ~ 0.1 Mev and a few $\times 10$ Mev) in the energy range of nuclear physics. The interactions of these particles with matter are discussed in the following sections.

Political Staff
JOHANNESBURG. — The National Party yesterday faced rejection of their latest constitutional plans which now include the possible development of a new parliament comprising white, coloured and Indian MPs and a single "Southern African" nationality for all races. The plans were dismissed by black leaders and the white Opposition as another evasion of basic black demands and as an attempt to gain more credibility for the President's Council. According to the pro-Nationalist newspaper Beeld, which closely reflects the Prime Minister's views, the President's Council could pave the way for a new parliament comprising white, coloured and Indian representatives elected on separate voters' rolls. Beeld also confirmed govern-

ment plans to develop a "Southern African" nationality for the various components in its proposed constellation of states. The newspaper quoted a government source as saying the "ultimate dream" was the establishment of a "confederation of Southern African states" co-ordinated in a "confederal consultative chamber." The South African cabinet regards it as particularly desirable that these states within the confederation should accept independence for the important reason that this will bring about better consultation at the confederal level," the newspaper said. Beeld emphasized that although the components in the Southern African constellation would share a common nationality, they would continue

to have separate citizenship. But Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, said yesterday the plan "doesn't even provide a basis for discussion." "We have said it again and again that blacks will only accept a unitary system of government, or at the most, a federal system which is not based on race," he said. "The whole scheme is rejected out of hand." The Rev Alan Hendrickse, leader of the coloured Labour Party, said the plan continued to deny all South Africans common citizenship. He added that the plan underlined the view that the government continued to make all decisions in spite of its claim that the President's Council introduced a new era of inter-race consultation. "We continue to stand for a unitary state with one-man-one-vote," he said. Mr Colin Eglin, national chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, said he did not want to comment on speculative reports, but added that the plan appeared to be "an unsubtle attempt to try to give the President's Council a meaning it certainly does not have in its present form."

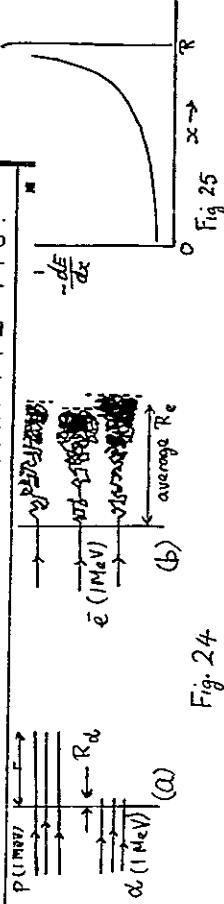


Fig.24

Fig.25

Black leaders reject latest Nat proposal

119

SELL OUT

Lope Hendler
20/9/80

113

Brothers accuse President's Council man

A JOHANNESBURG businessman, Mr Salaam Abram-Mayet, has been labelled a 'sell out' by his brothers for having accepted nomination to the President's Council.

And in Natal the Poovalingham family is also said to be divided over the nomination of the Durban attorney to the council.

Dr G N Abram, a medical doctor, said he was opposed to the council and had written to his brother Mr Abram-Mayet, explaining why he was wrong to accept the invitation.

'I will try to make him see the light. I would like him to withdraw, because this body must fail without support from the majority of the country's people.

'It is only a matter of time before the Nationalist Government is forced into the same direction as Ian Smith. Yet they still

refuse to learn the lessons of Zimbabwe.'

Another brother of Mr Abram-Mayet said serving on the council would be a betrayal of the black masses of South Africa.

AGONISED

'Most of the family believe in solidarity with the oppressed, and the council is a puppet body aimed at dividing and exploiting the people. We must reject it totally,' he said.

In Durban another nominee, Mr Pat Poovalin-

gham, said he was going against his wife and only daughter in agreeing to serve on the council.

'It was very difficult and I agonised for a week over the decision.

His wife, Mrs Sakunthala Poovalingham, the principal of Durban Indian Girls' High School said: 'My daughter and I have no confidence in this Government and do not believe in their promises.'

There were 'some tensions' but they 'believed in democracy,' she said.



The flag of the ANC flew high in Soweto yesterday at the funeral of Rev Castro Mayathula. Here mourners march from the church to the graveyard.

Pic by MAC MOGOROSI

Hero's funeral for ^{G. Post} Soweto ^{21/9/80} leader ⁽¹¹⁾

By Z B MOLEFE

ABOUT 2 000 mourners packed Soweto's Regina Mundi Catholic Church yesterday for the funeral service of leading Soweto community leader and churchman, Reverend Mashwabada "Castro" Mayathula.

Speaker after speaker eulogised Reverend Mayathula, the fiery speaker who was a founder member of the Soweto Committee of Ten and president of the African Independent Churches Association, as a fearless champion of liberation in South Africa.

Said Mr Liphosa Matodzi of the South African Black Social Workers Association: "He was not only a man who talked about liberation but believed and lived it."

Amid chants of "Amandla" and raised clenched fists, Mr Tom Manthata, a member of the Soweto Committee of Ten, told the packed church that Reverend Mayathula was a hero who emerged from the confusion in South Africa.

Mr Joe Thloloe, representing the Writers Association of South Africa, etched a painful picture of Reverend Mayathula the detainee at Modderbee Prison during the Government's clampdown on the country's black leadership in 1977.

"Let his family," said Mr Thloloe, "allow us to pick up his weapons and continue with the struggle. To pick up his vision of a free Africa. We respect him for that vision."

The dignified atmosphere of the church was electrified with roars of "Amandla!" when Mrs Martha Mahlangu, mother of Solomon Mahlangu, the guerilla who was hanged, in simple but emotion-choked words said: "He went through lions and guns in his life. He was a man who was going to lead us, the blind."

By Z B MOLEFE

BLACK women rarely make it to the top in business — but this discrimination pattern could change.

This follows the establishment of Womanpower — an organisation which could turn out to be a powerful and cohesive voice of working women.

The Government-sponsored organisation will be headed by Mrs Velia Kirkpatrick, a successful businesswoman.

Womanpower will draw together facts, statistics and people in a determined effort to put women of all colours into the workforce and so alleviate the critical skilled labour shortages being felt in the country.

Mrs Kirkpatrick said this week: "A solution will have to be found and part of that solution lies in the hands of the women of South Africa."

She said Womanpower would try to identify gaps in certain areas of the labour market and shift

Womanpower: ^{21/9/80} a new action ^{POST} group for ^(11A) businesswomen

women into these gaps.

"This is where women traditionally rarely involve themselves in, for instance, engineering and scientific fields. We would like to make women aware of the opportunities available to them."

The second part of the committee's programme

will be aimed at employers and the working woman.

Womanpower has adopted a number of standpoints on this issue

● **EMPLOYERS:** "Discrimination on the grounds of sex have in the past been one of the most serious impediments for

women who might otherwise have reached managerial positions."

● **SELF-DEFEATING ATTITUDES:** "Women will have to understand these attitudes and avoid resultant approaches which handicap them in their careers if they wish to compete on an equal footing for positions of responsibility."

● **CAREER-ORIENTATED TRAINING:** "Many women are not equipped by training for positions that lead to managerial positions and stimulating careers".

● **ASSERTIVENESS:** "Closely associated with the problem of self-confidence in women is their tendency to lack assertiveness. It is necessary for women to distinguish between assertiveness and aggressiveness."

A cause of particular concern, according to Mrs Kirkpatrick, is the scarcity of women in the crucial management positions.

Loan to SA criticised

THE Swiss Anti-Apartheid Movement has protested "vigorously" against the floating by Swiss banks of a R220-million loan for South Africa.

The movement said the loan would strengthen the "racist regime" in South Africa and was new evidence of the complicity of Western countries with a regime which they condemned only verbally.

The loan has been floated by the Swiss banks in association with Citibank, Barclay's and Dresdner Bank.
— AFP.

Mandela invited to socialist meeting

NELSON Mandela and
Toivo ja Toivo have been
invited to attend the So-
cialist International Con-
gress to be held in Ma-
drid in November.

The invitation to the
ANC and Swapo leaders
— both serving life sen-
tences on Robben Island
— was announced in a
communique published in
London this week.

Banished Soviet dissi-
dent Andrei Sakharov and
Kim Dae Jung, sentenced
to death this week in
South Korea, have also
been invited.

The themes of the con-
gress will be "peace, li-
berty and solidarity".

Fifty-nine parties or li-
beration movements from
five continents, including
the Western Sahara Inde-
pendence Movement, Poli-
sario, will be invited to at-
tend the congress as ob-
servers. — AFP. S. Post



Part of the large crowd that paid their last respects to the community leader Rev Mashwabada "Castro" Mayathula.

By SAM MABE
 PAMPHLETS of the banned African National Congress (ANC) and South African Communist Party (SACP) were distributed during yesterday's funeral of the Rev Mashwabada "Castro" Mayathula.

The ANC pamphlet contained a message to the people of South Africa, said to have been written by jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, which was allegedly smuggled out of Robben Island. The introduction to the message was written by Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the ANC.

The Congress of South African Students (Cosas)

5 005
 21/9/80
 ANC 11A
pamphlets distributed at funeral

and the Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso) also issued a joint pamphlet in which they paid tribute to Mr Mayathula.

The pamphlets said that as a guide to the political direction of the future, Mr Mayathula had referred to the Freedom Charter as the most "democratic document detailing the demands of the people."

When the cortege left

the church, it was carried in a horse-drawn cart and the majority of the over 2 000 mourners, who were mostly young men, women and children, marched in front and behind the coffin.

All along the route to Avalon Cemetery mourners chanted revolutionary songs in praise of Mr Mayathula, Nelson Mandela and black leaders in exile.

When the procession reached Moroka Police Station, mourners stopped for a while and, with clenched fist raised, shouted political slogans.

Members of the Security Police followed the procession and filmed it, but there were no incidents.

Inkatha Impis do SAP's work

S. Post 21/7/80
SIR — I refer to the article headed "Students should stick to peaceful actions" (SUNDAY POST of August 31) written by F B Nxumalo. I support Sam Mabe to the hilt for having condemned the formation of the Inkatha Impi.

The students were boycotting classes in protest against the inferior Bantu Education, and their protest, brother, was peaceful. The writer claimed that students were violent, burning schools and private property, which I can assure you the Nationalist Minister will be pleased to hear. After all, which

schools were burned? 11A

During the recent Parliamentary session Inkatha was defended by Dr Piet Koornhof. Is this why Gatsha wanted to form Inkatha Impi, so that the Nationalists should always defend him and his Inkatha movement?

Just imagine big, well-built men like Dr Dhlomo and Mr Thula armed to the teeth with knobkerie and pangas just for harmless students.

Is this what you would like to see brother? What is the use of having

ABBEY MOBUTU MASHILE.
Meadowlands.

DOCTOR SOLOMON

By WANDA EDKINS

AT 107 years of age, Solomon Mazibuko is a living advert for his own medicine.

Sitting on his rickety old chair under the clear pale blue sky outside his kraal, his impassive face barely scarred by the ravages of time, he tells you he can fix stomach aches, headaches, foot pains and paralysis.

He diagnoses with the aid of a stethoscope — almost as old as himself and given to him by a white doctor in 1912 — and cures with the assistance of the herbs kept in the little bunch of animal horns he carries in his hand.

Chief of the Kumalo tribe in the Inanda district of KwaZulu and founder and president of the Natal/ KwaZulu. Inyangas' Association "Zinyanga" — as he was nicknamed by his father — has been diagnosing and treating illnesses for more than 60 years.

A dream

It was in 1918, he tells, while working as a minister of the Church of Africa, that he had a dream.

"My wife was very sick. It was at night and she was already turning cold. I had a dream about a big snake," he explains in Zulu, with a smattering of English.

"I dreamed I must take the big snake from beneath the rock which lay next to the nearby river, kill a goat and cook the parts of each with some mealies."

He says he did what he's been shown. Then he and his wife ate of the mixture — "and the sickness went".

That event changed his life.

He went to his herbalist uncle at Estcourt where he was living at the time. From him he learned about the herbs and the animals to use in his potions.

Ten wives

He fought for the formation of the Inyanga's Association: "At that time the Government didn't want inyangas. I fought for acceptance and we were given permission to form the association."

Since those days he has outlived nine wives. Only one, Agnes, remains.

Now, says the old man who recalls fighting in the Boer War "for Queen Victoria" — and bemoans the fact he gets



no war pension — there is not much time to treat the people.

He is kept busy with matters related to the association and dealing with the problems of the hundreds of people over whom he is chief and who live in the mountainous countryside way off the beaten track in the far flung reaches of Inanda.

When he is at home he

rests in his garden, a transistor radio at his side, wiping away the odd tear that trickles from his hazy old eyes not through sadness but because, he says, the eyes that have seen more than a century go by are "nearly finished."

He says he uses no magical formula to keep him alive.

He does not smoke but

drinks "Zulu beer and Limosin".

He has his own special remedy to control the slight shaking of his arms and hands.

But it's nothing so drastic as the freshly killed black chicken which, with herbs, he swears by as a cure for paralysis following a stroke.

He has one vision — something he'd like to

see before he dies.

"I go to a doctor sometimes when I am sick. The doctor sends people to me.

"If an African person has flu or needs blood, I send him to a white doctor. Sometimes there are people who need an operation.

"Sometimes with the help of the inyanga the operation is not needed."

He is chief of his people, fought for Queen Victoria in the Boer War, outlived nine wives but at 107 is still going strong . . . and wants to help in the hospitals

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He'd like, before he dies, to see inyangas working more closely with the doctors.

He'd like to see them working right inside the hospitals.

He feels there is a need and his people have a lot to offer.

If he sees them accepted, he says, he'll be able to go in peace.

2/9/80 ARWS 5 11A

Parents split so boycott goes on

Education Reporter

MIXED feelings about the continuing boycott of schools in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu were again emphasised yesterday when two separate meetings took different decisions about ending the four-month long boycott.

At a meeting, held at the New Apostolic Church Hall yesterday morning, parents, teachers and school committees of the four high schools in the African townships unanimously agreed that pupils should return to school today.

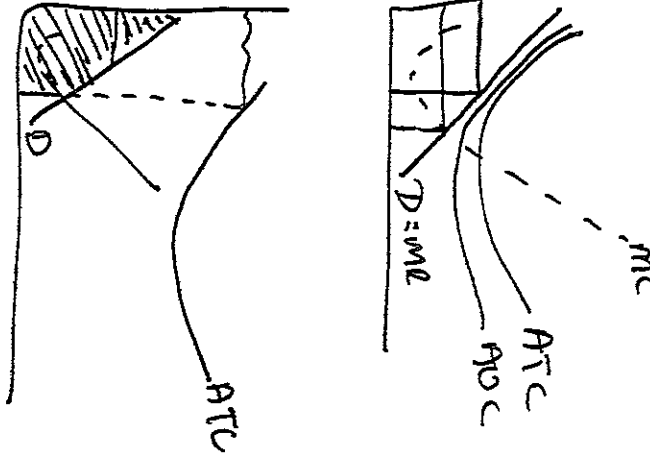
But a second meeting, held at the same venue last night and called by the Parents' Action Committee, the earlier decision was rejected and it was decided that pupils should continue the boycott until the Department of Education and Training 'sorted out' all grievances.

The morning meeting followed a previous meeting held last week between members of school committees and the regional director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr D H Owens.

Attended by about 600 people, the meeting decided parents should encourage their children individually to return to school today.

Last night's meeting between parents and pupils decided to continue the boycott on the basis that, by supplying text books, the Department of Education and Training had only met one of the grievances which had initially sparked off the boycott.

● See Page 10.



Pebco plans election of a new leader

S. POST 21/9/80 BY VICTOR MPOFU

REPRESENTATIVES of all branches of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) will meet on October 5 to discuss the election of a new president.

This follows the resignation this week of Mr Wilson Zolile Skosana as president of the organisation and the acceptance of his resignation at a meeting on Friday night.

Mr Skosana's decision to resign as head of the organisation did not come as a surprise — in fact many members felt that his resignation was long overdue.

Among the reasons for discontent tabulated in the statement accepting his resignation were:—

- His failure to act on the arrest of the organisation's leaders.
- His failure to assist branches in their fight for survival after the banning of their leaders. Branches had to struggle alone to "keep Pebco's fires burning".
- His failure to bring Pebco help to Zwide residents in their feud with East Cape Administration Board (Ecab) officials on high rents.
- His violation of Pebco policy by negotiating with the community councils and Ecab.

The move, follows numerous appeals by the Kwazakhele Civic Organisation for him to quit the "hot seat".

They all believe that Pebco would now follow the path set up by its former leaders who are now banned, such as Thozamile Botha who is now in exile.

Mr W D May, a founder member of the organisation, told SUNDAY POST that Mr Skosana has been a stumbling block to the progress of the organisation and said he was wondering why the whole executive failed to follow suit. He added that the man who takes over, will have to work hard to pick up the organisation's standard.



Botha

Mr B Petros said he has been waiting for a long time for this resignation.

Some of the members have said that Mr Skosana had done more harm than good to the organisation.

One lady, Mrs N Mlahleki, said she lost all interest in the organisation because for nearly five months had been dormant.

Mr Sandile Manase, secretary-general of the Kwazakhele Residents Association said he was grateful to receive the "good news" of Mr Skosana's resignation.

Mr Skosana said in New Brighton that he would like to make it clear to everybody that he still subscribes to the policies and purpose of the organisation.

"I felt that I should not underestimate the calls that I should step down by the branches, because the organisation belong to the people," he said.

Mr Skosana, who told SUNDAY POST there is no infighting in the organisation, resigned after about 700 members of the organisation gave the executive of the Kwazakhele Branch a mandate to go ahead with its efforts to unseat Mr Skosana.

There'll be no apology to Gatsha

21/9/80
S POST
11/9
2/11/80

THE EDITOR of the University of Zululand's student magazine, Mr Protas Madlala, has refused to apologise to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Inkatha for his scathing attack against the organisation.

Mr Madlala, a senior student at the university, described Inkatha in the last issue of Senzani's editorial as more of a hero-worshipping organisation than an ideologically-orientated liberation movement.

He said some people joined the organisation to secure their positions, either as teachers in KwaZulu schools, or as KwaZulu civil servants, businessmen or pupils at schools headed by "Inkatha fanatics."

Mr Madlala said he also stated that the people joined Inkatha under the impression that it was a national liberation movement, without realising it only protected and secured the interests of a single man.

Mr Madlala alleged that Inkatha discredited authentic liberation movements and is against true black leaders, and encouraged foreign investment both in KwaZulu and South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi has accused the magazine of unfair criticism, which was, in fact, an insult to the Zulu people and to millions of black people whose support of him had been proved by academic empirical findings.

He described the authors of the article as hypocrites, who condemn foreign investments in South Africa when their own parents were employed by multi-national corporations.

He also said the whole editorial was a pathetic display of a serious political malady in the black community. He said the struggle for liberation had always been hampered by elitist elements in the black community, who failed to identify with the ordinary peasants and black workers.

Following Chief Buthelezi's reply, an Inkatha official said Mr Madlala had apologised to the organisation.

But Mr Madlala, in an interview with **SUNDAY POST**, spurned this and said he would never apologise.

Mr Madlala added: "What good had the Inkatha leadership done that the other homeland leaders had not done.

"What have they done for the suffering masses?" — **SUNDAY POST** Correspondent.



Buthelezi

'Chief Sabata's son is not in a guerilla camp'

S. POST 21/9/80

By OWEN VANQA

A RIGHTHAND man of the deposed Paramount Chief of the powerful Thembu tribe, who is now in self-exile, has strongly denied that Chief Sabata Dalindyebo's son is in a "terrorist training base" in Botswana.

Mr Joseph Kobo told SUNDAY POST that Chief Sabata's son, Buyelekhaya was studying in Botswana.

He was reacting to a statement by the paramount Chief Elect, Chief Bambilanga that he will be the paramount chief permanently, because Buyelekhaya was training in Botswana.

"The accusation cannot

go unchallenged," Mr Kobo said.

"It is a deliberate untruth intended to smear the dignity of Buyelekhaya in order to stake permanent paramouncy of the Thembus by Chief Bambilanga Mtirara.

"To suggest that he is training is a fabrication and I challenge anybody to prove it. There is documentary proof that he went to Botswana with the knowledge of the Transkei's Department of Foreign Affairs and Prime Minister's office," he said.

Mr Kobo said he took

Buyelekhaya to Botswana, together with one of Chief Sabata's confidants, Mr Livingstone Malotana in 1978.

Buyelekhaya was staying in one of the most decent homes in Botswana, and attending one of the most respected schools where he was doing his O levels. His school reports were sent home annually.

Mr Kobo said when Buyelekhaya left the Transkei he travelled on a Transkei passport. There were affidavits made by the Umtata magistrate on his age and other mat-

ters, he said.

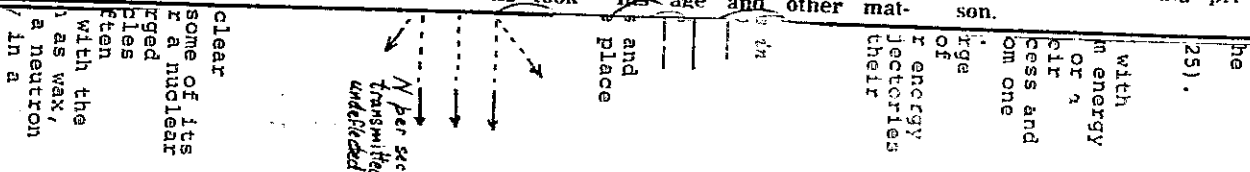
Paramount Chief Sabata was deposed recently after being convicted of an offence under the Transkei security laws and impairing the dignity of the State President.

He went into exile shortly after being de-throned. His whereabouts have not been officially confirmed.

Chief Bambilanga has been appointed as Paramount Chief in his place.

Mr Kobo is a former councillor of Chief Sabata and former national secretary of the Transkei Opposition Democratic Party.

He fled the Transkei after spending 383 days in detention in Umtata prison.



single elastic collision with nuclear recoil energy E_{nuc}^{max} of neutrons (of mass m_n and velocity v_n) is given by

$$E_{nuc}^{max} = 4m_n m_p v_n^2 / (m_n + m_p)$$

Thus E_{nuc}^{max}/E is much smaller for

(a) Gamma rays

The three most important effects of gamma rays with matter are the photoelectric section (2.1), the Compton effect pair production (section 2.3), P.P. from the incident gamma photon Compton electron or an electron These charged secondary particles medium as described in (a). The interaction of gammas with and is governed by an exponent given by eq. (33) but with a pair absorption coefficient. This considered as the sum of components corresponding to the photo-, C

$$\mu = \mu_{pe} + \mu_c + \mu_{pp}$$

The absorption coefficients are elements (e.g. lead) and μ_{pe} energies below 0.5 MeV, μ_{pp} for α_C for energies around 1 MeV.

A convenient measure for is the half-thickness, analogous activity. This is defined as particular medium required to to one half for a particular g. Thus $N/N_0 = \frac{1}{2} = \exp(-\alpha x)$

Some values of α are given in

Energy	Lead
1 MeV	9.1
5 MeV	14.

100m
22/9/80
11A

SAIC to discuss its future with Govt

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE SA Indian Council executive will meet the acting Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, today and its future will top the agenda.

The council's term of office, already extended a number of times, expires on November 5 and there is still no indication of what either the Government or SAIC members will decide.

At the chaotic SAIC session in Durban two weeks ago members deferred a decision saying the executive should first hold talks with Mr Heunis.

Earlier, however, the outgoing Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, told the Rand Daily Mail he was waiting to hear what the SAIC wanted.

Yesterday an SAIC executive member, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said his colleagues would hear what proposals the Government had in mind.

SAIC members are aware their council's credibility has been seriously eroded in the recent educational unrest in the Indian community, when student and other political groups hit out at the SAIC.

In addition, the Durban meeting was marked by indecision and a major split in the majority Reform Party.

Mr Rajbansi said the Pageview issue and the need for an Indian residential area near the Johannesburg centre would also be raised at the meeting with Mr Heunis, whose new portfolio of Internal Affairs will incorporate Coloured Relations and Indian Affairs.

PDM 2/21/62

Black women step up fight against oppression

(11/2)

Staff Reporter

THERE has been a dramatic increase in the resistance by black women to oppression, claims a lecturer in Sociology at Rhodes University.

This was despite their "feminist consciousness" being overshadowed by the more immediate issues of survival, she Miss Janet Shapiro in an article published in African Perspective.

"That resistance by women is increasing in the workplace is evidenced by the numerous strikes in which black women have been actively involved over the last decade", she said.

During the Ladysmith bus strike last year, women who could not manage the long walk

to work slept on plastic sheets outside the factory gates, she said.

Studies showed that the consciousness of women was becoming increasingly feminist, said Miss Shapiro.

"But the feminist consciousness remains overshadowed by the more immediate issues of survival".

Contact with white women has given black women very little reason to feel a shared sense of oppression, Miss Shapiro found.

Studies revealed that black domestic workers were acutely conscious of how different the experiences of their "madams" and themselves were.

"Similarly, for most white women, the large social and economic distance between themselves and black women whom they mostly encounter in the servant role, their own good life, and their fear engendered by membership in a minority oppressor group does not allow for much feeling of shared womanhood," she said.

"There does certainly not seem to be much basis for sisterhood, and unless and until such times as black and white women share the same economic reality I cannot see much hope for any movement in South Africa that takes universal sisterhood as its starting point," Miss Shapiro concludes.

(IA) Rom 22/9/88
Thousands pay tribute to a 'valiant fighter'

Staff Reporter

THOUSANDS of mourners attended the funeral of the Rev Mashwabada "Castro" Mayathula in Soweto at the weekend.

Mr Mayathula, 58, who died from a stroke about two weeks ago, was an outspoken priest who helped found the Soweto Committee of Ten and the banned Black People's Convention. He was also the president of the African Independent Churches Association and was on the board of Voice newspaper.

Speakers at the Regina Mundi service described Mr Mayathula as "a true patriot",

"a comrade", "a workers' pastor", "a father" and "a man of the people".

Dr A Asvat, a representative of the Solidarity Front, said Mr Mayathula's vision was that of a just, equal and free society. He described him as a "revolutionary priest who had not been prepared to stand by and watch life ebb away".

"He spoke of a South Africa free of prejudices, racism, suspicions, poverty and war. Like a true patriot he was prepared to suffer as was shown by his detention without trial. His back was as big and strong as Mount Kilimanjaro — he was a

warrior of the burning spear." Dr Asvat said.

Mr Joe Thloloe, an executive member of the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa), said Mr Mayathula had believed that it was the man at the bottom of the South African structure who would bring down the apartheid system.

"Some of you will say that we should be sitting at the back and recording this event. But we say no. We have a right to be standing here because a year ago 'Castro' opened a Wasa congress at Wilgespruit. A year before that we were sitting together with him at

Modder Bee prison. So we have a right to be here." Mr Thloloe said.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, said his association with Mr Mayathula stretched back to 1949 when the Youth League of the African National Congress had urged the ANC to change its programme of action.

"Many years later he was involved with young people in the formation of Saso and BPC.

"In 1980 he was still in the forefront to change this society. This bears testimony to the spirit of this valiant fighter," Dr Motlana said.

Mr Tom Manthata, a leading figure in the black consciousness movement, speaking on behalf of the Voice, criticised newspapers for failing to "truly record" the situation of blacks in the country.

Other speakers included members of the Azanian People's Organisation the Azanian Students' Organisation Congress of South African students the Federation of South African Women and a representative from the Youth Movement.

Traffic came to a halt on the old Potchefstroom road as the procession to the Avalon Cemetery started.

Botha to address Uno

BLACK leadership in Port Elizabeth is excited at the news that the former Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (PEBCO) leader and political refugee, Mr Thozamile Botha, will present its viewpoint at the United Nations.

All agreed that his invitation to talks at the United Nations meeting to show "solidarity" with South African political prisoners is a sign of recognition of the Port Elizabeth organisation.

Mr Botha, together with Mrs Winnie Mandela and Bishop Desmond Tutu, has been invited by the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid.

All agree that Mr Botha is best equipped to voice the aspirations of the Black in South Africa.

WELCOME

Dr J Moodliar, vice president of Pebco, said he was pleased that the world had recognised Mr Botha as a leader. "I regard his leadership highly," he said.

Mr Government Zini, chairman of the Ford Workers Committee, said "the fact that he is regarded by the world as a man deeply concerned for

his people speaks for itself".

The invitation is most welcomed and appreciated because Thozamile Botha will accurately convey the aspirations of the black nation, he said.

Mr Zini also congratulated Bishop Tutu for his unwavering stand, and for linking religion with the practical needs of the people.

Mr Dumile Makanda said he was excited at the news which showed the capable way Mr Botha led the people of Port Elizabeth. "I am very happy that he is recognised overseas, while South Africa, instead of utilising his services as an elected leader, rejected and banned him".

IMPACT

Mr Thozamile Botha's public career lasted a mere six headline-hitting months. But they were six months that had a big impact even in the highly volatile environment of black society in the eastern Cape.

He left Port Elizabeth on May 4, and, like many black political leaders before him, chose the path to exile. Mr Botha was no stranger to politics. As a student at Fort Hare University during the 1976 and 1977 disturbances he became involved in the renaissance of politicisation that was sweeping black South African youth.

In October 1977 he was detained for three months and charged with inciting public violence. He was later acquitted.

11A

POST
22/9/80

Blacks won't join police — fear political tag

Municipal Reporter

THE fear of being used to curb political activity is keeping young coloured men out of the police and the reserve where they are desperately needed to combat soaring township crime.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Western Cape, Brigadier D B Nothnagel, has announced that the police will not tolerate vigilante groups or private security patrols in Cape Town's townships.

Meanwhile, says the chairman of the City Council's Housing Committee, Mrs Eulalie Stott, many township residents can do nothing but stay in their homes, bolt their doors and pray that criminals will not batter them down.

RELUCTANCE

Mrs Stott added that the reluctance of young coloured and African men to join the police or the reserve was 'an understandable political objection.'

'They fear being used to curb political activity instead of carrying out purely crime prevention duties.'

She said her suggestion for private security guards to patrol the townships — and establish a 'presence' at night — was put forward precisely because young people would not join the police or the reserve.

'I understand that for several years the police have been unable to get a

full quota of recruits for their training courses,' she said.

'I still feel, as I have suggested before, that police reservists should be paid for their time.'

'I am sure this would lead to more people coming forward who could be used for purely crime prevention duties.'

'It is also difficult to see why people who work all day should be expected to work after hours without being rewarded.'

Security patrols would be by no means ideal — 'but I would like to hear what else can be done to protect people from gangs, rapists and murderers.'

'It is just not good enough that we should sit back and do nothing while the law refuses the use of vigilante groups which have been active for several years,' Mrs Stott said.

'Of course, crime prevention is the function of the police. This is what we pay taxes for. But because of the manpower shortage the police are unable to provide an adequate and continuing presence.'

This was why the City Council had felt itself obliged to employ beach constables, 'and why I feel security guards should be allowed to patrol the townships.'

Policeman tells siege trial of veld blast

Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA. — A hand grenade exploded in the veld between Mamelodi and Eersterust near Pretoria on February 12, injuring a man, the Silverton siege trial heard today. Captain Frederick Nel, of the Security Police, told the Supreme Court here that he examined the scene of the explosion beneath a tree.

He said it was clear that people had stayed there for some time.

CARRY-BAG

The blast had caused a hole in the ground and a packet of bullets had exploded. Several were embedded in the tree.

Captain Nel said he found clothing and a carry-bag at the scene.

In addition, he said, he found an issue of the African Communist, a pamphlet with a photog-

raph of Solomon Mahlangu, pamphlets of the Year of the Spear, documents issued by the ANC, and a hospital card in the name of Solly Motstewtswa.

He also found a packet of 20 AK bullets.

Captain Nel said a Mr Klaas Mahlangu was injured in the explosion and was taken to hospital.

He could not give a satisfactory explanation for the explosion said Captain Nel.

He said that on February 15 one of the accused, Mr Hlolile Tau, was brought to his office. Mr Tau identified the hospital card as his.

He said he had last seen the articles in a terrorist

base near Garankuwa.

Captain Nel said he visited the base two days later and found an empty cigarette packet on which a sketch was drawn in ballpoint pen.

It appeared to depict the petrol storage tanks at Wattloo, he said.

TREASON

The nine accused have pleaded not guilty to high treason, two charges of murder, 21 charges of attempted murder, robbery with aggravating circumstances, and taking part in terrorist activities.

Their appearance follows attacks on the Silverton branch of the Volkskas Bank and on the

Soekmekaar police station in January.

(Proceeding)

11A 3/30/80 22/9/80

Govt planning moves for gag on political funerals

RDM 22/9/80. (3027) (SAA) (UFA)

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Government is investigating ways to limit publicity on the funerals of insurgents killed by police in attacks, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange, said yesterday.

He was replying to calls from the Natal National Party Congress for such action because of the widespread coverage of the funerals of the Sowetans who died in the Silverton Siege earlier this year.

Mr Le Grange said: "We are looking at this matter seriously and trying to prevent these situations, because this unnecessary publicity is in no one's interest and cannot be permitted."

In an interview afterwards, Mr Le Grange said he was also considering steps to "wipe out the political agitators and 17nerals for their own purposes.

"I am not questioning the right of families to bury relatives — even those who died as terrorists. Nor am I questioning the right of people with a bona fide interest to attend, but we will not tolerate people misusing funerals."

Mr Le Grange said he accepted that people could "share political ideas" at a funeral.

"But there are also political agitators who misuse funerals-

... to incite people in the streets."

A speaker had called on the Minister to ensure that "terrorists killed in operation inside South Africa be buried in the same way as those killed in South West Africa — without publicity".

"There will be many more terrorist attacks, whether we realise this or not. This publicity must be brought to an end," the speaker said.

The Minister said the Government had given a lot of attention to the matter, which had been referred to the Rabie Commission investigating security laws.

Until the Government received the commission's recommendations, he could not say if it would pass legislation on the matter.

Mr Le Grange said that by law there had to be a post mortem and inquest for people killed outside operational areas, after which the body had to be handed back to the relations.

"Furthermore, there are no laws that enable us to determine who may attend the funeral and who may not."

He also said the police had made efforts to ensure that the funerals of insurgents remained "limited family affairs".

"We have succeeded in having one of the funerals held by

a family so that the matter was not hung out for all to see."

Earlier this year, Mr Le Grange was responsible for a controversial ruling empowering police officers in charge at a trouble spot to bar the Press from the area. Yesterday he repeated the assurance that police officers would continue to exercise this discretion in future.

In Johannesburg last night there was reaction to the Minister's statement.

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Nthato Mollana, said that if people died in detention or under mysterious circumstances... their funerals became matters of great public interest.

"Instead of wasting time at congresses by talking of limiting further publicity, they should get to the crux — to avoid death," he said.

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said he was tiring of reacting to "some of the extraordinary and often ridiculous things they seem to get up to".

The Government kept looking for scapegoats, he said. "Our people know who they must give heroes' funerals. Nothing the authorities say may stop that. They can't legislate on whom we will or will not honour."

Can black journalists be objective?

IS IT impossible for black journalists to observe the accepted professional dictum of objective reporting? This question has been raised more than once and has now been put with force and some persuasiveness by an experienced journalist, Mr Obed Musi.

Speaking at the University of the Witwatersrand's Senate Special Lectures, Mr Musi said that black journalists' "sense of commitment to the grievances of their people" made such objectivity impossible. No black journalist, he continued, could stand aloof from the incredible injustices perpetrated against blacks.

How, for instance, could a black journalist be clinically detached in a court of law when he heard a judgment being given that made him feel hurt or that he considered untenable?

In contrast, Mr Musi pointed out with truth, no white journalist had first-hand experience of what happened to blacks when they fell foul of the pass laws.

Mr Musi's sincerity and the depth of his feelings are beyond doubt. Nor does any reasonable person expect a black to adjure commitment to his people because he has chosen to become a journalist.

A sense of commitment is not unique to those with black skins. Nor, for that matter, is a sense of justice or a feeling of revulsion at witnessing an act of injustice, in court or out of it.

"Clinical detachment" is beyond any of us where deep issues are involved, and no one,

to my knowledge, expects it of a reporter. What is expected of him — and this is primarily a duty to his readers, not his employers — is honest reporting that reflects the facts without distortion and without the kind of selectivity that can give a false impression.

This, of course, is easily said but not nearly so easily done. The personal factors of cultural background, temperament and beliefs cannot be excised. No two men will approach a task from precisely the same angle or see it in precisely the same light.

But that applies to all of us — even to judges, for all the semi-divinity that hedges them — and liberates no one from the duty to exercise his professional skill honestly and according to the highest standards.

Failure is forgivable. What cannot, I believe, be accepted is the deliberate rejection of standards because they are difficult to maintain.

Black journalists in South Africa are only on the fringe of the great task that awaits them. They face enormous practical difficulties and crises of conscience which, as Mr Musi says, are hard for whites to understand.

No doubt in due time they will discard much of the journalistic furniture we now consider essential. Other times will demand other modes.

But it would be tragic if, in a mood of understandable revolt against current injustices, they jettisoned the one quality that distinguishes journalism from

Rand Daily Mail
ombudsman

JAMES
McCLURG

takes a critical
look at the media

If you have any complaints against the Rand Daily Mail, or suggestions for the Ombudsman to take up, write to the Editor, PO Box 1138, Johannesburg.



ROM 22/1/60

propaganda and gives it its permanent value.

□ □ □

TWO or three weeks ago I mentioned in passing that strange aristocratic phenomenon, the peeress in her own right. Franz Auerbach of Risidale has asked for more details.

To quote Whitaker's Almanack, "peerages are occasionally granted immediately to ladies of distinction or the widows of distinguished men, but frequently the instances falling under this heading are the result of regular inheritance in lines which are open to females in default of males".

A good example of the latter category is Countess Mountbatten of Burma, formerly Lady Patricia Knatchbull, who recently succeeded her father because he had no male heir. Had the line of inheritance not been open to females, the title would have become defunct.

Sample titles of peeresses in their own right are (as noted above) Countess Mountbatten

of Burma and the Baroness Berkeley. Less formally they would be referred to as Lady Mountbatten and Lady Berkeley. Their peerages remain hereditary, passing to males where available.

These personages, mostly of ancient lineage, are not to be confused with life peeresses, of whom Lady Falkender (formerly Mrs Marcia Williams, secretary to Harold Wilson) is a controversial example. Life peeresses' (and life peers') titles die with them.

As a footnote, my statement that even the best British newspapers now bungle titles was strikingly confirmed the other day when I saw the Dean of St Paul's, London, referred to in the caption to a photograph in The Times as "the Rev Alan Webster". Deans, as every cub reporter knows, or ought to know and did know when I was one, are "the Very Rev".

□ □ □

PEERESSES in their own right

were not the only matter raised by Mr Auerbach. He went on to point to a headline that appeared immediately below my column on September 1 and ran "Moving story of resistance". This really hurt his eye, said Mr Auerbach feelingly. It hurt mine too, and the pain was revived 10 days later when a headline in Inside Mail announced that certain charges were "unwarranted".

Finally, my own glass house has a broken window. As the observant Mr Auerbach (trust a former schoolmaster) pointed out, I wrote of Mr Harry Adler, who was general manager of the African Broadcasting Company, as an "octogenarian". This should, of course, have been "octogenarian". Nobody and nothing to blame but my own carelessness.

□ □ □

REPORTS that the SABC's top structure is to be "drastically shaken up" within a few months must be viewed with caution until more details are known.

The need for some such action has long been obvious. Equally obvious is the need to find a first-rate man (or will it be men?) to head the SABC's executive staff when the present joint directors-general retire.

In November last year I urged that the new head — I profoundly hope there will be only one — should "have a clear vision of the SABC's role in our society and a strong will to fulfil it". I was interested, therefore, to see that according to Beeld the emphasis in the

top echelon is now likely to be placed less on the administrative side and more on programme content.

This is a sound principle. Less cheering, though, is the addendum that this emphasis will fall "within the country's total strategy for national survival". This has menacing undertones for those who believe that the SABC is already too closely identified with the "total strategy" — which, in the nature of things, can only be a euphemism for National Party policy.

A quaint sidelight on the thinking behind the projected shake-up is that in this context the SABC's news department is being criticised on the grounds that during the Simonstown by-election TV gave the unsuccessful Mr Eddie Barlow a "much more favourable" showing than it gave the successful Mr John Wiley.

At least this counterbalances complaints to me from a PFP supporter, following last week's column, that one of Cape Town's English-language newspapers was grossly unfair to the Progs and Eddie Barlow.

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STOP PRESS: IN ADDITION there is the persistent question of incorporation. Orinda residents have voted incorporation down. Orinda residents have voted incorporation down. Orinda residents have voted incorporation down. Orinda residents have voted incorporation down each time it has reached the ballot, but will this go on indefinitely? — Orinda (California) Sun.

'Hope and trust' in PW with his leadership

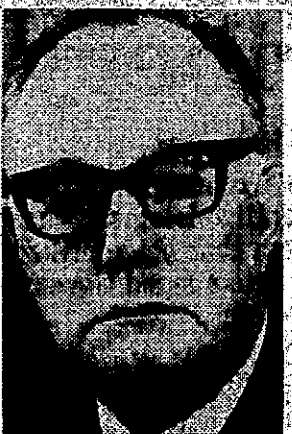
11a

As many as 82 percent of the Asians interviewed in the survey said they were fairly happy with the way in which the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is leading South Africa.

Asians in February 1980 showed a higher degree of satisfaction with their position in South Africa than they did in 1978.

They express more optimism and more confidence for the future than they did two years ago. They have hope in the new Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and in a peaceful settlement of racial disputes, say the compilers of the poll.

In February 1978 only 25 percent said they were economically better off than they were a year before. In February 1980



Mr B J Vorster



Mr P W Botha

this figure rose sharply to 46 percent.

Asians appeared to be fairly satisfied with the way the Government is

handling the relationship between Asians and whites, and also with the way the Prime Minister is leading the country.

Seventy-seven percent agreed that the performance of the Government with regard to race relations was fairly satisfactory.

As many as 82 percent were fairly happy with the way the Prime Minister was leading the country. They appear to have more hope and trust in P W Botha than they had in Mr Vorster.

Other findings in the poll of Asian opinion are:

- More than half of those questioned were confident that their financial situation would improve during the forthcoming year. Only 14 percent believed the opposite.
- About 50 percent felt their personal relationship with whites was satisfactory. However, only four out of 10 felt the general relationship between the races was good.
- Compared with 1978 the general relationship

has slightly deteriorated. The personal relationship between the races shows some polarisation with more people describing it as good, but more people also describing it as poor at the expense of the rather high 'don't know' rate of 1978.

● Almost two-thirds believe that relations with whites are improving. Only 11 percent believed the opposite.

● At the time the poll was taken, 72 percent said they were very or fairly satisfied with their situation in South Africa. Only two percent felt that Asians were not at all satisfied.

● Almost three-quarters of the people questioned expressed confidence about a happy future for all races.

RACE RELATIONS

The survey also revealed that compared with 1978, Asians appeared to be more determined and outspoken.

Their rate of 'don't knows' has decreased consistently throughout the survey.

The many Asians who believe that race relations are improving attribute this to greater white interest in other race groups, declining apartheid and more multi-racial activities.

As an example sports was mentioned and also decreased job reservation. Today, they said, one could get better jobs and some pointed out that there was equal pay for equal work.

Asians much more than coloureds were pleased that the racial barriers are breaking down and that Asians are treated on the same level as whites.

Survey Segregation, discrimination hurt most

August 23/1980

11a

A SOCIO-POLITICAL survey of coloured and Asian opinion by Markinor reveals important trends within these two population groups.

As in 1978, the following target groups were interviewed: 300 coloured male motorists living in Cape Town and 200 Asian housewives in Durban.

The deep pessimism among coloured people revealed by the survey can be ascribed mainly to the fact that they were interviewed in June 1980, at a time of great unrest in their community and when the political situation seemed unstable and volatile.

The Asians were interviewed in February this year.

at the beginning of an economic upsurge and at a time of expectations of major changes by the Government.

Markinor usually does surveys of black and white opinion. A feature of the coloured and Asian surveys was that few economic issues such as unemployment, low wages or high cost of living were mentioned by people questioned.

These were frequently brought forward by blacks in previous surveys. But among the coloured and Asians they do not seem to play the crucial role.

Their dissatisfaction is caused by segregation and discrimination rather than economic factors.

White links on decline — coloured

A SERIOUS deterioration in relations between the coloured and whites is disclosed by the poll — only one percent of the coloured people are very satisfied with their present situation.

Although the poll reveals increasing pessimism among the coloured people about their economic future, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is given a more favourable rating than his predecessor, Mr B J Vorster.

'The results for the Prime Minister are very interesting indeed,' say the poll's compilers.

More credit

Mr Botha is given more credit than is his Government. While 26 percent of the coloured people believe the Government's handling of the relationship between the coloured and whites is competent, 38 percent feel Mr Botha is leading the country rather well.

His positive ratings are eight percent higher than

those of Mr Vorster. There is thus still a fair amount of goodwill towards the Prime Minister among the coloured.

The poll of coloured opinion reveals that:

● They showed a very much more depressed attitude in June 1980 in comparison with their position in 1978. They are largely dissatisfied with their present situation, feel they are not being given a fair deal and are much more restless than they were two years ago.

● Only 16 percent believe that in one year's time their family will be better off than today. This is a marked drop on the 30 percent in 1978.

About one-third believe that things will get worse before they get better, while another third expects no change. About a third experienced a financial decline in the past year.

● About a third describe their personal relations with whites as very good or good — compared with about a half in 1978.

● Only 11 percent evaluated the general relationship between the two race groups as good or very good — a decline of 19 percent from the original 30 percent in 1978.

● About 22 percent feel that coloured/white relations are improving, while 36 percent say they are getting worse.

● About 63 percent say that the coloured are not very, or not at all, satisfied with their present situation. Only 18 percent agreed that coloureds are fairly or very satisfied, while the group of 'very satisfied' comprises one percent.

● In spite of all the difficulties and problems, 40 percent, as was the case in 1978, are confident of a happy future for all races.

Animosity

A marked feature of the survey is the high proportion of people who resorted to the answer 'don't know.'

'Usually in socio-political surveys of this kind a

high proportion of "don't knows" can be interpreted as a sign of reservation, or even animosity, and can thus be added to the ratio of negative answers,' say the compilers.

Coloured people who believe that race relations are improving base this on a feeling that times are changing.

Better mixing

They believe there is more friendship between the races and that whites are showing more interest in mixing with them than ever before.

They point to better communication and understanding.

The many coloured people who saw deteriorating race relations based their view on the then current unrest. White attitudes to the boycotts and strikes were seen to be unsympathetic, unfriendly and unhelpful.

The racial tension was seen to increase because the coloured people demanded equal rights not given to them voluntarily.'

WARNING

1. No books, not may be brought candidates are
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NOTE CAREFULLY

1. The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.
 2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
 3. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
- Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification at the University

No birthday joy for the Mandelas

11A
POST
24/9/80

NELSON Mandela, imprisoned leader of the banned African National Congress (ANC), has given his wife, Winnie, a birthday present.

Mrs Mandela will be 44 on Friday, September 26 and a traditional family "celebration" will be held at the home to which she is banished in Brandfort, near Bloemfontein. This "celebration" means fasting for 24 hours in memory of Mr Mandela who has been in jail since 1963.

Mr Mandela's daughter, Zinzi, said their family had always fasted on their mother's birthday because any normal celebration was out of

the question.

"We cannot celebrate while my father cannot be with his wife on her birthday. It would be ridiculous," she said.

The gift from Mr Mandela was two books written by the Russian author, Tolstoy, and they contain a lengthy inscription from the jailed leader. Mrs Mandela received the gift when she visited her husband on Robben Island last week.

With her on the same visit was Mr Oupa Seakamela, Zinzi's fiance and future son-in-law of Mr Mandela.

Mr Seakamela, father of Zinzi's five-month-old daughter, Zoleka, visited Robben Island for the first time to talk to



Zinzi Mandela and Mr Oupa Seakamela holding their five-month-old daughter, Zoleka.

Zinzi's father about their future plans and other matters.

Mr Seakamela said he was thrilled to meet and talk to the great leader both as a future rela-

tive and as a respected international figure.

It has been his dream to go to Robben Island to talk to Zinzi's father and to ask him for her hand.

POST WOMAN

The 'tiger of a woman' is Mittah, the mother of five girls

TALK ABOUT strength of character, then you're talking about Mrs Nto Mittah Maphike.

Forty five year old Mrs Maphike is the mother of five girls. Two of them, Toloki and Muntu, left the country in 1976. They were 16 and 18 years respectively.

She is a former Terrorism Act detainee. She spent nine months of her five-year sentence in jail, after being found guilty of recruiting four youths to undergo military training outside the country.

She was released on December 12 1979 after her appeal in the Pretoria Supreme Court was successful.

Mrs Maphike does not say much about

By ZODWA MSHIBE

her family. Of the two daughters who left in 1976 she says: "I'm not moaning about their leaving. They are tomorrow's daughters and they will grow."

UNDERSTAND

She says her two other daughters, Rubi (7) and Kgomoiso (13) know and understand why their sisters had to leave, and also know about her detention, although much of it doesn't seem to make sense to Rubi.

She says Mr J L de Villiers, the magistrate, once said to her, "jy is 'n vo... tier van 'n vrou" (you are a bloody tiger of a woman).

One wonders whether the "tiger" Mr de Villiers saw in her is her character, or

the results of her experience.

She prefers to keep her experience in prison to herself for fear of possible reprisal.

Mrs Maphike presently works for the Black Sash as an interviewer. She had been unemployed for seven months after her release.

She says her work is exciting and frustrating too.

"Meeting and working with different people everyday is exciting, but what about those people who come to the offices daily without passes. Some can't be registered. The worst cases are those who have been endorsed out of Johannesburg.

"That a black should be refused



Former Terrorism Act detainee, Mrs Mittah Maphike.

Picture: SHADRACK NKOMO

the rights of her birth place, is really sad and frustrating," she says.

A former student of the now banned Mr Curtis Nkondo, she says she respects this teacher for his 'greatness of mind'. "I don't think there are many teachers like him," she told me.

She says: "Our children are getting a very poor quality of education which will only be corrected once we've been given our rights."

She is a strong

believer in the God of our forefathers, Qamata, and believes that he will see us through.

She urges other women to hold on and not lose faith.

New branch of SCA to be formed

POST
1/14
25/9/80

THE Soweto Civic Association (SCA) will form their 15th branch on Sunday at Klipspruit.

The main speaker at this meeting which will be held at the Anglican Church and will start at 2.00 pm will be Dr Nthato Motlana the chairman of the Committee of Ten, the mother body of the SCA.

Dr Motlana will speak on the aims and objectives of the SCA, Mr Isaac Mogase, a senior member of the SCA, will speak on rents and Mr Johnny Motata on the Putco fare increases.

The remainder of the programme includes Mr I Lephosa of SABSWA, on the structure of Klipspruit and social hazards, and Mrs E Khuzwayo, a former resident of old Pimville who will represent the residents. There will also be an introduction of members, election of a committee and resolutions.

NEW BRANCHES

In addition to forming new branches, the SCA continually visits existing branches to initiate programmes and to go on an intensified membership drive.

On the same day two established branches will hold meetings. The meetings which will also start at 2 pm will be at the Orlando East Catholic Church and the Bridgeman Memorial Hall, Jabulani. Rev Lebamang Sebidi will chair the Orlando East meeting and Mr Leonard Mosala the meeting at Jabulani.

The SCA which held a successful meeting at the Holy Cross Anglican Church a month ago is preparing for their first congress which will be held next month.



Dr Motlana . . . aims and objectives of SCA.

Govt an 'agitator'

CAPE TIMES 26/9/80

Staff Reporter

BY detaining student leaders considered to be "agitators", the government avoided "the reality of accepting itself as the agitator", the South African Students' Association (Sasa) said in a statement yesterday.

Sasa was commenting on the detention at the weekend of Oupa Pule Lehulere, president of the students' representative council of Fezeka High School in Guguletu. Nineteen other students and several community leaders are still in detention in the Western Cape.

"The detention of Oupa Pule Lehulere and other students and community leaders again highlights the regime's repressive legislation and its illegitimate existence. This persistent attention to student and community leaders is a further manifestation of the oppression which the regime maintains in Azania.

"The government's basic reason for detaining these people is because it considers them the agitators of strikes, stonings and boycotts. It seems the government deliberately avoids the reality of accepting itself as the agitator."

'Thanks', from 113 'Castro's' wife B57 26/1/53

THE LATE Rev Mashwabada "Castro" Mayathula's widow, Mrs Monica Mayathula, has extended a hearty thanks to the black community for the sympathy she was shown after the death of her husband three weeks ago.

Mr Mayathula, who was a member of the Soweto Committee of 10, was killed by a stroke at Baragwanath Hospital on September 7 and buried at Avalon Cemetery last Saturday.

In a statement issued yesterday Mrs Mayathula listed 15 black organisa-

tions and one newspaper in particular, to whom she said she was particularly grateful.

The statement said, "On behalf of my and our extended family, I humbly express our sincere, deep and heartfelt gratitude for the material contribution, physical and moral energies extended by your organisations, associations and councils at the burial of my late husband.

"It is our wish and prayer that you wax in number and dedication, lest we be doomed for sabotaging our late 'Castro's'

sentiments."

Another statement issued by the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), thanked the masses for giving Mr Mayathula a hero's funeral.

"We would like to thank the organisations which rallied to the call when requested to do so. May this solidarity prevail so that when the trumpet calls again, the black nation must respond with the same enthusiasm, respect and dedication as it did to Mayathula," the statement said.

Ex-ANC member slams Council, Inkatha

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By ALISON GILLWALD
A FORMER member of the Women's League of the now banned African National Congress, Mrs Florence Mkhize, said yesterday that neither Inkatha nor the President's Council could aid in the liberation of all the peoples of South Africa.

likely to be equal to Discount factor is air comparison with of depreciation allowed uld be used. Further- ext includes the invest-

Re: Term 5: The riskine to that of suggested. from the ta equivalent

Speaking at the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday, at a National Union of South African Students focus on the homelands, she was greeted by cries of "amandla" (power) by the largely black audience. She said the Government said it wanted to preserve white identity, but that creating Buthelezis, Matanzimas, the Mangopes and Mphephus did not safeguard them.

likely to be equal discount factor is tax shield arising ue interest on an

The general approach will 530 which follows.

"Is white identity safe because of the Group Areas Act? Or is it safe because of the polishing up of the Immorality Act and Mixed Marriages Act?" she asked. Mrs Mkhize said the President's Council was created as a buffer to "help the white people of South Africa to stay white".

the problem in MAN.

"The President's Council and Inkatha are there to prolong the pain of the birth of true freedom.

"I stand here on behalf of Ahmed Timol, Joseph Mduli, Mohapi Mapetla, Steve Biko, and of Dr Haffeejee."

She said she was present on behalf of a number of exiles, detainees and banned people including Nelson Mandela, Oliver Tambo, Robert Sobukwe, Lillian Ngoyi, Helen Joseph, Walter Sisulu and Alfred Nzo.

The United States could not help solve the problem, she said.

The US attitude was that apartheid was bad, but that temporary stability made profits safe.

There was one good thing about Dr Treurnicht, Jaap Marais and Mr Vorster - they were sincere, she said. "Yet South Africa cannot entertain their type of sincerity."

The black people knew Inkatha by the ANC colours in its flag, "but in fact, Inkatha is apartheid dressed in black, nothing more, nothing less."

Despite Inkatha having accumulated more than R5-million since it started, it did not seem to have money for development.

"Why this sudden passion for the ANC? The ANC was buried on Wednesday March 20, 1960, at the time of its banning," she said.

If the ANC was operating through Inkatha as Chief Buthelezi claimed, why did it ask for Natal and leave all the gold in the Transvaal, the diamonds in the Free State and all the beautiful province called the Cape, she said.

"Our leader is on Robben Island. The leader we can all be proud of. The leader that has the ability to stop the war. The leader that can help us build a nation," she said.

Modise - bail now granted

11A
POST
26/9/80

MR BENJAMIN Modise Metsing (24), secretary of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), was yesterday granted bail of R150 and leave to appeal against his 18 months sentence.

Mr Metsing of Moroka, Soweto, had pleaded guilty before Mr A H Barlow of causing malicious damage to 20 examination papers belonging to a Mrs Elsie van Staden of the Department of Education and Training.

He appeared in the Orlando Regional Court.

Lodging his appeal Mr

N J de Vos, for Mr Metsing, said the sentence imposed on him was excessive and induced a sense of shock. He said the magistrate had misdirected himself in over-emphasising the gravity of the offences and under-emphasising his (Metsing's) personal circumstances.

Mr Barlow suspended six months of the sentence for five years. No conditions were set for the bail granted to Mr Metsing.

Mr N J de Vos, instructed by Priscilla Jana and

Associates, appeared for Mr Metsing. Mr H D Worte prosecuted. Mr Barlow was on the Bench.

27/9/80

11A

S. POS. 7

Reverend Mayathula



Castro's search for a black Christ

A THIN GREY veil of cloud covered an otherwise blue sky and sunlight tried to filter through the countless shadows of people gathered at Regina Mundi Cathedral in Soweto, for a memorial service for Solomon Mahlangu shortly after he was hanged for his part in the Goch Street shoot-out.

Outside the church, there was a kaleidoscope of cars of all makes and sizes. Here and there, groups of people talked in low voices.

An engine started and suddenly police were jostling the crowd as more people entered the huge church.

Inside, a tense but colourful crowd looked up at a tall man in a Xhosa dashiki, praying.

Out of a bearded mouth, a gruffy voice bawled: "In the name of the black Messiah, the God of Hintsia, the God of Moshoesh, the God of Shaka and God of Ntu..."

Thus prayed Bishop Mashwabada Mayathula, known in the ghetto as Castro, named after the Cuban revolutionary leader who delivered the country to its people.

Because of disillusionment with the established churches Bishop Mayathula preached the Christian doctrine from a black perspective which many considered the founder of black theology.

"Mayathula used to drum into us the message that a black Messiah was to liberate us. He saw the church as a liberatory force," said George Wauchope, who, together with Bishop Mayathula, was detained in Modderbee Prison from October 19, 1977 to August 1978.

Born in Willowvale, Transkei in 1921, Bishop Mayathula was educated at the Lovedale Institute in Alice, together with the late Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana.

He then came to Johannesburg where he worked as a South African Railways booking clerk until the call to ministry took him to Fort Hare University, where he obtained a degree in theology.

A founder member of Saso, Castro was first detained in 1974 after the pro-Frelimo rally. He was interim president of the Black Peoples Convention in 1973 and in 1978 and 1979 was president of the African Independent Churches Association.

Mr Chris Mokoditso, whose ban recently expired, said: "I remember Castro from the University Christian Movement days. He always attended our conferences. In fact,

Revolutionary Reverend Mayathula saw the church as a force for black liberation in South Africa

he was a vocal and regular militant, a revolutionary at heart and one who did not believe in peaceful negotiations.

"He was the black Messiah, establishing a black church and a black Christ. He believed in action.

"I remember him once telling a BPC conference that people should march to Pretoria and take their country," said Mr Mokoditso.

Tragedy

Mr Leonard Mosala, who was with him in Modderbee Prison said: "Where do you begin talking about Mayathula. He was a phenomena.

"I admired the intensity of his beliefs. Although educated, he was not an intellectual. He mixed with the masses and during our detention, prayed all the time".

For Castro age was no impediment — he hobnobbed with the young and old.

Questioned on his involvement with the youth he would answer: "I am preaching the gospel of liberation to the young".

This time, the people who worked with and knew Castro are banned. Even the last man who saw him alive, Mr Hlaku Rachidi, cannot tell us if Castro had a last mess-

called upon the NP&L age for his people. He is a banned person.

Cosas and Azapo have shebeens and traders to suspend their activities in honour of "one of the most dedicated priests South Africa has ever produced".

Meanwhile, people from as far afield as Transkei have begun converging on his humble home in Senaoane in preparation for the funeral on Saturday.

His wife Monica sat this week surrounded by her two daughters, Hlubi, a four-year B Sc student from Botswana, Nandi, studying in Manzini and the only son, Zulu, a Form Three student in Swaziland.

They spoke of a father who loved not only them but everybody and of a father who had a vision of the leaders on Robben Island being released. They spoke of a father who would not be coaxed into enlarging their small four-roomed house, because "a revolution was around the corner and there was no point in wasting money building big houses".

They speak of a man who believed that South Africa would one day be a country where everybody will be treated as a child of God.

STEVENS TO HEAL PLAIN SPLIT?

27/9/80

ASW

11A

E. Herald

MR CHRIS STEVENS is still chairman of the Westridge / Portland Ratepayers' Association — and everything points to their rejoining Compra — the Combined Mitchells Plain Residents' Association — after an earlier split.

Earlier this week Mr Stevens said he wanted to lead his association back into Compra, despite the fact that he had resigned as chairman two weeks previously, saying executive members weren't dedicated enough.

A press statement issued this week said a 'withdrawal of all resignations' had been accepted and that the executive had no objection to rejoining Compra.

However, members of the association are to be asked their views before the rift with Compra is finally healed.

Meanwhile, the fledgling Portland Residents' Association isn't interested in joining Compra.

The association was formed earlier this year when the area appeared to be growing too big for the existing ratepayers' body — the Westridge and Portland Ratepayers' As-

sociation — to handle.

After attending Compra meetings, delegates have talked of being disillusioned.

'We've decided against joining Compra because we found that basic problems weren't being dealt with as we would have liked,' one said.

Compra chairman Mr James Petersen commented, 'Portland have not yet formally constituted themselves, but we will give them every encouragement if they want to join up.'

JOSEPH MAVI, the president of the Black Municipality Workers' Union, will be appearing in court tomorrow to face charges under the Sabotage Act in connection with the recent Johannesburg's municipal workers' strike.

Although he shot to prominence two months ago as a leader of the strike, he is still an unknown quantity to most people.

Mavi was in the public limelight once again last week at the funeral of the Soweto leader Reverend Mashwabada "Castro" Mayathula.

There the lanky 42-year-old labour leader, clad in an Afro shirt, stood before the hundreds that packed the Regina Mundi Catholic Church and laid bare his soul. Still many mourners did not understand the champion for justice that is Mr Mavi.

This week **SUNDAY POST** met Mr Mavi at his humble but neat Soweto home and a story of dedication and sacrifice unfolded — the story of the Transkei-born young man who, 23 years ago, decided to come to Johannesburg to work and seek his fortune.

The first job he landed was that of a recorder with the City Council's Water Branch at the Nancefield depot in Soweto, little knowing that it would be in a fight against this, his first employer, that he would establish himself as a fighter for his people years later.

Like all young men hungry for adventure and fortune in the city of gold, Mr Mavi had to move. 1959 saw him working as a clerk for National Cold Storage in Doornfontein.

After nine months with the company he joined the Central News Agency. Still, this was not enough for the hungry soul that was Mr Mavi: "In 1960 I enrolled for a driver's licence course. At the same time I was saving every penny I could lay my hands on and accumulating lobolo".

Two years later Mr Mavi was the proud owner of a driver's licence and he again moved to another job, this time working for cartage company as a truck driver.

Again the city council played a part in Mr Mavi's life. In 1963 he was back with the council's water branch and the following year he notched an "historic" job with the council's Transport Department.

"Historic" in the sense that he and a few

A working class hero

blacks were the first to be employed as drivers in the Transport Department in the scheme which saw much of the council's "apartheid" system crumble.

He fondly remembered the occasion this week: "The late Casey Motsisi of the now-banned World newspaper interviewed us on how we felt about our jobs." "And," Mr Mavi's face lighted up, "my colleagues had chosen me to be their spokesman to give the interview to Casey".

In 1968 he resigned from his new-found "prestige" job and threw himself full time into working for his people — he joined the Bantu Federation of South Africa.

The federation another indelible mark on Mr Mavi. This was the era of that fiery champion in black civic politics, Mr James "Sofasonke" Mpanza. Mr Mavi rubbed shoulders with the great "Sofasonke" in the federation.

But a test was coming for the never-say-die Mr Mavi.

Federation members in the Orange Free State's Bethlehem township were up in arms. Their houses were being demolished by the local authority without any compensation. Mr Mavi with a 21-man delegation, including the federation founder Mr G Ndawo, went to Bethlehem to tackle the problem.

Arriving at Bethlehem, the delegation found the location residents congregated at the local square. The town clerk who had arranged to meet the residents was not there. Mr Mavi and a few of his colleagues had to dash to the town and approach the town clerk at his house and remind him of his obligation.

Warming to the interview, Mr Mavi gave a smile of satisfaction: "That is water under the bridge now. We won the battle and the residents were finally paid their compensation when



Z B Molefe tells the story of Joseph Mavi, the man who led the recent municipal workers' strike, and of his dedication to the cause of the worker in SA

they were moved". In 1970 Mr Mavi went back to work, working for a large furnishing company as a long-distance driver. It was here that he had his first taste of trade unionism.

He was voted onto the executive of the African Transport Workers Union. But this was to cause him pain.

"I discovered that the union's executive had no real power in

the running of the union. Some whites were running the show." More problems surfaced: one white official resigned from the union and another was introduced as a general secretary. At the same time Mr Mavi was elected vice-president. In 1975 he was voted president, and the power struggle was now becoming a reality.

Mr Mavi, an irresistible force, was meeting the immovable object, which was the white officials in the union, and something had to give. Matters came to a head during a Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa) conference in the Cape.

According to Mr Mavi: "One delegate at the conference moved that a motion supporting human rights in South Africa be adopted by the conference. The white members of our union were not keen that I vote in favour of the motion. Those were the days which the Crossroads squatter camp was pricking consciences in our land".

April 1977 saw Mr Mavi back with the Council's transport department as a driver again and was voted secretary of the Transport Department's work committee. After 1978 the country was hailing the Wiehahn Commission findings and recommendations as a breakthrough in industrial relations.

He told this story: "Immediately after that, the city council introduced the Union of Johannesburg Municipal Workers. This embraced all liaison committees in the council.

"We in the transport department were the last to be consulted on the formation of this union. At a meeting with this union we asked a number of pointed questions. Some of the questions bordered on what was their motive and their constitution. There was a breakdown in the talks."

At another meeting with the union at the council's Selby depot, there was another breakdown in talks: "In fact, the union told us in no uncertain terms that it would do without us."

On January 23 this year a crucial meeting was called at the Johannesburg City Hall by the union to officially adopt the constitution. But

there were questions from the floor. A number of those present wanted to clarify a number of points in the constitution.

Mr Mavi's features became tense and his voice rose to a crescendo: "I was the fourth speaker when the chairman refused me permission to speak. He told me that he could not allow that because all along I had dissociate myself from the union. I had no choice but to walk out of that meeting".

But Mr Mavi was not alone in the walk-out. Something like 113 of those in the meeting followed him out of the hall. After that, he and those who followed him out of the meeting decided to form another union. But the road was strewn with thorns.

According to Mr Mavi, when they approached the council on their intention to form a union, the council ruled that only the new union could cater for its transport department employees.

But they were not deterred. On June 23 this year, exactly six months after the city hall meeting which he walked out of, Mr Mavi and others called a meeting at the city hall to formally launch the Black Municipality Workers Union.

At this meeting Mr Mavi was elected president of the union, and five other members were elected to the executive.

The rest is well known — the clash with the city council that led to the largest strike by workers under one employee in South African history, the shipping out of those workers who did not accept the council's terms and the arrest of Mr Mavi, who now faces a number of charges under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, commonly known as the Sabotage Act. He appears tomorrow in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court with two of his union colleagues.

It is the unwavering dedication of this man to the cause of the worker in South Africa that has made him such a compelling voice, and a voice from which we are likely to hear much more.

Soweto Ten to hold annual congress

S.OW. POS. 7
28/9/80

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By SAM MABE

THE Soweto Committee of Ten will next month hold its first annual congress since it opened its doors to full participation in its activities by Soweto residents last year.

During this congress, which will be held at the Holy Cross Anglican Church in Orlando West on October 11, elections for a new committee will also be held.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, said he and the remaining five members of the committee would stand for elections. He was certain residents would re-elect them to office for another 12-month term.

"This is the Soweto residents' committee and they should give us the mandate to go or with the work we have been doing since our last conference in September last year, or say whether they want other people to take over from us.

"At the moment, I am left with only five members of this committee because some were banned and others resigned. But I had a good team and I would be glad to find myself working with them again," Dr Motlana said.

The members of the Committee of Ten are Dr Motlana, Mr Legau Mathabathe, Mr Leonard Mosala, Mrs Ellen Khuzwayo, Mr Lebamanga Sebidi and Mr Tom Manthata.

All of them except Mr Sebidi were founder members, who were elected when the committee was founded in 1977. Mr Sebidi replaced Mr Veli Kraal.

Pebco to get new leader

By VICTOR MPOFU

THE powerful Fort Elizabeth Black Civic Association (Pebco) is about to get a new leader.

A special meeting will be held in the Roman Catholic Church Hall in Zwille today to elect representatives to handle the leadership issue.

This was announced by a prominent member of the Kwazakhele Residents' Association, Mr Sandile Mabase.

"The people must now choose their leader," he said.

The leadership void follows the resignation this month of Mr Zolile Skosana. He resigned because private commitments made it difficult for him to devote himself fully to his duties as chairman.

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POST

11A

Chief Buthelezi in attack on POST

By CHARLIE MOGALE
KWAZULU leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday launched an attack on the black consciousness movement

and the black journalists' organisation, Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa).

He accused the black consciousness movement of manipulating Wasa, which in turn he said manipulated POST's sister paper, Sunday Post, to print a vitriol and "concerted attacks on me".

Chief Buthelezi, who spoke of "the so-called black newspapers" and "the so-called black consciousness movement", was addressing a crowd of about 1000 people at the Shaka Day celebrations at the George Thabe Stadium in Sharpeville.

RAIN

The audience dwindled to about 300 when heavy rain started pouring during Chief Buthelezi's speech.

"When Wasa was formed, some of us saw in it a union of black journalists, and there was absolutely nothing wrong with that. But now they have started attacking me under the guise of being a black organisation," he said.

Week after week Sunday Post was publishing articles attacking me.

"It is no longer a question of fair criticism.

"They promoted a Wasa vendetta against me — on behalf of the so-called

black consciousness movement.

"I have had more than my fair share of character assassination, particularly in certain newspapers which claim to be black newspapers merely because black journalists working on them are black."

To occasional calls of "Shenge!" Chief Buthelezi called for the end of in-fighting among black leaders in South Africa.

POLITICS

"Today we have people who are not satisfied with just having differences, but who will not hesitate to literally kill those who have differences of opinion with them in black politics. I have been at the receiving end of this grouping for quite some time now.

"They use character assassination and they reserve the worst vitriol in their utterances and writings for other blacks with whom they have political differences. They have even tried to assassinate me," Chief Buthelezi said.

Disunity among black leaders was entrenching apartheid and making it easier for whites to "laugh all the way to the bank when blacks don't get a fair share" of the country's wealth.

29/9/80

11A

Schools boycott '76 tension

29/9/80

Argus

11A

THE second of a two-part series on the black schools boycott in the Peninsula by Argus Education Reporter, Derryn Deavin.

IN cataloging the events of the boycott of African schools this year, it must be remembered that the boycott was not something that happened out of the blue, but was rather a result of the tensions that started around 1976 and have been building up ever since.

With no release valve for these tensions and no apparent change in the education system they had so violently protested against four years previously, the black pupils responded spontaneously when their colleagues on the Cape Flats and elsewhere in the Peninsula came out in boycott against inferior education.

'It was not so much that they took their cue from the coloured schools, but more of a spontaneous response,' a

member of the Parents' Action Committee said. 'There was, in a sense, the attitude that they would be losing what they hadn't got anyway.'

Internal

The boycott started in February, at one of the two high schools in Guguletu, namely Fozeka High. It started over an internal issue regarding the school's Student Representative Council (SRC), but by May had spread to other high and higher primary schools in Nyanga, Langa and Guguletu.

Once out on boycott, the pupils formed a regional committee and drew up a list of short-term demands.

Even at this early stage there were clear signs of disenchantment on the part of the pupils with the school committees.

As far as they were concerned, the schools committees were not playing their role in effective bargaining with

the Department of Education and Training, but were simply relaying instructions from the department's regional office to the pupils.

One of the pupils' original short-term demands was that all members of school committees should resign.

Given task

In the light of this, early in May, the community elected the Parents' Action Committee, which was given the task of communicating the pupils' grievances to the department's regional office.

On May 25, at a further meeting the Parents' Action Committee was extended and it was decided that to be effective the committee should negotiate directly with the Minister of Education and Training, Dr. F. Hartzenberg.

The meeting with Dr Hartzenberg took place on June 10 — the last day of Parliament.

A member of the committee recalls it: 'We felt the short-term demands could be dealt with locally but that the long-term demands should be presented to him.'

'However, after reading our memorandum, the Minister immediately told us he did not recognise us and could only deal with the 'legitimate' bodies, like the school committees and the community councils.

'He said he was making a compromise by allowing us to see him. The whole meeting revolved around his not recognising us while there were many more urgent issues on hand.'

The Government's inflexibility in dealing only through the so-called legitimate channels has

marked the entire boycott.

'As far as the people are concerned they are not legitimate channels. The members of the Parents' Action Committee have been motivated by a genuine desire to serve the community and convey its grievances. It was, and is, a temporary body, elected to deal with the situation.'

Meetings ban

A further aggravating factor was the ban, introduced on June 12, on all meetings of a political nature.

'That ban did a lot of harm,' said the spokesman for the Parents' Action Committee.

'A critical situation had developed but for three months we could not meet with parents or pupils. Feelings were hardening, there was no communication. . . it was an impossible situation.'

In an attempt to reach some kind of situation, a delegation from the Parents' Action Committee visited Port Elizabeth on August 30 to have discussion with the PE Parents' Action Committee.

They returned to Cape Town and on the evening of September 2, called a meeting for parents and pupils.

In the meantime the school committee had held a meeting that

morning urging parents to take their children back to school the next day.

'Reports have intimated that our meeting reversed the earlier decision by the school committees to return to school. However, our meeting was simply a report back on the discussions held in PE.'

'The meeting then decided the pupils would return to school on September 15 if a positive response was received from the authorities,' the member of the Parents' Action Committee said.

On September 4, the Department of Education and Training closed all

unavailable for publication

POST WOMAN

BLACK women in South Africa differ in their opinion about so-called multiracial organisations. Some believe they are unrealistic in an abnormal society which practices apartheid and others think they are a platform for black women to air their grievances.



Vesta Smith



Lucy Mvubelo

Mrs Lucy Mvubelo, general secretary of the National Union of Clothing Workers who serves on the Women's Legal Status Committee (a multiracial organisation) says by joining such organisations black women's grievances will be heard.

"That's where we are able to voice our problems, and tell them that they should vote for people who have our welfare at heart," she says.

An executive member of Women for Peace, she says she has observed a change in many white women.

"When I started with this organisation, I could sense the communication gap between the two race groups. Some white members were not mixing with the blacks wholeheartedly, while the black women on the other hand were suffering from an inferiority complex.

"Today most of the white women in the movement have changed their attitude towards their black workers. Some of them even come with them to our meetings, and this shows that mixing is going far," she continues.

Mrs Mvubelo urged for more black women participation in the mixed organisations because "people like myself who have worked with them have benefited a lot."

Mrs Joyce Siwani, a leading woman in the black community is concerned about the so-called multiracial organisations which are only open to "a certain class." She believes that they are there to make black women aspire to the status of white woman.

She believes that these organisations sprang up to recruit black women when they realised that "the country was on fire during the 1976 unrests."

"It serves as another means of extinguishing this fire," Mrs Siwani adds.

Ms Matshediso Mokone of Naledi, Soweto, says the organisers of these movements should first win the confidence of black women by working towards political rights for blacks before they can speak in terms of "loving one another in this abnormal society."

Mrs Thabile Mangena says these organisations are far removed from blacks' aspirations. She says she would join multiracial organisations under different circumstances, but at present it would be

Should we
join or keep
away from
mixed clubs?

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Nomvuyo Ndladlamba



Agnes Moncho

ridiculous. She says her blackness in this country is why black and white are prevented from living together peacefully.

Mrs Vesta Smith, a community worker who turned down a number of invitations from the executive women's clubs, prefers to refer to them as bi-racial clubs "because they are of the black and the white race groups."

She strongly opposes their existence "because we do not know how sincere they are that they suddenly want us to be one."

She believes that they are another way of "pressing us not to worry about our rights in this country." Mrs Smith, however, believes that there are individuals in the white community who want to see blacks enjoying the same privileges as them. She adds that she "hopes they are doing something."

Referring to a report that one of the clubs offered free luncheon has for black women who cannot afford the fees, she says:

"It's not for anybody to worry about money at this time, but it is the principle that matters."

She was also surprised that the organisers expected to get a reasonable number of black executive women while their policy in the country barred blacks from acquiring the same experiences.

Mrs Agnes Moncho, who was a finalist at the Businessman of the Year Award recently, says she foresees black women presented with such awards

Ms Nomvuyo Mdladlamba, director of Education in the near future.

Alive also feels the same way as Mrs Moncho about multiracial organisations. She is a member of the Toast Mistress Club. She said she did not see them as a class movement.

"There is a need for black women to be exposed to various skilled fields and until we see our white counterparts and share our problems, we will not be in a position to know what is expected of us as black executives," she added.

"If people start grumbling, there are sour grapes involved," she says.

She adds that she would not wish to be caught napping "when things get right."

Bid to boost boycott fails

MEETINGS organized by the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) were held in several black townships in the Northern Transvaal at the weekend but efforts to increase the bus boycott have been unsuccessful.

Yesterday morning Lebowa Transport continued to operate a limited service at Lonyenyane near Tzaneen while there was only a partial boycott in the Potgietersrus area.

Seshego workers have maintained a total boycott of the company's buses on the Pietersburg route for almost six weeks.

Workers in Potgietersrus have reported large

scale intimidation by radicals from Vaaltyn, the area in which Chief A B Kekana, a member of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly, lives.

The chief has urged his people to support the boycott but many of them are walking the short distance to Mahweereng to catch buses to Potgietersrus.

The boycott was started in Seshego when Lebowa Transport announced a proposed fare increase of 10c a day on the Seshego-Pietersburg routes and various price hikes on other routes.

When the company regarded by the boycott organisers as a "white" company decided not to implement the increases, demands for reductions in fares followed.

ie problem in MAN.

530 which

The general approach will

Re: Term 5: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is suggested. This stream is the tax shield arising from the tax deductibility of the interest on an equivalent (the displaced) loan.

Re: Term 4: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is suggested. To facilitate a fair comparison with leasing the most rapid method of depreciation allowed by the Receiver of Revenue should be used. Further- more depreciation in this context includes the invest- ment and initial allowances.

Re: Term 3: Here it is suggested that a discount factor equal to (or slightly higher than) the interest rate on a comparable loan should be used for this term. This stream is riskier than the stream in Term 2 because the lessee requires to have a taxable income to get the cash flow.

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Demos hit choir

THE Soweto Teachers' Choir was in hot water again at the weekend when a group of youths disrupted their concert at the Holy Cross Anglican Church in Orlando West.

The youths entered the church shortly after the fund-raising concert had started and paraded placards before the stunned audience.

Allegations on the placards read: "Mazibuko — as a father you have sent children to jail"; "The choir performed against the will of the people in BophuthaTswana"; "Your choir is the toast of the SABC"; "The choir performed at a festival in Vendlanland" and "Our teachers are not with the people of Soweto".

On a recent tour, the choir had two performances disrupted by demonstrators in London.

The concert at Lambeth was cancelled when the Lambeth Council received threats that the concert would be picketed by black consciousness groups, while at St Paul's Cathedral, Black Consciousness demonstrators protested against the presence of the choir.

The rector of the Holy Cross Anglican Church, The Reverend S S M Thelejane, said it was sad that the youths had disrupted their fund-raising concert. He said the youths should not have chosen to voice their

By CHRIS MORE

grudge against Mr Mazibuko at a church — "a place of God."

Mr Thelejane also pointed out that the choir was giving a charity performance to help the church raise funds in order to pay a debt incurred when the buildings were renovated last year.

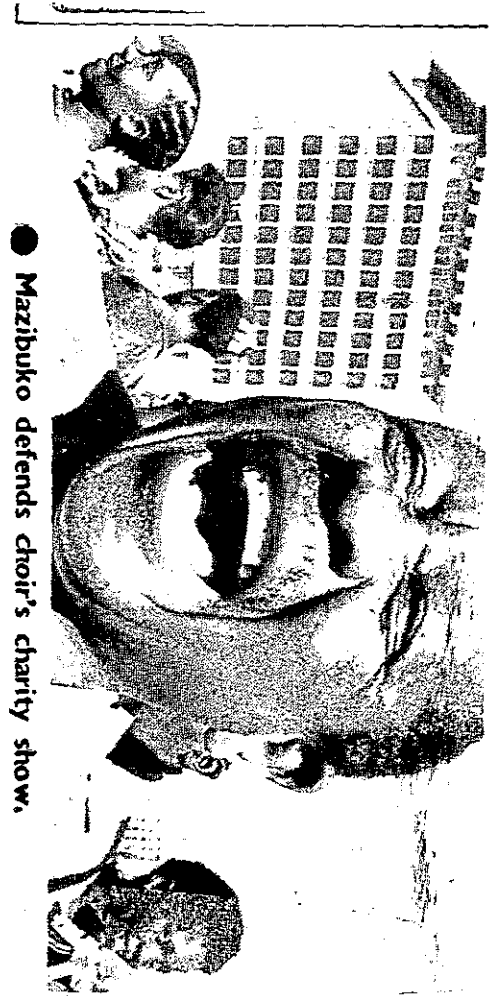
"Mazibuko was not going to get a cent from the performance. All the choir had done was help raise funds which we needed badly."

Mr Jabulani Mazibuko, mentor of the choir said the demonstration by the youths was motivated by people who disliked him and the success he had struck with the choir. He denied claims that he had "sent children to jail" by allegedly giving incriminating evidence in a court case involving scholars.

"I did not send any children to jail. Now my life, that of the choir members and even the future of the choir itself is threatened by people who dislike me," said a dejected Mr Mazibuko.

Mr Mazibuko also flatly denied some of the allegations levelled against him and his choir. "We did not perform in Vendlanland and there were five groups invited at the BophuthaTswana show. Why do they pick on us?" he asked.

Mr Mazibuko had this to say about the demonstrators: "I grant them that they were not violent."



Mazibuko defends choir's charity show.

Soweto leader talks of reverse racism

By J S MOJAPELO

BLACK Consciousness was blatantly reverse racism, according to the chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali.

Writing in the current edition of the magazine Frontline, Mr Thebehali said Black Consciousness thinking had significant dangers.

"It relies on the politics of pendulum-swinging. However, the pendulum does not always come back to the centre. Anti-racist racism does not necessarily lead to a belief in the common humanity of man," Mr Thebehali said.

"Black Consciousness is abstract thinking - how do you translate Black Consciousness into Zulu, Sotho, etc? The political problems of the blacks are urgent. We do not need a slogan that has to be explained."

Mr Thebehali said the further danger to this "newly-founded militancy" was that the "political announcers" were becoming the victims of their own rhetoric. Rhetoric could cut both ways.

"It may be an invaluable means of rousing the blacks out of their lethargy; and indeed no better method of getting an uneducated, disadvantaged and disaffected group to aspire to freedom and power has ever been discovered, save the old techniques of the trade union organiser," Mr Thebehali said.

He said at the same time, this political organiser must avoid raising expectations that cannot be fulfilled.

Mr Thebehali said "political announcers" announced that every black believed in, and understood, Black Consciousness as a political philosophy that would liberate the masses.

He said the average man knew "damn well that he is more oppressed than his coloured and Indian counterparts."

"But the political announcers have convinced the Braamfontein liberals to accept that coloureds and Indians are one."

Increases, as the particle penetrates deeper into the medium. The density of energy deposited $(-dE/dx)$ is therefore highest at the end of the range (fig. 25).

Relatively heavy particles such as the p or α are not significantly deflected in their collisions with the much lighter electrons in matter and the maximum energy lost per collision is only a tiny fraction of the p or α energy. These heavy particles therefore retain their original directions throughout the slowing down process and their ranges are well defined - do not vary much from one particle to another of the same energy (fig. 24(a)). Incident electrons, however, can scatter through large angles in their collisions with atomic electrons (of similar mass) and can lose a large fraction of their energy in a collision. Therefore their detailed trajectories

He said that Mr Average accepted there were degrees of oppression.

"Black Consciousness is an abstract political concept," he said and added that Black Consciousness was foreign jargon emanating from America.

Mr Thebehali, a member of Inkatha, said a crisis had developed in the black community since the Soweto riots. The rhetoric and the absence of concrete answers to the current socio-political problems had left the community with no significant guidance in dealing with the real South Africa of today.

"We now need practical direction and effective organisation. The basic rule of organisation is to attack when you have reasonable hopes of success. A couple of blasts on the political trumpet will not bring down the walls.

"In erecting that organisation it is important to adopt a stand that does not rule out conversation with individuals or groups whose assistance or assent is necessary for blacks to gain their objectives," Mr Thebehali said.

single elastic collision with a proton. The maximum angle of scattering resulting from elastic scattering of mass m N

neutrons per second (as in fig. 25) a fraction N/N_0 of the beam is transmitted without interaction and a fraction $(1-N/N_0)$ interacts with nuclei in the slab. The number N of neutrons emerging per second is given by

$$N = N_0 \exp(-\alpha x) \dots \dots \dots (33)$$

where α is the neutron interaction coefficient of the slab and depends on neutron energy and on the species and density of nuclei in the slab.

The neutron-nucleus interaction is either a nuclear scattering process, in which the neutron transfers some of its energy to the resulting (charged) recoil nucleus, or a nuclear reaction which usually leads to the emission of charged particles or gamma rays. Thus the secondary particles resulting from neutron interactions in matter are often charged particles and these particles then interact with matter as described in (a). Hydrogenous media such as wax, water or plastic are of particular interest because a neutron can lose any fraction (0-100%) of its kinetic energy in a

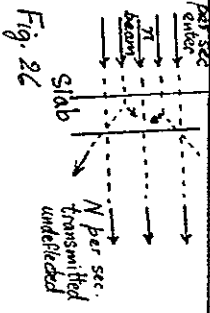


Fig. 26

A convenient measure for gamma interaction calculations is the half-thickness, analogous to the half-life in radioactivity. This is defined as the thickness $x_{1/2}$ of the particular medium required to reduce the fraction N/N_0 (eq. (33)) to one half for a particular gamma energy.

Thus $N/N_0 = \frac{1}{2} = \exp(-\alpha x_{1/2})$

Some values of $x_{1/2}$ are given below (in mm)

Energy	Lead	Concrete
1 Mev	9.0	47.0
5 Mev	14.5	100.0

Compton electron or secondary particles then interact with the medium in (a). As in the case of neutrons, the process is statistical.

action of gamma (described in p. 5) and is transferred to a proton, a neutron, a nucleus or hydrogen.

$$(34)$$

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Anti-apartheid group is divisive agent — PAC

By BRUCE STEPHENSON
London Bureau

BLACKPOOL. — The anti-apartheid movement has been bitterly attacked as being a "divisive agent" between the South African liberation movements in Britain.

On the eve of the Labour Party conference in Blackpool, the Pan-Africanist Congress observer to the conference warned a meeting this week that if the Labour Party gave money to the ANC and not to the PAC, this could cause deep bitterness between the two movements.

Mr Michael Muendane, the PAC observer, was speaking

from the floor of an anti-apartheid meeting where he objected to the exclusion of the PAC from the platform.

Official speakers were Mr Solly Smith, the ANC's chief representative in western Europe, Mr John Ja Otto of Swapo, and Mrs Judith Hart, a member of the Labour Party's national executive and Minister of Overseas Development in the last Labour government.

Shortly after Mrs Hart had told the meeting that the Labour Party had given between R5 400 and R7 200 to guerrilla movements in South Africa since 1970, Mr Muendane said: "The Labour Party has to be careful not to cause divisions

between the organisations fighting in southern Africa, as happened in Zimbabwe when Zanu or Zapu were favoured for grants at different times.

"The PAC is not represented on the platform. The organisation is being played down by the Anti-apartheid Movement. Certain people are trying to be divisive," he said.

The chairman of the Anti-apartheid Movement, Mr Bob Hughes MP, said he was not aware of divisive actions within his movement.

The only aim of the Anti-apartheid Movement was to expose the practices of apartheid, he said.

BLACK

POLITICS

11A

1-10-80

31-12-80

Mandela: Judgment reserved

11/10/80
K.C. 45
117

JUDGMENT was reserved in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, yesterday on the application by Nelson Mandela that he be allowed to hand certain documents to his attorneys.

Mr L. B. Dison SC and Mr I. Weinkove instructed by Frank Bernardt and Joffe appeared for Mandela.

Mr H. C. Nel SC and Mr H. M. Carstens instructed by the Deputy State Attorney appeared for the Minister of Prisons.

The application, a test case to establish whether a convicted prisoner can give written instructions to his attorney, was heard by the Judge President, Mr Justice Watermeyer, and Mr Justice Grosskopf.

Mandela, former leader of the banned African National Congress, is serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

He applied to be able to hand two documents to his attorney, Mr Stanley Kawalsky, and to give written instructions to him because he believed that conversations between him and Mr Kawalsky were being overheard and recorded.

CONSULTATION

The Chief Assistant Commissioner of Prisons, Marthinus Brink, said the consultation room door on Robben Island had a normal glass window.

A person outside could hear conversations if those inside spoke loudly or were near the door. If they spoke softly they could not be heard.

Mr Brink denied that Mandela was not in a position to give proper instruction to Mr Kawalsky or was prejudiced in preparing his defence.

He added that the Minister contested that the documents were privileged.

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL

The black man is not buying...

QUOTE: All the fanfare and all the dramatic media presentation will not sell a political commodity in a marketplace where the black man is not buying. — Vincent Farrell, Teachers' Action Committee chairman.

QUOTE: All those people who have decided to serve on the President's Council will be regarded as disloyal to the cause of black emancipation. The blacks will view membership of the Council as "a ganging up" against the black majority. — Nthato Motlana, Soweto Committee of Ten chairman.

QUOTE: The Council will only be responsible for widening the gap between black and white. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu.

QUOTE: No constitutional arrangement for the future of this country will succeed as long as the black man is kept out of it. In fact, one wonders, wouldn't a "cancellation of states" perhaps be a better idea? — Obed Kunene, Editor of Ilanga.

THESE unequivocal statements from some of South Africa's leading black and coloured leaders represent only part of the panoramic spectrum of opinion on the controversial President's Council.

The full spectrum, according to Deurbraak, the PFP journal, ranged from radical left and right-wing comments to categorical refusal to discuss a matter which is white-privileged and has no relevance whatever to the black and coloured people. Prominent politicians

Tribune Reporter

told Deurbraak that by barring blacks from serving on the Council 70 percent of the population was denied the right to participate in decision-making.

Mr Vincent Farrell, chairman of the Teacher's Action Committee formed in the Western Cape during the recent schools boycott: "It's a bad move — conceived, devised, directed and produced by an ex-



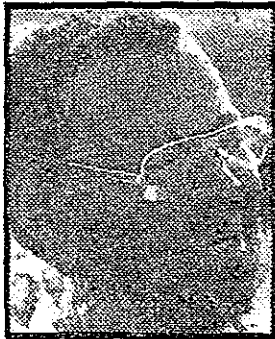
Van der ROSS

clusive group for distribution to the masses."

He described the council as a solution that was not a solution: a package in apartheid gift-wrap, neatly tied with racial ribbons.

Mr Farrell said that by excluding blacks "the real leadership among the oppressed will never be found sitting in this advisory council's chambers."

"The very nature of the Council precludes their participation. Nobody is so naive



BUTHELEZI

anyway to be tricked into believing that you can change or eliminate the abhorrent South African way of life so easily.

"The Council is a delaying tactic, a ploy to disguise the cancerous symptoms of an almost terminally ill society. While P. W. Botha is playing party politics, South Africa burns."

The hat in the hand at the back door are long gone, says Mr Farrell. In 1980 the black man can find the forum to say the things he really



MOTLANA

feels and does not need any longer to plead from his knees.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten and of the Soweto Civic Association, says everyone knows there are three fundamental principles — a common homeland, equal citizenship rights, power sharing.

"Yet while the Prime Minister is busy introducing the Council his lieutenants are boisterously announcing



KUNENE

that in the so-called 'white South Africa' there will be no common homeland, no equal citizenship rights, no sharing of power."

What would he replace the Council with?

"Nothing. The people must accept a declaration of intent that must delete present thinking among Nationalists as well as among whites in this country, namely, a general commitment by all to the three principles I mentioned."

Confrontation

After that, a constitutional meeting comprising all races should be called — elected on a one-man-one-vote basis — to hammer out a new dispensation for the country.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwaulu and president of Inkatha, feels that those who have agreed to serve on the Council have teamed up with the white power elite.

"We won't do anything to make it look as if we approve of the Council. We are, however, prepared to continue negotiating with the Government."

He said the Council was merely a Government proposal. Instead of waiting for confrontation, it should look for another solution.

Obed Kunene, Editor of Ilanga: "It is not childishness or pig-headedness to suggest a halt or moratorium to such propositions as the President's Council. Why waste so much energy, effort and expense trying to pump life into a doomed structure?"

David Curry, national

chairman of the Labour Party: "The Government has done little to help create a climate of change.

"The fact that it refuses to draft a programme of action which would eliminate statutory discrimination proves that the National Party is still bound to the policy of separate development.

"In the serious times in which we are living the exclusion of the majority of the population from any constitutional participation is no way in which to solve our problems; instead it will do nothing more than precipitate and increase polarisation between black and white.

Professor Richard van der Ross, rector of the University of the Western Cape: "I see the Council as a means to a goal... not as an end. Maybe it is nothing more than an attempt to initiate a new order in which there would be a greater measure of justice.

"It is the first time that the coloured people are being asked to serve on a council which will be concerned with essential constitutional tasks."

He said, however, that the one shortcoming was the fact that blacks have been excluded.

"But we must try and break away from petty condemnation of those people who think that by serving on the Council they are doing what is right."

Stanley Jacobs, president of the Transvaal Association of Teachers: "It is unacceptable because we regard it as mechanism to divert the attention of millions of disfranchised black non-persons from what has been the fundamental aim of all black political organisations since the turn of the century.

"We have to reject the Council because built into its very structure is a manifest attempt to form an unholy alliance consisting of four so-called ethnic components against a section of the black community which already has to endure a process of unnatural Balkanisation in a country which is as much theirs as anyone else's."



MR SONNY LEON —
'Closest to national
convention.'

2/10/80 ARKUS
**Leon on
why he
backs
Council**

Argus Correspondent

KIMBERLEY. — Mr Sonny Leon, former leader of the Labour Party, yesterday broke a long silence, in coming out strongly in favour of participation in the President's Council.

He confirmed that he had been invited by the Government to serve on the council and said he was still making up his mind.

Factors that could influence him were domestic ones and the possible political effect of Dr Eschel Rhoodie's acquittal in the Appeal Court.

Mr Leon said he saw merit in the President's Council because 'it is the closest that we may ever come to that much sought-after National Convention'.

It had to be realised that any changes that came about in South Africa other than by means of physical violence would be on Government terms.

The Parliamentary Opposition had been shown to be 'of no consequence whatsoever as far as practical and lasting change was concerned,' he said.

PRACTICALITIES

'This must not be taken to mean that I accept and condone everything the Government does. Far from it, I abhor suppressive legislation based on skin colour as much as the next person, but I am concerned with the practicalities of the situation and it is for this reason only that I see merit in the council.'

Mr Leon added: 'The exclusion of blacks or the inclusion of any other racial group does not mean a thing.'

Those who are in the council can and should do

Leon

(Continued from Page 1)

Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, said: 'I think it is extremely naïve to believe that a token representation on a completely Nationalist-controlled President's Council can be an effective answer to the demands of the time.'

'I find it even more naïve to believe that any process seeking constitutional change that is undertaken without the participation of the African — the largest majority — can be of any consequence.'

The national chairman of the Labour Party, Mr David Curry, said that members of the President's Council would be predominantly Nationalist and would do things that would stay firmly within the frame of National Party policy.

'PROOF'

Taking into consideration how Mr Leon has acted politically over the last two years it was expected that he would accept the invitation.

'The fact that he has made this statement is proof to us that he has accepted and it is better for him to come out and say so clearly.'

Mr Curry said that the stand of the Labour Party was that to participate in the council would merely spell out to the Government agreement to its terms. 'If the coloured people stand firmly,' he said, 'the Government will be pressurised into including blacks.'



BISHOP TUTU
'White man is building
up a legacy of hatred.'

2/16/80

**Tutu: I
will
never
accept
a seat**

(11A)

(2)

Boland Bureau

SHOULD the Government admit blacks to the President's Council and invite him to become a member he would not accept nomination, Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, said last night.

Bishop Tutu was addressing about 300 students of the University of Stellenbosch at a meeting of the Stellenbosche Aktualiteits Aangecendheidskring, a student organisation.

FLAWED

The concept of the council he said, was flawed, because blacks were excluded and members were nominated.

'That is a very serious flaw. I would not accept nomination because of this. Believe me, I am not a politician, but the Government is getting only those people likely to agree with them,' he said. Speaking on South Africa to the Year 2000, Bishop Tutu attacked the Government and the whites, saying the white man was building up a legacy of hatred and

(Continued on Page 3, col 6)

Tutu's 'no'

(Continued from Page 1)

bitterness he would one day regret.

South Africa had only two options for the future. Matters could remain fundamentally as they were — in the hands of the whites, or nearly so.

The other is political power-sharing. Our solution is a political one. I am an ardent believer in this. We don't want the crumbs of concession from a generous master's table. We want to be at that table planning the menu with him.'

The key was political power. The Budget, for instance, benefited the white voter while blacks were hard hit with increases in the price of basic commodities.

CHEAP LABOUR

Referring to the homelands as 'non viable ghetto reservoirs of cheap labour' Bishop Tutu said blacks would find it difficult to forgive and forget what the whites had done and were doing to them.

And it was all being done to preserve white Christian civilisation. Is such a fragile thing to be protected by methods as serious as these? We are amazed that such people with such a history are incapable of knowing how

'Once people are determined to be free, nothing

will prevent them from becoming free. Your history has taught you that. Now we are going through that history.

'Absolutely nothing is going to stop us from bringing it about. There is no question that we are going to be free. The only questions to be decided are how and when. We want it to be reasonably peaceful — and now,' he said.

'God has supplied South Africa with an object lesson in the form of Rhodesia. Don't do it like that.'

Bishop Tutu said whites needed to be educated, for blacks were not a 'swart gevaar.'

ON TRUST

The best guarantees, Bishop Tutu said, were those based on trust and personal relationships. 'But blacks and whites don't know each other because the laws of this country prevent us from knowing each other.'

After loud applause, Bishop Tutu was asked from the floor what the greatest stumbling-block to power-sharing was. He said the greatest problem was fear, of which the Afrikaners' obsession with his identity was a very large element.

'The Afrikaner has an obsession with his identity. He should have a greater confidence,' he said.

President's Council man is booted out

POST Reporter

THE proposed President's Council suffered a setback this week with the expulsion of Mr Ken Winshiu from the Pretoria Chinese Association.

Mr Winshiu was the first South African Chinese to accept an appointment to the Council. His expulsion from the Pretoria Association was revealed yesterday by a prominent spokesman for the Transvaal Chinese community, who asked not to be named.

The spokesman said Mr Winshiu's acceptance of a council post had come as a "bombshell" to the community, and that there had been no prior Government consultation with its leaders or its representative organisations.

He was not a representative figure, he added,

and could only have been appointed because of his willingness to co-operate with the Government.

According to the spokesman, Mr Winshiu was expelled from the Pretoria Association after a stormy

meeting on Tuesday night. His reasons for accepting the Government offer were roundly rejected by other members.

South Africa's Chinese were generally not in favour of participation in

the President's Council, the spokesman concluded. As a mere 0.03 percent of the population, they felt they had "no right" to make decisions affecting much larger population groups, he said.

Post 2/10/80

11/4 2/11

2/10/80 (11/11) 1981

2 musical runaways

MASERU. - Two young South African political refugee students who have been living in Lesotho for the past 18 months left Maseru yesterday for the United States to pursue higher studies in music.

They are Vernon Molefe from Sharpeville, and Lebohlang Morake from Soweto. They will study at the Metropolitan School of Art in Syracuse, New York, under the sponsorship of the Pan African Association (a private foundation with headquarters in Baldwinville, New York State).

The two South African youths performed at a local hotel during their stay in Lesotho. Vernon, who plays various instruments, performed during the Letta Mbuli festival in Maseru in September last year.

Before he skipped South Africa he appeared on stage with the international musician, Timmy Thomas, during his tour of the Republic in 1978. - Sapa.

Black Alliance to improve image

By Hugh Robertson

THE Black Alliance is to launch a major expansion drive to build up its standing in the black, coloured and Indian communities following the creation of the President's Council.

A meeting of alliance members — all determined opponents of the President's Council — is to be held in Port Elizabeth from October 24 to 26 to plan the new campaign.

Although the expansion drive was first suggested several months ago, it is seen by alliance members as a reaction to the Government's plans for the President's Council.

Inkatha, the Labour Party and the Indian

Reform Party, the major components of the alliance, fear that the Government will hold up the President's Council as a body representative of the views of coloured and Indian communities.

To counteract this, they are anxious to form a cohesive and fully representative body which can speak authoritatively on behalf of its members on such issues as constitutional change — a matter which the President's Council is to deal with specifically.

The Black Alliance's expansion drive to counter the role of the President's Council indicates a further polarisation between

black, coloured and Indian political groups on the one hand, and the National Party on the other.

At the same time, though, alliance members emphasise that they wish to keep open lines of communication with the Government and that they hope to avoid confrontation.

Commenting on the announcement of the members of the President's Council today, the leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, said: 'The idea of the President's Council came from the National Party; its membership was chosen by the NP and it is answerable to the leader of the NP

and to nobody else.

'We now see from the members that the overwhelming majority are members or supporters of the NP. Clearly, therefore, the council's deliberations will take place strictly within the limits imposed by the NP and its policies. It will be an NP exercise, with a few others included who will be a tiny minority.'

'We already know from the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, himself, what the NP will, and will not, allow in terms of constitutional change. The whole exercise is an obvious farce. Our refusal to have anything to do with the council has been fully vindicated.'

Leon opts for President's Council

11A POST 3/10/80

KIMBERLEY. — Mr Sonny Leon, the former leader of the Labour Party, yesterday broke a long silence and came out strongly in favour of participation in the President's Council. This was his first public statement concerning the council.

At the same time Mr Leon confirmed that he had been invited by the government to serve on the Council. He said he was still making up his mind. Factors that could influence him were domestic ones and the possible political effect of Dr Eschel Rhoodie's acquittal in the appeal court this week.

In a statement in Kimberley, Mr Leon said he saw merit in the President's Council because "it is the closest that we may ever come to that much sought after national convention."

He said it had to be realised that any changes that came about in South

Africa other than by means of physical violence would be on government terms.

The parliamentary opposition had shown themselves over the past 32 years of Nationalist rule to be "of no consequence whatsoever" as far as practical and lasting change was concerned.

"This must not be taken to mean that I accept and condone everything the government does. Far from it — I abhor suppressive legislation based on skin colour or ethnicity as much as the next person.

PRACTICALITIES

"But I am concerned with the practicalities of the situation and it is for this reason only that I see merit in the council," he said.

Mr Leon urged all those who were thinking of supporting the council and of participating in it to "remember that it is the first major development on the South African political scene, as it is the first time in history that those in auth-

ority are prepared to consult with some of the other people in the country.

"We dare not refuse to allow them to just go ahead and do what they want to do.

"If we are as concerned as we say we are, then we should reflect that we are concerned. If we are as committed to change as we say we are, then we should reflect our commitment."

Mr Leon said one could not afford to place a time limit on one's commitment and involvement as, if this was what one wanted, one might as well sit back and let the Government do what it wanted to.

He said the Government had never claimed that the President's Council was the answer to all South Africa's problems, and added:

"The exclusion of blacks or the inclusion of any other racial group does not mean a thing. Those who are in the council can and should do everything in their power to set things right. The anta-

gonists of the council would do well to remember that it's never a question of what the institution is but rather what the participants do with it. That is important."

Mr Leon said the fact that the council was on Government terms left much to be desired but he stressed that he felt one should concern oneself with the "practicalities" of the situation, "not with rabble rousing rhetoric and emotional outbursts."

LOGJAM

He said it was well to say that only a national convention could break the constitutional logjam in South Africa and he agreed with this, but he asked: What are we to do in its absence. Are we to sit back and allow tensions to escalate? Are we to continue with boycott and obstructionist tactics. And when all hell finally breaks loose, say to the Prime Minister and the Government: "We told you so". This sort of politics is not going to do the country any good." — SAPA.



Mr Sonny Leon . . . accepts Nationalist Party plan.

Expulsion denial

THE chairman of the Chinese Associations' conference of South Africa, Mr J S Chum, has denied that a prominent member of the community, Mr Ken Winchiu, had been expelled from the Pretoria Chinese Association because he accepted an appointment to serve on the proposed President's Council.

Asked to comment on this in Pretoria yesterday, he said Mr Winchiu had been expelled for "another reason" which he was

not prepared to divulge. Mr Chum said that on the whole, his community always co-operated with the Government. To say, therefore, that Mr Winchiu's expulsion from the association was a result of his willingness to serve on the President's Council was incorrect.

"As far as this matter is concerned, we are closing it in the interests of the community," he said. — Sapa.

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TRANSVAAL

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3/10/80

Telephone 27-6081

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Solidarity on rent protests

MUCH as some form of organisational structuring is needed to combat rent increases in Soweto, the new tactic adopted independently by our women is commendable.

The virtue of such spontaneous community action from mothers lends seriousness to the issue, and community councillors would, we hope, consider this politically motive-free action in that light, and rethink the increases.

The fact that their action was not orchestrated by some organisation, or interested pressure groups, should indicate to all that this is not the time for rents to go up in the townships.

Apart from the bad economic climate for blacks in general, anybody who has his finger on the pulse should by now be aware that there is a resistance to increases of any nature almost country-wide by blacks.

Such resistance is symptomatic of grave grievances under which the black populace is sullenly operating. There is no doubt in our minds that blacks are sane enough to agree to increases in various areas, all things being equal. But all things are unfortunately far from equal in the country, and grievances can be counted to make up a formidable bulwark of anger and resistance.

This is a most unfortunate circumstance for the country and one that baffles other race groups who simply do not understand why blacks have suddenly become so recalcitrant.

Those people at the helm of things should at least take heed of this type of warning so that future action, whether it be a rise in rent or fares, is treated with more circumspection.

We are aware there is no court interdict to freeze the increases, pending the court action by civic organisations against the council and the board. But surely a little bit of tolerance on the part of the officials would have made them stay their hand until the case has been settled one way or the other.

Big Mike's a big hit with the BAAB

SUNDAY POST 5/10/80

Reporters

MIKE Weaver has blundered — not once but twice.

On Friday he was the guest of Pretoria's puppets, the Orange-Vaal Administration Board and the Vaal Community Council.

Not only that, he was in Sebokeng promoting a sorgum beer brew that will be sold in the very beerhalls that were among the main targets for school-children during the 1976 uprisings. The containers bear his photograph.

He was also praised by the chairman of the Vaal Community Council, Mr Josiah "Knox" Matjila, at the Vanderbijlpark function. The chairman described him as a peace ambassador from America.

While Weaver is rapidly losing the fight out-

(11P) But he will successfully defend his heavyweight title against Coetzee in an eighth-round knockout

side the ring, what are his chances when he meets Gerrie Coetzee to defend his WBA heavyweight title in Sun City on October 25?

He could be knocked down in the opening three rounds. But if he can beat the 10-second count — and chances are that he will — he will retain his title on an eighth round knockout.

This is the bitter-sweet prediction of former professional soccer star and coach turned witchdoctor, Samuel "Aarah" Gumede, who will be best remembered as the bicycle-kicking right-back of Moroka Swallows Big XV during the South African Soccer

League days almost two decades ago.

After being called into the ring where Weaver, his entourage and Mr J M van Roooyen of the Orange-Vaal Administration Board were sitting, Gumede asked Weaver to put a R2 note into a small bag containing the witchdoctor's bones.

Weaver was then asked to breathe into the bag. Gumede then threw the bones onto an afro shawl spread on the apron of the ring.

He said Weaver would be dropped somewhere between the first and third rounds. If Weaver beats the count, which he thought he will, he will

ko Coetzee in the eighth round.

He said Weaver was physically at his peak and was determined to retain his title. "If Weaver can take the ring in the same spirit, he will win," Gumede said.

Weaver had earlier told guests at the Mphahlatlatsane Hall in Sebokeng that he had not come such a long way to lose his title.

The champion, who, on his arrival said he was not superstitious, later said he believed what the witchdoctor had said "because that is what my pastor said before I left home and prediction and prophecy are the same."

Weaver's manager, Don Manuel, who watched the proceedings with intense interest, said the witchdoctor's prediction that Weaver was physically at his best "is lousy", but added: "he is in good shape."



Witchdoctor Samuel "Aarah" Gumede predicting a win for Weaver.

^{2nd Post}
Azapo
calls for
rents
boycott

SUNDAY POST Reporter
A MEETING of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) yesterday called for a complete rents boycott.

The meeting, attended by more than 150 people, was held at the Good Shepherd Anglican Church in Tladi.

Residents decided that the rents should not be paid until the decision to increase them is reversed.

The second phase of the three-stage increases was implemented on Wednesday this week. The first phase was introduced at the beginning of August.

Various speakers attacked the increases by the Soweto Community Council and it was decided that people should not pay rents at all.

"The Government must subsidise the rents since it is responsible for the creation of these locations," one of the speakers said.

Soweto residents could not afford to pay the increased rents, speakers said, and the harassment of people by the West Rand Administration Board could not be tolerated, they said.

The meeting also called on the allowance and salary increments to Soweto community councillors to be stopped to subsidise the increase in rents.

Another rents meeting will be held at the same place next Saturday at 2 p.m.

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3.

Demonstrators disrupt game at Lenasia Stadium

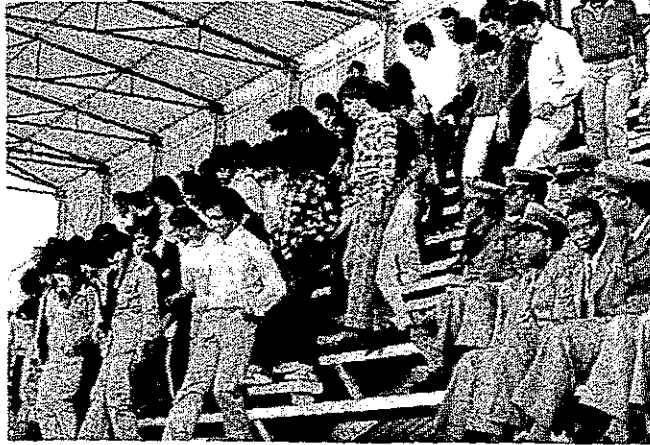
Scout 1037
5/10/80
11A

By SAM MABE

DEMONSTRATORS yesterday chanted the black national anthem and revolutionary slogans in protest against the re-opening and re-naming of Lenasia Stadium after Mr Rashid Varachia, president of the SA Cricket Union.

The demonstrators, who constituted the majority of spectators watching a cricket match between a white and an Indian team, interrupted what would otherwise have been a quiet and dull occasion attended by less than 120 people. These included the demonstrators and uniformed SAP members.

Earlier in the day, the demonstrators carried placards with slogans attacking the Johannesburg City Council's allocation of the stadium to the cricket council. Members of the Soweto Security Police are reported to



Demonstrators marching down the grandstand at Lenasia Stadium.

have destroyed the placards and taken the names of demonstrators.

When the demonstrators shouted "Amandla, ngawethu," and "One Azania, one nation" with their clenched fists raised in the air, a police officer warned them to stop disturbing other spectators and threatened to boot

them out if they did it again.

About 20 black policemen were ordered to sit on the grandstand to maintain order. For a short while there was silence except from a handful of spectators, who cheered the players in the field.

The demonstrators stood

up simultaneously and marched out of the stadium chanting "We shall overcome one day", when a white member of the Soweto Security Police sat next to Mr Norman Manoim, President of the University of Witwatersrand's SRC and also vice-President of Nusas.

After the departure the stadium was left deserted with less than 40 spectators.

After their departure, the stadium's security officer, tried to object to the demonstrators getting pass-outs, but withdrew immediately when they booed him.

One of the supporters of the Transvaal Cricket Board said: "We have demonstrated because we feel as Lenasians we are deprived of our sports grounds.

"We feel the Cricket Union is a puppet body and is not acting in the interests of the people of Lenasia.

Free Mandela campaign winds up

Sup Post 5/10/80 (11)

AT LEAST 75 080 people have signed petitions calling for the release of imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela — six months after the campaign was launched by SUNDAY POST.

The campaign, which received international support, including that of President Canaan Banana of Zimbabwe and President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, is now being wound up.

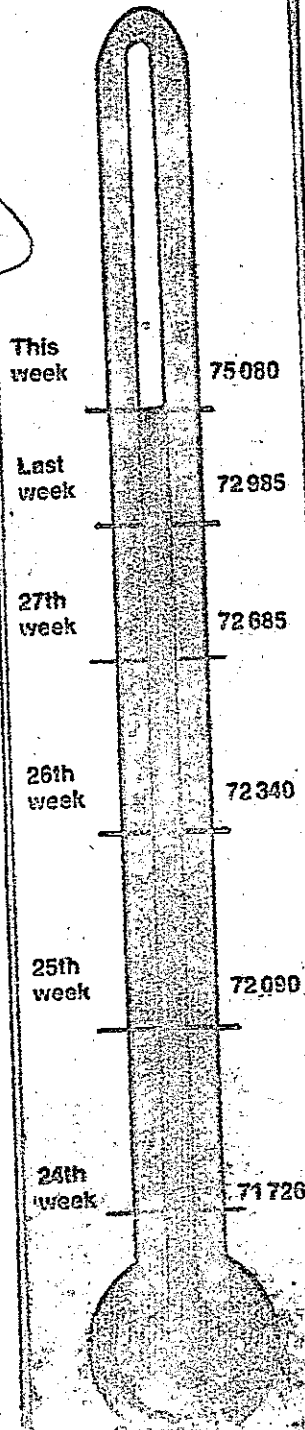
This week SUNDAY POST asked the Minister of Justice Mr Alwyn Schibusch for comment on the continued incarceration of Mandela in view of the number of people who had signed the petitions. The Minister did not respond.

However, in the past Mr Schibusch has said that Mandela would not be released because he was found guilty by a court of law.

When the campaign was launched, the editor of SUNDAY POST, Mr Percy Qoboza, said: "One of the realistics 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 his out- come would be just as disastrous." SUNDAY POST still firmly adheres to this view.

RELEASE MANDELA CAMPAIGN

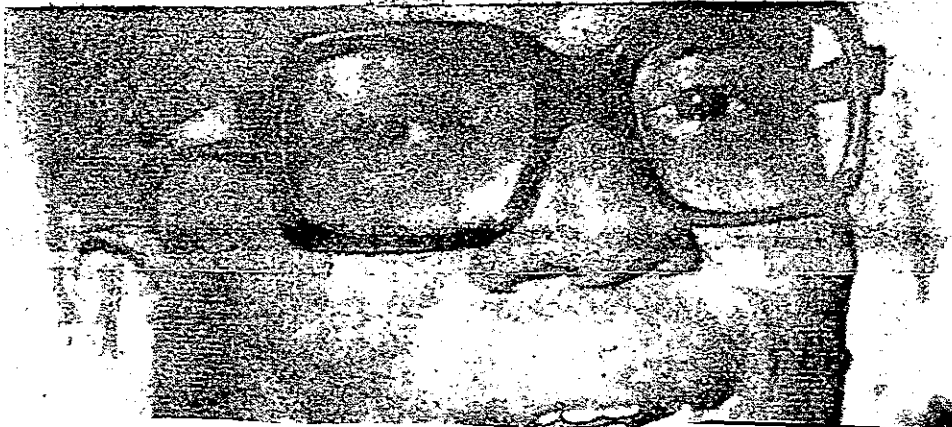


This is how many people have signed so far. Put your name on Page 7.

Thebehali plans hero's welcome - for himself

SUNDAY POST 11A
5/10/80

Councillors told to give
R20 each for grand feast



SOWETO mayor Mr David Thebehali left secret instructions before going to the United States that councillors should donate money for a feast he wants to be held in his honour when he returns.

He also ordered that each councillor should organise 100 men and buses to welcome him when he arrives at Jan Smuts Airport.

Recently Mr Thebehali claimed that meetings of some black organisations in Soweto were inflated by the Press so that those organisations could claim to have a large following.

Mr Thebehali is in Washington where he is attending the International Monetary Fund conference with the Minister of Finance, Senator Horwood.

The feast will be held at the Sir Ernest Oppenheimer Tower in Soweto when Mr Thebehali returns next Sunday. Councillors have been told that each must donate R20.


A meeting has been called for tomorrow night by the deputy chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr T J Makhaya, where final preparations for the feast and welcome-back will be made.

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

kitchen accessories to the feast and also do the cooking," a councillor's wife who was at the meeting said.

She added: "We cannot do that because it will seem that we are celebrating the rent hikes which Mr Thebehali and his group initiated."

A councillor who de-



David Thebehali . . . arranged for busloads of people to welcome him back from the States.

This week Mrs Thebehali's wife, Mrs E B Thebehali, called a meeting of all councillors' wives at the Soweto Chambers to urge them to prepare the food for the planned feast. "She asked us to bring pots, plates and other

confirmed that they had been asked to donate money and organise crowds to welcome Mr Thebehali.

He said some of the councillors had paid the amount and were organising their wards for the men to be taken in busloads to the airport.

"Tomorrow's meeting is to finalise the details of the feast," he said.

Mr Makhaya, with whom the instructions were left, confirmed that a special meeting was to be held at the chambers tomorrow.

In a circular to councillors, Mr Makhaya states that the preparations to welcome Mr Thebehali will be on the agenda.

When confronted by **SUNDAY POST**, Mr Makhaya was surprised and upset that the information had leaked out.

"Who told you that? How did you know that?" he asked. He said he was going to find out who was responsible for the leak and take him to task.

"You must not quote me. This is still to be discussed by the committee," said Mr Makhaya.

The meeting called by Mrs Thebehali at the Council Chambers has angered Mr F Kodi, the opposition leader in the council.

Mr Kodi said Mrs Thebehali had no right to call wives to a meeting at the chambers. "The chambers are for councillors only," Mr Kodi said.

The NTHATO MOTLANA Column

MEET our new columnist.

Chief Gatsha Buthezi doesn't like him too much, and maybe you don't either. In fact, many Whites would not mind seeing Dr Nthato Motlana in the cell next to Nelson Mandela on Robben Island — or any place, for that matter, from where he would not be able to make such articulately discomfoting pronouncements.

There are other people, though, White and Black, who have great respect for Dr Motlana's views. You yourself may consider him either bogeyman or visionary, radical

or conservative, controversial, unexpected, surprising outrageous or simply Black and free — but even if you don't often like what he says, you're not likely to find it boring.

The Motlana Column, which appears regularly in Frontline magazine, will from now on be reprinted monthly in the Sunday Express to give it a wider readership.

Are Blacks too lazy to be successful? Read what Dr Motlana says about that . . .

Success is not a dirty word

WHAT is wrong with we Blacks that "achievement" has become a dirty word? Is it that we lack ambition? Is it that we feel safer in a crowd than standing out? Or is it all once again to be blamed on "the system"?

I think there are three answers.

The first is that we have an egalitarian background. Well enough. The second is that we have developed the assumption

• This column is reprinted from Frontline magazine.

that a Black man who succeeds is a "White man's stooge". That is understandable, but I do not think it is a healthy basis for real development.

The third is harsh, very harsh. It is that we are not making the effort. We are not trying. Too many of us have despaired. We have thrown up our hands in the air, saying that all the cards are stacked

against us, so we will wait for liberation.

That, too, is understandable, but it is absolutely wrong. What kind of liberation do we want? Where we gain political power, but do not know how to run the practical things? Our blackness will not create housing, or efficiency. It will not answer the problems of food and jobs, or the needs of progress.

Compare our situation with the situation of the Jews. The Jews were discriminated against everywhere. They had it as bad as we do. In some places — Nazi Germany is the obvious example — they had it

any man, of any colour. I could like it to be where people exercise merit. I would hate to see it come to a situation where there are laughs behind the backs of every Black man in a top position, because everyone knew he was just a "front" and that a White man behind him was doing his job for him.

Let the White man who is good at his job keep it — and keep it in the face of real competition, not through the protection he has now. But for God's sake let there be real competition; for the sake of progress and for the welfare of all and for our pride as Black people.

And let us work for that day and not dream hopeless dreams. Let those



almost as a condition for acceptance as a freedom fighter. That does us no real good now and will be disastrous in the future.

Let no-one misunderstand me to be saying that I am backing down in the quest for freedom. I am not. Very many Blacks are pursuing that quest, in very many different ways and I support all those ways which are honest and constructive. I am saying it is false to equate that fight with poverty. That it is false to justify sheer laziness with the oppression of the sys-

abilities that are needed.

Nor does any system of government create wealth. People create wealth by working hard and learning more. If you sit back and wait for a new system to give you equality, you will get equal poverty, benefiting no-one.

Too many of our people are simply bone lazy. Too often we blame the system for our own failures. It is true that there are gruesome disabilities, starting with that monstrous crime against Blacks, Bantu Education, and including the

lar, far worse.

But they strived and they toiled and today they are prominent and successful all over the world.

We have taken the opposite response to oppression. We have abandoned ourselves to it.

It is true that there are many Blacks who are taking active steps to end the oppression — and there will undoubtedly be many more in the future. But what I am concerned about now is not how liberation will come, but where we will be after it has come.

Will we have Parliament filled with black faces, while all the top jobs in the civil service are filled with white ones, because we do not know how to handle those jobs? Or, even worse, will we have nominal Black bosses, like many of our neighbours to the north of us, while everybody knows that the real work is done by their White sidekicks?

I would like to see our country end up in a situation where a man is judged on merit —

who have ambition work to fulfil it and not hold themselves back because they do not want to wander too far ahead of the pack.

It happens everywhere. In the rural areas the small farmer who applies himself and grows better crops and becomes successful is jeered at and accused of witchcraft. In the cities the man who becomes a manager is jeered at. It is true that he sometimes becomes a manager by selling himself and ingratiating himself to his White boss. It is true that some Black businessmen cut themselves off from their people and exploit them. But we must be able to denounce these things without denouncing success in itself.

It seems we are blinded by jealousy. We treat success as a crime, whereas we should treat the abuse of success as a crime. Vulgar ostentation in the midst of poverty is criminal. Hard work and energy is not.

The badge of poverty is worn

ten. That it is false to see an and any success as "selling out". That it is false to opt out of the quest for personal improvement — in school, in university, in the workplace — because this personal improvement means becoming part of the so-called unacceptable middle-class.

There are people who are waiting for a socialist regime to lead them to the land of milk and honey. To those people I say: You are idiots. I become so frustrated by your attitude I hardly have words for it. You boast that you are in the forefront of the Black struggle. In fact, you are holding it back. You want equality with the White man. I could not agree with you more.

But equality does not, never has and never will mean that the man who sits on his backside and expects everything to come to him is as well off as the man who works for it.

In Communist Russia, too, the hard worker is rewarded. There will always be skills and

people in power in every area. Nearly all of whom are White and most of whom have a legendary propensity for demotivating Blacks by telling us we are "unteachable".

But because these impediments are placed in our path to success, we must work that much harder to overcome them.

Let us take a leaf out of the Black Zimbabweans' book of success. They have an enviable record of achievement in school and at university, unrivalled in Black Africa. This they achieved under racist conditions analogous to our own.

I am maddened by the number of research projects undertaken by Whites in connection with the Black community. These could so easily be done by Blacks, firstly to help their own people and secondly to acquire higher degrees.

Of course, I am grateful that these White scholars are doing this necessary kind of work. But where are the Blacks? We should be preparing questionnaires, presenting well-worked out documents to the heads of commerce and industry for funding. Why must our role in this kind of work always be that of interpreters?

Have we no ideas, no ambition? Or have we no confidence — a thing which we can only develop by grasping the opportunities for ourselves? Or are we lazy?

I exhort my Black countrymen to work hard in school, in university, on the factory floor, in business. Don't let the system get you down. It is your aim to defeat the system.

But when you are a success and have some wealth to spare never forget your great African tradition. Starting with your family and neighbours. Remember, no vulgar ostentation. You must share. You are your brother's keeper.

Of course, you'll have impediments placed in your way to success. Age old prejudices by those now temporarily in power. White prejudices — that Blacks can't possibly do so-and-so and that we are slow thinkers. "When we arrived here they had not discovered the wheel," etc. The frustrations of Bantu Education.

You have to succeed in spite of these. And when you have succeeded you can then change — if the majority so wish — the value system of a society you find immoral, exploitative and therefore unacceptable to one that reflects your African heritage of ubuntu.

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High price Thebehali

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By PHIL MTIMKULU
and THAMI MAZWAI

THE reign of Mr Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Council, has produced two more shocks.

● Mr Thebehali is being paid R750 by Soweto residents for a job that does not exist in terms of the law; and,

● This salary is R475 more than what is paid Mr

Francois Oberholzer, chairman of the Johannesburg City Council Management Committee.

Confirming Mr Thebehali's salary two weeks ago Mr Nico Malan, Chief Executive officer of the Soweto Council, said Mr Thebehali was earning this much because he was a full-time chair-

man of the council.

But this post does not exist in terms of the Community Council Act. In fact the Department of Co-operation and Development last week said his post was an "elected" one and not "appointed". This means that Soweto people are paying him for a "fulltime post" that does not exist.

Further inquiries from the department on why such a huge amount was approved met with a "the department is not

prepared to comment on allowances approved by the Soweto Council." Maximum allowances for the council had been approved and these should not be regarded as salaries. The council had decided on limits laid down.

The department also pointed out that Mr Thebehali is at present "chairman of the board as well as chairman of the Executive Committee of Soweto."

But the department has also pointed out that the duties of Mr Thebehali are those normally attached to the position of a "mayor" and no job specification for this position has been prescribed. This means that while Mr Thebehali is being paid far more than all other community council chairmen, his duties according to the Act are no different.

While Mr Thebehali earns R750 per month (an allowance) Mr Ober-

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Lebowa police quiz Azapo men

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A NUMBER of branch officials of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) were questioned by Lebowa police in Mahwelereng township over the weekend.

Among them was the branch chairman, Mr Joe Maila, who spent a night in the cells on Wednesday and was released the following day. He was

again questioned during the weekend.

It was learnt late yesterday that the branch treasurer, Mr Mark Kekana had been told to report to the Mokopane police station, but it could not be established whether he had done so, at the time of going to press.

Most of the executive

members were quizzed on Friday and Saturday and released. The police action follows unrest in the township, which coincided with the start of a solidarity bus boycott by Mahwelereng bus commuters.

Various government linked institutions have become regular targets of arson and stoning. A

bank, beerhall, bakery and a van, all owned by government linked institutions, were stoned in two nights of violence in the township.

Meanwhile, the owner of the bus company that has come to the assistance of Seshego commuters, Mr B Harris, said yesterday that he had received a written request

from Seshego commuters to formally apply for a licence to operate in the township.

Mr Harris said that he was still studying the request and will take the "appropriate action" in the near future. His buses operate from the outskirts of the Seshego township.



o Dr Mamphela Ramphele . . . linked to the boycotts.

Papers 'linked' banned doctor to bus boycotts

Ramphele

to sue

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[Handwritten initials]

BANNED black consciousness exponent Dr Mamphela Ramphele is to sue two Northern Transvaal newspapers over articles published in the papers last week linking her with the bus boycott.

The action will be against Letaba Herald and Northern Review, two weekly newspapers, published in Tzaneen and Pietersburg respectively, according to her bro-

By **MATHATHA TSEDU**

ther, Mr Thomas Ramphele.

The two newspapers published stories last week, one in the front page, linking Dr Ramphele with the boycott of buses in Lenyenye, a township outside Tzaneen, where she is banished.

Under a front-page headline: "Bus Boycott Intensifies", the Letaba Herald said: "Commuters in the black township Lenyenye outside Tzaneen intensified their bus boycott this week, and empty buses of Lebowa Transport were common on all routes in the area.

"Meanwhile, it has been determined beyond

doubt that the boycott is instigated by leftwing agitators. It has also been confirmed that Dr Aletta Ramphele (32), a restricted woman staying in Lenyenye, is giving financial support to Azapo (Azanian People's Organisation), the leftwing political movement behind the boycott."

The Northern Review, in a Page 15 story: "Banned person in bus boycott?" said: "The involvement of certain banned persons in the Lebowa bus boycott is being investigated by the police, and it has now become evident that the proposed hikes in bus fares is merely an excuse for radicals to stir labour unrest in the Northern Transvaal,

an area relatively unaffected by the nationwide strike and boycott of the past few months.

"In the Tzaneen area, a woman doctor on whom a restriction order has been served is known to be involved in the boycott action there."

Mr Ramphele said the matter had been referred to attorneys who were looking into the possibilities of suing the two papers for alleged defamation of character. Editors of the two newspapers were not available for comment yesterday.

Saso

Dr Ramphele, a former official of the now-banned South African Students' Organisation was banned in May 1977 for five years and banished to Lenyenye. She was superintendent of the Zansampilo Clinic, a project of the Black Community Programmes in King William's Town, at the time of her banning.

She now runs a surgery in Lenyenye. She was recently refused permission by the Government to study tropical disease, which are prevalent in the area, at the University of Wits.

POST

Telephone 27-6091

A CONFRONTATION looms between the people of Soweto and the community council over the rent issue.

It seems in the event of this confrontation Mr David Thebehali will be the centre of the flashpoint. We are writing this to warn him to consider his very tricky position.

More and more scandalous revelations are being unearthed about the rent issue as it appears money is being squeezed from impoverished people to line the pockets of reactionary organisations like South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (Sabra).

Some people have been tempted to make the rent issue the point of departure for personal vendettas against Mr Thebehali. He is doing his best, in the meantime, to help his enemies and fuel anger against him from a large spectrum of the township's thinking. Some of the things he has tossed out with nonchalance are simply too grave to understand.

We find no joy in attacking Mr Thebehali, but he is leading with the chin every so often. We believe it is incumbent on him, for peace in the whole country, to take serious stock of his position.

And the best point at which he could start would be the rent issue. He could make himself a great many friends if he took an aggressive stand vis-a-vis an issue which so intimately touches so many of the people he claims to represent.

We do not want to be accused of keeping our peace when things are so obviously leading to disaster. Our welfare and that of thousands of people is at stake, if this deliberate attempt at poking the nest of discontent is continued unabated.

Azapo leaders detained in swoop

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Own Correspondent

PIETERSBURG — Almost the whole executive of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation at Lenyenye, near Tzaneen, have been detained in a police swoop in the Northern Transvaal this week.

The detentions are believed to be a police

measure in halting a growing bus boycott.

Lieutenant Colonel P Moloto of the Lebowa police said nobody had been arrested for the weekend's stoning of the Lebowa Chief Minister's house and his car. The police are still investigating.

Those detained at Lenyenye are the chairman, Mr Mutle Phasha,

his deputy, Mr David Mohwibidu, the secretary, Mr Joseph Rabophala and an additional member, Mr Mamabolo, a minister of the AME Church.

Police also detained a former Azapo chairman, Mr Meadow Molala, at Mahwelereng near Potgietersrus.

At Seshego, the deputy chairman, Mr Moses Moal-

ufi, and an additional member, Mr Mangope Ramohlala, were detained.

The chairman of the Seshego branch, Mr Mafabolo Raphesu, is being held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

Also detained is the chairman of the Seshego Village Committee, the Rev M P Malatjie.



Florence Mkhize,
former secretary of
the banned African
National Congress

Florence, second
from left, at Lillian
Ngoyi's funeral.



Committed to a free society

"I stand unafraid! I stand defiant! I stand sorry for the Government — its supporters and its puppets..."

This was the former secretary of the banned African National Congress (ANC), Mrs Florence Mkhize's opening address at the University of the Witwatersrand (Wits), recently. She was speaking at a National Union of South African Students (Nusas) focus on homelands.

She spoke softly, but the softness of her voice failed to hide the strength of character and courage of the woman.

The 44-year-old mother of four's true character unfolded when she recalled all that she has done and been through.

She spoke of 1955 when she joined the struggle against women carrying passes.

At that time she was made organiser of the

ANC's Natal branch to establish branches and build up resistance against passes.

"By 1956 there were women from Cato Manor, and all over Natal who formed the 198 branches of the Women's League," she proudly said.

She spoke of the 1958 struggle against beerhalls in Cato Manor as though it happened only yesterday.

"I remember how we (women) approached the beerhall and were stopped at the gate by police. We lifted our skirts, and as the embarrassed police hid their faces, we went in.

DEPUTATION

"By the time they realised what was happening, beer was flowing all over the place," she giggled at the memory. She led a deputation to the Pietermaritzburg Commissioner with 652 other women, where five of them were arrested for breaking the by-laws.

"It was no fault of ours really. The commissioner later apologised for having forgotten to alert the police about us. He was expecting us but only forgot to

By ZODWA MSHIBE

arrange for our coming."

She said they were released soon after the commissioner had explained and apologised.

Mrs Mkhize also spoke of the day they met the late KwaZulu prince Cyprian Bhekuzulu, who told them that they had to carry passes "since my wife, your head has got it, why can't you." And he added that there was nothing he could do for us, she said.

She was arrested on 20 March 1960 during the state of emergency and released in June of the same year. She was arrested with her aunt Bertha Mkhize, Mrs Kweyama and Dorothy Nye-mbe, who is now serving the 13th year of her 15th year sentence.

March 20, 1960 is when the ANC was banned.

Mrs Mkhize remembered the day in 1961, "soon after the 12 days detention without trial declaration, when I was picked up in the street preparing to go into hiding." She said she was charged and released after she was found not guilty.

She was then served with a five year banning order in 1962. In 1967 she organised a condolence meeting for the late Chief Albert Luthuli for which she was arrested and imprisoned for three months.

After serving the penalty, she was slap-

Mrs Mkhize spoke of the need for a working class women's organisation to guide and help solve the problems of South African women. "Such an organisation can achieve a lot by fighting segregation and the homelands," she said.

Mrs Mkhize said she does not believe in separating people according

"How can they be called homelands when people don't have the land? If the 1936 Land Tenure Act was abolished then they could be called homelands.

"And for this reason I believe the homeland leaders are ignorant and they don't know what they stand for," she said.

Mrs Mkhize advocates a free and compulsory education system, and

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Top Azapo officials held in cop swoop

EIGHT officials of the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) have so far been detained as police continued their crack-down in the Northern Transvaal.

In Lenyenye, near Tzaneen, four members of the executive have been picked up.

They are the chairman, Mr Mmutle Phasha; the vice-chairman, Mr David Mohwibidu; the secretary, Mr Joseph Rahophala — who was picked up at Kgapanetse township near Duiwelskloof, after a thorough search of his Lenyenye home; and the AME priest, the Rever-

end Mamaboto, who is an additional member of the executive.

Two more executive members of the Seshego branch have been detained. They are the vice-chairman, Mr Moses Moalusi, and Mr Mangope Ramohlola, an additional member of the executive.

They joined their chairman, Mr Mamabolo Raphesu, who is being held in Pietersburg under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

The former chairman of the organisation's branch in Mahwereteng, Mr Mando Molala, has also been detained.

Also being held is

the controversial retired Presbyterian priest, the Reverend M P Malatjie, who is chairman of the Seshego Village Committee (SVC) and the recently elected mayor of Seshego.

Lawyers acting for the detainees told POST yesterday that Lebowa police had told them that they were holding Mr Malatjie but it was denied by Lieutenant P Moloto, who said he had no knowledge of the detention.

The detentions followed the weekend attacks on the official residence of the Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr C N Phatudi, and his official car.

A vehicle was burnt, two vans and a bus were stoned, and many windows of the local bus depot were smashed in the attacks.

Azapo and the SVC are to hold a meeting tomorrow night at 7 p.m. at the Roman Catholic Church to discuss the continuing boycott which is now in its 8th week.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
OOS - EASTERN TRANSVAAL						
22 BLYDE		55	54,5	98	100-	99
23 BRONKHORSTSPRUIT		57	54,6	86	96	95
24 BUFFELKLOOF		5		25	51	45
25 DA GAMA		1		38	47	45
26 JERICHO		59		55	49	47
27 VYGEBOOM		7		71	97	95
28 KLASERIE				56	51	48
29 KLIPKOPJE)						
LANGEMERE)		1		13	24	24*
30 LOSKOP		31		6	80	79
31 MORGENSTOND				28	66	65
32 NOOITGEDACHT				30	71	70
33 NUWE DORINGPOORT				61	80	73
34 OHRIGSTAD				11	61	58
35 PONGOLAPOORT	(2)			(4)	(4)	(4)
36 RONDEBOSCH				26	92	92
37 ROOIKRAAL				4	53	50
38 RUST DE WINTER				32	78	76
39 WESTOE				29	26	26
40 WITKLIP				89	97	94
SUBTOTAAL - SUB TOTAL				37	76	74
Mapochs	18/8/80		70	31		93
Phalaborwa	1/9/80		3	98		97
Primkop	30/9/80		17	40		62
Roodepoort	1/9/80		26	7		99
Tonteldoos	2/9/80		164	48		94
Vlugkraal	2/9/80		372	58		87

Azapo
 (HA) 8/10/80
 leaders
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 detained

Argus Correspondent
PIETERSBURG. —
 Almost the whole executive of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) at Lenyene, near Tzaneen have been detained in a police swoop in the northern Transvaal this week.

Meanwhile, Lieutenant Colonel P Moloto of the Lebowa Police said nobody had been arrested for the weekend's stoning of the Lebowa Chief Minister's house and his car. The police are still investigating.

Those detained at Lenyene are the chairman, Mr Mutie Phasha, his deputy, Mr David Mohwibidu, the secretary, Mr Joseph Rabophala and an additional member, the Rev Mamabolo of the AME Church.

Police also detained a former Azapo chairman, Mr Meadow Molala at Mahwelereng near Potgietersrus.

At Seshego, the deputy chairman, Mr Moses Moolufi and an additional member, Mr Mangope Ramohlala were detained.

The chairman of the Seshego branch, Mr Mamabolo Raphesu is held under section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

^{54K}
Buthelezi ^{9/10/80}
asks SA ^{11/2}
for probe ^{11/2}

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu, has asked the South African Government to look into allegations by Mr Gibson Thula, Inkatha's principal urban representative, that he had been "harassed" at police roadblocks.

Mr Thula told The Star he had been "humiliated, insulted and harassed" at a roadblock on the road to Ntonjeni, near Vryheid on June 20 this year.

On October 4, he alleges, he was stopped at five roadblocks while driving back from Ulundi to his Tembisa home.

"At the first roadblock policemen stopped my party, ordered us out of the car and our credentials were rudely dismissed.

"We stood in the cold while every document in the car was scrutinised. The car was searched from top to bottom."

The SAP Directorate of Public Relations said: "We are aware of the allegations which have been referred to the Minister."

The Power That Has Not Yet Been Wielded

If they gave us Natal we would not accept.

People talk of Mandela, but do not understand...

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement now has 350 000 members, according to its administrative secretary. They are spread over 700 registered branches, of which some 500 are in rural and urban kwaZulu. Another 300 branches await registration.

Buthelezi refused to attend the recent "homeland" leaders meeting with the Prime Minister, or even to discuss the separate black council the government was planning. His absence probably more than any other factor persuaded the government to abandon the separate black council, though it still refuses to incorporate blacks in the president's council.

On the very day when he was expected in Pretoria, Buthelezi spoke at length to John Kane-Berman in Ulundi. Excerpts:

Why did you not go to the meeting with the Prime Minister?

I stayed away to show Mr Botha that my constituency must be taken seriously. I had appealed to him for a moratorium on constitutional experimentation, but he ignored it. I cannot now involve myself in a futile conference in Pretoria when he has gone ahead and passed the legislation and foist it upon us. I was not slamming the door, but you cannot have negotiations on the basis of that Schibusch monstrosity. For us that matter is closed.



Where does that leave you politically?

I have always said that we are treading a very long and hard road in the liberation struggle.

Is there any concession the government can make to you - like giving you the whole of Natal - that can make you take independence for kwaZulu?

No. Even if they gave us the whole of Natal, what do I do about black people in other parts of South Africa, or, if I want to be ethnic and talk about the Zulus, what do I do about the Zulus in Soweto and other places?

But some people have said Nelson Mandela will be Prime Minister within five years.

I think that is very pathetic and simplistic. A person who talks like that does not understand white power in this country and the extent to which many of them (whites) are prepared to follow a scorched-earth policy when they see they are being dragooned. I realise they won't be converted simply by appeal to reason, so pressures must be brought to bear on

U.A. U.A.

them, but to think that just by threatening them you are going to change them amounts to a wild goose chase.

We have seen white rule overthrown in three neighbouring states in the last ten years. Why can't the same happen here?

There are similarities, but also very big differences between those minority rules and here. Mozambique was colonised but the Portuguese still looked at Portugal as a mother country. They did not regard themselves as indigenous, as white South Africans are. This is a very important psychological factor which cannot be ignored.

When it comes to power that is wielded by whites on the spot here, I have spoken to some Frontline presidents who have themselves said that they don't think there is one African country or even a combination that can take on this country militarily. Certain members of the Patriotic Front, who were in the armed struggle, have said to us that South Africa is not ripe for it. One must firstly have a base to use as a springboard. Most of the Southern African countries have their economies so interlocked with South Africa that each one of them says that while they hate apartheid, they cannot afford to provide bases for liberation movements from South Africa. Do you see the game that is being played by the South African army in Angola? I as a black man feel a kind of humiliation each time they go into Angola, an independent state, and shoot, shoot, shoot. Power, as Lord Acton said, tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely. The power they wield is of such a nature that it goes to their heads. I don't think any of these countries could withstand this type of hot pursuit.

Would you discourage people from going across the borders to join the ANC?

I have never discouraged them. Although I pursue non-violence. I have never blamed the ANC for having opted for violence. I have said that choice was forced on them by the government, which placed them in that position.

You don't see violence as an instrument for change then?

I wouldn't say so. I'm a pragmatic man, but I don't think the time is ripe now. Empirical findings have shown that the majority of blacks as of now are not in favour of using violence. When you understand the extent to which we are oppressed and brutalised by this society, one would say that the natural thing is for black people to cross the borders. But I do not think that black people - I always respect them because I think that through that suffering over the years they have distilled a certain wisdom - would go into a violent situation just because anger and frustration tell them to do so,

and die futilely with no returns for them in the liberation struggle when they haven't a snowball's chance in hell to make headway through violence. It is my duty to protect as many black lives as possible.

But while I'm committed to non-violent change, I have always stated that my people's options are my options. If there is nothing left to do but violence, I would not run away from that responsibility. If the people feel it is time to die, then that would be my choice. People often forget that black people did resist white encroachment here and that thousands of black people were killed here. Our people were not afraid in the past to fight whites and Western technology with their bare hands. I don't think that that will never happen again in future when something snaps within us.

How does Inkatha differ from, say the Black People's Convention or the Azanian People's Organisation?

It differs in so far as we believe in the wisdom of the ordinary black worker, the man in the street, because we can never accomplish what we are seeking unless the ordinary people are involved. They are in the majority and throughout history they are the people who have always given their lives.

I deprecate the idea that a black elite must impose its will on people without respecting their dignity and organizing them. You must have the humility to get down to the people and tell them,



"Good people, let's do this."

The reason why Inkatha is a mass movement is that we don't have an elitist approach. We are in Inkatha because we believe that the ordinary black workers and peasants are the kings as far as the struggle is concerned.

Is this why you opposed the recent school boycott in Durban?

I was not opposed to the principle of the school boycott, but we in kwaZulu have moved very much away from Bantu Education. That is why children from Soweto are here. Even Dr Motlana's child is here in one of our schools. Black people in kwaZulu pay for their education. It is not financed by Pretoria. The schools are financed by us and I regard it as one of my duties to regard the sweat of the black man who is exploited as sacred and I would not support a situation or a strategy where people want to see that sacred sweat of the black man go up in flames.

What about the allegations in some newspapers that Inkatha represents a type of Zulu imperialism?

It serves their purpose to promote that because we happen to be Zulus and we happen to have a certain history because King Shaka dominated the whole of Southern Africa and other kings paid tribute to him. But it is nonsense and very poor arithmetic to say we are trying to establish imperium, because Zulus as a group are not more than other blacks put together. My support transcends cultural groupings.

But Jimmy Kruger warned you not to open your membership to Non-Zulus.

I defied him. I told him, Mr Minister, as long as you, the National party, get Whites of all ethnic groups as members. I have the right to get any African to join Inkatha.

Why did he not take action against you?

I think it is the power of Inkatha, I think it is the power. Afrikaners know power when they see it.

Have you wielded that power?

Well, no, not yet. The tragedy in Southern Africa, not only here in South Africa, is divisions amongst our people, and that is why I have not wielded it. We will be more effective when we join hands but that is not possible because of the ideological puritans amongst us. It has

PLEASE TURN OVER

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FRONTLINE October 1980

You are my brother, too, white man

CONTINUED

nothing to do with operating in the system or not operating in the system.

What is your relationship with the ANC?

The fact that our brothers have done a very important job keeping the whole debate about apartheid alive internationally must not deceive us into thinking that they externally are more important than black people in South Africa here in the front line. When the United Nations and our brothers in the OAU regard them as sole representatives and say that only what they are doing is relevant to the struggle and that what we do is irrelevant, that can only sow the seeds of civil war.

We in Inkatha more than any other organisation are the custodians of the ideals of the ANC. Though our strategies are different, when we plan we should synchronise somehow. It is very important that we should not be seen to be at daggers drawn.

What is your attitude to the recent ANC sabotage attacks on Sasol?

Having analysed white power in this country, I would not say it is going to make the cookie crumble. Saying so is a question of analysis, not of criticising the ANC for having done it.

What is going to make it crumble?

Black unity. I tell you that's the secret. There's no other secret. With black unity we can destroy the economy of this country.

How?

By using our worker power. By keeping away from work. That is why youth must acquire education. When 71 per cent of the economically active people are black, it is important for them to prepare to be in control of the economy because that is the thing that will make the cookie crumble ultimately, our control of the economy. But what is hampering us is black unity. Some people have criticised us, saying we keep mobilising Inkatha but not doing anything. But we are not going to just say to people by a magic wand that they must stay away from work without organising. It is a very painful thing to organise people but that is the price if I am serious about what I am doing. I don't want to involve myself in a failure.

Aren't you powerful enough already to paralyse Durban by a strike?

Of course. Definitely. One might say we should have a show of strength. But we must have an issue to hang it on, something that affects the workers directly.

What is the role of your Women's Brigade?

I regard them as the backbone of the movement. In most African countries you will find women play a very important role, and some of my ancestors, the Zulu kings, had regiments of women who were mobilised to do work in the lands. Women here are in the forefront of food production. I don't separate that from the liberation struggle. When I think about use of worker power, I think about food production, so that when there are stay-aways people are not going to go under because they haven't got enough mealie-meal for porridge to eat. Yesterday I was talking to ordinary peasants about the importance of food production not just to fill their tummies but as part and parcel of the liberation struggle.

Like the Afrikaners, you are struggling for power. But how do you avoid the danger that you referred to when you quoted Acton?

I am aware of that danger. But the difference between us is that we are not mobilising to dominate people. What's the point of struggling just to change the faces of the people who dominate the rest? You as a South African are my brother just as much as any black brother of this country, whether you have a white skin or not.



Frontline

Vol I No. 6

October 1980

Editor: Denis Beckett
Production: Tony Sutton
Administration: Denise Moys, Caroline Allen
Circulation: Aubrey Blecher, Judas Ngwenya
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PUBLISHED by Saga Press (Pty) Ltd., 402 Dunwell, 35 Jorissen Street, Braamfontein. Postal address: P.O. Box 32219, Braamfontein 2017. Telephone: 39-6831, 39-2748.

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It's a matter of tactics

JOHN KANE-BERMAN wades into the most emotional issue in black politics with both fists flying, and argues that boycott politics is leading nowhere.

WITH the echoes of the anti-SAIC triumph still resounding, this is not perhaps the most auspicious time to try and open up some debate on the question of participation in the next community council election in Soweto (on the assumption that it will some day be held). Such a debate nevertheless seems to be necessary, because the first salvo in the campaign has already been fired by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who recently reported that a survey in Soweto had found that two thirds of the residents (and four out of five people in the 16-24 age group) favoured participation as long as its purpose was to work for the people and not simply be manipulated by the government.

Participation is of course a highly risky business. But the record shows that it does at least have mixed results. Buthelezi can, and does, claim to have used it successfully in KwaZulu because Inkatha's control of the Pretoria-created legislative assembly has enabled it to block the government's plans to denationalise another six million South Africans. Since the fundamental strategy of political apartheid is to turn blacks into foreigners, this is a considerable achievement. At the very least it means that the question of black political rights at the centre of power - Pretoria and Cape Town - has not been taken off the agenda.

The independent black trade union movement is another example of successful participation in the "system", and nobody, surely, can accuse the unions of being stooges in agreeing to register only if their conditions were met (which they have been to a very large extent). The key thing about the unions, of course, is that their effectiveness rests not on official status but on shop-floor organisation. If registration makes access to factories easier than it might otherwise have been in some cases, the unions can extend their power base. This does not mean that unions which have refused to register are wrong, only that those which have registered are also not wrong in their tactics.

Boycotts are not right or wrong. They are only good or bad tactics, depending on the circumstances in each particular case. No-one understood this better than



Nelson Mandela. Because tactics surely is what it is all about. As long as one keeps one's aims firmly in sight, there is nothing inherently wrong with tactical manoeuvres to achieve them. Churchill hated the Bolsheviks and all their works, but was he wrong to forge an alliance with Stalin to crush Hitler?

Turning again to Soweto, a number of harsh realities have to be recognised. The first is that politically it is in rather a mess. The civic association that Nthato Motlana formed after the 1976 upheavals has never got off the ground. This is not to condemn Motlana, merely to state a regrettable fact. From time to time other groups try to organise rent or bus boycotts, but these invariably fail. One may argue that part of the reason is bans on meetings and banning and detention of the people trying to call the boycotts. That too is regrettable, but again, it does not alter the fact. Perhaps some of the members of the community council do work quite hard for their constituents, but because a six per cent poll does not give them much of a power base, a cynical government just toys with them.

So all in all, Soweto is leaderless, rudderless, and powerless. It doesn't really help to go around saying "well, our true leaders are on Robben Island," because another grim reality is that a prison cell is a very difficult place to exercise leadership from. However close they may be to many South Africans' hearts, or whatever claim Nelson Mandela and other prisoners and exiles might have had in the past or should have in the future to play the role of leaders, does not alter the fact that right now they are not leaders. Another sign, incidentally, of the political mess that Soweto and many other townships are in is the fact that only - yes, only - 75 000 people signed the "Free Mandela" petition earlier this year. One hopes Mandela never got to hear about it, because it could not have done much for his morale to discover that fewer than 0.75 per cent of the country's blacks actually signed the petition.

How to get out of the political "quagmire"? A number of the people who experienced the terror and the excitement of 1976 have of course crossed the borders and joined the ANC. The vast majority of Soweto's people have not, and are unlikely to. Is their role now simply to go about their daily business and wait for the ANC to do the job of liberating them?

On the rule of thumb that one should never put all one's eggs in one basket, I would say the waiting game is a dubious one. Far too much is at stake.

Can blacks use community councils in an effective way politically in the interim? The odds are not exactly favourable. The councils' powers, we all know, are extremely limited and the last thing the government had in mind when it set them up was that they should become bases around which political power could be built. People serving on them risk being lumbered with the responsibility to do all sorts of things but little or no money to do it with. They also risk failure and therefore loss of reputation.

But does all this mean that Soweto is incapable of producing political leaders who can outwit the government? Is it incapable of throwing up leaders who can grab an institution set up by the government for its own diabolical purposes and

11A

use it for other purposes?

I'm not sure that the council could not be used as a political tool for the right purposes. For a start, it gives a bit of political insurance against banning — not the kind of insurance to be lightly dismissed. Secondly, it could be used as a base around which to form political parties. The government would find it a bit more difficult to stop, say, Motlana's association from holding meetings if he were the "Mayor" of Soweto. Policy decisions could then be taken in the party caucus and the council merely used as the tool to carry them out.

The power of the people is not a slogan. It is there. The challenge is to mobilise it, to put that beautiful wine into bottles. If the only bottles that the government will not smash with banning orders are the ones it provides itself, then one must seriously consider using them as best one can — while taking care not to get trapped inside.

Soweto mobilised behind a mayor with massive popular backing would be a force that Putco, for example, would have to reckon with seriously in setting bus fares. It would be able to exercise all kinds of options if Putco, again just as an example, did not talk turkey.

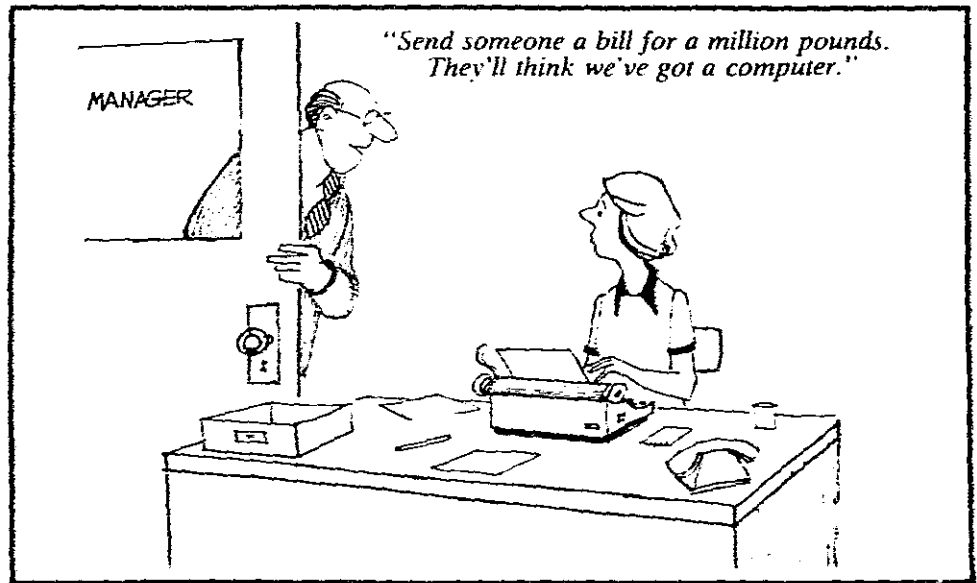
The business sector in general would also find itself vulnerable. It is already worried that blacks are becoming alienated from capitalism and it is desperately seeking some sort of legitimacy for itself.

Well that kind of legitimacy would be something that Soweto, mobilised through leaders speaking not for six per cent but for hundreds of thousands, could give it — at the right price.

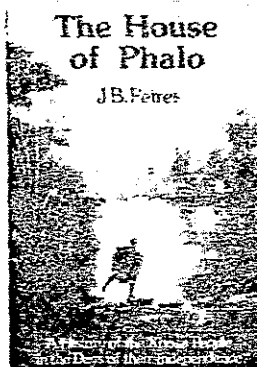
And what's to stop the "Mayor" holding a report-back meeting at Jabulani and then announcing, again just as another example, that there are "Free Mandela" petition tables at all the exits and that they will be set up at all the township offices during the week?

One could go on. The point, surely, is

that the whites who happen to be ruling this place are not always as clever or as smart as they think they are. If ten million workers in Poland can succeed — as they have, touch wood, so far — in outwitting both their own and the Soviet government, which is probably as nasty as the one we're saddled with, what's to stop a million blacks in Soweto outwitting Koornhof? Chances are that he'll be so busy making promises he won't notice what's going on behind his back — or under his nose.



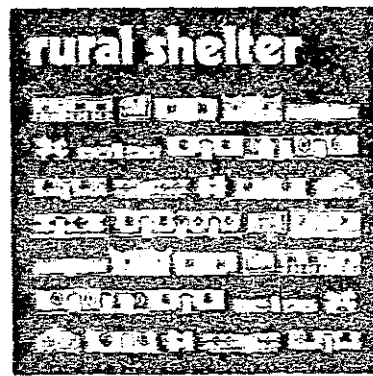
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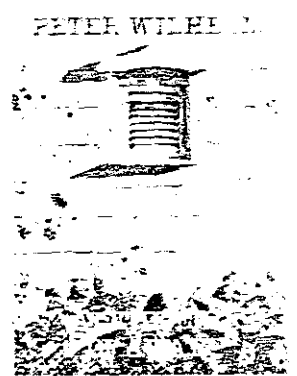
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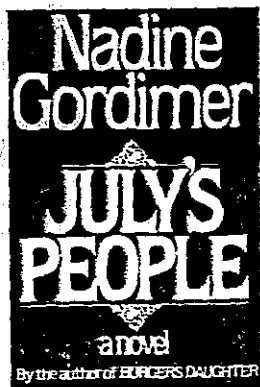
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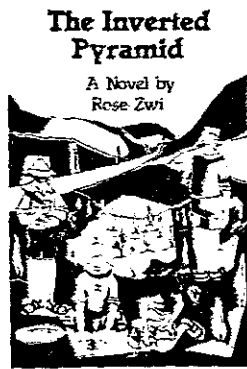
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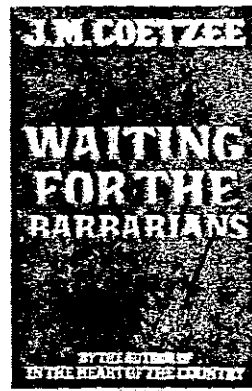
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Azapo to meet on rent rise

POST 118
9/10/60
THE SOWETO branch of the Azanian People's Organisation will hold a meeting on Saturday at Good Shepherd Anglican Church, Tladi.

The chairman of Azapo, Mr Popo waMolefe said the aim of the meeting is to put to general membership and Soweto residents the stance on the rent issue taken by Azapo on September 4 at the same venue.

Mr Molefe said: "In light of the disclosure that the Administration Boards are funding the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (Sabra), an organisation propagating the policy of separate development, we as a branch stand convinced that the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) and the community councils have no economic problems and that they can afford the subsidy of the rents.

"It is against this background that we see the rent increases as naked exploitation and a deliberate intention to bleed white the already starving residents of Soweto."

All progressive organisations fighting the rent issue are requested to attend. The meeting starts at 2 p.m.

5 APR 9/10/80
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'ANC gaining ground' as black expectations thwarted'

The African National Congress, of all the black urban groups opposed to the Government's programme, appeared to be growing fastest because of the frustration of rising expectations among blacks. Mr Harvey Tyson, Editor of The Star, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Speaking on constitutional and other political developments in South Africa at the National Development and Management Foundation conference, Mr Tyson said the ANC was also gaining because it had plenty of money and it was able to mean different things to different people.

"To the youth who seek confrontation it represents a campaign of violence. To the elders, who remember the dignity and peace of men such as ANC leader Chief Luthuli, it means

unity and belonging, and hope," he said.

The dividing line in black politics today, Mr Tyson said, was between those who are prepared to work, and usually oppose the system from within; and those who talk only of total confrontation.

He said urban groups increasing their influence on a nationwide basis through their rapidly spreading organisational networks were the ANC, the various black civic associations opposed to the community council system and the black political movement, Inkatha.

Mr Tyson said there was an urgent need to take dramatic steps to broaden the capitalistic base of the nation and to get rid of legalised racial discrimination.

"South Africa's entrepreneurial class is only two

percent of the population — one of the smallest in the capitalist world. There are many limitations, but perhaps the worst is the racial restriction on business enforced through the Group Areas Act, the Land Acts and others," he said.

In the area of industrial relations Mr Tyson predicted employers and trade unions would be rocked during the next year by the combination of politics and organised manpower presently stirring in the labour market.

"The government has been warned to let the popular movements be. They should avoid banning and oppressing unions, as they did with the communist-influenced South African Congress of Trade Unions."

● Page 8: Warning of "volatile" 1981.

Botha to speak at UN

1857
9/10/80
(117)

NEW YORK. — Black activist Thozamile Botha, who fled South Africa in May this year, will address a special United Nations meeting on Friday to register "solidarity with South African political prisoners".

Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of POST Transvaal and Sunday POST in Johannesburg, will also speak at the meeting, organised by the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid.

Mr Botha, a former schoolmaster, gained recogni-



● Mr Thozamile Botha

tion in South Africa in 1979 as chairman of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Association (Pebco).

His firing by the Ford Motor Company in November last year led to a strike by hundreds of Black Ford employees, and he was reinstated.

He fled to Lesotho in May this year after being banned by the South African Government.

Mr Qoboza is temporarily an "editor-in-residence" at the Washington Star.

Sued papers

'still wait'

By MATHATHA
TSEDU

EDITORS of the two Northern Transvaal newspapers that the banned Black Consciousness leader Dr Mamphela Ramphele intends suing over articles published in their papers linking her with the bus boycott in Lenyenye, have not been contacted about the matter.

News Editors, Mr L Groenewald of the Letaba Herald, a Tzaneen newspaper and Mr J Dejager of the Northern Review, a weekly newspaper from Pietersburg, told POST

yesterday that no one had contacted them about the matter.

Mr Dejager said he was awaiting to hear from Dr Ramphele's lawyer. He added: "I do not see how she can link her name with our story."

Part of the article in question read: "Meanwhile it has been determined beyond doubt that the boycott is instigated by left-wing agitators. It has been also confirmed that Dr Aletta Ramphele (32), a restricted woman staying in Lenyenye, is giving financial support to Azapo (Azanian Peoples Organisation), the left wing political movement behind the boycott."

The relevant section of the story read: "In the Tzaneen area a woman doctor on whom a restriction order has been served is known to be involved in the boycott action there."

Dr Ramphele was banned in 1977 while she was superintendent at Zanempilo Clinic in King William's Town. She was banished to Lenyenye, a township near Tzaneen, where she runs a surgery.

BACKGROUND

John D'Oliveira
The Star Bureau
WASHINGTON — Mr
Qoboza has outlined
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South Africa
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Editor's six-point plan for change in SA

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These are not radical demands. They are modest and minimal. They might not be enough to convince the African National Congress of the need to talk. But they would be enough to make it hard for the African National Congress to make such a refusal. "In bringing the South African Government to the point where it will agree to these steps... the mere conditions for the initiation of talks about basic constitutional reform... pressure from the international community will be essential. This is what I am hoping the American people and their government will understand."

Mr Qoboza said there were several things the Government could do immediately to reduce tension, restore its credibility and to create a climate for talks leading to a peaceful sharing of power by all races of South Africa. These steps would include: ● Releasing all political prisoners. ● Lifting bans on individual and allowing free political activity. ● Lifting bans on political parties, such as the

Government had recently agreed to some changes that must have seemed revolutionary to many white South Africans. Whatever the impact of these changes, the principal issue was whether all South Africans would have a right to vote on the country of their birth. "It is an issue the white rulers of South Africa cannot continue to sidestep. Compromise will be necessary for any reasonable accommodation to become a reality, but the chances of compromise are diminished day by day."

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Qoboza answers charge in Die Transvaler

By John D'Oliveira,
The Star Bureau
WASHINGTON — Mr Percy Qoboza said today he "treated with contempt" suggests in Die Transvaler that his series of articles in the Washington Star had done "incalculable harm" to South Africa. Mr Qoboza, editor of Post, Transvaal, said he was not prepared to say anything further about Die Transvaler's claim, except that he had been tremendously restrained in what he had written.

As temporary editor-in-residence at the Washington Star, Mr Qoboza wrote an initial article on September 5, followed by a series of articles this week identified by a logo: South Africa today, a nation in torment. The articles appeared under the following headlines: The Real Tragedy of Apartheid, Separate gets more unequal as South African doors shut, How justice is eroded for South African blacks, Press stymied by oppressive laws, Edicts, Clash of races could lead to bloody war. As far as can be established, the articles have not had a great impact. They have generally confirmed the views of many of those Americans who know anything about South Africa.

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Buthelezi: ANC out of touch (11)

JOHANNESBURG — Self-exiled leaders of the banned African National Congress should have the humility to accept that they are out of touch with the situation at home, the Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday.

His statement came during an address to the Inkatha Women's Brigade in Ulundi, in which he accused the ANC "external mission" of launching bitter attacks against him on false grounds.

He named the ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo, and its secretary, Mr Alfred Nzo, as the men responsible for the attacks.

"The lie these gentlemen are peddling around the world is that I am against the black liberation struggle in South Africa because I did not endorse the use of violence by 'children' in Kwamashu or the destruction of black school

buildings."

Chief Buthelezi accused the men of cutting off scholarship funds from a foundation which he had set up in memory of the dead ANC leader, Chief Albert Luthuli, because they saw the foundation as a Zulu institution and its trustees supporters of "bantustan policies."

It was at that point that he advised the external mission to have the humility to admit it was out of tune with the situation in South Africa.

In Kwazulu black communities contributed nearly R5,5 million to the building of schools between 1977 and 1979.

"How can the ANC external mission expect me as a responsible leader to support any destruction of property which has been paid for by as deprived a people as black people."

Chief Buthelezi likened the destruction of schools to the "national suicide" of the Xhosa — BBC.

WHEN black South African writer James Matthews finally exploded in a sobbing outrage after sitting wordlessly on the platform of a Frankfurt book fair symposium on African literature, he shocked his European audience into silence.

The symposium on African literature had gone on for two days before Matthews spoke.

His first words were: "What the hell am I doing here?"

As the crowd fell silent, he went on.

"This country, like all European countries, has been raping my country.

"I am not a poet," Matthews said. "I only speak of the pain that is in me, and of my sister's pain, and of the jail that is my home.

"I would like to write a poem about beauty. But my people are jailed, maimed. I cannot write a poem of beauty. Black

Sobbing SA writer shocks at book fair

Sun POST 12/10/80 11A

peots write about sh . . . the sh . . . you made for us. Motherf . . . whites."

"Do you know what Baas means?" he asked. "I'll probably be picked up and have to go back to my cell. It is just too much, too much."

As Matthews sobbed softly, another African black man on the panel tried to soothe him.

"It's alright, brother, it's alright," he said.

That irritated Matthews.

"I don't need an apology from anybody," he cried. "I've seen our children shot. My mother was black. She cannot live with her husband because they make rules.

"You people stole everything out of my country, made the rules that I can't walk around. Now I've been brought here. Am I being turned into a prostitute? Should I say I'm grateful that I got a passport? I'm sitting here because of what you've stolen from me."

Only after a long pause did a black woman from West Africa pick up the thread of the discussion Matthews had interrupted so forcefully. Matthews did not speak again, and while he took part in the demonstration of Africans against the South African collective book stand, he

remained silent there, too.

As a protest, black African writers and publishers closed their exhibits and boycotted the book fair on Thursday. They objected to the presence of 27 South African book publishers.

Banners signed by the ANC and Swapo as well as by publishers and writers were hung across the fronts of publisher stands in Hall 5, in building assigned to black Africans.

The black Africans said that South Africa's presence violated the spirit of this year's book fair,



A Swapo demonstrator at the book fair.

which was black Africa's literary attempt to find its own identity. — SUN-DAY POST Correspondent.

No one tried to stop my trip to SA: Ray Charles



Ray Charles ... happy with the tag "genius".

SUN 12/10/80

114

RAY Charles, the high priest of soul, said, on his arrival here on Friday, 'no one tried to stop him coming to South Africa.

"I go anywhere I like to play and sing for the people. I admire the way I always fascinate the audience with my first piano note," he said.

The blind singer's concert season in South Africa will begin on Wednesday at the Colosseum Theatre in Johannesburg.

Ray says he is happy with the tag "genius".

"I was labelled the genius by people who respect me. It is just a word that means noth-

By Kaiser Ngwenya Pic by Mac Mgorosi

ing much. People respect you because of what you are."

The legendary soul and blues singer says he was influenced by the late Nat King Cole.

"I also have respect for blind singer Stevie Wonder. He is an all rounder musician. The other artists I respect are the late Charlie "Bird" Parker and Dizzy Gillespie," he said.

Ray, who plays several musical instruments, including an alto saxophone, says he was not influenced by the late Charlie Parker to play

the horn.

"I started playing alto sax before Parker. I have worked to be where I am today. And some of the musicians I have groomed include saxophonist Hank Crawford and pianist Billy Preston."

Ray says, besides music, he likes to play chess and he is in the good company of friends.

"What I dislike most is going to a party where there are lots of people. I like people. I really do. But a place full of people makes me nervous."

The blind singer says he has three sons and a daughter, but they are not musicians.

INKATHA WOMEN GATHER AT ULUNDI

Sum 1. KIB

12/10/80

(112)

Tribune Reporter

THEY came by train, by bus and on foot from all over South Africa — teachers, nurses, domestic workers and housewives — to take part in the 4th annual conference of the Inkatha Women's Brigade at Ulundi.

In black skirts, khaki blouses and black berets, and flaunting Inkatha's black, green and yellow, more than 1 000 delegates crowded into the large tent put up for the three-day conference.

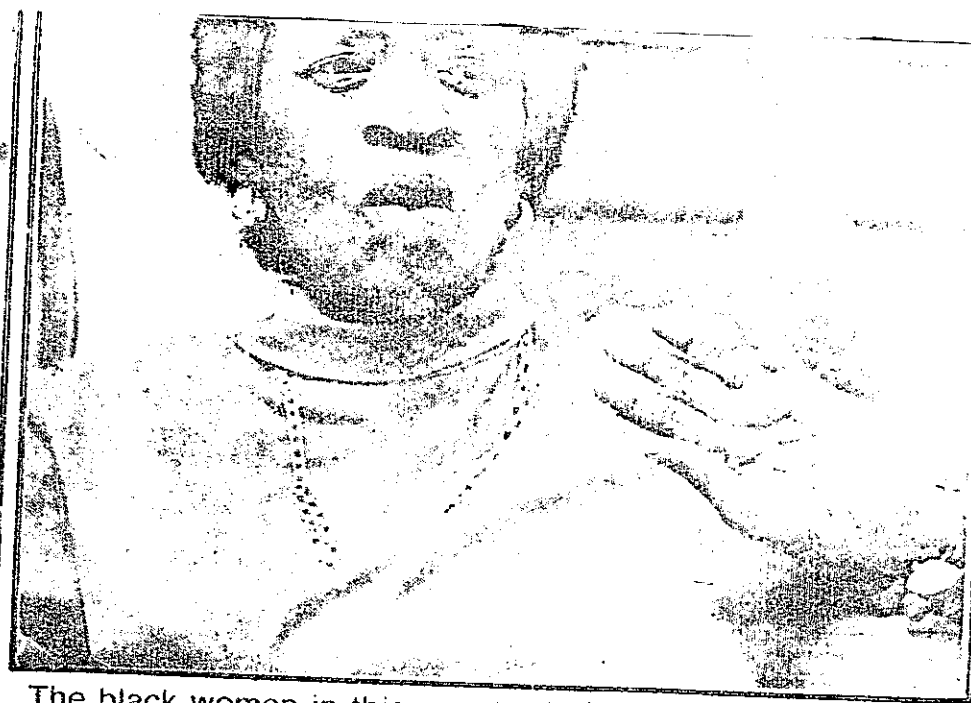
The theme was simple and direct: "The struggle," said national secretary Mrs A Thula, "is right where you are — at home."

Presenting the annual report of the movement, she said the role of the Women's Brigade could not be over-emphasised.

This role was to promote Inkatha's aims — the achievement of radical but peaceful socio-political change by playing "a significant part in the implementation of the resolutions of Inkatha's general conference."

Another aim was to make Inkatha's principles meaningful to the ordinary peasant, the ordinary worker and youth, all of whom looked to the movement for guidance.

It was for these reasons that the branch activities of the Women's Brigade has been geared towards "the every-day problems of oppressed black people in different parts of the country," to tackle the basic socio-political problems stemming from "the evil system" of apartheid.



nal ways despite being
st 20 years.

The black women in this country is forced to lead a stereo-
typed life, says Rebecca Mphahlele.

Pics: ROBERT MAGWAZA

She's totally dedicated to the community

POS 7
15/10/80
H.P.

MRS REBECCA Mphahlele is a sensitive woman. What makes her sensitivity so pronounced is the fact that she is very outspoken - especially when one touches the subject of the black woman of South Africa.

She says today's black woman is a stereotyped person "who is only interested in her paying job, with little or no concern whatsoever about what is outside her family life".

But she does not blame women for this. She believes that black women are overworked; expected to play a double role as both housewives and contributors of the country's economy.

Born in Vrededorp about 60 years ago, at the time when there was a mass exodus from country to town; she is the only child of a couple which was among the first victims of migratory labour. Her father worked at the Kimberley Diamond mines for nine years while her mother was both housewife and "washing girl".

She says they are aiming to motivate the community to be involved in community work and know where their resources are. As a result, she has organised a workshop for social workers so that there should not be a repetition in the areas. Nutrition and grow-your-own-vegetables are part of the project.

Although she enjoys her work, Mrs Mphahlele says she finds some areas of her work very dormant. She says the socio-economic situation makes it very difficult for them to progress in their work.

Mrs Mphahlele however, commends the women involved in the scheme for their dedicated work despite the obstacles.

A mother of five, aged between 19 and 33 years, Mrs Mphahlele spent much of her time overseas. Nine years in the United States, Nigeria, France, Kenya and Zambia. She was also participating in the United Nations World Conference on Human Development.

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many years the inef-
 fectiveness of exiled
 African groups ab-
 and the feuding
 among them made them
 despair of the coun-
 try's strongest critics.
 Within South Africa,
 groups such as the ANC
 and the Pan Africanist
 Congress (PAC) were re-
 garded with suspicion by
 many young black mili-
 tants. Many of these young
 people, who cut their political
 teeth in the black
 consciousness movement,
 regarded the exiled
 groups as corrupt and out
 of touch with events in
 South Africa.
 It was not uncommon
 to hear young black con-
 sciousness adherents
 scoffingly dismiss these
 groups as largely irrele-
 vant to the struggle
 against apartheid.
 However, once hostile
 attitudes towards the
 PAC are changing as its
 credibility as a viable re-
 sistance movement
 increases.
 The black consciousness
 movement, which rep-
 resents the latest of sever-
 al waves of African na-
 tionalism to have swept
 across South Africa, has
 waned due to wide-
 spread bannings, deten-
 tions and deaths in deten-
 tion.
 It still is a potent force
 in many parts of South
 Africa, but some of its
 most talented leaders
 have gone into exile along
 with thousands of young
 blacks who left the coun-
 try in the wake of the
 June 1976 unrest.
 Inevitably the ANC and
 the PAC tried to recruit the
 young exiles as well as
 returning militants who re-
 mained behind in South
 Africa. For the two organ-

ANC outgrows the trauma of being in exile

STAR 13/10/80 11A

Influence growing among governments

isations there was much
 at stake.

One of the most tra-
 umatic upheavals in South
 Africa's history had been
 caused by the young mili-
 tants. For an exiled or-
 ganisation to survive over
 the long term, it would
 need to get their support.
 In addition, within the
 ranks of the black con-
 sciousness movement,
 there was a large num-
 ber of highly talented
 young people who would
 be a great asset to any
 political organisation.

Some observers predic-
 ted that the communist
 Chinese-backed PAC
 would achieve the
 greatest success in recruit-
 ment campaigns because
 its Africanist approach
 was similar to black con-
 sciousness philosophy.

The largely Soviet
 backed ANC was regarded
 with suspicion by many
 black consciousness ad-
 herents who believed that
 white marxists exercised
 too great an influence on
 it.

Some observers believed



Leballo . . . "leadership
 was disastrous."

that the same reasons
 which caused the PAC
 to split from the ANC in
 1959 would cause most
 black consciousness ad-
 herents to shun the ANC.

It appears, however, that
 both the ANC and the
 PAC managed to recruit
 significant numbers of
 young exiles. But in the
 wake of the mass



Sibeko . . . death in
 mysterious circumstances.

movement of thousands of
 young people out of the
 post June 1976 period, a
 third force was created:
 The Black Consciousness
 Movement of South Africa
 (BCMSA).

One of its prime objec-
 tives was to end the strife
 between the ANC and
 PAC and to create a sin-
 gle, effective resistance



The banned African National
 Congress (ANC) is gaining
 the upper hand among groups
 involved in black confrontation
 politics, writes Political
 Reporter Tom Duff (left) in
 the first of two articles on
 the organisation. The main
 reason for this must be found
 in the decline of the Pan
 Africanist Congress (PAC).



Sobukwe . . . PAC never
 recovered from his death.

movement.
 Offices were opened in
 major Western capitals
 and efforts were soon un-
 dertaken to reconcile the
 ANC and PAC.

These efforts have
 failed and the BCMSA
 offices have closed down.
 Writing about these ex-
 illed groups from within
 South Africa is very diffi-
 cult because of inadequate
 and often unreliable infor-
 mation, as well as legal



Tambo . . . campaigning in
 exile.

constraints.
 But it appears from re-
 ports from abroad that
 most BCMSA members
 have thrown in their lot
 with the ANC.

Key members in the black
 consciousness movement
 have crossed over to the
 ANC and the symbolic
 significance of their join-
 ing the organisation
 should not be underesti-
 mated.

The main reason for

this, say many observers,
 must be sought in the
 decline of the PAC.
 Where the ANC, especi-
 ally in recent years, has
 had generous sources of
 funds, the PAC has for a
 long time had financial
 problems.

The PAC has been rid-
 dled by internal divisions
 and has suffered from a
 lack of decisive leader-
 ship. In particular, the
 leadership of Mr Potaiko
 Leballo, who was finally
 deposed after a damaging
 struggle within the PAC
 in 1978 has been strongly
 criticised.

"He was a disaster,"
 says one Western diplo-
 mat who keeps a close
 watch on exiled groups.

The murder this year in
 mysterious circumstances
 of the talented PAC ex-
 ternal secretary, Mr David
 Sibeko, has dealt a severe
 blow to the organisation's
 international reputation.

Some sources say the
 PAC never quite got over
 the death of its founding
 father, Mr Robert So-
 bukwe in 1978.

While the organisation
 may still have significant
 support inside South
 Africa, especially among
 an older generation of
 people, its international
 reputation is waning.

"The PAC people, gener-
 ally speaking, are nowhere
 near the calibre of the
 ANC crowd," says a diplo-
 mat based in Tanzania,
 where both groups have
 offices.

There are signs that the
 ANC is taken much more
 seriously than the PAC by
 the Organisation of Afri-
 can Unity.

Effective lobbying by
 ANC leader in exile, Mr
 Oliver Tambo, and other
 prominent ANC members,
 has resulted in the organi-
 sation getting increasing
 support abroad.

Tomorrow: The growing
 prestige of the ANC.

to free Mandela ^{STAR} Gielgud signs plea ^{(118) 13/1/50}

The Star Bureau

LONDON — About 470 men and women from the churches, Parliament, trade unions, the arts and the universities have signed a declaration here for the release of Nelson Mandela and all "political prisoners" in South Africa.

Its signatories included actor Sir John Gielgud, designer Sir Hugh Casson, authors Arthur Koestler and Lady Antonia Fraser, the former Labour Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, the Liberal Party leader, Mr David Steel, and the Rt Rev David Sheppard, Anglican Bishop of Liverpool and former England cricketer. — Sapa-Reuter.



Mr Mzwakhe Israel Mbuli . . . expelled after demo at school.

Com of 10 means expulsion says student

POST
13/10/80
11A

A SOWETO student claims he has been expelled because he supports the Soweto Committee of 10.

And his story had been confirmed by his mother, Mrs Roseline Mbuli, who was told that her son, Mzwakhe (22), had instructed other pupils to demonstrate against rents. Her son attended Daliwonga Secondary School.

Johannesburg regional director for Education and Training, Mr Jaap Strydom, has however de-

nied the boy was expelled for supporting the Committee of 10. Mr Strydom told POST that the boy left school "of his own accord" on September 3, and after being absent from school for 10 consecutive days was struck off the roll.

According to Mrs Mbuli the school's principal, Mr Mnguni, told her that her son was poisonous. According to Mr Mnguni some students and teachers had incriminated her son and claimed he also

wanted to burn cars belonging to school officials.

Given the mother's version of the story Mr Strydom said the mother had only been told of the boy's attempt to have students protest against rents, and was never told that her son had been expelled. But according to Mrs Mbuli she even pleaded with the principal and told him no other school would accept him. The principal refused to relent.

Contacted for his ver-

sion Mr Mnguni refused to give his initials, and also told us to forget what the boy claims because that it was absolute nonsense. He refused to answer specific questions on the incident.

Early last month students at Daliwonga had a demonstration against rents. The demo was short-lived when men travelling in a car drew guns and the students scattered. Mzwakhe was expelled shortly thereafter.

Thebehali millions!

POST
13/10/80

117
[Signature]

MR DAVID Thebehali, the "mayor" of Soweto, arriving from a trip abroad yesterday dropped another bombshell reminiscent of



David Thebehali yesterday.

a previous trip when he said he had raised millions of rands for the giant township.

Speaking at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday Mr Thebehali claimed that he had raised a R250 million loan from a consortium of European and American businessmen who

By CHRIS MORE

favoured investment in South Africa.

Three years ago Mr Thebehali caused controversy when he returned from the United States — and announced offers of a R250 million loan. But it was a loan that never was. Mr Thebehali chastised the Press for wanting details. And he was attacked by the then Urban Bantu Council for telling the Press before informing them.

Mr Thebehali could yesterday not contain

himself when he told journalists of his recent R250 million loan. He also went further and committed himself to raising R1 billion, an amount he claims is needed to put Soweto on an even keel.

Asked for further details on the money, which will be repaid over a period of 25 years by Soweto residents, he said it would be used to build:

- ③ Three hospitals at Emdeni, Mofolo and New Canada.
- ③ Ten more clinics in Soweto. Clinics at Mofolo and Emdeni to go up before the end of the year.
- ③ Schools.

Mr Thebehali added that this money would be used to upgrade the infrastructure of Soweto and develop a micro-economy for Soweto, build houses and a recreational centre.

To Page 2

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Mandela's leadership is vital

Nelson Mandela's leadership in South Africa was vital at this time of increasing government repression and violence, British church leaders have said.

The leaders, including long-term critic of apartheid Canon John Collins of the British Defence and Aid Fund, wrote to the London newspaper, The Times.

Supporting the campaign for his release they say: "His continued incarceration and that of his fellow prisoners has deprived South Africa of a vital leadership which is of crucial importance at this time."

The letter quotes Mandela's commitment, in his speech from the dock during the Rivonia trial in 1963, to "the ideal of a

democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities."

Signatories include the (Anglican) Archbishop of Wales, Dr Gwilym Williams, Dr Kenneth Greet, President of the Methodist Conference and the Rev Philip Morgan, general secretary of the British Council of Churches.



The banned African National Congress has campaigned extensively to gain political respectability overseas. But it still has a long way to go in its struggle against the South African Government, writes Political Reporter Tom Duff in the second of two articles on the conflicts within black politics.

Some dissidents still wary of joining ANC

STAR
14/10/80
118

Only a few years ago the ANC was regarded by many observers as a largely ineffectual organisation, but now they are beginning to take it very seriously.

There are several reasons for the ANC's growing prestige both inside and outside South Africa:

- Generous sources of funds which have enabled the ANC to open an office in a select part of New York and to make plans for a string of offices across the US and other Western nations where it is not yet represented. According to some reports, a large cash inflow has enabled the ANC to establish a sophisticated communications network linking its various offices around the world.

- The recruitment of key figures in the black consciousness movement. An example of this is the recruitment of Miss Tenzile Mzimba and Mr Barney Pitso, both of whom were extremely important figures in the black consciousness movement. The symbolic significance of their joining the ANC should not be underestimated.

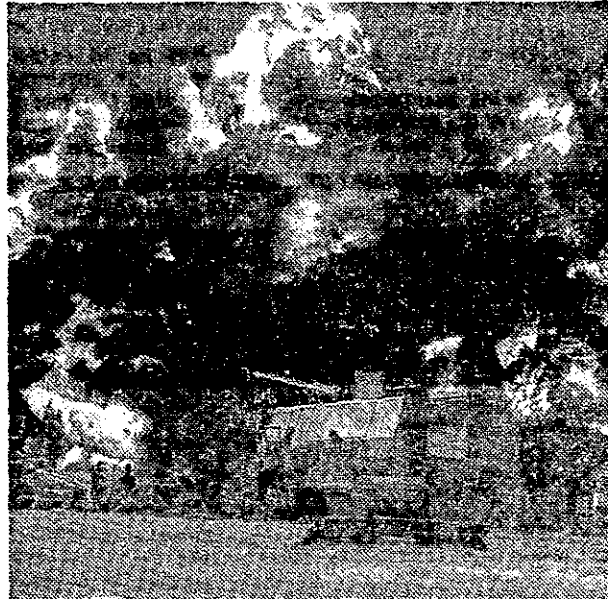
- The scores of trials involving ANC insurgents

in recent years, attacks on the Sasol plants and a Silverton bank, raids on several police stations, assassinations of state witnesses, black policemen and alleged Bureau of State Security agents, testify to the ANC's growing military campaign.

According to reliable sources, East Germans who have a reputation for producing well-trained insurgents, are now in ANC training camps. The increasing scale of the ANC military operations is bound to impress local dissidents, while the apparent policy of generally restricting attacks to "strategic" rather than civilian targets enables the ANC to retain a broad international acceptability.

- The increasingly effective lobbying operations of the ANC in the West. The organisation is gaining sympathy from a greater array of left-leaning legislators in several Western nations. Recent moves by the ANC to occupy South African seats at the UN have deeply disturbed the South African Government.

- As the longest standing African nationalist organisation, the ANC's roots run deep — not only in urban areas, but in



Sasol blast . . . some of the ANC's operations have been successful, but it has

not been able to mount a sustained campaign of insurgency. many rural regions as well. It has undergone many changes since its birth in 1912 because white intransigence has caused successive generations of leadership to become increasingly radicalised. In-

deed, as a result of this the ANC means different things to different generations of black people. But this enables it to draw support from a broad cross-section of black society.

Vast crowds at funerals this year of ANC insurgents and ANC veterans such as Mrs Lilian Ngoyi where the colours of the organisation have been openly displayed have provided visible evidence of urban black support for the organisation.

Opinion polls conducted in black society in recent years have revealed significant support of jailed ANC leader, Nelson Mandela — despite the fact that he has been in jail for a long time and cannot be quoted. Opinion surveys contained in the Quail Commission report reveal the great popularity of his wife, Mrs Winnie Mandela, among a wide cross-section of black people. She has significant support in rural as well as urban areas.

Despite the fact that the ANC appears to have good relations with the Mozambique government and is to open up an office in Salisbury, South Africa's neighbours are nervous of allowing too large an ANC presence in their territories. South African threats to hit at bases across her borders are taken seriously.

However, several astute observers, including the magazine, *The Economist*, predict that the ANC presence in these territories will grow.

Leaders of Mozambique and Zimbabwe might genuinely resist insurgents acting from their soil for a period. But sooner or later they too will have to bow to international pressures and be drawn into "the last unfinished business" of African independence", the magazine reports.

South Africa's comparative stability at present and its booming economy show that the ANC has a long way to go in its struggle against the South African Government. Its past record of being riddled with informers and Government agents makes some dissidents very wary of joining it. As successful as some of its military operations have been, it has had its failures and has so far not been able to mount a sustained campaign of insurgency.

However, as American journalist David Halberstam points out, this is a

Blacks are losing hope for peace in the future and are taking up arms. Unless this process is reversed, Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of Post Transvaal and Sunday Post, said in New York last week, mankind is faced with a most tragic bloodbath.

Those who seek peaceful change are becoming a threatened minority in the black community, Mr Percy Qoboza told the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid on Friday.

Mr Qoboza added: "Those who seek a show-down once and for all are becoming a vocal majority in the white community, bent on maintaining the status quo."

Explaining why Sunday Post launched its campaign to have Nelson Mandela and all the other political prisoners released from jail, Mr Qoboza said: "We did it in the firm conviction that this action by the South African Government will represent just about our last hope of seeking a peaceful resolution to the problems confronting our nation."

His speech continued:

Already the clouds of conflict engulf most of that nation today as black resistance and anger continue to rise and reach dangerous levels. The prospects for peace are diminishing by the day as black attitudes harden in the face of white intransigence.

Southern Africa has been torn apart by strife in the past decade. The wars of liberation in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa have played havoc with the economies and lives of people in that southern region of the continent.

Peace in that region continues to slip through the hands of the people because of South Africa's fierce apartheid policies.

It was indeed gratifying that so many people throughout the world joined hands with Bishop Tutu and Sunday Post in calling for the release of Nelson Mandela and all the other political prisoners. Bishop Tutu stands as the foremost committed church leader in the fight for the restoration of human dignity and reconciliation among the people of that trouble-torn country.

He should have shared this platform with us today but was unable to do so because the South African Government has withdrawn all his travel privileges. It is the real tragedy of our situation that this champion of peace and reconciliation should have been singled out for this type of punishment.

It may please all of you to know that this action has not left him depressed. It has, on the contrary, increased his resolution to work even harder

Hand moves to High Noon

STAR
14/10/80

11P



QOBOZA



TUTU

country. No amount of wishful thinking can persuade blacks that they are not their leaders.

It is as futile and stupid as Ian Smith and his followers who led everybody to believe his Bishop Muzorewa represented the wishes of the people of Zimbabwe. When the people had

der. He may fail in his attempt to avoid a disaster but history will most certainly not forget the gallant struggle he put up to save his fellow men from themselves.

I am realist enough to recognise that high noon is fast approaching my country. I am realist enough to recognise that we have maybe only 10 minutes of destiny left before we reach that high noon. It is 10 minutes in which all of us, and especially the international community, must renew (one word inaudible) aggressively the search for a peaceful confrontation

^{Institutional violence} perpetrated against our people on a day-to-day basis has forced many of them to abandon the hope of peace and take up arms. Unless this process of polarisation and commitment to violence is reversed, mankind is faced with a most tragic bloodbath that would make any other conflict in other parts of the world look like a child's play.

When South Africa blows up, you can expect Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana, Angola, Namibia and Zambia will suffer from an escalation of that (one word inaudible) Even more frightening is the spectre of an East-West confrontation becoming a reality.

The South African Government must be made to understand the seriousness of how they are gambling around with the futures and lives of people. They must be persuaded by all those who have influence over them to begin now the process of negotiation with the credible leaders of the black people.

That leadership does not involve talking with homeland leaders, some of whom represent no constituency at all in the black community. The people they ought to be talking to are to be found in Robben Island and outside the borders of that

tunity to have their say, they said it loud and clear — it was Robert Mugabe.

South Africa is hedging over Namibia for the simple reason that the South African Government is now aware that when the people of Namibia have to have their say, it will come out loud and clear, too, that it will be Swapo.

Why must the will of the people eventually act only after so many lives have been lost and wasted?

Why can't the South African Government realise it is trying to protect an immoral and indefensible system? Why can't they see that eventually blacks, in spite of the massive strength of the army and the police, will eventually enjoy their political rights?

And in conclusion I'd like to say that military strength cannot stop the processes of justice taking over in my country: they merely go on to delay the final attainment of human rights, while imposing on that society, both black and white, untold misery and hardship.

That my people will be free, I have no doubt. What keeps us awake at night is how that freedom will be achieved — through the processes of consultation, or through the barrel of the gun

The choice is in the hands of the South African Government, and I sincerely hope they choose the former. The only way we are going to believe that all the empty talk about change taking place in South Africa, the release of Mandela and other political prisoners will be an act of faith by that government to demonstrate to us, once and for all, their willingness to go around the conference table.

A heavy responsibility lies on all of us to ensure that they do. Bearing in mind my very early warning that we are approaching High Noon, that moment is now.

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YOU ARE REQ

To pass the

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Wednesday October 15 1980

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE

“Ma-Ngoyi” — a profile

BRIEFING

By Craig Charney
The scene: a secret Soweto meeting one night in 1956. On one side, heavyweights of the African National Congress, including Albert Lutuli, Nelson Mandela, and Z K Matthews.

On the other: three women, led by Lillian Ngoyi.
The women had led a pass-burning drive in Winburg, OFS — and the men were worried. They thought the campaign would fail.
It so, they asked, would it lurch into violence? Just what did the women intend?



Lillian Ngoyi

Triumphs
With all eyes upon her, Lillian Ngoyi calmly took out a box of matches, and passed it to the other women.

The argument was over.
That was one side of Lillian Ngoyi. Yet “she had a human side, too,” said Eskin Mphahlele

recalls. “She was easily moved, and cried easily.”
For her triumphs and her tears, Lillian Masediba Ngoyi was the best-known, most loved woman in black South African politics.
During the ‘50s, she worked tirelessly to bring women into the nationalist struggle — and struggled to make their voice heard by the

men running both the government and the ANC.
Afterwards, despite two decades of banning, frustration, and harassment, “Ma-Ngoyi” became an inspiration for a new generation of black activists.
She was the sort of woman who made an impression.
Mary Niseke, later a close collaborator,

To many black South Africans, Lillian Ngoyi was “The Mother of The Nation” — but she died this March almost unknown to whites. Now the banning order silencing her has expired.

recalls hearing the young widow deliver a powerful speech from the floor in a community meeting in the late 1940s.
“Everybody felt we had found a leader,” she says.
She had big eyes, a fine figure, and a fiery temperament. “Guts and granite,” said Professor Mphahlele, who knew her in 1956.

Before a crowd, she was a stirring orator. “She could make women decide overnight to follow her to a destination unknown,” says a former colleague.
When Bantu Education was introduced, she declared, “We women are like hens who lay eggs for someone else to take away.”

Another time she told a crowd, “We don’t want

men who wear skirts under their trousers. If they don’t want to act, let us women exchange garments with them.”
Ma-Ngoyi personally lived up to her words.
Born in 1911 to a Pretoria mine clerk’s family, she was “an ordinary Pedi girl” but after poverty forced her to leave Kinerton Teacher Training College, she moved to Johannesburg, eventually becoming a garment worker.

Ma-Ngoyi became active in the Garment Workers Union and the ANC. At the decisive 1949 ANC Congress in Bloemfontein, she led women into alliance with the Congress Youth League, providing crucial support for the adoption of the militant “Programme of Action” for the 1950s.

In the 1952 defiance campaign, she led a group of five excited black women to a whites-only counter at the Jeppe Street Post Office —

where they were promptly arrested.

Soon after she was rising within the ANC, the favourite of the Young Turks who ran the organisation after Bloemfontein. She ousted conservative Ida Mtwana as ANC Women’s League President in 1954 (“a walkover,” says Mrs Niseke), and became the second woman ever on the ANC National Executive. In 1956, she became President of the Federation of South African Women. (FSAW) the women’s organisation of the Congress Alliance.

Response

Mrs Ngoyi threw herself into the work — knocking on doors in Orlando West, visiting leaders elsewhere, addressing meetings — and still trying to hold down a seamstress’s job.

“She lived Congress and women’s affairs,” says Professor Mphahlele. And women responded. “When she came to

Durban, it wouldn’t take a minute to organise a hallful,” says Mrs Florence Mkhize, one-time ANC Women’s League Natal Secretary.

In the first seven months of 1956 alone, more than 50 000 women demonstrated against passes in 30 different cities. A list of FSAW protests in 1957 and 1958 runs to seven typed pages.

But Lillian Ngoyi’s greatest triumph undoubtedly came on August 8 1956, when she led the largest demonstration in South African history to the steps of the Union Buildings.

Cautious

When Prime Minister Strijdom refused to meet the leaders, Mrs Ngoyi strode to the top of the steps and raised her arms in the Congress salute. Some 20 000 women’s arms went up in response

— and stayed up for half-an-hour of silent protest.

Opposed on such a scale, the Government was forced to delay enforcing the pass laws on women for 10 years, according to researcher Cheryl Walker.

Yet the men leading the ANC had opposed the monster demo of 1956. “The Winburg campaign. They wanted the women’s help — but under their cautious control.”

After the ANC was banned in April 1960, Lillian Ngoyi trudged off to secret night meetings with the top leaders, relaying their orders to her troops.

Pilgrimage

Sometimes she flouted the ban. Other times she invited people around “to see her daughter.” Yet the ban cost her many friends.

In her later years, her house — garage and fence painted in ANC colours — became a place of pilgrimage for young black activists. Even the Soweto Students’ Representative Council consulted with her in 1976.

Often she talked with her young visitors about

Two weeks before death she confided she felt forgotten.

But she never lost touch with Africa. At her funeral 2 000 people turned out to see the one-seamstress buried in ANC uniform she designed.

Report restic

Many of Mrs Ngoyi’s close friends, such as Helen Joseph and Albertina Sisulu, are not quoted in this article as they are still

Buthelezi visit to EEC

STAR 16/10/80 (11A) (107)

Parliament divides MPs

By Charles Hodgson

STRASBOURG — The visit of Inkatha leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, to the European Parliament in Strasbourg has triggered a major internal row amongst his hosts.

Chief Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu, was invited to the Parliament this week by the European Socialist group to speak on the political situation in South Africa.

But the invitation has angered some British Labour Party members of the group.

They claim that Chief Buthelezi's invitation was without the consent of the large majority of socialists in the Parliament.

The Labour Party members promptly issued a statement "deploring" the Chief's visit and disassociating themselves totally from the invitation.

Mrs Janey Buchan, Labour European MP for Glasgow and a leading member of the British Anti-Apartheid Movement, said last night that she was "extremely annoyed" at the way the invitation had been issued.

HORRIFIED

She claimed that very few members of the group attended the Buthelezi meeting and that "left, right and centre MPs in the group were horrified by what he said."

While the British apartheid movement was in favour of hearing all sides in the South African political spectrum, Mrs Buchan said that chief Buthelezi should "not have been the first to be invited," since he was a "semi-official of the South Africa State."

While the chief continued talks with other political groups in the European Parliament on an informal basis, British Labour European MPs were seeking assurances that all members of their group would be fully consulted in future before invitations were sent to guest speakers.

'External threat not black worry'

STAK 16/10/80 (11A) (28)

CAPE TOWN — Black South Africans were totally unconcerned about "some external threat" and did not consider the country as it was presently ordered to be defensible, the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said last night.

Addressing the annual meeting of the Western Cape region of the South African Institute of Race Relations at the University of Cape Town, he said: "They (blacks) are concerned about the present stark reality, which is their oppression as victims of injustice and exploitation under the most vicious system since nazism."

Bishop Tutu said South



Bishop Tutu

Africa was one of the most polarised societies in the world.

Whites were trying to teach blacks lessons in patriotism. Blacks were

"totally unconcerned about some external threat, even if it be true that the communists are hungry for South Africa."

Bishop Tutu said South Africa could not escape being on the agenda for the liberation of southern Africa.

South Africa faced two options. Political power could remain firmly in the hands of an oligarchy — a white minority outnumbered five to one — or political power could be shared among all the peoples of South Africa.

"Real security will only be found when most South Africans feel and believe that they have a stake in the land of their birth and that they count as human beings."

— Sapa.

STAR 16/10/90
(11A)

'Keep out of Soweto' warning to Ray Charles

By Mike Phalatse

The organisers of the Ray Charles concert in Soweto on Sunday can go ahead with the show — but at their own risk.

This was said last night by the publicity secretary of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), Mr George Wauchope, who denied reports that he had agreed the promoters could stage one show instead of two.

"I met the promoter and immediately realised I was dealing with a businessman. As a politician I knew we would not convince each other, so I let him speak for himself and he said he wanted to have one show.

ANGRY

"But the people of Soweto are not going to attend that show and that's final." To Ray Charles we say: "Keep out of Soweto or else," said an angry Mr Wauchope.

Azapo and other black organisations have also warned the National Professional Soccer League that it faces the wrath of the community if it organises any games this weekend.

● Page 11: Ray Charles serves an ace.

9

Blacks see SA as not defensible, says Tutu

Cape Times 16/10/80

HR

Staff Reporter

BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS were totally unconcerned about "some external threat" and did not consider the country as it was presently ordered to be defensible, the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said last night.

Addressing the annual meeting of the Western Cape region of the South African Institute of Race Relations at the University of Cape Town, he said: "They (blacks) are concerned about the present stark reality, which is their oppression as victims of injustice and exploitation under the most vicious system since nazism."

Bishop Tutu said South Africa was one of the most polarized societies in the world.

Whites were trying to teach blacks lessons in patriotism while blacks were "totally unconcerned about some external threat, even if it be true that the communists are hungry for South Africa".

"Most whites would be happy to spit on the corpses of the blacks shot down during the Silverton siege. Young blacks turned out in their thousands to give them what they described as a heroes' funeral."



Bishop Desmond Tutu

Bishop Tutu said South Africa could not escape being on the agenda for the liberation of Southern Africa.

South Africa faced two options in the future. Political power could remain firmly in the hands of an oligarchy — a white minority outnumbered five to one — or political power could be shared among all the peoples of South Africa.

"Real security will only be found when most South Af-

ricans feel and believe that they have a stake in the land of their birth and that they count as human beings."

There was no way in which whites could continue to "oppress an overwhelming majority with impunity and get away with it". Blacks would be free, but whites alone could decide "whether that freedom will come reasonably peacefully or through violence".

While cosmetic changes could create a momentum which in the end could not be stopped, it could also serve to make people complacent and "think that talking about change is the same as effecting change".

Bishop Tutu said that while the President's Council represented considerable movement for the Nationalists, it was "too little and too late". The exclusion of the black majority and the fact that its members were not elected representatives of their communities were two fatal flaws.

While there had been "some positive things" about the Wiehahn proposals regarding black trade unions, the Riekert report "will be a tightening of the influx screws and the banishment of so-called illegals to squalor, poverty and death in the unproductive



forgive white South
through this

Europe should change attitude to SA—Sebe

STAR 17/10/80 (108) (11A)

The Star Bureau

PARIS — Ciskei Chief Minister Lennox Sebe has appealed for France to re-examine the situation in South Africa, particularly that of Ciskei whose proposals for independence were one of the biggest breakthroughs in 30 years.

He told a group of senators here that if France accepted the Ciskei move to independence this could swing any South African decision in the homeland's favour.

Chief Sebe is on a 10-day visit to France.

He told a news conference before a meeting with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet today his visit had already achieved much.

He criticised Europe's attitude towards South Africa, charging it accepted

any little person who made noise or chaos or created bloodshed as a hero.

"Mandela is not even known to the traditional chiefs. He is regarded as a hero because he was arrested."

Explaining why some preferred to co-operate, he said: "The choice to our minds is a simple one.

"Do we count our successes by the number of corpses strewn across the African countryside, or do we fight less dramatically perhaps but just as effectively nevertheless for a new order based on peaceful co-operation?"

Chief Sebe's criticism followed an appeal by the Rev Wilson M Xaba who left the African National Congress in 1953.

Mr Xaba called on ANC men to put down their



Chief Lennox Sebe

weapons and return home to fight apartheid from within.

"It's useless to talk of things you saw 20 years ago," Chief Sebe said, cri-

ticising those opponents of Pretoria who lived safely in Europe away from the realities of apartheid.

The Ciskei Chief Minister, who returns home on Thursday had earlier warned the senators that if the Western world continued to refuse to recognise new States as well as those created in a spirit of justice and democracy, it would impose on South Africa a solution wanted neither by blacks nor by whites.

"Such a policy throws up obstacles to the process of change and reinforces the position of those who seek to impose change by violence."

While Chief Sebe would not specify why he was visiting France, observers said he was pressing for political and financial support.



● Committee of Ten chairman Dr Motlana.

Motlana slams Koornhof visit

105 T
17/10/80

110 (2)

CHAIRMAN of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nihato Motlana, yesterday said Dr Koornhof should not have been invited to Soweto this week — "when the people are remembering the dark events of 1977.

Dr Motlana described the invitation to Dr Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, as provocative and insensitive.

Dr Koornhof was given the freedom of the city on Wednesday — four days before the black community remembers the banning of black organisations and The World on

October 19, 1977.

"Mr Thebehali would be well advised to choose his days with more care," Dr Motlana, who got a hero's welcome when he got to the Soweto Community Council Chambers on Wednesday, said.

He said it was sad to see Mr Thebehali, the council's chairman, watching the angry crowd from the upper storey of the chambers.

"It was sadder still to see a so-called leader protected by so many armed police from his own people," Dr Motlana said.

Dr Motlana, whose committee is leading the campaign against rent increases in Soweto, said he had gone to Jabulani after he heard reports that people were injured there.

"I treated four women and two men for bruises after they had been hit with rubber truncheons," he said. "Two of the women were elderly."

"I was also told that another, with cuts on the head had been taken to hospital."

GROUND



Chief Buthelezi

STRASBOURG — The struggle in South Africa was essentially political and the use of violence to try and solve problems had no hope of success for the foreseeable future, kwazulu chief minister and Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has said in Strasbourg.

Addressing members of the European Parliament he said that the majority of blacks believed that the highest priority should be given to political developments inside South Africa and that the use of violence was something that "may occur in the next genera-

tion."

"The central nature of the South African struggle is political, it is not an armed struggle — it is not a struggle in international debating chambers."

Chief Buthelezi said that while he understood the anger and frustration which led blacks to seek military training, "That anger and frustration is misdirected at this point in time."

He said the African National Congress mission

in exile had sought for almost 20 years to initiate change in South Africa "and some of them deeply resent and are politically afraid of the massive strides Inkatha has made over a brief five-year period."

The ANC, he said, perceived itself as a government in exile and sought international recognition as the sole representative of 20 million people. This was power-mongering, he said.

Chief Buthelezi said

that as a black South African he wished to tell the ANC mission in exile that it was responsible to those who had elected to stay in South Africa and "there is no prospect of you becoming the tail that wags the dog."

It needed to understand that the struggle would be won by South Africans at home.

Chief Buthelezi dismissed the Black Consciousness movement as a spent force and said talk about the "real struggle"

Exiled ANC 'won't be tail that wags dog'

STAR 17/10/80 (11K) (107)

being underground was "just political balderdash."

Turning to white politics within South Africa, he said it had to be accepted that there had been fundamental change in approach and there was a definite realisation that change would have to take place.

He did not say this in a spirit of optimism that whites were about to introduce fundamental and radical change, but people in Europe had to under-

tail that wags dog'

stand that the situation here was radically different from places like Zambia, Zimbabwe or Mozambique.

"White South Africans are part of Africa and in centuries to come they will still be part of Africa. White South Africans are going to survive as Africans. They have no alternative and this produces a dimension which in any analysis try conveniently to forget."

"White South Africans perforce have to adapt as

come to share power.

"All I am convinced about is that politics in South Africa revolves around the central theme of blacks getting whites to share political power without driving whites to suicidal courses of action where destructive violence will pass a point of no return."

Dealing with the policies of the present government, Chief Buthelezi said these were couched in "vague and unspecific terms," there was no real content to the constellation of states idea and nobody really knew what was meant by the term.

Africans and they will do so. That process of adaptation cannot take place successfully without black political responsibility towards whites.

"It cannot take place without black initiatives to encourage Whites to adapt and to respond to the realities of the situation," the chief said.

Although he had no illusions about the fact that whites would resist power sharing, he had no doubt that they would

This is the speech by Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of POST and SUNDAY POST in which he told his Washington audience that:

Nobody believes apartheid is dead

POST
17/10/80
NY

WASHINGTON. - If South Africans think they have succeeded in pulling the wool over the eyes of the international community with all this talk about change, then they better wipe off the smiles from their faces. Nobody believes them. Nobody wants to accept the myth that apartheid is dead.

What is more, everybody is firmly convinced that the South African Government is the most repressive regime in the whole world. All the money presently spent on propaganda and paying lobbyists in money down the drain and could have been better put to use in places like Soweto.

The fact of the matter is that you cannot put apartheid up for sale anywhere in the world except maybe in strange places like Uruguay.

Apartheid remains an affront to the conscience of mankind and the notion is now finally getting into the thick skulls of the international community that the policy may not only lead to frighening widespread chaos in Southern Africa, but it is posing a dangerous threat



Percy Qoboza — SA has not succeeded in pulling the wool over the eyes of the international community.

What is more, they are seen as dangerously gambling with the stability of international relations.

Whichever candidate emerges from the presidential elections here, they cannot afford a foreign policy that continues to accomodate apartheid.

There is the general belief in South Africa, mistaken one at that, that a Reagan administration would mean the lessening of pressure on South Africa. Nothing can be further from the truth. There are at least two blacks in the Republican camp who would emerge in very senior positions in the Reagan camp and having had discussions with them recently, they are bad medicine for white South Africa. And they are going to have a tremendous impact on foreign policy as it affects South Africa.

On the other hand, a Carter victory, which by the way seems more likely now following a series of campaigning disasters, can only mean a tightening up of the screws. A second term Carter would be more confident, experienced and decisive in putting together a foreign policy package that was erratic in the first year Carter.

All round there is trouble for South Africa. Foreign Minister, Pik Botha, must in fact stop playing up to the gallery in South Africa over Namibia. Namibia, more than anything else the government is fidgeting around with, threatens to bring that trouble to South Africa's doorstep sooner than expected.

The "independence" of the Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda are treated with monumental contempt. How contemptuous was demonstrated by an official of the State Department in a briefing I was given on foreign policy. He looked at pictures of the Venda "independence" and remarked that Patrick Mphahlele, who was dolled up complete with tailcoat and tophat, looked like a "doorman at the plush Carlton Hotel in Johannesburg". I did not disagree with that observation.

The President's Council also received the same amount of contempt with the coloureds and Indians serving on it branded as "opportunists" of the same order as "homeland leaders".

In the end South Africa must produce something more dramatic than the

● To Page 11

to an East-West confrontation.

But then this is what our people have been telling everybody for the last quarter of a century. They did not listen because they swallowed the myth that South Africa was a vital strategic area for long term western interests.

It was, in their shortsighted view, in the West's own interests to maintain minority government's you can trust. A self defeating strategy strongly advocated until recently by the likes of former state secretary, Henry Kissinger. Events in Zimbabwe showed just how shortsighted.

The most devastating experience for Americans came just a few weeks ago when Robert Mugabe visited the country. For months before elections in his country, he was portrayed by the media here as a rampant "marxist terrorist" who would be bad medicine for the West.

Everybody prayed and hoped for Muzorewa, the blue eyed boy they could trust. There is something about clerics with the right ecclesiastical collars that makes Americans comfortable.

Well this cleric did not make it. Mugabe did, and thousands of Americans saw him, not as a "rampant marxist terrorist". But a nice, articulate, concerned and almost electrifying perceptive

intellectual. They saw their President hug him at the white house. Who would have thought the President would hug a "terrorist". Not this one. Mugabe has ceased to be regarded a "terrorist". The impact of his election victory has cleansed him. Just like baptism cleanses original sin. In the world of high voltage power politics, it's all neat.

It was this almost traumatic experience that led to a serious rethink on South Africa. Most serious analysts, whose job it is to reevaluate policy, are now seriously looking at the options available to the United States.

They proceed, unfortunately, for the nationalist party, from two devastating premises, namely:

- That nobody in his good senses can expect the South African Government to last very much longer given the rising expectations and anger of the black community.

- The long term interests of the West must be dictated by policies that will ensure that a future black government in South Africa — and it is only a fool who will deny the inevitability of such a government — will place at the disposal of the West the strategic mineral resources the country has. In simple terms, the government has now finally forced the hand of the West. They are seen as a risk to western interests. They are seen as communism's biggest trump card in the region.

COMPLAINTS

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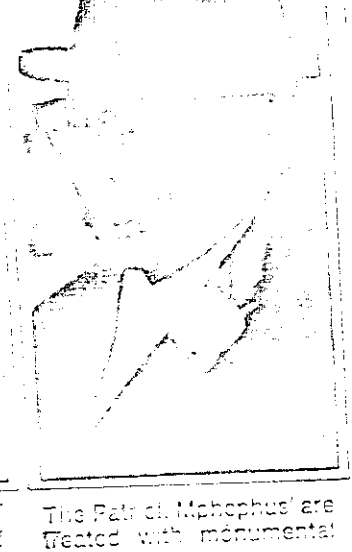
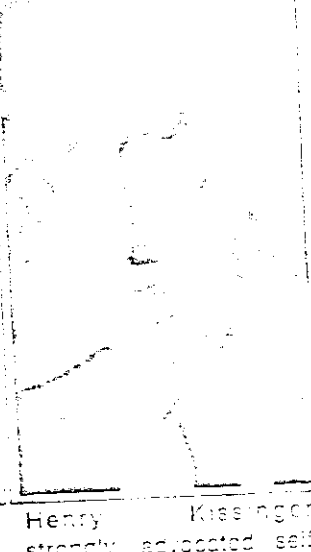
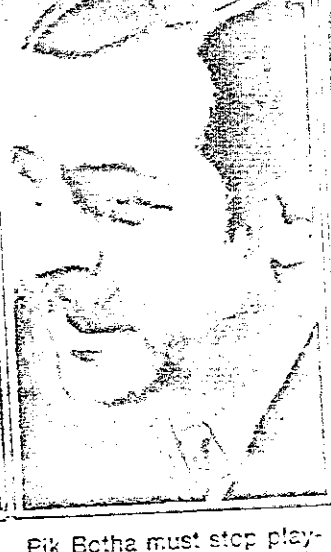
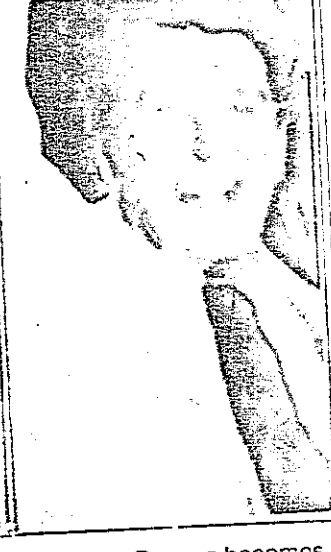
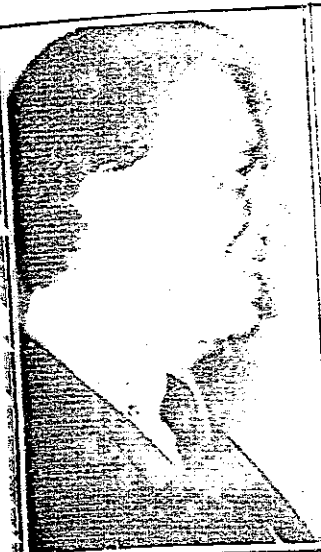
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Political comment in this issue by J Latakgomo and A Klaaste Sub-editing, headlines and posters by S Matlhaku. All of cor Blumberg Street and Commando Road, Industria, Johannesburg

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Another Jimmy Carter victory will mean a tightening up of screws for SA.

Robert Mugabe was portrayed by the US Press as a "rampant terrorist"

If Ronald Reagan becomes US President it is bad medicine for white SA.

Pik Botha must stop playing up to the gallery in SA over Namibia.

Henry Kissinger strongly advocated self-defeating strategies.

The Patrick Mphahlele are treated with monumental contempt.

Weekend meetings

BLACK Wednesday, October 19, 1977, will be remembered in services throughout the country this weekend.

In Rustenburg tomorrow there will be an examination of black consciousness at a symposium at the Marang Lutheran Seminar. The symposium starts at 9 am.

After lunch, delegates will be introduced to one of the organisations that succeeded the banned ones, the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo).

By last night POST had the following diary of meetings scheduled for Sunday:

Donaldson Orlando
YMCA; the Jiswa Centre,
Lenasia; the Lutheran
Church, Morija Section,
Tembisa; the Bantu Me-
thodist Church, Thusa-
nang, Witbank; the Alex-
andra Methodist Church;
the Roman Catholic
Church in Welkom; the
Lutheran Church in Mah-
welereng in Potgieters-
rus.

STATEMENT

All the meetings start at 2 pm except Tembisa (1 pm) and Lenasia (3 pm).

In a statement yesterday the Solidarity Front said: "We expect all blacks to participate in meetings called by various organisations and to re-affirm our determination to see a speed end to conflict and the establishment of a democratic society."

Among the speakers at the Jiswa Centre meeting will be Azapo's national organiser, Mr Letsatsi Mosala, Dr Joe Vahlava and Mr Achmat Dangor. Speakers are also expected from the Parents Action Committee and the Lenasia SRC.

Speakers in Tembisa will be Mr Enoch Gumede, the Rev Thami Khumalo, Mr David Magaga, and two Azapo branch leaders Mr Frans Pale and Mr Lazarus Mo-koena.

PAC man ¹¹⁷
POST 17/10/80
to be buried
at weekend

MR Christopher Mbuyiselo Sompondo, former member of the banned Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) who was stabbed to death in Krugersdorp at the weekend will be buried tomorrow at the Kagiso Cemetery.

A funeral service will be held at his 2437 Kagiso 2 home in the morning before the cortege proceeds to the cemetery at 2.30 pm.

Mr Sompondo (25) was stabbed to death on Saturday night while accompanying his girlfriend home, according to his uncle, Mr Bernard Ndandane.

A former Terrorism Act detainee, Mr Sompondo gave evidence for the defence in the Bethal PAC trial in which 19 men appeared on charges under the Terrorism Act.

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**"SAVE
YOUR MONEY
AND SPREAD**

THE Government could proudly proclaim in the early sixties that it had effectively crushed its main opposition after the uncompromising crackdown on the African National and Pan Africanist Congress leadership.

For much of the decade, the country experienced unprecedented economic growth, stimulated largely by the image of stability created by the crushing of the black nationalist movements.

The Government moved quickly to fill the vacuum it had created in black politics by pressing ahead with its homeland policy through which it was determined to re-channel black political aspirations.

But the decade of relative peace and calm could not last. By 1968, the new generation of young blacks were developing their black consciousness philosophy which aimed to lift their fellows out of the spirit of defeatism which pervaded their attitudes.

By the early seventies, a new mood of aggression had gripped the imagination of increasing numbers of blacks, culminating in the 1976 Soweto unrest and finally in the October 19 crackdown of 1977 when the Government banned virtually every black consciousness group.

But could the Government again claim it had secured another decade or more of stability?

Would black consciousness survive as an ideology after its leaders were banned, detained, jailed and exiled?

And if it does survive, what form will it take and what would be the extent of its support?

Even today, almost three years after the 1977 crackdown, the answers are still not clear, but a number of trends are emerging.

Obviously, the October 19 crackdown led to immediate concern among black consciousness groups about whether the ideology itself would survive.

But one factor gave cause for a measure of optimism. The black consciousness groups were banned in 1977, but the first moves against them already started in the early seventies. The leadership had therefore learned to live with what it considered the inevitable harassment that faced Government opponents.

Their anxiety about the future of their movement was unjustified in another sense. Some of the central ideas of black consciousness — including black pride, black solidar-

● Despite the Govt's crackdown on black opposition

Black Consciousness

ILLUSTRATION BY RNM 17/10/80

OCTOBER 19 marks one of the most important dates in South Africa's political history — the day three years ago that the Government launched the most concerted crackdown on black opposition since the early sixties.

Virtually every black consciousness group was banned. Many of their supporters and other opposition figures were detained, banned, and jailed. Many went into exile. But has the Government succeeded in annihilating the ideology of black consciousness? **VASANTRAI SONI** assesses the position on the eve of the third anniversary of the security swoop that stunned the country and led to international condemnation.

the aim of total liberation — had become an integral part of almost all political groups. Including many operating from Government-created platforms.

As the Cillie Commission said of black consciousness in its report on the student unrest of 1976: It is a philosophy, almost a religion, and is present in all black political and community organisations.

The anxiety of black consciousness adherents, however, was focused on whether the full ideology, and not merely aspects of it, would survive and eventually transform the country into a truly nonracial society.

Supporters of black consciousness gradually came to the conclusion after their initial shock over the bannings that their ideology had in fact emerged as the most viable vehicle for total liberation. But the doubts persisted in the black community at large.

And so the task of re-establishing the relevance of the ideology was not easy. New groups adopting black consciousness as their political creed needed to be launched, the activities of those who had escaped the bans needed to be stepped up, but most important, adherents of black consciousness as an ideology needed to be visible as leaders.



CURTIS NKONDO... former chairman of Azapo... now banned.



PETER JONES... BC leader detained with Biko... now banned.



ABRAHAM TIRO... BC leader killed in bomb blast in Maseru in 1974.



Steve Biko... spiritual leader of black consciousness who died in Security Police detention six weeks before the 1977 crackdown.

was the ease with which the ideology could be used by people in their everyday lives even though they were not necessarily members of a black consciousness group.

Then, by stressing the need for the individual to personally commit himself to the concept of freedom, black consciousness was also able to achieve a more intense commitment and broaden its influence.

A person's relevance to the struggle for freedom did not require him to be an active member of one of the groups, or even to accept in its entirety the black consciousness ideology.

Thus a teacher, for example, who was himself politicised, was more likely to begin the "conscientisation" process of his pupils. And if one of the basic tenets of black consciousness — "The most potent weapon in the hand of the oppressed" — is borne in mind, his pupils were well on the way to achieving the other ideal: a new state of mind, a new attitude to life. This in turn would lead to a greater commitment to the struggle.

In a sense, what was considered as the greatest weakness of the black consciousness groups — their inability to muster supporters in large

numbers — turned out to be the ideology's greatest asset. Black liberation as preached by black consciousness was something people strove towards at various levels: as individuals, as workers, as members of certain professions, as students, as pupils.

But there was another crucial factor which contributed to the survival of black consciousness. The Government's offensive against the black consciousness groups began when

they were in their fledgling stage. Bannings, detentions, arrests of leaders who died in detention or went into exile, had forced an emphasis on the issues in the struggle rather than on the leadership, which by force of circumstances was broad-based.

In coping with these difficulties, black consciousness developed an in-built resilience that paved the way for its survival as an ideology. Thus if the bannings made the groups a thing of the past, the ideas survived, and since

By MARGARET SMITH
London Bureau

FORMER black consciousness leader Barney Pityana commutes to London each day by train, reading *The Guardian* or *The Times*.

He works in his garden when he has time, tending runner beans and tomatoes, and on most Sundays he and his family attend the local Anglican church.

All very English indeed, and ironical perhaps for a man so dedicated to the cause of the black identity.

But it would be incorrect to take these superficial signs of having slotted into the English lifestyle as the complete image of Barney Pityana today.

He is out of politics, having resigned from the Black Consciousness Movement of South Africa. He is studying theology at Kings College, London. But Pityana remains as committed as he ever was.

This is only a phase in his life but he plans to return to Africa.

At present Mr Pityana, his wife Dinza and their nine-year-old daughter, Loyiso, live in the small university town of Reading.

It would be very interesting to interview Pityana — former general secretary of Saso and close friend and associate of Steve Biko.

But he is banned and so is his wife, a former field worker for the SA Council of Churches' Dependents' Conference in the Eastern Cape.

So, instead of exploring the anomaly of a black consciousness man having so smoothly adopted the trappings of his host country — and also of ascertaining where his political sympathies today lie — one can only collate a pen picture of the young man who fled South Africa to live in exile.

A year after the October bannings, Mr Pityana escaped across the border into Lesotho and from there travelled to the UK. He and his family were granted political asylum here. Soon after his arrival he was immersed



Mr Pityana in Reading this week.

in black consciousness politics and was duly elected UK chairman of the Black Consciousness Movement.

After a year, however, he resigned — not only as chairman but also from the movement itself. This indicates deep dissatisfaction because Pityana is a politically committed man.

Since then he has been concentrating on his theological studies.

Mr Pityana has a grant from the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF) — the fund which has achieved notoriety since

For Barney

RDM 17/10/80

Pityana

(lla)

the road

leads back

to Africa

the disclosure that Security Police spy Craig Williamson had infiltrated it at the highest level. Dinza Pityana is reading sociology at Reading University, on a grant from the World University Service.

Their daughter, Loyiso — which means victory — has been assimilated into the English community.

She likes her English school, chiefly because there is no corporal punishment and the pupils learn through games as well as conventional

tuition. She is almost the only black child in this English community, but has many friends. Loyiso has come up against the isolated incident of racism, but her teachers are quick to curb hurtful attitudes.

Friends say the Pityana's have not suffered the traumas so many exiles undergo living here. But nor have they forgotten their people at home. They miss their friends, associates, the neighbours they had in New Brighton.

Mr Pityana has always been a committed Christian. Years ago he discussed with Steve Biko his desire to study theology — and Biko, who was not himself a religious person, respected his friend's judgment.

First banned as far back as 1973, it was after the October '77 bannings that Mr Pityana decided to leave South Africa. He was determined to go ahead with his theology studies but the banning orders prevented him from even entering educational premises.

And had he done a correspondence course, he would not have been able to qualify for the ministry for the same reason.

And what of the future? Friends say Mr Pityana's sojourn in England is likely to be a short one. He wants to finish his studies and then may go on to enter the ministry but is not certain of this yet. What is certain is that he plans to return to Africa. A friend told me he might chose to teach in Tanzania — and therein lies a clue to Mr Pityana's loyalties, because the African National Congress (ANC) has a school for young refugees in Tanzania. Or he may teach or carry out his ministry in Botswana or Lesotho — but wherever it is it will be far from his small vegetable patch and the commuter train to London.

His friends say he enjoys the freedom of political debate in the UK: the respect he has earned for his academic ability and personal integrity — but this spell in England is only one small step along a long road Mr Pityana has set himself — and it leads back to Africa.

Hlaku Rachidi

RDM 17/10/80

still works as hard as ever



Mr Rachidi

Picture: ROBERT TSHABALALA

By DIAGO SEGOLA

THREE years after his organisation was banned — and his own freedom curtailed when he was banned about a year later — Hlaku Kenneth Rachidi still works as hard as ever.

To those who were close to him before October 19, 1977, the former, and last, president of the Black People's Convention was known for his dedication to the movement. Mr Rachidi, 36, was detained for 240 days from July 1976 and for more than a year from October 1977. The Government finally banned him on December 18, 1978 for five years.

His ban precludes him from taking up certain categories of work and he has few options. So Mr Rachidi has decided to study — continuing from where he left off when he was expelled from Fort Hare University after the 1968 student strikes.

Others expelled with him were former president of the BPC, Mr Madibeng Mokoditsoa, and former leader of the South African Students' Organisation (Saso), Mr Barney Pityana, now in exile in London.

Mr Rachidi is studying through the University of South Africa for a Bachelor of Commerce degree. Detentions and restrictions placed on him have hampered his studies, but he is now nearing the end of his course.

Early this year he sought and obtained permission to attend lectures for several days at Unisa. He was also allowed to sit for exams with others.

Mr Rachidi is among hundreds of students who started writing examinations this week in Milner Park, Johannesburg. He is writing three courses — Accounting 2, Business Economics 3 and Economics 3.

The unemployed Orlando East, Soweto, father of three children — aged 10, eight and six — looks to his wife, Mayitah, a library assistant at the University of the Witwatersrand, to provide for the family.

For several months from late last year he had helped to swell the family coffers, by managing a new black marketing company based in Soweto, dealing with cosmetic products.

He had also entered to write his three courses this year so he had to quit the job to devote time to his studies.

Services to mark Govt crackdown

Staff Reporter
COMMEMORATIVE
to mark the third anniversary of the crackdown on black consciousness organisations will be held throughout the country tomorrow.

On October 19, 1977, 17 black consciousness organisations were banned and most of their leaders detained, many of whom were banned on their release.

Sunday's services have been called by the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), Solidarity Front, Congress of South African Students (Cosas), Teachers' Action Committee, Soweto Committee of Ten and the General and Allied Workers' Union.

Cosas issued a statement yesterday appealing to all people of Soweto to attend the commemoration services.

It appealed to the Soweto Traders Association to call on shops and other businesses to close between 11am and 4pm and also asked this of the Soweto Tavern Association which represents shebeens.

Services that have been organised are:

- **Leseno** A service organised by the Solidarity Front will be held at the Leseno Centre at 2pm. Speakers will include Dr Joe Vana, chairman of the Solidarity Front; Mr Sam Tsobetsi, secretary general of Azapo; Mr Joseph Mase, president of the Black Municipal Workers' Union; Dr Enoli Holland, an executive member of the Transvaal Medical Society; and a speaker from the Parents Action Committee in Leseno.
 - **Soweto** A service organised by Azapo will be held at the BOCG Orlando East and Cragg will hold a service at the Seventh Day Adventist Church, White City, Soweto, at 11am.
 - **Alexandria Township** A service will be held at the Methodist Church in Second Avenue, at 2pm.
 - **Tembisa** A service will be held at the Lutheran Church in Manning Section, at 10pm.
 - **Witbank** A service will be held at the East Methodist Church, Thusnessing Location, at 2pm.
 - **Rustenburg** At 8am today there will be an examination of black consciousness at the Marang Lutheran Seminary, at Thabane. After lunch Azapo will be introduced to delegates and to the community.
 - **Mahwelereng, Potgietersrus** A service will be held at the Lutheran Church, at 2pm.
 - **Krugersdorp** A service will be held at the Roman Catholic Church, Kapepe, at 2pm.
 - **Welkom** A service will be held at the Roman Catholic Church.
 - **Pretoriusburg** A symposium on black consciousness will be held at the University of Pretoria North today. Tomorrow two services will be held in Seshageng, one at the Apostolic Faith Mission, Zone C, and another at the Roman Catholic Church in Zone 1.
- Other services in the area will be held at the Lutheran Church, New Look Location, and at the Roman Catholic Church, Lebaweteng, at 2pm.

ANC's ^{SUN 19/10/80}
former 
chaplain 
dies

B OWEN VANQA

A FORMER Treason trial-ist and former chaplain of the banned African National Congress, Rev W S Gawe, of Peleton near King William's Town, died on Thursday night — five days after celebrating his 80th birthday.

According to a member of the family he was not ill. He died in his sleep.

The doyen of African politics, Mr Gawe was a pensioned minister of the Anglican church. He was spending his retirement farming.

A staunch supporter of the ANC, he was a member until it was banned in 1960.

He was a close friend of the movement's leaders imprisoned on Robben Island. He attended conferences together with leaders like Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu.

Mr Gawe was charged together with them in the treason trial in 1956. At one time he was the chaplain of the ANC.

His houses at various mission stations were subjected to frequent police searches and he was quizzed several times before he went on pension order.

Mr Gawe is survived by his wife, two sons and four daughters.

One of his sons, Mr Stephen Gawe, left the country on an exit permit in 1966 to further his studies.

At the time he left he was under a banning in this country.

Reporter
WHERE is Mr Ray Charles staying? Since the controversy surrounding his show at Jabulani Amphitheatre, it has been impossible to get in touch with him for an interview.

A tight security net has been thrown around him to protect him against journalists who want to talk politics. When he arrived in Johannesburg from Maseru last week, he stayed at the plush Landdrost Hotel but SUNDAY POST was told that he checked out the following day.

The promoter of his show, Mr Armi Artzi, told me over the telephone that "because of the politics that have been dragged into Mr Ray Charles' show, phone calls and interviews with him have been blocked."

When I told Mr Artzi about the importance of Mr Charles expressing his own feelings about black organisations' warnings against going ahead with the show which falls on a "black day", he agreed that I could speak to Mr Charles.

He would not say where Mr Charles was staying but said the only place

Ray Charles goes into hiding



where he could arrange an interview for me was at the Colosseum between shows.

I arrived at the Colosseum shortly after the beginning of the 6 pm show and when the show

ended, I was kept waiting for close on two hours during which Mr Artzi told me he had been pleading with Mr Charles to speak to me.

He said Mr Charles would have been happy to speak to SUNDAY POST but he changed his mind when he was told that the interview was about the black organisations' warning that his show be cancelled.

Meanwhile, organisers of the show were this week reported as saying the show would go on despite objections.

About 200 security men with between 30 and 40 dogs would be deployed to safeguard fans attending the show. Police could also be called in if there was trouble.

Earlier this week, Azapo issued a statement on a telex message sent to Mr Charles discouraging him from coming to South Africa.

The message read: "Much as you are regarded in great esteem in SA, your coming to perform here will be seen as nothing else but collaboration with the evil forces that exploit blacks in this country."

Lebowa bans all Oct 19 services

50-2 PDS7 19/10/80 (11)

THE Lebowa Government has reimposed the ban on all public meetings in the bantustan.

The ban, confirmed by the Lebowa police chief, Brigadier W M van Zyl, is the second in two weeks and expires on Monday morning.

The ban has effectively ruled out a number of services scheduled for today to commemorate the State clampdown on black consciousness organisations on October 19 three years ago.

A seminar on black consciousness, which was to have been held at Mankweng Township near Turfloop last night, was cancelled yesterday afternoon after the news of the banning.

A similar ban was imposed last weekend after the Seshego branch of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) advertised its meeting to discuss the detention of its leaders and the on-going bus boycott.

Commuters later travelled one km outside Seshego, into so-called "white" South Africa, to beat the ban and hold their meeting there. Police baton-charged them. The ban follows a series of attacks on bantustan institutions including the attack on the official house and car of the local Chief Minister, Dr C N Phatudi.

The only commemoration service that will go ahead in the Pietersburg area today will be at the Lutheran Church in New Look Township near the Pietersburg railway station. The service starts at 12.30 pm.

The chairman of the Far Northern Transvaal region of the Media Workers Association of the South Africa (MWASA), Mr Khangale Makhado, yesterday reacted strongly to the ban saying it would fail dismally because the people knew the truth already.

"No amount of banning and intimidation will deter the people from the truthful course," he added.

Meanwhile, various services to commemorate the banning of 18 organisations will be held in other areas today.

Sport has been cancelled as a token of respect, but, according to organisers, the Ray Charles show scheduled for the Jabulani Amphitheatre will go ahead.

The Rev C F Beyers-Naude is to preach on poverty and oppression at St Anthony's Presbyterian Congregational Church, Vrededorp, today. He is a banned person.

There will be three main services in Soweto at the DOCC in Orlando East, one at the Seventh Adventist Church in White City Jabavu and another at the St Matthews Anglican Church in Emndeni. The services start at 2 pm.

Other services will be held at Bophelong Methodist Church in Vanderbijlpark, Jiswa Centre in Lenasia, Lutheran Church, Moribing Section, Tembisa.

The others will be held at Bantu Methodist Church, Thusanang, Witbank, Alexandra Methodist Church, Roman Catholic Church in Welkom and the Lutheran Church in Mahwelereng in Potgietersrus.

In Port Elizabeth the service will be held at the St Stevens Hall in New Brighton.

1119 3/11/80

A luta continua!



October 19 - a dedication to the fight for freedom

"I SAY without doubt I have done the right thing. I chose to try and stop the unrest in my country." So said Mr Jimmy Kruger, then Minister of Justice, on the day of the banning of 18 organisations, the closure of three publications, and the detention without trial of at least 45 people on Wednesday, October 19, 1977.

Today, three years ago,

By **JOE LATAKGOMO**

For from being snuffed out, black aspirations are running higher than ever. The past three years have proved that Mr Kruger was mistaken. We knew he was wrong and told him so. But nobody believes us. Even today.

causes of the unrest. After nearly three years the commission found that genuine black grievances were the cause of the unrest. Which was not difficult to establish, in the first place. Today, pro-Government arguments take the fol-

And so, Black Wednesday will be remembered today. It will be another day in which we dedicate ourselves to fighting for justice. For freedom. For full political rights. We cannot afford to step back in the struggle. We will be judged not

but on what we failed to achieve. Our task has assumed great urgency. We hope the Government has learnt the lesson that bannings, detentions and other repressive measures will not remove the pro-

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Today, three years ago, the Government, in one fell swoop, removed from the public eye all black organisations they believed to be stirring up trouble and unrest. They banned The World and Weekend World, "our own, our only newspapers". They also banned the Christian Institute publication, Pro Veritate.

Despite Mr Kruger's justification of the bans and detentions, this coun-

By JOE LATAKGOMO

try continues to be a troubled one. Unrest is still rife throughout the country. The Eastern Cape is in turmoil. The Western Cape is in turmoil. The Northern Cape and Free State are in turmoil. The Northern Transvaal is in turmoil.

And this week, Soweto erupted once more. Dissatisfaction still abound.

For from being snuffed out, black aspirations are running higher than ever.

The past three years have proved that Mr Kruger was mistaken. We knew he was wrong and told him so. But nobody believes us. Even today.

Mr Kruger said that several overseas organisations were funding local organisations and helping them continue "on a path of resisting the Government." He said organisations were banned and people detained because of "the threat they presented to the welfare of the country".

There is no doubt that the Government's repressive measures of October 19 are directly related to the events from June 16, 1976.

Even today, the Government still wants to convince the world that June '76 happened because of some "communist plot", and not because of genuine grievances.

Only this week, the Minister of Prisons, Mr Louis le Grange, told a meeting in Bloemfontein that the government is aware of the "communist-inspired terror cry" that South Africa's black urban areas would be the "bushes" from which they would wage war, as the latest Soweto violence indicated.

We warn "the radicals, intimidators, and unrest instigators, that they will never win. The people who try to bring down the government in this manner have done enough wrong. The enemy will be spoken to sword in hand. The confrontation they seek, will be met with confrontation," he said.

The statement suggests that Mr Kruger was not as successful as he thought he would be in his action of October 19. It is also understood that, when the decision to ban these organisations was taken, the Cabinet was split. It needed the then Prime Minister Mr J B Vorster's casting vote to push the measure through.

At the height of the unrest in 1976, the Government set up a Commission of Inquiry into the

causes of the unrest. After nearly three years the commission found that genuine black grievances were the cause of the unrest. Which was not difficult to establish, in the first place.

Today, pro-Government arguments take the following line:

The Department of Education has made "great strides"; Soweto's boundaries are to be extended; R150-m is being spent on the electrification of Soweto; another R150-m is to be spent on upgrading Soweto's services; ten day hospitals are to be built at between R1-m and R2-m each; Orlando Stadium is to be improved to the tune of R220 000; George Goch Stadium is to get a R400 000 facelift etc etc.

But, unfortunately, the point has been missed. The fact is that education is still segregated. That the expenditure on white school children is still much, much higher than on black school children; that the Government is still pursuing its bantustan policy and stripping people of their birthright; that influx control measures are being tightened up; that migrant labour continues; that there is still an acute shortage of housing; that people are still being shunted around.

The government obviously has its own priorities. But these are different from ours. We still seek a South Africa that is guided by the principle of justice and freedom of all. We still demand the scrapping of job reservation, of detention without trial, of the Group Areas Act, of the pass laws. We still believe that a national convention is the only positive way to resolve the problems this country faces.

It does not matter, therefore, what the Government does. They can ban the present black organisations, close down newspapers again. They can lock up black leaders, ban them. But as long as no attempt is being made to accommodate black political aspirations, that's how, long there will be unrest.

And so, Black Wednesday will be remembered today. It will be another day in which we dedicate ourselves to fighting for justice. For freedom. For full political rights.

We cannot afford to step back in the struggle. We will be judged not on what we have achieved

but on what we failed to achieve.

Our task has assumed great urgency. We hope the Government has learnt the lesson that bannings, detentions and other repressive measures will not remove the problem.



Three years later and the arrests continue. This young man was being taken away by police in Soweto on Wednesday.

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

SOWETO's Mr David Thebehali ran short of councillors this week when Dr Piet Koornhof visited the council chambers. So he dressed his driver and a messenger in councillors' gowns.

The bogus councillors were ushered in long after the councillors had taken their seats. They came in a few seconds before the council's chaplain, Arch-Deacon Reverend David Nkwe, opened the ceremony with a prayer.

The presence of the bogus councillors increased the number of councillors to 21. Eight were still absent. However, when the secretary of the council, Mr S S A Sikakane, asked if there were any apologies from those missing, apologies for only two councillors were conveyed.

The scene was the Soweto Council chambers, where the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, was given the "Freedom of Soweto".

Mr Thebehali, in his opening remarks, said the people of Soweto looked upon Dr Koornhof as their "redeemer".

He said there were evil forces that were creating

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Fake councillors for Dr Koornhof



Thebehali

problems: "These evil forces are ready to mislead my sisters and brothers. They run around inciting people, causing mistrust and friction between black and white," said Mr Thebehali.

Mr Thebehali said that Dr Koornhof was one of the few whites who loved the culture of blacks. "I thank the Almighty he is here to receive the freedom of our city," he added.

Dr Koornhof urged that the youth should listen to their parents and not to the evil forces. "Listen to your leaders and not to these wolves. I have come here with love in my heart," said Dr Koornhof.

As early as ten in the morning, a large crowd had gathered outside the chambers singing freedom songs, with raised clenched fists and shouts of "Amandla ngawethu".

There were banners saying: "Thebehali is a devil of no description", "Thebehali rectify your mistakes before it's too late", and other similar slogans.

While the people were singing and chanting outside, Mr Thebehali stood forlornly at a window looking down on what was happening.

The crowd shouted "Thebehali come out". Police formed a tight cordon to keep the people away from

the chambers.

There was suddenly an uproar, when Dr Nthate Motlana turned up at the scene. He was mobbed by the crowd and carried shoulder high to a truck, from where he delivered a short speech.

Just before Dr Koornhof arrived, police formed a tight cordon and tried to disperse the people. But they would not move. Violence erupted with the crowd throwing stones at the police, who had charged them with their dogs and batons.

People were dodging the police, and dashing all over the place, gasping for air after being choked by teargas.

The teargas smoke was everywhere. It even got into the chambers where the ceremony was held. So the councillors, officials and people at the gallery also had the taste of the police action. They started coughing, with tears streaming down their faces.

Police say they fired 60 teargas canisters, four teargas grenades and six rubber bullets. An unknown number of people were injured. Four policemen were hurt and treated in hospital.

Twenty-four buses, three bakery vans, seven police cars and a number of private vehicles were damaged.

ANC challenged

Gatsha Buthelezi urges European Parliament: the future lies with Inkatha

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi rose in Europe's top forum this week and demanded foreign recognition for Inkatha as the biggest black political movement in South Africa's history.

And in a move indicating a final parting of the ways between himself and the banned ANC, Chief Buthelezi announced that Inkatha was opening offices in Europe and the United States to counter ANC propaganda.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha this week told Socialist members of the European Parliament in Strasbourg that sanctions against South Africa and international support for the military wing of the ANC would not help to bring about meaningful liberation for the country's blacks.

This did not mean that he totally opposed the actions of the ANC, but he believed that Western countries would never sufficiently support an armed struggle which would ensure a black victory.

The chief was the first black South African leader to be invited to address the powerful Socialist MPs — who comprise the largest political group in the nine-country parliament.

Foreign affairs specialists from the United Kingdom, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Italy, Elre, Belgium and Denmark heard Chief Buthelezi spell out that for blacks the central nature of the South African "struggle" was political.

"It is not an armed struggle, it is not a struggle in international debating chambers," he said.

"The hard work of revolution in South Africa begins today with the organisation of people into constituency politics, and the creation of self-evident power advantages in the people's day-to-day lives."

In what was interpreted as a veiled attack on ANC tactics, the chief said that although he understood their anger and frustration, the ANC was not a government-in-exile and were not the sole representatives of 20-million people.

In his view they were "power-mongering". The chief obviously astounded many MPs when he declared: "I do not condemn Jimmy



SUZANNE VOS
reports from
STRASBOURG

Carter because he seeks the power of a president . . . I do not condemn Oliver Tambo if he aspires to become the president of South Africa, but for God's sake, let us understand that the South African struggle is fundamentally characterised by the black power struggle.

It is not simply a struggle against apartheid. "It is not an idealistic, Utopian struggle. It is a political struggle where there are a number of black aspirants to positions of personal and political power."

The chief's statements come almost a year since his meeting in London with the executive of the ANC.

It is now obvious that, rather than recognising — as they discussed — each other's role in the black fight for power in South Africa, they have decided to pursue totally independent strategies.

After recent attacks on the chief and Inkatha, emanating from ANC leaders in Lusaka and London, the chief used his visit to Strasbourg to make it clear to the European Community that he and his movement would not play second string to the ANC.

He demanded recognition abroad as the biggest black political movement in the history of the country.

The chief revealed that Inkatha had decided to set up offices in Europe and the United States to further the aims of the movement, and to counter ANC propaganda.

The ANC has senior representatives in New York and London, and others constantly lobbying political groups in Europe and behind the Iron Curtain.

It is known that the ANC is also planning to open an office in Brussels — the headquarters of the European Economic Community (EEC).

In his first definitive statement on his attitude to the ANC since last year's indaba, the chief told MPs: ". . . it is tragic for South Africa that the ANC mission-in-exile has so misanalysed the South African situation . . . that they

do not continue to identify with the political struggle and with constituency politics at home. They seek only to identify with transient popularism.

"I can say . . . you are a mission-in-exile, you are responsible to those of us who have elected to stay at home, and there is no prospect of you becoming the tail that wags the dog.

"I say to my brothers in the ANC, please understand that the South African struggle will be waged, and will be won, by South Africans at home . . ."

Chief Buthelezi told the Sunday Times: "The time has come for those of us in the struggle to put our cards on the table — and that's what I am doing here in Strasbourg so the world will clearly understand what Inkatha is all about.

"No black South African organisation has yet seen fit to popularise a political or economic blueprint for the future. It is important for Europe to understand that black South Africa is, as yet, non-aligned ideologically."

He said he stressed in private meetings with Socialist MPs, as well as with other MPs from other political groups in the EEC, including the communists, that the South African situation was not only fluid but that there were, in fact, a number of different directions in which the country could go in the medium and long term.

In his formal address, the chief emphasised that this was the reason he and Inkatha had opted for a "multi-strategy" approach.

"Black South Africans know that the highest priorities must be given to political developments inside the country at this point in time. They know that the possible, ultimate resolution of the South African question by violence is something which may occur in the next generation."

"We black South Africans just do not believe that we will be successfully liberated by marching armies from across our borders.

"We do not believe that bombing and assassinations will intimidate whites within a period covering the foreseeable future. This is no condemnation of our brothers who have decided to do so, as a tactic. This is merely an analysis of the dynamics of the struggle as of now."

The chief was clearly making this point to those MPs whose political constituencies include pressure groups who support the ANC. Others are known to have links with organisations who send funds to other black political groups inside



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi: At loggerheads with the ANC now

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South Africa, as well as to the World Council of Churches and to anti-apartheid groups.

"Blacks generally agree with each other that there is, in fact, no easy victory; that we are not going to see a black majority government in the immediate future . . . but at the back of every black man's mind there is the perception that black power will triumph in the end.

"Blacks know that their economic muscle is such that it can be effectively employed against apartheid."

Following up this point, the president of the Socialist group, Mr Ernest Gilne, later told Chief Buthelezi that the EEC would soon announce "stiff measures" to strengthen its code of conduct regarding foreign companies operating in South Africa.

The EEC hoped, he said, to give blacks

"economic muscle" by ensuring that foreign companies paid them fair wages and provided satisfactory working conditions.

In an interview with the Sunday Times, Mr Gilne added: "At present, the EEC code of conduct has proved to be hopelessly inadequate."

The regulations of the code, he said, now stipulated that member countries monitor the actions of their own companies in South Africa.

But it was now apparent that some countries were "turning a blind eye" to what these companies were paying blacks. Companies were "flagrantly disregarding" the EEC ruling that "flagrantly disregarding" the EEC ruling that

Blacks would not reveal what the final measures would be, but said they would be "tough" and member countries would have to "sit up and listen".

ANC's ^{19/10/80}
former ¹¹
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dies

B OWEN VANQA

A FORMER Treason trialist and former chaplain of the banned African National Congress, Rev W S Gawe, of Peelton near King William's Town, died on Thursday night — five days after celebrating his 80th birthday.

According to a member of the family he was not ill. He died in his sleep.

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A staunch supporter of the ANC, he was a member until it was banned in 1960.

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Cops baton charge church service

Police

nab 13

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POST REPORTERS

POLICE yesterday detained at least 13 people at Black Day commemoration services in Soweto and Lenasia.

They also baton-charged a service, at the Seventh Day Methodist Church in White City.

Miss Amanda Kwadi addresses the Black Day service shortly before her detention.



Those who were detained at this service were Mr Mandla Ndlazi, Sunday Post reporter, Mr Leonard Mosala and Mr Tom Manthata both of the Committee of Ten, Miss Amanda Kwadi of the Women's Federation, Mr Solly Liefman and Mr Leslie Sekoto, both reporters of SAPA and three unnamed executive committee members of Cosas.

The commemoration service at the Jiswa Centre in Lenasia, was interrupted when police arrested banned journalist Miss Juby Mayet and three other people.

The crowd jeered as police also took away Mr Craig Charney, a reporter of the afternoon paper, The Star, Mr Parsoo Chetty and his wife Sushila. Mr Charney was released at Protea after the police had read his notes and asked for his identification.

After the arrests, the three hundred people present passed a resolution demanding:

- The immediate release of yesterday's detained people and "all our imprisoned leaders";
- The right to hold peaceful meetings without police harassment and provocation.

At the Seventh Day Adventist meeting, the audience of about hundred people, mostly students, was not warned to disperse before the baton charge.

The audience was listening to a poetry rendition when suddenly a group of black uniformed policemen marched in. There was a split-second silence as the people absorbed the shock. Then the police started baton charging without warning.

Those who tried to leave the hall through two side entries met police and were beaten with batons too.

Among those who sustained injuries are Mr Joseph Mavi of the Johannesburg Black Municipal Workers Union, Mr Paul Mhlayivane of Senagane, and Mr James Mahlaba of Tshiawelo.

Police could not be reached for comment.

Those present at the Lenasia meeting said people were free to follow

Police wait outside the Seventh Day Adventist Church minutes before they whisked away at least nine members of a Black Day commemoration service yesterday.

Foreign sportsmen should respect the political vibes

POST
26/10/80

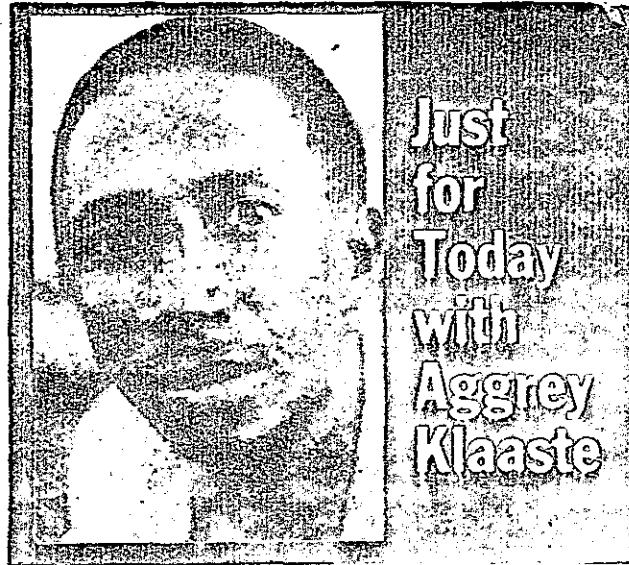
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IT always seems a bit of a shame to take issue with sportsmen in matters political, but today's world of dog eats dog, one has to play the game according to the rules.

If American sportsmen can see fit to sacrifice so heavily by boycotting the Olympic Games because they are in Moscow, we just don't see how they can be so comfortable about giving white South African sportsmen a shot at the world title.

All the jazz about black Americans only coming here for clean, honest, beautiful sports is just a lot of jive, to use their parlance. They know the issues and they should respect the political vibes in countries other than their own.

Mike Weaver who is fighting Gerrie Coetzee (though white SA is well-liked and shamelessly favoured by many blacks) has been littering his trail to the Sun City fight with all sorts of political bloopers. We are just about tired of his PRO jobs, with community councillors and all but



kissing white kids in Pretoria. Come off it Mike you know what the score is, as a black man.

President Carter in an attempt — an unsuccessful one as it turned out — to put the skids on the Soviet Union for the so-called invasion in Afghanistan led the boycott of the Olympics, which affected not only Americans but other sportsmen very far from the United States. Even sportsmen in Africa, for political reasons best known to their leaders, joined

the boycott. We don't presume to know if America's foreign policy was right in this case, but this is not the point. The point is sportsmen, who will forever pretend they are living in their own little wonderland, untouched by dirty politics, bowed down to the dictates of politicians.

The Olympic Games are not professional affairs in the sense that sportsmen don't get money for performing there, but the prestige and the accumulated goodies anybody gets

from being at the games are enormous. So the sacrifice for many sportsmen this year was as great as one would presume Mike Weaver would lose if he did not fight Gerrie in South Africa.

As for the whole scenario as played out in this country, it's nothing short of disgusting. White South Africans take sports so personal that it is like they are about to go into World War III, if their men are pitted against black Americans. They are also fighting to repair a very badly dented image and by beating the best in the world, they are busy trying to psyche themselves into feeling they are jolly good fellows.

We like boxing and we simply love the heavy-weights be they South African or American. But we are not going to sacrifice principles simply to indulge whims and at the same time salve other peoples' consciences as well as lining the pockets of foreigners who pretend they don't know the score.

Letter

Warm thanks to Dube folk

SIR - As a simple POST seller at Dube station, I would like very much,

through your paper to thank those Dube residents for their warm, tender and lovely greetings day after day, early in the morning.

I have been doing this job hardly a month and three weeks but to my surprise I already have friends, already had conversations with teachers, politicians,

example is of a Dube resident who usually greets me with nice, warm words and then asks me the news of the day, hoping that, perhaps her husband's release or his welfare are published. (Mind you, I knew her only as my customer, I only knew about her detained husband, where I saw her photo published in Sunday Post.)

To her I say, keep it

up sister, have hope that one day you'll meet your husband. Everything you do, never forget to include Jesus' name. Do not lose courage, stand up and fight for justice.

Now back to the residents at large, I say: Hats off to you for your kindness.

One spirit: One nation.
HARRY MOTLATSI
MOLORANE

Jabavu.



Beyers Naude preaches on commemoration day

DR BEYERS NAUDE, banned former director of the Christian Institute, yesterday conducted the service at St Anthony's Congregational Church in Vrededorp, in spite of a banning order served on him three years ago.

Dr Naude was banned on October 19, the day that the Christian Institute and 17 other organisations were prohibited by the Government.

The members of the congregation were invited to speak to Dr Naude after the service, but were requested to approach him individually as his banning order prohibited him from speaking to more than one person at a time.

Dr Naude led the congregation in prayer and conducted the sermon. As he is a banned person none of his text may be reported or quoted.

At the close of the service Canon Michael Car-

michael, of the Congregational Church of South Africa, delivered a poignant prayer for all political detainees, and banned or restricted persons, calling on God to help them remain strong in their convictions, and to liberate them from their restrictions.

He also prayed for the Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers and all political leaders, asking God to forgive them, and to grant them "enlightenment."

11A 20/10/80 POST WOMAN POST.

Soweto's women rise up

SOWETO women have taken the high rent yoke on their shoulders.

This was clearly demonstrated at the Community Council chambers last Wednesday, when more than 500 women, accompanied by their husbands and children, called on a

meeting with the Soweto "mayor", Mr David Thebehali.

The chambers was heavily guarded. The police were out in full force. There was the security branch, the riot squad, the SAP's and others who could not be easily identified.

The presence could not deter the women.

They demanded a meeting with Mr Thebehali, whom they could see peeping through his second floor office window. The young and the old were there, holding their umbrellas high to protect themselves from the sun. Mr Thebehali's name was on everyone's lips.

There was no com-

munication between the police and the crowd... until a few hours later, the women delegated a few to present their statement to Mr Thebehali.

The statement read: "We, the women of Soweto hereby reject the leadership of Mr David Thebehali and the Community Councils. We also reject vehemently the

increased rents which aids racist organisations like SABRA. We have no citizenship in the land of our birth, and therefore reject the honoured citizenship conferred on Dr Piet Koornhof."

The statement never reached the "mayor". A few minutes after the delegation appealed to the "guards", police cars drew closer to the crowd and an announcement followed: "We give you one minute to disperse or we'll remove you."

A minute passed and there was still confusion among the group when the baton charge started. The youngsters sprang high on their heels while the elderly women struggled up from their knees. There was chaos. It was survival of the fittest. The elderly were the most hard-hit. They trampled during the stampede, some fell on the ground while batons landed on their flesh. They screamed but it was of no use.

The situation was unsatisfactory. The women were furious, and after recovering from the shock, they went back to face the guards, demanding for a meeting with Mr Thebehali. A confrontation with the police lasted for about seven hours, and no woman wanted to go back home before he showed his face.

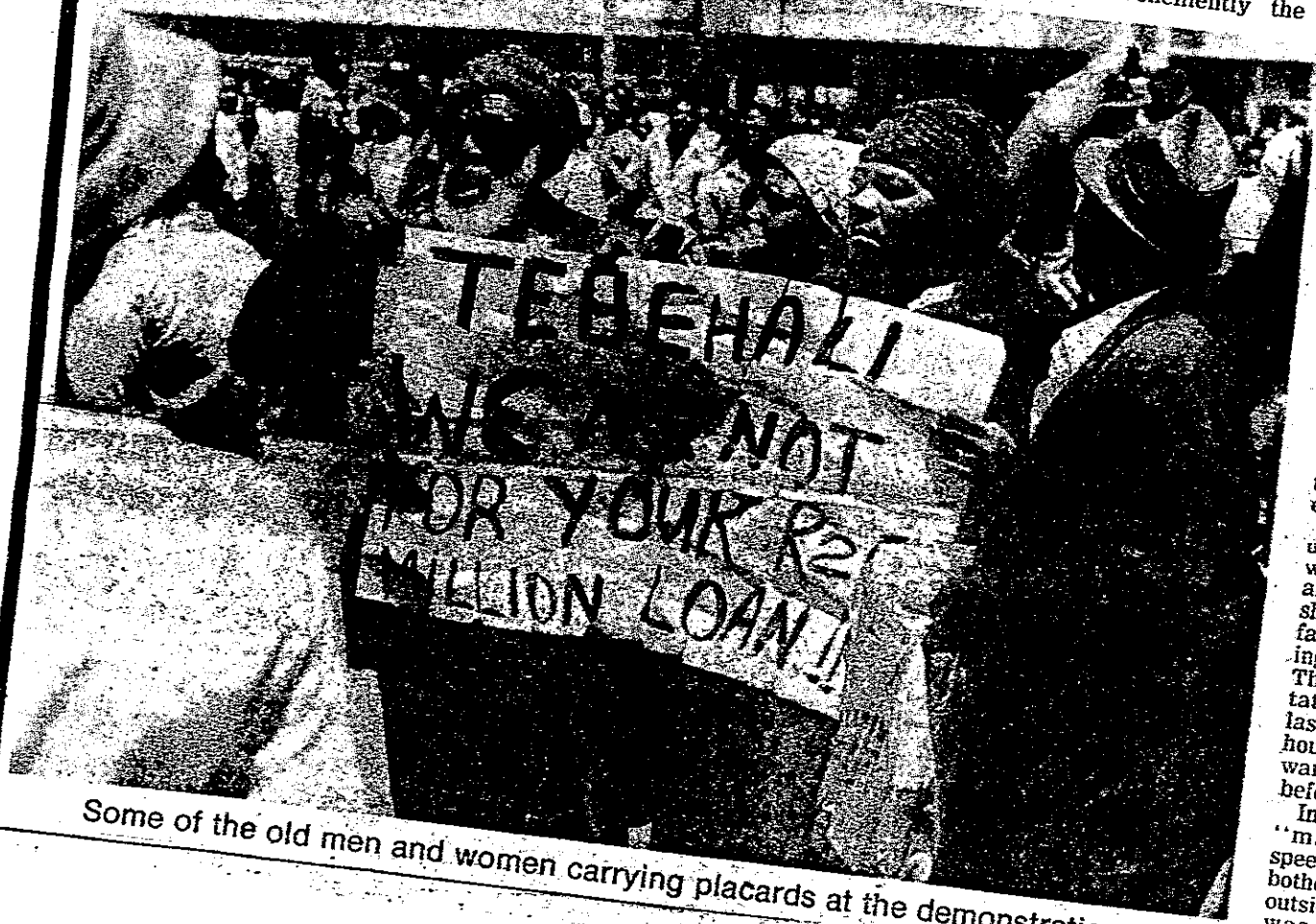
In the meantime, the "mayor" (from his speech) was least bothered about the unrest outside the building. He was waiting for the arrival of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof to land at the chambers

and receive the "Freedom of Soweto".

While he went on town with praises for "Ingwe" as he called him (because he claims he is not afraid of anyone — he brings together both the black and the white in the country), the crowd sang freedom songs from a distance, none could hear his address.

Some of the armed guards at the doorstep of the chamber complained that he was not addressing the people on the issue at stake — the rent increases.

One of them said: "Nale ndoda ayekhulume ngendaba ezelwe la." (He does talk about what people are here for).



Some of the old men and women carrying placards at the demonstration.



An angry mother raises her stick.

Angry women lash out at Thebehali

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BLACKWOMEN feel that it is high time they came together and initiate a firm front which will tackle issues affecting their daily lives. On Wednesday, outside the UBC Chambers a spokeswoman said on behalf of her sisters fighting the rent issue: "It is a pity that Mr Thebehali is not prepared to face reality and reverse the situation.

Right now he is back from abroad after spreading propaganda that life in Soweto is splendid, whereas there are malnutrition cases in many families because of the critical socio-economic situation.

He is not even ashamed to patronize in poorer areas of Soweto. Deceiving residents with "rent relief". Enough harm has been done already in White City and Phiri with relief protection.

Mr Thebehali must stop donating Soweto to

whomever he wishes. He has no right to declare "Freedom Day" on a calendar when the black men has been subdued below the level of resistance.

It's time he should leave migrant workers in hostels in peace.

Mr Thebehali is a self-sacrificed leader who obliged to the call of money from the oppressor.

In conclusion she said: "Mr Thebehali is above the level of our heartache, miseries, and daily sufferings. He has turned deaf and dumb to the cries of the people he claims chose him to be their 'mayor'.

Our efforts in trying to reach for him has caused unnecessary chaos, casualties and arrests. As for collaborating with Sabra when independent projects like the Orlando Orphanage have to be closed down because of lack of funds!

When current repressive measures are taken against the black man, Dr Piet Koornhof is honoured and declared our redeemer. The women feel that Mr Thebehali is not fit to be captioned as the leader of Soweto."

Sekoto, Liefman on bail

THE CASE of 17 people who were arrested by police during a memorial service at the weekend was yesterday postponed to November 4 for further investigations.

They are: Ms Constance Ngobeni; Ms Amanda Kwadi; Mr Sylvia Zicima; Ms Nana Mkhonza; Ms Sylvia Gumede; Mr Mxolisi Stambu; Mr Johannes Mokhosti; Mr Nyesele Jali; Mr Innuarie Motaung; Mr Isaac Ngwenya; Mr Daniel Magagane; Mr Mandla Ndhlazi; Mr Solly Liefman; Mr Leslie Sekoto, Mr Khulekani Tshikovi and Mr Cosma Magudulela.

Mr Sekoto and Mr Liefman are each out on R30 bail. The rest are out on their own recognisance.

● Two others arrested, Mr Tom Manthata and Mr Leonard Mosala, have paid admission of guilt fines.

POST 21/10/80

HP

Inkatha in Europe 'not to oppose ANC'

THE Zulu Cultural Movement, Inkatha, was not setting up offices in Europe to counter the banned African National Congress of South Africa, the KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday.

He was addressing members of the organisation on his return from Europe, where he was invited to attend and address the European Parliament's session in Strasbourg from October 13 to 17.

"I don't regard the ANC as my target, but Pretoria," Chief Buthelezi said.

In all the discussions he and his party had had

with members of the European Parliament, they had expressed concern about the black-white conflict in South Africa and wanted to know whether there was still any chance for peaceful political change in the country.

He had told them that the blacks in South Africa were in an 11th hour struggle, but that he had told his 'brothers' that they should look at the logistical problems in gaining their freedom — as those neighbouring countries that opposed South Africa had found.

"Nobody, but nobody has pledged guns or identified themselves with our brothers, and even Mugabe (the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe) has said he will not provide a

base against South Africa.

"While I don't say violence may not happen tomorrow, I told parliamentary members that I believe we shouldn't sit looking at the horizon and doing nothing about the situation."

Chief Buthelezi said he told them that if European countries were interested in the problems

black South Africans encountered in their liberation struggle, the least they could do to "strengthen our arm" was to give them humanitarian aid "just like other developing countries which they assisted with that kind of aid."

He declined to say whether he was successful in obtaining aid.

'Pretoria, not ANC, is target'

Cape Times 21/10/80 (7/14) #37

JOHANNESBURG. — The Zulu cultural movement Inkatha was not setting up offices in Europe to counter the banned African National Congress (ANC), the Kwazulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday.

He was addressing members of the organization on his return from Europe, where he had been invited to address the European Parliament. "I don't regard the ANC as my target, but Pretoria," Chief Buthelezi said.

In all the discussions which he and his party had had with members of the European Parliament, they (the Europeans) had expressed concern at the

black-white conflict in South Africa and wanted to know whether there was still any chance for peaceful political change in the country.

He had told them that the blacks in South Africa were in an 11th-hour struggle, but that he had told his "brothers" that they should look at the logistical problems in gaining their freedom — as those neighbouring countries that opposed South Africa had found.

"Nobody, but nobody has pledged guns or identified themselves with our brothers, and even Mugabe (the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe) has said he will not provide a base against South Africa.

"While I don't say violence may not happen tomorrow, I told parliamentary members that I believe we shouldn't sit looking at the horizon and doing nothing about the situation."

Chief Buthelezi told them that if European countries were interested in the problems which black South Africans encountered, the least they could do to "strengthen our arm" was to give humanitarian aid, "just like other developing countries which they assisted with that kind of aid."

He declined to say whether he had been successful in obtaining aid, but said that if money was forthcoming it would not be used for Inkatha but for all South African blacks.

It was important for blacks in South Africa to get assistance from outside. They needed financial aid for agriculture and food production. Asked when Inkatha would establish offices in Europe, Chief Buthelezi said the question was academic at this stage. "It's not a question of when; it's a question of who goes where." It was important for South African blacks to be represented abroad. At present there were only the external factions of the ANC and Pan-Africanist Congress overseas. It was important for Inkatha to set up offices in Europe but, he emphasized, they would not be used to counter the ANC.

"Whatever people say, the struggle will be in South Africa by the people of South Africa." — Sapa



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

Post 21/10/80 (4A) (24) (329)

Cosas man in detention

MR SIMON Nkodi, the secretary of the Vaal branch of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), has been detained by security police following a protest march over the increased rents which was held at the weekend.

Mr Nkodi was detained with three other students, Mr Doctor Bohale, Mr Petrus Malindi, chairman of the branch, and one student known only as Kganyapa. The three were later released after questioning.

Mr Nkodi, Mr Bohale and Kganyapa were arrested by the security police near Sebokeng Cinema in Zone 7 on Saturday afternoon after the march. Mr Malindi was fetched by the police at his home on Sunday.

The protest march was held after a meeting of the local Cosas branch

was held at the Sebokeng Roman Catholic Church on Saturday. A group of students carrying placards and singing freedom songs marched through the streets of Sebokeng to the cinema where they were confronted by the police.

The police have confirmed the detention of Mr Nkodi, but would not say when he would appear in court.

It is reported that several students were also picked up from their homes during a police swoop on Saturday night. The students had protested over the increased rents. It is also alleged that there is a move to increase the rents again next year.

'Greedy whites' get all the money

NM

21/10/80

11a

Buthelezi asks Europeans for aid

Mercury Reporter
INKATHA would welcome 'humanitarian aid' from Europe such as was given to developing countries because, although South Africa was rich, all the money went to 'the greedy whites', Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said on his return from Europe yesterday.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu was invited to address the European Parliament in Strasbourg by the Socialist Group of that body.

'We didn't go cap in hand begging for money,' Chief Buthelezi said, 'but obviously we don't get a fair share of the riches of South Africa as far as education, health and agriculture, for example, goes.'

'If European countries are interested in the problems which black South Africans encounter in their liberation struggle, the least Europe can do to strengthen our arm while we are struggling for liberation is to give us humanitarian aid just like other developing societies which they assist,' the Chief said.

Chief Buthelezi discussed

opening Inkatha offices in Europe but denied that this was a move to counter the ANC, which has senior representatives in New York and London, with others lobbying political groups in Europe and behind the Iron Curtain.

'As the largest black organisation in South Africa we need representation in Europe. Our target is not the ANC, it is Pretoria. The black South African organisations represented in Europe are 20 years out of date. Europe needs to know what the situation is from people inside the country,' he said.

He could not tell when these offices would be opened because 'we need the right people to run them.'

'As you know, the South African Government hasn't given blacks much of an opportunity to develop diplomatic skills.'

The Chief was impressed with the way the European Parliament worked, each member representing a philosophy such as the Christian Democratic Group and the Communist and Allies Group, rather than a country.

When it was suggested that this might be an alternative to the confederation of States idea, the Chief said: 'Quite frankly I hadn't really thought of it in that light but where Inkatha stands for one man, one vote in a unitary State and the whites are apparently afraid of that an alternative must be found.'

Pretoria the target not ANC — Gatsha

DAILY JSA
21/10/80
(11A)

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He was addressing members of the organisation on his return from Europe, where he was invited to attend and address the European Parliament's session in Strasbourg last week.

"I don't regard the ANC as my target, but Pretoria," Chief Buthelezi said.

In all the discussions he and his party had had with members of the European Parliament, they had expressed concern about the black-white conflict in South Africa and wanted to know whether there was still any chance for peaceful political change in the country.

He had told them that the blacks in South Africa were in an 11th hour struggle, but that he had told his "brothers" they should look at the logistical problems in gaining their freedom — as those neighbouring countries that opposed South Africa had found.

"Nobody, but nobody has pledged guns or iden-

tified themselves with our brothers, and even Mugabe has said he will not provide a base against South Africa!

"While I don't say violence may not happen tomorrow, I told parliamentary members that I believe we shouldn't sit looking at the horizon and doing nothing about the situation."

Chief Buthelezi said he told them that if European countries were interested in the problems black South Africans encountered in their liberation struggle, the least they could do was to give them humanitarian aid.

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Asked when Inkatha would be establishing offices in Europe, Chief Buthelezi said the question was academic at this stage.

Chief Buthelezi said it was important for South African blacks to be represented abroad.

It was important for Inkatha to set up offices in Europe but, he emphasised, they would not be used to counter the ANC.

"Whatever people say, the struggle will be in South Africa by the people of South Africa." — SAPA.

Oct 19: Police arrest 22

By KINGDOM
LOLWANE

POST 21/10/88 NA

POLICE have confirmed the arrest of 22 people during the "Black Day" commemoration services in Soweto and Lenasia yesterday.

Nineteen people were arrested at the Seventh Day Adventist Church in White City Jabavu and were charged with allegedly trespassing.

The other three, Mr Parsoo Chetty, his wife Sushila and banned journalist Ms Juby Mayet, were arrested at the Jiswa Centre in Lenasia.

Mr Chetty has been charged with allegedly obstructing the police and resisting arrest. His wife faces charges of crimen injuria. Ms Mayet faces a charge of allegedly contravening a banning order in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The arrests at the Seventh Day Adventist Church followed a report by officials of the church that their building was being used without their consent. Major O P Mazibuko, PRO of the Soweto police, said yesterday.

Police had then intervened, he said.

The 22 appeared in court yesterday. All have been released on their own recognisance. Except journalists Leslie Sekoto and Solly Liefman who are out on R30 bail.

Police reacted sharply to allegations of baton-charging at the Seventh Day Adventist Church.

Major Mazibuko said:

Banned man held at commemoration

By LEN KALANE

SECURITY Police pounced on an October 19 commemoration service at Kagiso, Krugersdorp, at the weekend and arrested a banned young man, Mr Lawrence Molathlegi Ntlokoa and others.

Eleven other people were arrested on the same day, including Mr Ntlokoa's pregnant girlfriend, Learoma. They were however all released after their pictures had been taken. Mr Ntlokoa (22) is still being held.

Police made the swoop at about midday on Sunday at the St Mary's Roman Catholic Church in Kagiso 2. The gathering was one of the services to commemorate the

banning of 21 organisations and publications three years ago.

Mr Ntlokoa, banned and under 12-hour house arrest at his 504 Kagiso home, is said to have attended the service.

Ten youths, including Ntlokoa, and two girls (one Ntlokoa's girlfriend), were also held. Ntlokoa was taken to the Krugersdorp police headquarters. Nobody is allowed to see him.

YOUNGEST PERSON

Mr Ntlokoa, serving a five-year banning order, is the youngest person banned by the South African Government.

Since his banning in 1978, he had had several confrontations with the law.

Early this month, a Krugersdorp magis-

trate withdrew charges against Mr Ntlokoa who was accused of allegedly obstructing the police in the course of their duties. The charge followed an incident outside his home on September 9 involving the police.

In July this year, a Krugersdorp magistrate found Mr Ntlokoa guilty of breaking his banning order under the Internal Security Act by going to the movies without permission. The court found he wrongfully and unlawfully left Krugersdorp, where he is restricted and went to the Lyric Cinema in Fordsburg.

Mr Ntlokoa was sentenced to four months imprisonment, suspended for three years for breaking the banning order.



Ntlokoa . . . detained.

Gatsha: Inkatha is not ^{Rdin} 21/10/80 against ANC 11A

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It was "very important" for blacks in South Africa to get assistance from outside. Among other things, they needed financial aid for agriculture and the production of food.

Asked when Inkatha would be establishing offices in Europe, Chief Buthelezi said the question was academic at this stage.

"It's not a question of when. It's a question of who goes where."

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RDM 22/10/80

Labour events at Ford's Port Elizabeth plant often contain important

pointers to labour trends. Now, a battle has emerged between two unions at the company which may have significant implications. After a recent trip to the area,

Labour Reporter STEVEN FRIEDMAN assesses these developments



SOME years ago, an ad man came up with the slogan "There's a Ford in Your Future." He might well have been talking about South African labour relations.

For Ford has a habit of being the first to experience new labour trends.

And, just as that company's strike last year heralded strikes throughout the country, so a battle raging now between two unions at Ford's Port Elizabeth plant may provide pointers for other factories and the country as a whole.

The battle is heated and has sparked claims on both sides. It is being watched with interest, for it may well pinpoint a new union militancy.

One of the unions is the United Automobile and Rubber Workers Union (UAW), which is affiliated to the Federation of SA Trade Unions. It was recognised by Ford some years ago.

For many years, this union, like other Fosatu unions, was regarded as dangerously radical and some employers still see things that way.

Ford's decision to recognise it was hailed as a sign of the company's willingness to deal with genuine worker representatives.

Particularly so because many employers did (and still do) attempt to "freeze out" Fosatu unions in favour of the "tamer" alternatives.

The other union is the Motor Assembly and Component Workers Union (Macwusa), which was officially launched at a meeting earlier this month.

It was formed by disenchanted workers at the Ford Cortina plant, who felt that the UAW was too "pro-management", a charge which UAW men hotly deny.

Its chairman, Mr Dumile Makhanda, a clerical worker at Ford, claims that the UAW "simply transmits management's decisions to the workers".

Most of Macwusa's office-bearers are members of Pebco, the Port Elizabeth equivalent of Dr Nihatho Motlana's Soweto Civic Association, which sprang to prominence last year, died down and is now in the process of being revived.

But Macwusa men stress that Pebco played no part in launching the union.

An important feature of the new union is its stated belief that unions must be involved in "community issues", that they must look beyond the factory floor and take an interest in township conditions.

Ford has always stemmed chiefly from the Cortina plant.

The reasons for this are significant. "Cortina plant workers are younger and have a higher standard of education. We are more worried about exploitation," say Mr Makhanda and other members of his executive.

In other words, younger, more articulate, workers with higher expectations are coming into the factories and they are more prepared to challenge long-held management prerogatives.

Which is why Mr Makhanda is confident of winning support at the other two plants. "Younger workers are moving in there and they support us," he says.

There's an old theory that the black workers can be "bought off" by higher wages, higher educational qualifications, greater status and the like.

But the New Brighton home in which Macwusa's leaders gather raise serious doubts about that suggestion. The house is small, and it and its environs are certainly not comparable to conditions in the white suburbs.

But it is well furnished and there's a large TV and stereo set in the corner. And the men inside it have formed a new, more militant, union.

Indeed, one aspect of the new union that has attracted UAW criticism is the fact that at least four of its executive members are white collar workers.

The UAW has argued that the new union is "elitist" because it is dominated by men who "have no experience of real worker problems".

Mr Makhanda and his executive acknowledge that they have white collar members - a personnel officer at one company has applied to join, they say.

But the majority of ordinary members are shop floor workers, they say, who have elected a few white collar workers "onto the executive".

Most white collar workers are opposed to Macwusa, they say, and they complain bitterly that many black management men are "stooges".

But those white collar workers who identify with the union are welcome. "A black office worker could be a labourer at the stroke of a pen. So they have a good reason to identify with us," they argue.

An early, although perhaps temporary, casualty of Macwusa's birth could be Ford's full-time shop steward system.

The shop stewards are elected by UAW members and Macwusa members may reject them. They could thus be placed in a position

Ford's unions: Where the 'militants' become the 'moderates'

the union. ~~... that Ford played no part in launching~~ ~~... become a labourer at the stroke of a pen~~ ~~... have a good reason to identify with us.~~ they argue.

An important feature of the new union is its stated belief that unions must be involved in "community issues", that they must look beyond the factory floor and take an interest in township conditions.

Thus far, Macwusa has recruited about 600 of the 900-odd black workers at Ford's Cortina plant, about 500 of whom have resigned from the UAW.

It has also been active at two other neighbouring plants, General Motors (which also deals with UAW) and Feltex, a textile company which makes motor car fittings, and both companies have representatives on its interim executive.

It aims to win recognition at Ford, thus supplanting the UAW, and then to go on to other motor and components plants and perhaps to other industries.

For its part, Ford has wisely opted to stay out of the battle. It has said it will recognise any union with majority membership and has withdrawn to watch nervously from the sidelines. Company spokesmen refuse to discuss the dispute.

The break-away has its origins in last year's strike, which threw up tensions between the Pebo-linked Ford Workers' Committee and the UAW.

It is generally acknowledged that one reason for the strike was the fact that Ford's recognition of the UAW had been channelled, by mutual consent, through the Government's liaison committee system.

The union remained weak on the factory floor and the workers' committee saw it as "pro-management".

An important dent to the union's image occurred when its president, Mr John Mike, agreed to interpret for management during the strike, a move which the UAW now concedes was a mistake.

Macwusa men charge the UAW with not negotiating toughly enough during the strike and of not winning back strikers' bonuses when they returned to work.

UAW spokesmen insist they intervened only when requested to do so by workers and that the union played a significant role in hammering out the settlement that brought workers back to work.

"Without us they would have got nowhere," a UAW man claims.

The post-mortem after the strike led to significant changes at Ford. Both the company and the UAW recognised the need for a strong union presence on the factory floor and both worked to bring this about.

Several changes were introduced, culminating in an agreement that unions members at Ford could elect full-time shop stewards, whose job it would be to take up worker grievances and do union organising work at the plant.

But the dispute between the two factions continued.

Earlier this year, a UAW meeting, attended chiefly by Cortina plant workers, voted Mr Mike and his Port Elizabeth branch executive out of office and elected their own committee, made up of Worker Committee representatives.

But the meeting was unconstitutional and the executive remained in office. The dissidents left to form Macwusa.

The "militant" UAW was now challenged by a "more militant" union.

Thus far Macwusa has recruited a majority of Cortina plant workers and has made some headway at GM and Feltex. It believes it can expand further.

The UAW concedes that Macwusa has support in the Cortina plant. But they insist it has little worker backing outside it.

"At best, they could win a majority in Ford as a whole. That would make them, in effect, a company union. But they have little support outside Ford and they aren't likely to gain any," says Mr Veefoot Ah Shene, a UAW organiser.

He and Mr Fred Sauls, UAW organiser and a veteran Eastern Cape unionist, see the break-away as localised and based on "personalities, not principles".

Labour observers in the area are not so sure, however. They see Macwusa as a growing force and expect it to win majority support at Ford. This support, they argue, could spread to other companies in the area.

Says one: "The present union leadership were right for the time they came to power. But there's a new, more militant, mood now, which is tied up with political discontent in the area."

And one local man adds a sobering thought. "It's not going to end here. In a few years, people like Macwusa's leadership will be seen as too docile."

"I see this drift toward more militant union leadership carrying on for at least the next five or ten years," he said.

One interesting facet surrounding Macwusa is the fact that it has won its support at Ford's Cortina plant. The company has two plants in Port Elizabeth besides Cortina. But worker militancy at

6 I see this drift toward more militant union leadership carrying on for at least the next five or ten years.9

become a labourer at the stroke of a pen. They argue.

An early, although perhaps temporary, casualty of Macwusa's birth could be Ford's full-time shop steward system.

The shop stewards are elected by UAW members and Macwusa members may reject them. They could thus be placed in a position where they are unable to channel worker grievances because they are shunned by grass-roots workers.

What does Macwusa stand for? Mr Ah Shene believes it will have little success because "they don't understand trade unionism".

"They believe they can win victories by pressure, rather than negotiating. They are raising expectations which they can't fulfill.

"Management is no push-over and Macwusa are going to discover this. When they do, they are going to have a lot of disappointed members on their hands."

Macwusa men stress that they want to negotiate, that they want to fulfil all the traditional functions of a union.

Their complaint, they say, is simply that the UAW hasn't been tough enough.

Their union, they say, is non-racial, a "people's union". But Macwusa members say tension between black and white workers at Ford is high and they have doubts about coloured workers.

"We're not sure whether we can trust them. They have been given some of the crumbs of apartheid and they don't always identify with us."

But they stress that they are prepared to recruit workers of other races who "identify with the struggle".

Macwusa also rejects Government registration, which the UAW has accepted. "Registering means becoming part of the system," its executives say.

But one of the chief divides remains the issue of community involvement. UAW men argue that unions cannot be involved in community political issues. Their role lies in the factory, they say.

They point to Uitenhage, a Fosatu stronghold, where senior officers of Ubeo, Uitenhage's Pebo, are also senior UAW officials. "They realize that our roles are complementary and that they don't conflict with each other."

But Macwusa men want their union to be actively involved in community issues. "You can't separate a worker's work life and his home life. Everybody who pays rent in the township is a worker," says Mr Makhanda.

Organisations like Pebo "need a helping hand" from unions, he adds.

The Government, of course, is concerned to prevent unions from community involvement, although only direct links with a political party are illegal.

But community involvement is regarded as important by a growing number of black unions. Not that they want to be directly involved, but they do believe in co-operation with community organisations.

Indeed, Mr Brian Mathew, director of the Midland Chamber of Industries, argues that some level of community involvement by unions is inevitable, and employers will have to come to terms with it.

The UAW's leadership are skilled unionists, and there's no doubting their commitment to unionism. Interestingly, the union is making significant strides in Uitenhage, where it enjoys the support of key Ubeo members.

Macwusa has no traditional union background, but it has support. Whatever its future, its emergence is important.

If the UAW, the men with the skills, do make up ground at Ford, it will be because they have adapted to the demands of a union like Macwusa.

As worker demands are met, new demands emerge. This is inevitable, particularly in a politically-charged labour set-up like our own.

Labour relations take place in a political context and, particularly in South Africa, political tensions are felt on the factory floor.

In such a situation it is inevitable that what appeared to be militant yesterday will seem moderate today. The backlog of black worker grievances is sufficient to ensure that.

The Eastern Cape is, admittedly, a centre of black labour and political action but there is no reason to believe that the tensions which are felt at Ford will not become felt elsewhere.

As black workers become better trained, better educated, and as they win rights in the factories, militancy will inevitably increase. Other new and more militant unions have shown remarkable growth, in East London for example.

The existing union leadership will either adapt or new unions will emerge.

The process may well continue for five, 10 or more years.

JOHANNESBURG.

Security Police said today they were investigating an alleged contravention of the Internal Security Act by Rand Daily Mail reporter Arnold Geyer, who was detained on Monday evening.

Brigadier J Du Preez, deputy Chief of the Security Police, said the complaint related to alleged ANC activities by Mr Geyer.

Mr Geyer is being held at John Vorster Square under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment

Reporter's alleged ANC links

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Act. This section of the Act entitles police to hold him incommunicado for 14 days.

Security Police arrested Mr Geyer while he was reporting on the annual conference of the Methodist Church in Welkom. He was brought to Johannesburg on Monday.

Four plainclothes policemen, led by Captain

Craig Williamson of the Security Police, searched his flat. Captain Williamson said they were doing so in terms of Sections 20 to 22 of the Criminal Procedure Act of 1977.

The Act entitles police to enter premises and seize and dispose of property.

Later in the day, however, Brigadier du Preez

said Mr Geyer was being held under Section 50 of the Criminal Procedure Act. This Act entitles police to detain him for 48 hours before bringing him to court.

A later check with Security Police disclosed that they had finally decided to hold him under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act. — Sapa.

POST 23/11/80 (11A) (22) (209) (242)

Azaso, Cosas hit out

TWO BLACK student organisations this week condemned the detention of a Sebokeng youth by security police during the weekend's anti-rent demonstrations.

The Azanian Students' Organisation (Azaso) and the Congress of South African Students (Ccsas), have also called on residents in Sebokeng, Sharpeville and Westonaria to join in the fight for the release of Mr Simon Nkodi.

Mr Nkodi, Cosas' executive member, was arrested on Sunday — the Black Day — while marching the streets of Sebokeng in protest against rent increases.

A joint statement by the organisations read: "As far as we are concerned Mr

Nkodi was merely expressing his dissatisfaction over the rent increases. His detention was unwarranted. We therefore call for his immediate release."

The statement also called on all progressive forces — locally and overseas — to exert pressure on the Government to release those detained or convicted under security laws.

"The Government has got itself, and itself alone to blame for the hardening of attitudes against it. We shall continue with our fight against injustices despite the obstacles, even if it means all of us ending up in prison," the statement added.

Mdleleni, Mayet in court

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MR VUYISILE Horatius Mdleleni (28), former executive member of the banned Black People's Convention (BPC) made a brief appearance with five other men in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Also the case against banned journalist Ms Ruby Mayet was postponed in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Meeting on rent rise

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THE Women's Federation of South Africa — an organisation comprising mostly of Soweto women — will hold a meeting on Sunday at the Holy Cross Anglican Church, Orlando West to discuss on what steps to take next in the fight against the rents.

Several black organisations among them the Committee of Ten, support the federation in its fight against increased rents.

Various township managers are issuing eviction notices to some residents

who have not paid the increased rents.

The Federation has invited the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Congress of South African Students (Cosas), Municipal Workers Union (MWU), Committee of Ten and Black Allied Workers Union (BAWU) to participate in the Sunday programme.

DEMONSTRATION

The Federation was responsible for the demonstration at the council chambers. About 40 women took part in the demo. And during Dr Piet Koornhof's visit to Soweto last week, hundreds of placard-carrying demonstrators gathered at the Council chambers to protest the increases.

The meeting starts at 2 pm.

Thema accused of insults in US

Newsman

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booted



© Derrick Thema

A WELL-KNOWN South African journalist, Mr Derrick Thema, has been thrown out of a United States government sponsored programme, Operation Crossroads.

In an unprecedented move, the programme organisers recommended that Thema's visa be withdrawn and he be put in the first plane to South Africa following complaints by black American families he was scheduled to stay with about his attitudes.

United States International Communication Agency, Pretoria, confirmed yesterday the termination of Mr Thema's participation in the Operation Crossroads Africa programme.

Their statement read: "ICA Pretoria has been informed by its office in Washington that Derrick Thema had to end his participation in the programme 10 days before the end of the session."

"His visa was not revoked nor was he expelled from the US. We do not have details on the exact circumstances surrounding his early departure from the programme," the statement read.

Thema is news editor of The Star Africa Edition.

Sources close to the sponsoring programme, Operation Crossroads, told POST of a series of complaints concerning

Special Correspondent

Thema's attitude towards the programme.

"He was a law unto himself. He participated in scheduled programmes if and when it suited him. He insulted in almost all instances hosting families by referring to them as niggers. In many instances he is alleged to have sat on his host's telephone for long periods on long distance calls to his friends without realising that it is costing the hosts fortunes," the sources said.

"Nigger" is an insulting reference to black Americans on the same scale as "kaffir" is to black South Africans. Thema is alleged to have used this expression liberally to children of his hosts.

One of the people who was also involved in an angry denunciation of Thema was Mr Leon Sullivan, who took exception to Thema's alleged remarks against Dr Nihato Motlana, Bishop Desmond Tutu and other leading black figures in Soweto.

This is believed to be the first time that a United States government sponsored programme has had to take the drastic step

It is now doubtful if Thema, whose whereabouts are unknown at the moment, will easily get a visa to go to the United States again. The United States administration is very sensitive to insulting criticism of black Americans. The view in Washington is that it is better to throw out Thema, than risk the opportunities of other black South Africans going to the States".

Boycott all overseas artists says Azapo

POST 24/10/80 11A

THE Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) will in future urge blacks to boycott all shows and concerts given by overseas artists and sportsmen.

Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr George Wauchope, was commenting to a morning newspaper's report that the African National Congress and other American groups were calling on Ray Charles to stop his South African tour or face retaliatory action.

World heavyweight champion Mike Weaver has also been asked to pull out of his title fight against Gerrie Coetzee.

Mr Wauchope said his organisation was the first to object about Ray

Charles' performances in the country.

"We sent him two messages warning him that he may lose the respect of his black fans. By being here he is actually supporting apartheid and its oppressive economic system," said Mr Wauchope.

The promoter of the Ray Charles concerts, Mr Armi Artzi, said from Cape Town there was no way his company was going to cancel the show.

"We do not understand how these political groups, here and overseas, want to get involved with our music."

Ray Charles will continue his Cape Town appearances until Saturday night. He returns to Johannesburg on Sunday morning, to be in time for his afternoon concert at Van Wyk's Rust.



Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr George Wauchope.

ANC to open a Salisbury office

"Mail" Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — The banned African National Congress of South Africa will open an office in Salisbury before the end of the year.

A reliable source said yesterday the organisation's headquarters in Southern Africa would be shifted from Lusaka to Salisbury.

The source said a leading ANC official, Mr Joe Nkomo, was laying down the groundwork for the establishment of an office in Zimbabwe's capital.

The source also said the ANC intended to make Zimbabwe a focal point of the "Free Mandela" campaign, which seemed to have fizzled out in South Africa.

ANC leader Oliver Tambo visited Zimbabwe four months ago and held talks with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, who accepted in principle the establishment of a diplomatic presence in Zimbabwe by the South African nationalist movement.

Mr Mugabe's government, however, has repeatedly made it clear that no guerrilla bases will be established in Zimbabwe, because of the fear that this would immediately provoke a military response from Britain.

Mr Nkomo will be the first representative of the ANC in Salisbury and a special public ceremony will be held to mark the occasion of the office's opening.

Black SA musicians urge Weaver and Charles to go home



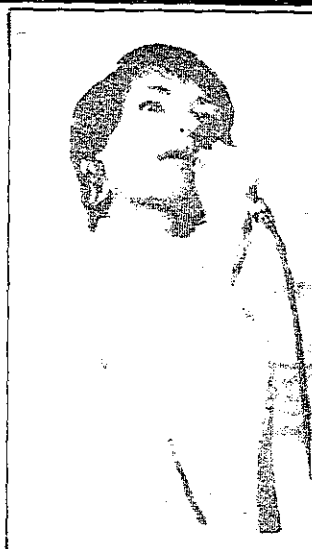
Hugh Masekela urged stayaway.



Arthur Ashe sent a telegram.



Ray Charles urged to go home.



Bea Benjamin also urged boycott.



Bjorn Borg won't be coming.



John McEnroe congratulated for not coming.

'Please stop collaborating'

NEW YORK — Two black South African musicians have appealed to boxer Mike Weaver and singer Ray Charles — both black Americans — to "stop collaborating . . . and come home."

Singer Bea Benjamin, wife of jazz-band leader

Dollar Brand, said by cancelling his concert tour of South Africa Ray Charles "would show his support for our struggle."

Trumpeter Hugh Masekela said Mike Weaver's acceptance of the World Boxing Association (WBA) challenge fight in BophuthaTswana "gives great comfort to the apartheid racist regime of South Africa." And he urged the boxer and Ray Charles to "look to their consciences

and thoroughly reconsider."

The comments were made at a news conference at the United Nations this week, sponsored by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) for the ANC.

Black American tennis player Arthur Ashe — who was instrumental in having the Bjorn Borg-John McEnroe tennis match cancelled last week — could not attend, but sent a message saying:

"I have seen South Africa delay the day when all people there will be free."

Ashe, who said he had once played in South Africa in the mistaken belief it would help black South Africans, added: "While there I saw the horror of apartheid . . . I also saw the way South Africa uses sports . . . I therefore call on athletes and entertainers, from boxer Mike Weaver to Ray Charles. They cannot be used by the South Af-

rican Government for its own evil purposes."

Bea Benjamin, who sings under her adopted Muslim name of Sathima, said: "We really do need the support of all international artists, painters, writers, dancers, anybody involved in the arts. We need their support."

"We need them to say, 'no, we will not go to South Africa and support the racist regime'. Because when they go there, there are things that they

do support. They should make it their business to find out what goes on in that country . . ."

Hugh Masekela, in a message congratulated John McEnroe for sacrificing the purse offered to meet Borg in BophuthaTswana.

"We strongly urge those athletes and artists who go to South Africa to look to their consciences and thoroughly reconsider. They must stop collaborating."

Soviet plan to liberate Africa

GEN

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He drew the difference between the Soviet Union and the "Western imperialists" who had supported the government of former Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, but were now changing their support to the new black Zimbabwe Government.

Asked if Moscow did not have an eye on the strategic importance of South Africa and Zimbabwe's vast mineral resources Dr Solodovnikov sat up, smiled and said: "We are a socialist State and we don't control anything outside our own country."

PRESSURE

When it was pointed out to him that the Soviet Union had definite economic interests outside its own borders, citing the recent case in Ethiopia in which the Government came under strong pressure to replace the country's commercial Boeing aircraft fleet with Ilyushin, he retorted: "Its business. We are ready to sell even to South Africa. It (the Soviet-made Ilyushin aircraft) is a good aircraft," he said.

He later corrected himself explaining that it would be against his country's principles to do business with South Africa.

SWA/Namibia

Dr Solodovnikov was not satisfied with efforts to achieve a solution in Namibia. They started this thing (the latest Western initiative) some time back. About four years have now passed and all they have done is just talk and talk, he said.

Asked what was his country's alternative proposal to end the deadlock, he shot back: "Liberating the people by using whatever means possible."

He pledged his Government's support for Swaño.

He described a socialist (in South Africa) as anyone who fought the Pretoria regime — irrespective of the methods employed, while an imperialist was one who did the opposite.

Soviet masterplan to liberate whole of Africa

By Mark August
The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — Russian chief Africa expert has openly admitted that his country has a participation to "liberate the whole of Africa from colonialism, racism and apartheid."

But, in an interview at the weekend, Dr Vladimir Solodovnikov claimed that although the Soviet Union supported the banned African National Congress

it had no plan to interfere in the internal affairs of South Africa.

Dr Solodovnikov, the Soviet Ambassador to Zimbabwe, is to be heard of the Russian Foreign Office in Africa said "the people of South Africa have to liberate themselves just as the people of Zimbabwe have done."

The Russian diplomat, who cut short his lunch at the club in Pretoria restaurant in Salisbury

to meet Hotel for the interview, was relaxed and joking, even strutting his remarks with heavy steps on his knee.

He hardly gave the impression of the ruthless Russian mastermind and head of the KGB's activities in Africa which he is purported to be.

Asked if White South Africa's fear of Russian intentions towards it was justified, he answered: "We (in the Soviet Union)

are too far away from South Africa and we don't plan anything militarily in South Africa."

He emphasized: "We have to fight to interfere in the internal affairs of a country outside our own."

He noted that there were a number of ways open to "oppressors" in South Africa to gain their freedom.

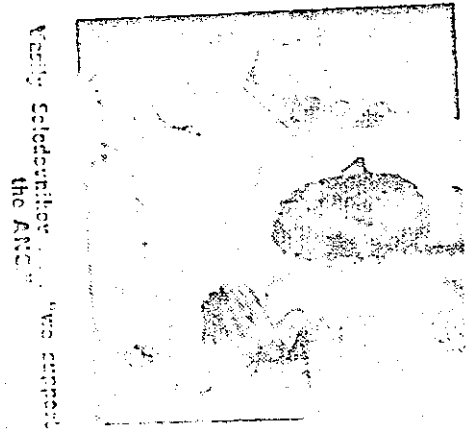
"Here is a political way. We as socialist think that a political solution

is in South Africa to persuade, but if it is to the people."

Dr Solodovnikov said the Soviet Union supported the ANC which he considered capable to do what was necessary to end the apartheid in South Africa. He said he would be glad to open up the Soviet Union's support.

"We do not impose our views on them. We support them," he said.

To Page 2, Col 1



Vladimir Solodovnikov was seen with the ANC

SECRET 24/11/80

Inkatha policy

DURBAN community leader and a former member of the African National Congress, Mrs Florence Mkhize, has confronted the Inkatha Secretary General, Dr Oscar Dhlomo.

Dr Dhlomo, who is also the KwaZulu homeland's Minister of Education, had criticised Mrs Mkhize for statements she made against Inkatha at a meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand recently.

Dr Dhlomo, in a statement published in a local newspaper, doubted whether Mrs Mkhize was a member of the ANC and said she was not doing anything for the community.

Ex-ANC woman attacks Inkatha for its ties with the homelands

Mrs Mkhize of Lamontville, who was a former member of the Women's Brigade of the ANC, and a close friend of Chief Albert Luthuli, made her reply in a three-page letter written in Zulu and English.

She said she was resorting to the letter because she doubted whether the newspapers would publish her statements.

In the letter, which she said she had posted to Dr Dhlomo, Mrs Mkhize once again makes a scathing attack on Inkatha, Inkatha leadership and the homelands in general.

She told Dr Dhlomo in the letter that she was not prepared to commit herself to an organisation that was part of the apartheid system.

She said: "Truly speaking I don't want to be famous. The Government that you are united with in order to lead the Zu-

lus, decided to ban the ANC.

"Do not keep using this 'non-independence' of KwaZulu as a point of departure from other homelands. It is not important.

"What is important is to understand that only Chief Luthuli could have saved South Africa in a much better co-ordinated national strategy than Inkatha ever had or will ever hope to have.

Voting

"If voting ever comes, it will not be for apartheid and the homelands and its agents that the people will opt for but for those that have fallen, suffered and died for human justice."

Mrs Mkhize, who signed the letter as a former member of the ANC, said the collaborators in the homeland system were not suffering at all.

"They are conspiring with the oppressor and the imperialists to cushion the impact of the anvil of freedom.

"The hour is here. After Robben Island, detentions, bannings, humiliation, exile, torture and death, prepare for the time when your children may say 'Dad was with the people'.

"Please our honourable doctor, get the hell out of the KwaZulu Parliament. We would like you to find some other job, we are sure you are employable," Mrs Mkhize said.

She added: "The Government with which you are joint partners in ruling KwaZulu banned the ANC. To parade in ANC colours and to invite organisations to talks of ruling Natal are all but tracks of nonentities to get the lime-light."



Mrs. Mkhize (second from left) at Lillian Ngoyi's funeral.

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Slammed

Mr Thebehali's private war

SUNDAY POST Reporter

THE CHAIRMAN of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, recently rejected a tender from a construction company partly owned by Nafcoc. He also called Nafcoc an enemy of the Council.

The decision was later reversed on the suggestion of the Council's executive officer, Mr Nico Malan.

In rejecting the tender, Mr Thebehali said it would not be in the interest of the Council to award the contract to the company.

Documents in the possession of SUNDAY POST show that the Mr Thebehali was the prime mover in rejecting the African Development Construction Company (ADCC) tender because of its connection with Nafcoc.

According to minutes of a Council meeting on July 31, Mr Thebehali said: "In view of the close relations between ADCC and Nafcoc and Nafcoc's apparent enmity against the Council, it might not be in the interest of the Council to support the ADCC by awarding the contract to them."

The Council decided to award the contract — worth R1 747 278 — to a white company, Meumann and Heyneke, for the erection of sub-station buildings for the Soweto electrification project.

The ADCC tender equalled the Meumann and Heneke amount.

The decision was reversed on the advice of the Council's chief executive officer, Mr Nico Malan, at another Council meeting on August 28.

But he lost to a Nafcoc affiliate



Thebehali . . . Nafcoc is an "enemy of the Council"

Referring to the Council's previous decision, Mr Malan said the Council would experience difficulties should the contract not be awarded to ADCC. It was then decided to award the contract to ADCC.

It is believed the difficulty referred to was the

likely objection of the Diep-Meadow and Dobsonville Council to the rejection of the ADCC tender.

Elections for the chairman of the Council will be held this week. Elections will also be held for the chairman of the various sub-committees.

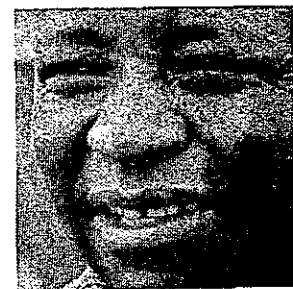
Link to council denied

REVEREND David Nkwe this week denied he was chaplain of the Soweto Council following his participation when Dr Piet Koornhof was awarded the "freedom of the city".

At the ceremony held at the Soweto Council chambers, the chairman of the council, Mr David Thebehali introduced Mr Nkwe as the chaplain of the council before he opened the ceremony with a prayer.

He continued: "However, as a priest I am obliged to pray for all men. It is therefore not possible for me to turn my back on those who ask for my prayers and it was for this reason I was present in the council chambers on Wednesday October 15".

Rev Nkwe is the parish priest of St Pauls Anglican Church in White City.



The Rev David Nkwe who has denied he is the chaplain of the Soweto Council.

SWN Post 26/10/80 (11A)

'Pebco can't ignore the workers'

THE NEW acting president of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation could not isolate Moodliar, said his organisation could not isolate itself from the workers.

In an interview with SUNDAY POST this week, he said:

"Pebco cannot exist in a vacuum and therefore cannot isolate itself from the working class. One must remember that Pebco was born basically to give the workers a voice.

"The work situation cannot be divorced from the home one. No matter how good the working facilities, the worker still has to return home to a ghetto. This undermines his productivity and his image of himself as a contributor to society.

"It is in this context

that we must become involved.

"However, Pebco does not intend taking over the functions of a meaningful and relevant trade union," he said.

Dr Moodliar is a physician in Port Elizabeth and has for 10 years been active in the Malabar Ratepayers and Tenants Association.

He felt Pebco could make a positive contribu-

By
VICTOR MPOFU

tion to peaceful change in South Africa if it "were allowed to continue to articulate black aspirations."

He hoped Pebco would become enlarged into an umbrella body with representatives from trade unions, the parents committee and student com-

mittees.

"In this way Pebco would be able to articulate the feelings of black people on all issues affecting us," he said.

He hoped Pebco would be part of a coming together of political leaders to discuss a solution to South Africa's problems.

"This would be the ideal to which an organisation claiming to repre-

sent the people would aspire.

"However, the discussions must include banned people, representatives of banned organisations and imprisoned leaders if there is to be any lasting peace in the country we all love," he said.

He felt it unwise for Pebco to become involved in the schools boycott other than in an advisory capacity.

"However, the boycott has such wide implications for all that no member of the community can stand idly by.

"It calls for a commitment from all to see to it that the just demands of the students are met," he said.

He "couldn't see" himself standing for president of Pebco because of pressures of work.

Two black department heads in Ciskei

WITH THE appointment of Mr K B Tabata as secretary for the Ciskei Department of Interior, the Ciskei Government now has two black heads of departments.

Mr Tabata was the first black departmental secretary of the Department of Education before he was axed and demoted.

The other secretary is

Mr O S Bomela, who is heading the Department of Education, which he took over from Mr Tabata.

Mr Tabata was appointed Secretary for Education in 1978 and dismissed from the post in April and given a post in the labour section.

The Department of Works has had two acting secretaries before. They were Mr H Mdleleni and Mr A Tokota.

A former detainee, Mr Mdleleni, was fired.

SUNDAY POST 26/11/84 (11A)

'Get out,' Inkatha men told

TWO officials of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement faced the full brunt of student anger when they attended a court case in KwaMashu this week in which 55 local students are facing charges of public violence.

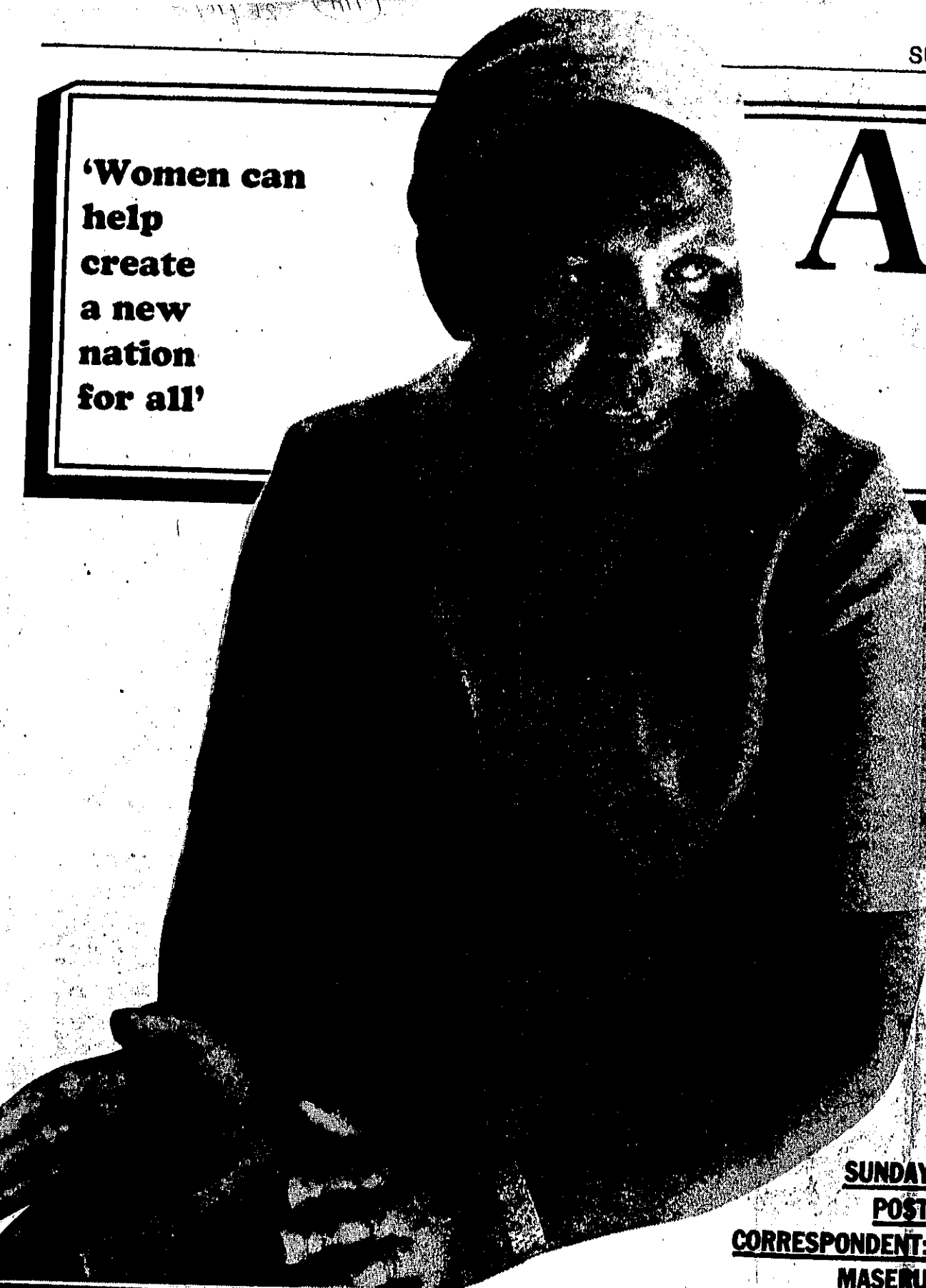
Mr Lugongofo Mtolo, the "mayor" of KwaMashu, and the Rev Clifford Mngadi, tried to attend the hearing but the stu-

dents would have nothing of it. They shouted at the two men to leave the court and showered them with abuse. The two men eventually left.

The students shouted "Amandla ngawethu", "education not domination" and "Mandela is our leader". — SUNDAY POST Correspondent.

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'Women can help create a new nation for all'



A mother of our nation

Florence Mancotywa tells why she fled Kaiser's harsh regime

IT ISN'T easy to flee a country at 50, with a 14-year-old son and only the clothes on your back.

Florence Mancotywa did it. Six weeks ago she fled the wrath of Transkei's Matanzima brothers to continue the struggle in exile.

Mrs Mancotywa, who was the Transkei Progressive Democratic Party's publicity secretary, could no longer stand the continual harassment from the authorities.

"I was tired. I have been in and out of jail for my political convictions. I was in from 1976 to 1977 for seven months, 1977 to 1978 for five months and 1978 to 1979 for another five months. And I knew I would be arrested again when news of a planned coup broke, and supporters of King Sabata were among those being blamed."

Mrs Mancotywa is an ardent supporter of the Tembu king, who fled to Lesotho just before she did.

This mother of Africa talks of the King with great admiration and affection.

"He is the pride of the black people. He is one of the few chiefs who has

sacrificed himself for the people."

Under normal circumstances Mrs Mancotywa's party would have frowned on the King's involvement in party politics. But circumstances were not normal.

"He assumed a leadership in black politics because he saw the destruction of the black nation."

What of Sabata's future? "I believe he's going to see more African leaders to tell them of the plight of South African black people, and not just the Transkeians. I don't see him coming back until the struggle is over," she said.

And Mrs Mancotywa, what of her future? When SUNDAY POST spoke to her, she was unhappy about having to rely on charity from friends and the host country, but at the same time was grateful for the comradeship she's receiving. She is hoping for a teaching post,

so she'll be able to support herself and her son.

Mrs Mancotywa, like the banned Pebeo leader Thozamile Botha who also fled to Lesotho, places herself firmly in the camp of the African National Congress.

"I am fighting apartheid," she says "I cannot fight alone. And I am a democrat. I can't say we want South Africa purely for blacks."

The middle-aged mother talks at length about the harsh rule under the Matanzima government. She says people are being forced to carry membership cards of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, and those in opposition to the Matanzima brothers are constantly harassed.

"The system of law in Transkei is questionable."

She said that just before she left, a Transkei Cabinet Minister told a

meeting that if anyone did not like government policy, "we will deal with him or her accordingly. If you take a local attorney, we shall arrest him. If you take an attorney from outside, we shall negotiate with the South Africans to have his travel documents confiscated".

"My attorney from Durban couldn't attend my case the last time I appeared in court. The South African Government refused to endorse his travel documents, permitting him to visit Transkei."

He has since received an endorsement.

Mrs Mancotywa is clearly homesick, but she's confident she'll be back soon.

"When you look at how fast things are moving in our country — and when I talk of our country I mean South Africa, as I don't see Transkei as an independent country — I think we will be liberated in two years."

Mrs Mancotywa calls on "the women of South Africa to come together."

"They should take a leading role, because a woman is the mother of a nation."

**SUNDAY
POST
CORRESPONDENT:
MASERU**

Stone-throwing at Ray Charles concert

POST
27/10/80

11A

By MOETH MOLELEKOA

THERE WAS stone-throwing at the Ray Charles concert in which a white man, believed to be a radio producer, was slightly injured in Welkom at the weekend.

About 800 music fans defied a call by their local black consciousness movements to totally boycott the blind American singer's concert which was held at the Thabong Stadium, Welkom, on Saturday.

Just before the concert could start there were demonstrators carrying placards with slogans such as "Go home Ray, we don't want you here". Demonstrations were organised by the Welkom branch of Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo).

The majority of Ray Charles' posters were destroyed. Instead, placards condemning the show were pinned up. Security police confiscated the placards which were on the walls of the stadium shortly before the show.

Large contingents of heavily-armed police patrolled inside and outside the stadium. There was noticeable tension throughout the show. Police escorted the people and cars out of the stadium after the concert.

Ray Charles was accused by Welkom Azapo for staging the show in this country during the present political situation. Azapo said as Ray took part in the American civil rights struggle for political freedom of American blacks, he should co-operate with his fellow blacks in South Africa.

POST 27/10/80

SSRC exec member released after 178 days

A FORMER executive committee member of the banned Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC), Mr Titi Mtenjane (24), was released from detention last week.

Mr Mtenjane was held for 178 days under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Speaking from his Central Western Jabavu home yesterday, Mr Mtenjane said all his former colleagues in the SSRC had either skipped the country or were serving prison sentences.

Mr Mtenjane was detained on April 29 after he had attended an "Afro Night" session at the DOCC in Orlando.

He was first detained in 1977 and held until 1979 when an appeal against a conviction under the Terrorism Act charges succeeded.

Mr Mtenjane said he did not have any immediate plans for the future. "I hope to find something worthwhile to do," he said.



Mr Titi Mtenjane

POST

TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081.

POST
27/10/80

TWO issues of singular importance to our lives have to be addressed with seriousness and with cool heads.

The first is Inkatha's reported speculation about standing for elections in the community councils, and the second is the wholesale closing of schools.

Whatever the reasons for Inkatha's new political stand we are somewhat apprehensive that more division and hatred is going to result from their participation in community councils.

If Inkatha is trying to use the councils as a means to enter urban politics and thus effectively increase their might, they are surely being naive.

With their force in numbers and shrewd leadership potential, Inkatha may well wipe the floor of all contenders if they enter this sorry business. They will, however, have buried all the credibility they have managed to get in urban areas and increase divisiveness among blacks, urban and rural. They would also be giving the councils the kind of publicity and even credibility in some quarters, which they hardly deserve.

We do not wish to enter into any lengthy argument with Inkatha, particularly as any kind of questioning of their stand usually results in a veritable plethora of replies, but may we presume to advise them. They will be losing all sorts of friends and sympathisers amongst us if they dare enter this scenario.

As for the schools, we wish everybody could be aware of the fact that we are in post June '76 days. In our days students did go on strike, and boycott classes, for sometimes ridiculous complaints, but the problems were quickly sorted out at the school. Sometimes there was a caning, often there was a disciplinary committee action and sometimes even the occasional expulsion and suspension.

Today schools are closed.

The mood in our education has changed, and perspectives have to change too. Teachers and students, plus members of the department, are all highly emotional and it is easy to have a major confrontation stemming from the most insignificant school issue.

Cash for Transkei rebels pours in, says KD

RDM
27/10/80
11A

UMTATA. — The President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has alleged that money is being poured into Transkei to assist revolutionary elements to rise against the established government.

Chief Matanzima made the charge in a weekend address to thousands of people at Umtata's Independence Stadium, during the fourth independence anniversary celebrations.

The South African Ambassador to Transkei, Dr R du Plooy, was among the guests.

Chief Matanzima said Transkei had reached its fourth year of independence without any sign of internal unrest.

He cited the World Council of Churches' recent decision to distribute R604 000 from its Special Fund to Combat Racism, which included large grants to Swapo and the banned African National Congress.

"Make no mistake, these organisations are favoured because they are sponsors of criminal acts of violence," he said.

"Sam Nujoma has been allowed to address international conferences in Europe — which is fast turning Leftist — where Foreign Ministers of other countries are present.

"The English Press is so vocal about unemployment in Transkei, but will say nothing about the 2-million jobless people in the United Kingdom."

Chief Matanzima said Transkei had a judicial system equal to any in the world, and that the University of Transkei had a top-quality academic staff.

The government, he said, was therefore confident that any attempt to rise against its administration would be engineered from outside the country.

South Africa was a great friend and benefactor of Transkei. Chief Matanzima said this friendship had "aggravated the hatred" of the international community, and it had to be understood that when South

Africa was attacked, Transkei would be a target too

In an independence anniversary address at Cofimvaba, the Minister of Finance, Mr Ramsay Madikizela, said the territory's failure to achieve international recognition could not be blamed on the State, as it satisfied all the requirements of statehood.

Addressing Tembus, Mr Madikizela accused the world community of conspiring to withhold recognition.

This state of affairs presented "certain difficulties", denying Transkei access to the normal sources of foreign aid available to developing countries — "instead, we have been outlawed", he said.

"The nations of the world think this device will cripple our government and destroy our country. Instead they have not succeeded in four years, and will not succeed in any given time," he said.

Industrial development was rapid, and a factor to be reckoned with. The Western world was showing great interest and many countries in Europe were fully aware of Transkei's economic potential.

Referring to the unemployment problem, he said Transkei was inviting foreign investment to create job opportunities.

Turning to South Africa, Mr Madikizela said Transkei was looking "very closely" at Pretoria's regional economic planning proposals, and referred to the ongoing discussions with South Africa on the issue.

Speaking in Cala, the Minister of Health, Chief D D P Ndamase, said it would be naive to expect total independence without problems such as inflation, unemployment, droughts and undisciplined government employees.

"But it is no secret that such problems are common to all developing countries and the Transkei Government has not found them insurmountable," he said. — Sapa.

Gumede: govt must talk with true leaders

DAILY STAR 27/10/80

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Constitutional changes in South Africa which took place without the full participation of all the country's people were meaningless, said Mr A. J. Gumede at a funeral of a former member of the African National Congress at Peilton near here.

Mr Gumede is a Pinetown attorney and chairman of the Free Mandela campaign in Natal. He was a treason trialist in 1956 with the Reverend W. S. Gawe, 80, who was buried at the weekend.

He said it was necessary that the South African Government talked with the true leaders of the black nation to pave the way for any meaningful constitutional changes in the country.

"We want to be represented at such talks by our own leaders and not the leaders the South African Government fosters, who, of necessity, have to speak for the government," Mr Gumede said.

He said separate development was "absolutely rejected" by blacks of this era.

Events which had influenced the thinking of the black man included the Great Trek, the Union conference "and the many other political events which were enacted without dialogue with the people who were affected by such acts."

He enumerated many acts which he said "robbed" the black man of his land and his rights.

Paying tribute to Mr Gawe, he said he had been a stabilising influence during the treason trial and "became our chaplain in prison."

He added: "All the concepts that the South African Government is introducing as tools of change can never be viable as long as our true leadership is still imprisoned on Robben Island or is in exile."

"The proposed constellation of states is proof of the inter-dependence of whites and blacks in this country."

He said blacks had no other home except South Africa "and we shall strive to work for a better South Africa until peace and harmony for those who live here is a possibility."

The other speaker, Dr B. R. Maku, Ciskei's Minister of Health, gave a background of Mr Gawe's family tree, and his achievements as a teacher and then as a minister of religion. — DDR.

3 000 mourn at Gawe funeral

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — It was a funeral with a difference.

It was attended by about 3 000 mourners.

The funeral, which took place on Saturday, will only be completed this afternoon, in East London, in a 30-minute ceremony, and then Rev W. S. Gawe's body will be cremated.

The ashes will be sent to England, to Mr Phandula Gawe, Mr Gawe's eldest son, who is an expatriate in that country.

Mr Gawe Junior left South Africa on an exit permit in 1968, when the South African Government refused to give him the necessary travel documents, which would have enabled him to accept a scholarship in

England and then return to this country after completion of his studies.

Mr Gawe's body reposed silently at the Peilton Congregational Church as speakers paid their tributes but, at the end of the funeral service, which was conducted by the Bishop of Grahamstown, Bishop Kenneth Oram, the body was taken back to a local funeral parlour.

Tradition was maintained and people returned to the Gawe home to wash their hands.

In the church, there was an empty chair in the row seating the bereaved family. The chair would have been occupied by Mr Phandula Gawe.

Mourners came from Cradock and Port Elizabeth.



Above: The Reverend W. S. Gawe's coffin is carried by fellow priests at Saturday's funeral service at Peilton. Below: Mr Gawe's wife, Mrs R. X. Gawe (right), with her daughter, Mrs N. Sitsha. The empty chair next to Mrs Sitsha symbolises the absence of the deceased's eldest son, Mr Phandula Gawe, who lives in England.



2 children die in celebration after Weaver victory

CAPE TOWN — Two children were killed by police bullets and a man was knocked down and fatally injured by an ambulance when violence flared in African townships in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown Saturday night.

Unrest is blamed on big fight passions

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Eastern Cape police are describing a renewed unrest in black townships in Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown on Saturday night to passions running high after the Coetzee-Weaver fight.

Hundreds of windows of cars, police vehicles and houses were smashed in about 170 hours after the fight and police retaliated five times with tearsmoke. The only incident since then has been the burning down of a church in Port Elizabeth early today.

Because of this, bans have been clamped on two meetings scheduled to be addressed by the secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, who is visiting Port Elizabeth.

The meetings — one of boycotting pupils and their parents yesterday and another of black and white businessmen scheduled for 3 pm today — were arranged by Port Elizabeth black parents to resolve the schools boycott.

A Security Branch spokesman said he had travelled through Port Elizabeth black townships during the unrest and heard youths shouting "Weaver, Weaver."

The three fatalities occurred in the Cape Town townships of Langa and Guguletu.

Vehicles in all three cities were stoned by mobs and the windows of many cars and buses were broken. Other damage was reported.

The unrest began in all three areas soon after the end of the Mike Weaver-Gerrie Coetzee fight in Sun City.

Witnesses said the incidents stemmed directly from the celebrations that erupted when Weaver knocked out Coetzee in the 13th round to retain his world heavyweight title.

Father Desmond Curren of St Gabriel's Catholic Church in Guguletu said he was driving in Guguletu on Saturday evening when he saw a procession of children, marching down the road.

"They had newspaper posters of Mike Weaver and they were chanting as they walked. Some gave clenched fist salutes as they passed me."

Father Curren said he saw people fighting and a priest who was driving in the area a little later had his car stoned.

An altar boy at St Gabriel's, Augustin Mathe (13), was shot dead when riot police opened fire during the unrest.

The name of the second dead child is not known.

Cape Town's police chief, Brigadier D. B. Nofthnagel, today, rejected claims that Augustin Mathe was an innocent bystander on his way to the shops when he was shot by riot police.

POST 28/10/82

11A

Bullets

Kill two

VIOLENCE that resulted in the death of two children followed the defeat of South African Gerrie Coetzee by black American Mike Weaver at the weekend.

Crowds of children carrying posters and chanting "Weaver, Weaver" preceded the violence in Guguletu on Saturday night in which two children were killed by police bullets and a man was struck dead by an ambulance.

Eastern Cape police are ascribing a new wave of unrest which hit black townships in Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown on Saturday night to high black emotion after the Coetzee-Weaver world title fight.

Hundreds of windows of motor cars, police vehicles and buses were smashed during a period of about two hours after the fight and police retaliated twice with tear-smoke. The only incident since then has been the burning town of a church in Port Elizabeth early yesterday after suspected arson.

The unrest is believed to be chiefly responsible for the banning of two meetings to be addressed by the secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, who is on a visit to Port Elizabeth. The meetings — one of boycotting pupils and their parents on Sunday and another of black and white businessmen scheduled for 3 pm yesterday — were

kids shot dead in Cape unrest

Weaver obtained from newspapers. Father Curren said he saw people fighting and a priest who was driving in the area a little later had his car stoned.

The unrest lasted for about an hour.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape, Brigadier S J van Rensburg, said yesterday he believed the Saturday night's violence was "an expression of black feeling after the fight which was won by a black man". His main reasons for believing this were that it was the first unrest in the area in many years, and that it occurred just after the fight.

Brig van Rensburg would not give reasons for the banning of the meetings to be addressed by Bishop Tutu, apart from saying they could not be allowed because of the unrest.

An altar boy at St Gabriel's, Augustin Mathe (13), was shot dead when a lot of police opened fire during the unrest.

In Grahamstown eight cars and four buses had windows broken by stone throwers on the national road to East London just after the Weaver-Coetzee fight ended.

Police were on the alert and either redirected vehicles or escorted them through the Fingo village.

11P

Fans snub Ray Charles in solidarity



Ray Charles' concert tour was condemned by black political organisations.

Part of the crowd that attended the Ray Charles farewell show at the Fun City, Van Wyk's Rust, at the weekend.



By Kaizer Ngwenya
WAS the Ray Charles' farewell concert held at the weekend at Fun City, Van Wyk's Rust poorly attended because blacks are starting to boycott shows given by overseas artists?

The Fun City concert drew about 2 000 music fans and for a larger than life artist like Ray Charles it was a musical disaster. In fact, local groups like Harari and Joy can attract treble the number of people who saw the genius in person at the weekend. The show at the weekend may have been affected by the Azanian People's Organisation's objection about Ray Charles' performance in the country.

Last week the African National Congress (ANC) and American-based South African-born artists Bea Benjamin and Hugh Masekela also called on Ray

... crowd a people that many people stayed away from Ray Charles' farewell concert to show solidarity with Azapo, ANC, Hugh Masekela and Bea Benjamin's call to boycott shows given by overseas artists.

The scene at Fun City at the weekend was different. There were no cars moving in slowly bumper to bumper and by late afternoon it was clear that the concert was going to be a financial disaster.

It was the first time in the history of South African concerts for a big star like Ray Charles to attract literally a handful of music fans. Did the people hear the call to boycott overseas artists? That is a difficult question to answer at the moment but time will tell.

Nevertheless, the Ray Charles show went on although it started about two hours late. At some stage one music fan who had had one too many shouted: "Please start the show. We want to get home early before Azapo and ANC find out that we have defied their call to boycott Ray Charles."

The music fan's statement shows that people have heard the call to boycott overseas entertainers.

As I see it, impresarios will be taking a risk in future by importing international artists. The cup of discontent is overflowing and the Ray Charles farewell concert proved it.

RDU 28/10/80
Chief (11/2)
Gatsha
gets a
blasting

London Bureau

LONDON. — Britain's Anti-Apartheid Movement has criticised the socialist group in the European parliament for inviting Chief Gatsha Buthelezi to meet them in Strasbourg recently.

The movement has also attacked Chief Buthelezi for "collaborating" with the South African Government.

At its annual general meeting in London on Sunday, the AAM condemned in an emergency resolution the socialist group for issuing the invitation and reaffirmed its opposition to the bantustan policy and all those who collaborated with this policy. They also condemned other black leaders who were "collaborating" with the President's Council.

The movement resolved to protest about Chief Buthelezi's invitation to British Labour MPs — who are part of the socialist group in the EEC parliament — and to seek assurances that no further invitations would be extended to "bantustan leaders and other collaborators."

It would appear that what has particularly angered the AAM was the use of the European parliament platform by Chief Buthelezi to attack the African National Congress (ANC).

The AAM openly recognises the ANC as "making the main contribution to the liberation struggle in South Africa," said Mr Mike Terry, head of the AAM.

Present at the meeting were representatives of the ANC, Swapo, the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) and the South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu).

The meeting also passed a resolution condemning the detention of 74-year-old Oscar Mpetsha, a founder member of Sactu and national organiser of the African Food and Canning Workers Union.

THEY'VE BRANDED HIM A SELLOUT AND A STOOGE AND THEY'VE THREATENED TO KILL HIM BUT WHAT DOES HE REALLY STAND FOR...



Should I do a pig-like that?

My opponents are sitting on their fat backsides doing nothing . . .

The people are faced with serious problems . . .

Come into my office any Tuesday or Thursday . . .

My opponents are so political-ly dishonest . . .

David Thebehali and Piet Koornhof when they took the first ride in the new Soweto mayoral car

HOWARD BARRELL

He has branded Thebehali a puppet, a stooge, the man who organises his own welcome home parties for those who come home from overseas with their fat backsides doing nothing for the people.

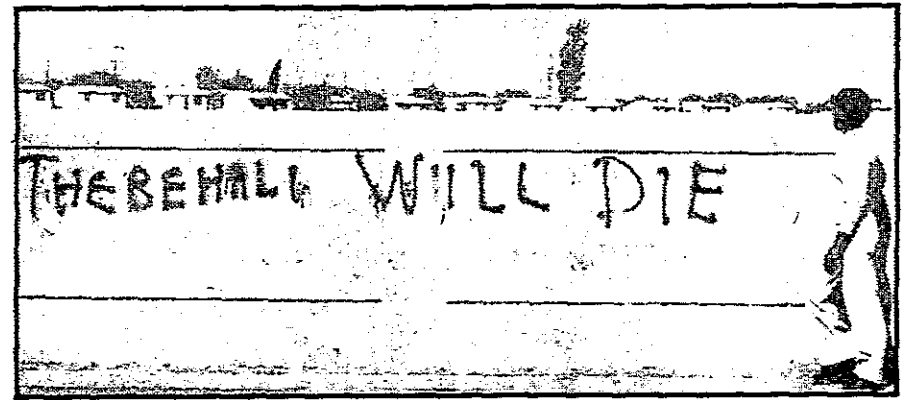
It was not many months ago that David Thebehali, Soweto Community Council chairman, named Johannesburg Minister of Education and authorities as a fist-waving radical.

His strong sentiments led him to call then for a 'deal' for blacks, he told the Sunday Tribune this week.

Opponents

Just that his major opponents in the party — Dr Nthato Makhaya and the Azanian People's Organisation — have their fat backsides doing nothing for the people added.

He blames his bad luck on a hostile Press, and vehemently rejects charges against him made in Soweto's turbulent political polemic.



Thebehali Will Die . . . A grim warning to the Soweto Community Council

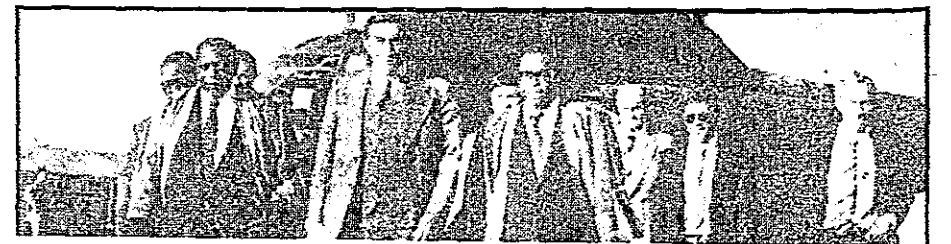
So who is this man David Thebehali?

when Soweto rents were increased. Receive that pay increase he did not. But, he said this week, he did not organise his own welcome home parties. Mr T. J. Makhaya did. Mr Makhaya and other community council members

Once again, he points a finger at the Press. He had told his Press conference on his return that the R250 million was "being syndicated overseas by the Government and that part of it" was to be used for Soweto. He had not claimed the entire amount was fixed and ready for Soweto

coming — just come and see all the people who come to ask me for help and advice on housing, husband problems, children problems," he says. "I am a pragmatist," he declares. Of his more radical opponents he says: "They

Piet Koornhof visits Soweto and David Thebehali is on his left



International Monetary Fund conference, this man who has a book entitled "Dynamic Leadership" at his elbow.

Embarrassing

According to recent Press reports, he's the man who organised his own hero's welcome when he returned home recently, who dressed a messenger and driver in Soweto Council robes to fill embarrassingly empty seats when Dr Piet Koornhof came to receive the freedom of Soweto, who received a salary hike

full of people to welcome him — "not just 60 people as one newspaper alleged." Food for his supporters had been organised by councillor's wives, again at Mr Makhaya's instigation.

He denied filling his chamber with bogus councillors during Dr Koornhof's visit to Soweto last Wednesday.

"We already had a quorum. Now why should I go and do a thing like that?"

And what of the man who returns to South Africa with news of R250-million loans for Soweto development?

alone.

Propaganda

As he talks, he gesticulates continually. A sincere man? Most politicians are sincere in that they believe their own arguments.

An opportunist bent on the material advantage to be gained from his position? A salary of R750 is small reward for the kind of flak he receives from his own people.

A lonely man?
"No. Come to my office any Tuesday or Thursday — don't tell me you're

poems he says: "They, in my opinion, are the sellouts. There is nothing they are doing for the people. What are they doing for the people that they can show, helping the people in their day-to-day problems? Absolutely nothing. We as a council are attending to the needs of the people, their day-to-day problems.

"They call themselves 'The People Involved in the Struggle.' What type of struggle? How can you be involved in the struggle when you are sitting back doing absolutely nothing. The people are faced with very serious problems — now.

"If you ask any Sowetan what his priorities are, he'll talk about a house, education for his children, a better environment in which to live. People are talking about their basic needs.

"And these are what the Soweto Council are responding to," he adds.

"These other people are sitting on their backsides doing absolutely nothing. The popular mind is not reacting to their strategies," Mr Thebehali, Inkatha member, says.

To a degree, Mr

Thebehali is probably right. But a short off-the-cuff interview with almost any Sowetan uncovers a boiling discontent with the Soweto Council, the structure within which it operates and, most particularly, the rent increases.

His mayoral car is black, and shines under the attention of its attendant. But the slogan painted on the bridge between his offices and the Moroka Police Station proclaims: "Thebehali Will Die."

With some parties boycotting the elections the way looks clear for Buthelezi's people

Inkatha gets ready to take over Soweto

Sun 7-18 26/10/80

11A 3K3



Dr Nthato Motlana... his SCA is using boycott and pressure for change

IF INKATHA takes part in Soweto elections likely next year, black groups who continue to advocate boycott as a strategy could find themselves out-maneuvred.

Soweto's pivotal position in South African black politics could mean the results of this development will be felt nationwide.

In essence, Soweto over the next three years will provide an arena for the battle between two strategies.

On the one hand Inkatha is pursuing a strategy of constructive engagement — the use of available opportunities for black advancement within the constraints of Government policy — while, on the other hand, the Soweto Civic Association, (SCA), headed by Dr Nthato Motlana, and the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (AZAPO) are employing a strategy of boycott and pressure outside Government-created institutions.

In the light of Government assurances that an increase in the powers and status of Soweto local government will come next year, Reef Inkatha spokesmen have said Inkatha will participate in the elections with party candidates.

Azapo and the SCA will be boycotting. The result is thus likely to be an Inkatha clean sweep with, at least, a 30 percent poll — as high as local government elections in white areas.

But that is only half the story. The Sunday Tribune reliably understands that the Government is to make about R150 million available to Soweto local government over the next three years for expenditure on roads, sewage and other infrastructural and welfare developments.

This amount is over and above that for Soweto's electrification and the installation of telephones.

By HOWARD BARRELL

This R150 million forms the bulk of the 250-million dollar loan syndicated by the Government on the overseas capital market.

An Inkatha-dominated Soweto local government will thus be seen to be improving the lot of Sowetans in a practical way — albeit within the constraints of Government policy.

In addition, the Sunday Tribune understands that the three existing greater Soweto community councils — Diepmeadow, Dobsonville and Soweto — are likely to be combined into one new local government which will no longer be called a community council and will enjoy quasi-municipal status.

The new Soweto local government's ability to raise other loans will still be subject to central Government approval and, given Soweto's volatility, borrowers are likely to want Government guarantees on loans. But now the largest black city will be in a stronger position to see to its development.

The short-term advantages for both Soweto inhabitants and Inkatha are clear. Long term, however, several imponderables remain.

National political developments could well make nonsense of a quiet three-year great leap forward in Soweto. Black aspirations do not end with a tarred road under black feet.

Inkatha could be seen as merely legitimating the Government's hesitant reforms — a charge frequently made against it. The result could be an adverse boomerang effect against Inkatha if black economic advancement is not accompanied by meaningful black

access to executive government.

Soweto residents' ability or willingness to pay for improvements financed by loans taken out in their name is already the major issue in the township — the rents increase dispute is an example of a kind.

The feeling, voiced repeatedly by Dr Motlana, that the Government is responsible for this black ghetto and should thus pay entirely for its ungrading, appears widespread.

The reliance on latent support by the SCA and Azapo makes a reliable measure of their strength extremely difficult. But it is clear they enjoy substantial legitimacy as voices of black nationalism.

The banned African National Congress position is even more clouded in mystery. A senior policeman told the Sunday Tribune recently that "we knew there were terrorists in the crowd" when Dr Piet Koornhof received the freedom of Soweto. "The difficulty is to identify them."

But, with the other banned or exiled movements — the Pan Africanist Congress and the Black Consciousness movement of Azania — in disarray in exile, the ANC now appears to be supreme in its usage as the vehicle of revolution.

It is unlikely that Inkatha would have committed itself to participation in the Soweto elections unless it had received the necessary assurances from the Government. The organisation itself has seldom acted precipitately.

The scene is set for an interesting turn of events: At issue is whether the mainstream of black political opinion can be drawn into an as yet unspelt-out programme of reform through constructive engagement in the most politically important portion of black South Africa.

More stoning in Cape after fight on TV

POST 29/10/82

HA

THERE WERE renewed outbreaks of stoning in Cape Town and Port Elizabeth's black townships following the showing of the title fight between Mike Weaver and Gerrie Coetzee on television.

In Langa and Gugulethu crowds of youths sang and danced their way through the streets and three buses belonging to City Tramways were stoned.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, Brigadier Daniel Nothnagel, said yesterday a police vehicle had been stoned on four separate occasions last night.

Warning shots were fired but there were no reports of injuries. A bus driver had to run for his life when all the windows of his bus were shattered.

All buses to the area were withdrawn after the incident.

In Port Elizabeth the television screening of Mike Weaver's knock-out of South Africa's white heavyweight hope, Gerrie Coetzee last night caused a repeat performance of Saturday night after the fight, when deliriously happy fans again stoned vehicles in the streets.

Although the unrest was limited to Port Elizabeth's black townships — not including Grahamstown like Saturday — and not as serious as on Saturday night, police used tearsmoke on six occasions.

These facts were disclosed yesterday by the police Liaison Officer in the Eastern Cape, Major Gerrie van Roooyen.

POLICE VEHICLES

He said 11 vehicles were damaged by stone-throwing groups of about 30 youths at a time. Nine police vehicles were damaged as well as a bus and two private cars. Damage was not severe in any of these cases.

The unrest occurred in New Brighton and Kwakhele Townships between 8 and 9,30 p.m.

Many police were patrolling the townships at the time because of Saturday's unrest, but police were not expecting a repeat of the boxing emotion of Saturday night.

Like Saturday night, many people flooded the streets shouting: "Weaver, Weaver."

No arrests were made and no injuries were recorded.

On Saturday night, police used tearsmoke five times in Port Elizabeth as buses and other vehicles were stoned in 11 incidents. Altogether 175 windows of 18 buses were smashed here. In Grahamstown, at the same time, nine vehicles were damaged by stones.

11A



Ray Charles sneaked out of the country on Tuesday.

Ray Charles leaves with tail between the legs

BLIND American singer, Ray Charles, sneaked out of the country on Tuesday evening, returning to his American hometown.

The singer's last South African concert was on Monday night at the Civic Theatre in Johannesburg. A day before he appeared at Fun City, Van Wyk's Rust and the show didn't pull many fans.

By **KAIZER NGWENYA**

Charles toured the country at the wrong time — when anger was mounting among blacks over many grievances.

His first township show, which was supposed to be held about two weeks ago at the Jabulani Amphitheatre in Soweto, was cancelled because of

pressure from the Azanian Peoples Organisation, (Azapo) and Congress of South African Students, (Cosas).

His other show on Saturday at the Thabong Stadium in Welkom was not well attended. There was stone-throwing and demonstrators carried

placards with slogans. The demo was organised by the Welkom branch of Azapo.

Azapo. It was probably the first time in the country a star of Ray Charles' calibre was obstructed by demonstrators.

Reporters tried to get an interview with Charles on Tuesday night before he flew out but a customs official at the airport said the singer was already at the departure lounge.

Impresario, Ami Artzi, told reporters early this week that they would be able to meet and talk to Ray Charles at the airport at 7 pm before his plane jettied out. But the singer had already checked in by 6 pm and was waiting for his flight back home to the United States.

11A

Weaver expresses a sour sorrow

MIKE WEAVER expressed his "sorrow" at the deaths of two children in Cape Town at the weekend after he had beaten South African Gerrie Coetzee.

But Weaver, accompanied by his entire retinue, could not say yesterday if he would attend their funeral or not.

POST had told him that leading residents had requested that he attend the funeral as the children were shot in incidents where blacks were celebrating his victory against

Gerrie Coetzee. Crowds of children carrying posters and chanting "Weaver, Weaver", preceded the violence in Guguletu on Saturday night in which two children were killed. A third person was struck dead by an ambulance.

The violence had resulted after Weaver knocked out the white hope, Coetzee in a world-heavyweight bout.

Weaver, restless and holding a blaring recorder playing a track in the O'Jays' latest release, The Year 2000, said: "I'm

really sorry about the deaths of those two kids. Moreover, that they were celebrating my victory. Moreover that they are black and I'm black. I'm sorry about the shot kids."

The champion, whom we met just on his way out from a posh Johannesburg hotel was asked what he was going to do to show his real feelings to the families of the children.

"What do you mean by that," he said in his deep American accent.

"Like attending the fu-

neral for instance?" came our reply.

Weaver could not answer that and his bodyguard immediately interrupted: "Tell me man, are you a newsman? I'm sorry we have to go out now."

He shoved us aside as Weaver and his entourage left the hotel foyer to awaiting cars outside.

Weaver's manager, Don Manuel, said he would release a statement today when approached.

Meanwhile, black leaders levelled sharp criticism at Mike Weaver.

Said Dr Nthato Motlana, of the Soweto Committee of Ten, "Weaver belongs to the long line of men determined to mine gold in disreputable quarters like Bophutha-nonsense. They have no consciousness at all and are beyond redemption."

Mr Tom Manthatha, a black conscious leader said: "We would not be surprised even if Weaver did not attend the funeral. Logically he should and we are advising him to. Those kids died for his cause. Moreover there have been resentments

about him coming to South Africa."

Azapo's publicity secretary, George Wauchope said: "We regarded Mike Weaver as beyond redemption when he opted for a BophuthaTswana visa. The shooting of the two children will be an everlasting condemning stigma in his life. He is no different from Kallie Knoetsee. Azapo calls upon him to show humanity with the bereaved families. We expect him to show some gesture. Azapo pledges solidarity with the families."

POST 30/10/80

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Two Azapo men held

By MATHATHA
TSEDU

TWO more members of the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) in the Northern Transvaal, including a branch chairman, have been detained by the police.

They are Mr Laurence Marapyane, who is chair-

man of the Lebowakgomo branch, and Mr Jackson Mashiane, a member of the organisation. They were picked up at work by Lebowa police on Tuesday, according to officials at the Lebowa government offices.

Lt Col P Moloto, of the Lebowa police, yesterday said he had no know-

ledge of the detentions and did not think he would be in a position to confirm or deny them, even if he was phoned again later.

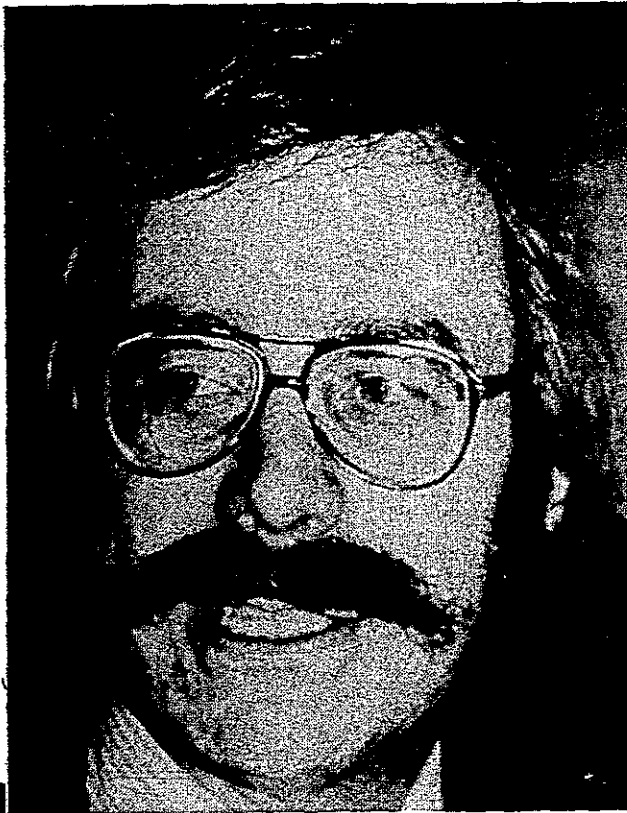
The detention of the two brings to nine the number of Azapo members being held in the Northern Transvaal. Eight other members, including

four from the Lenyenye branch executive, detained more than three weeks ago, are being held under Section Six of the Internal Security Act.

Security police are also holding the chairman of the Seshego Village Committee and the "mayor" of Seshego, Rev M P Malatji.

Percy Qoboza, Editor of Post, was recently accused of presenting "half truths and untruths" in an article in Washington Star. In this article, he reacts to the allegations.

Change is a process, not a solution



Richard Moose.

ON APRIL 30 this year, giving evidence before the Sub-committee on Africa of the House, Foreign Affairs Committee, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr Dick Moose, said, among other things: "White South Africans must recognise that the process of change must go beyond reforming apartheid. Simply refining the status quo will not receive the approbation of the United States, nor will it be accepted by the world community or overwhelming majority of South Africans."

Exactly a month later, speaking before the same committee, Pat Derian, Assistant Secretary for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, had similar thoughts when she told the committee: "The Prime Minister (Mr P W Botha) has promised to review discriminatory legislation, for ex-

ample, laws limiting the amount of land available to Africans, as well as the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act which prohibit sexual intercourse between black and white.

"The government also has indicated a willingness to engage in dialogue with black, coloured and Asian leaders. In 1979, a government commission recommended major changes in labour laws affecting blacks. However, few results have emerged. New labour legislation perpetrates ultimate government control of black labour organisations. With regard to the Immorality Act, I would note that during 1979, 299 persons were prosecuted under this Act, 222 convicted and 46 awaiting trial."

NO CHANGE

She concluded this portion of her evidence by saying: "In sum, for black South Africans, there has been little or no change at all in existing patterns of discrimination. None of the measures has made any real change in the overall pattern of apartheid. Black South Africans remain excluded from the political process and continue to be denied their basic human rights."

These are but two views that are an answer to South Africa's alleged change taking place. But they are strikingly similar in tone and content and they reflect, largely, informed opinion on South Africa.

The staff of the South African Embassy can protest and write letters to editors of American newspapers until they are pink in the face, nothing will remove the strong belief that the talked about changes are nothing but window dressing.

But then I did not have to come to America

to know this. It's something our newspapers have been telling the government for some time now. They must clearly understand the basic truth for our situation, namely that change is not a solution but a process. A process that proceeds towards the attainment of that solution.

If you take Chief Patrick Mphahlele, drape him in stripped pants, a tailcoat and a top hat that makes him look like the chief porter at the Carlton Hotel, it does not mean that because he is dressed like that, he is really a president of a veid in Vendaland which you chose to call by an equally ridiculous name like the Republic of Venda.

Chief Mphahlele may be simple enough a character to realise the serious implications of this type of political clowning, but the government must be mature enough to realise that times are far too serious to be indulging in politically hollow games of running all over the country draping people in tailcoats and top hats.

What we are talking about, and this is what will eventually have an impact on American policy, is beginning serious processes that will lead to the participation in decision-making of all the people in our land. And they can make a fresh start by brushing their vocabulary.

The Prime Minister must shy away from using words like "never", "not in my life time" and some of his people must be persuaded to dump the stereotype and self defeating attitude of "over my dead body". That is what Ian Smith said only two years ago: "majority rule over my dead body". The only tragedy is that there is majority rule today and

his miserable body is still moving around Salisbury.

Not so for tens of thousands of innocent men, women and children in Zimbabwe who lost their lives in a senseless war.

The real test of Botha's leadership will be whether or not he is willing to demonstrate to himself, his people and his country, that it is still possible for men and women of reason to sit around the table and work out a mutually acceptable future for all of them. This is the acid test. But time is ticking away.

There is now a sense of realism shown around Washington. A realism that rightly points out to the fact that if South Africa blows up, South Africa will not blow up alone.

SAFETY

It will take with it Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Mozambique, Malawi, Angola and possibly Tanzania and Zambia. That means that the safety and security of the entire subcontinent is threatened with a holocaust. What is even more chilling, it poses to unleash a confrontation between East and West.

This is the stark realisation in Washington now. But then, if only people had listened to our leaders nearly a quarter of a century ago. They said then, as their successors are continuing to say today, South Africa is a threat to world peace.

The conclusion then, seems to indicate that no matter how much the South African government tries through its propaganda mediums, the world has refused to be duped by the processes of imaginary change.

• Write to the Editor at P O Box 6883 Johannesburg 2000. Nom-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 J. Latakgomo and A. Klaaste. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by S. Matlhaku. All of cor. Blumberg Street and Commando Road, Industria, Johannesburg.

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Chief launches probe

DURBAN. — Launching the Buthelezi Commission of Inquiry to probe the future of Natal, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said he was not trying to fragment South Africa, but merely to fragment the impediments to peaceful co-existence among all South Africans.

"With the mounting frustration in our land, simply rejecting and disparaging all Government action and doing nothing

Report by Sapa

more is in itself a violent strategy.

"It creates the climate in which people sink into the politics of despair, reaction and what is often referred to as subversion," he said.

He said the time had arrived for positive black constitutional, socio-economic planning and an economic policy initiative.

"It will not be used as a weapon in confrontation,

but as a new phase in our ongoing search for common ground," he said.

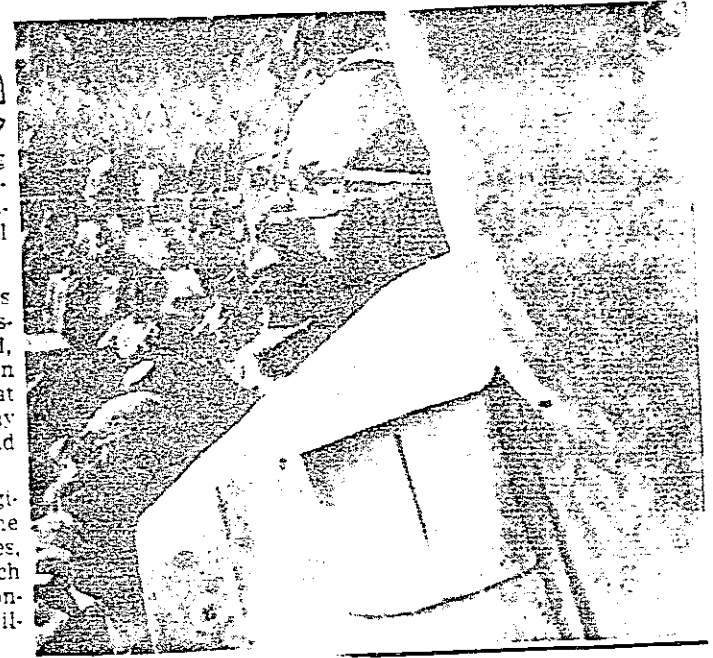
The motives for setting up the commission were to seek ways of dealing constructively with economic, educational, administrative and political problems which intermeshed in the fabric of Natal and KwaZulu.

It would also be able to point to meaningful

development by laying foundations for alternative models for peaceful co-existence for all people in South Africa.

"I think we blacks, as the voiceless and the dispossessed of this land, must be able to say, even if the worst happens, that we did point the way away from disaster and we were unheeded.

"We must have a legitimate counter to the swelling chorus of voices, here and abroad, which intone that all non-violent options have failed," he said.



PE blast: Transkei rebels on list of suspects

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PORT ELIZABETH. — Police are investigating the possibility that a Transkei opposition group could be responsible for the bomb blast which rocked the Port Elizabeth home of the Transkei Consul on Thursday night.

The Transkeian Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr S M Qaba, said there was a possibility that an opposition group in Transkei could have been responsible, and he was concerned about the safety of Transkei officials in South Africa.

He said this concern had been conveyed to the South African Government and to the South African Ambassador to Transkei.

The Director-General for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, was not available for comment early yesterday, but a spokesman said later the matter was being investigated and the department was in touch with the Transkeian Government.

Brigadier Izak van Niekerk, divisional CID chief for the Eastern Cape, said no organisation had claimed responsibility for the attack, but police would investigate whether a Transkei opposition group had been involved.

The consul, Mr M A Dumalisile, was asleep when the heavy explosion shattered the entrance to his luxurious house in the suburb of Summerstrand.

"We are investigating every possible lead," Brig Van Niekerk said.

"It is possible that an extreme Rightwing organisation could have been responsi-

ble. But we are not excluding the possibility of a Leitwing group planting the bomb."

He said the main energy of the blast had been expended on the huge glass panels of the house and the open area outside the front door.

He said Mr Dumalisile had not asked for police protection — "but if he does, we will consider giving it".

The Security Police chief in the Eastern Cape, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, said a powerful explosive was used.

Bomb experts were still combing the debris.

The blast shattered windows 100m from the consul's home and debris was flung up to 30m.

Police will also investigate a report by a neighbour, Mrs W A Cordingley, who said she had heard "youthful voices" and the sound of people running away after the blast.

Mr Qaba said yesterday he would visit Port Elizabeth next week and would later have talks with the South African Government.

Asked who he believed responsible for the blast, he said this was "debatable".

"There is trouble in Port Elizabeth, with people striking against the education system.

"The bomb could also have been placed by opposition groups within the Transkei and there are also sections of the South African population who are against the Transkei being accommodated in terms of the apartheid policy.

"All these people have to be seen as possible suspects." — Sapa.



Dr Piet Koornhof, who was discussing the future of Alexandra Township, hears the views of the Alexandra Liaison Committee, coloured and Indian community representatives and the Sandton management committee.

Picture: RAYMOND PRESTON

(11A)
1/11/80

'Black demands go beyond local power'

1-11-80 kom (11A)

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

LEADING black politicians say the Government's plans to establish town and village councils in black areas have come too late, with blacks today demanding a share in the control and running in the country.

The Soweto Committee of Ten, headed by Dr Nthato Motlana, has flatly rejected participation in the new system, but an Inkatha spokesman on the West Rand said the movement would wait for the final legislation before committing itself.

Inkatha welcomed the creation of the councils as a step in the right direction, but had serious reservations on influx control and the financial provisions of the municipalities.

On Thursday, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, outlined legislative proposals for the creation of town and village councils to replace existing civic authorities in the townships.

In terms of far-reaching proposals, influx control would be tightened, but the position of "qualified" blacks in urban

Dr Motlana said one of the basic objections to participating in a local municipality — the lack of freehold rights — still remained.

He said the proposals unveiled by Dr Koornhof were substantially in line with the blueprint the Ten drew up in 1977.

"Our blueprint was received with great enthusiasm throughout the country, especially by the Press and Afrikaner academics."

He added: "Ours were obviously moderate demands, for which we were bitterly criticised by many young blacks, and we said then that if our blueprint were rejected, the next time round the demands of the people would have gone up."

Dr Motlana said that in today's South Africa, blacks were demanding a common fatherland, common residential areas, shared schools and shared power.

Inkatha's Press officer on the West Rand, Mr Peter Davidson, stressing he was reacting to newspaper reports on the proposals, said the plans seemed like a case of "robbing Peter to pay Paul".

Inkatha was particularly concerned that the movement of unemployed people from the rural areas in search of jobs in the urban areas would be restricted further.

He said Inkatha was also unhappy that there would be no freehold rights in the townships.

"This would mean that in trying to balance a budget, a council would, to a large extent, be dependent on ministerial whim."

Referring to the fact that a council budget would need the final approval of the Minister, Mr Davidson said: "If the council does something politically unacceptable to the Minister, it is conceivable he might not agree to the budget."

But Mr Davidson added: "If the Minister guarantees by way of legislation that shortfalls in the budget will be made up by Government grants, it will go a long way towards meeting our reservations."

Inkatha is to hold a series of meetings in Soweto, starting on Sunday, to sound out attitudes towards the councils and the priority requirements of the people.

**"AS A PRIEST YOU ARE THRUST INTO THE SITUATION
BE EVERYTHING TO ALL MEN. IN OUR SOCIETY YOU**

By BARRY LEVY

**SOWETO community-leader David Nkwe is a man
in the middle.**

There was a time when no one doubted that Rev Nkwe was unequivocally on the side of the "people".

But Mr Nkwe, Archdeacon of St Paul's Anglican Church in Jabavu and chairman of the Orlando Home for homeless children, now sees himself as a pragmatist caught between "the masses and the men in blue".

At a huge gathering last weekend to discuss the rent increases in Soweto, he was denounced as "the Anglican minister who collaborates" and it was demanded that the Anglican bishop should "deal with him".

There were demands that he should resign his post with the Orlando Home. Angry speakers at the meeting accused Mr Nkwe of being the Soweto Community Council's official chaplain because he had offered prayers at the ceremony where Dr Piet Koornhof was granted the freedom of Soweto.

He shrugs off the charges levelled against him with contempt and in turn labels his accusers "a group of misguided pseudo politicians" who have assigned themselves the role of getting the people to follow the politicians' way of thinking.

He sees himself as a pragmatist, a man who tries to be reasonable without compromising himself in an unjust system which he deplors.

He readily admits that it is a tenuous and tightly-strained situation, but also says he does negotiate with Government officials when necessary.

And this week Mr Nico Mabin, the West Rand Administration Board's chief executive officer for Soweto, independently wrote a letter to Post newspaper on behalf of Mr Nkwe, confirming he was not the Council's chaplain.

The furor surrounding Mr Nkwe arises from his participation in the Koornhof ceremony, something which surprised and shocked people who had not known him through the way he did in the community. But he says he will continue to pray for our (White) leadership as well as for change, despite the criticism.

But in the position sought by other Black community leaders have found themselves, Mr Nkwe draws strength to maintain his uncompromising stance between pragmatism and the political aspirations of the people from the Bible and the faith.

As he says, he remains a pragmatic protagonist for change.

"I am a priest," he told the Sun Express this week. "I have to appreciate the fact that you are thrust into a situation where, like St Paul, you have to be everything to all

men. You have to minister to all the people who come to you with varying problems."

He said: "I won't compromise on my Christian faith, but I am working to find a way."

In a multi-faceted society like Africa you have to effect this change.

"It is suicidal to say there is only one solution to be followed. Change needs strategies in the same way St Paul had to apply them."

Justifying his stand, he drew attention to 1 Corinthians: 9,

verses 19-23, where he laid stress on the words:

"I am a free man and own no master; but I have made myself every man's servant, to win over as many as possible.

"To Jews I became like a

Jew, to win Jews; as they are subject to the Law of Moses, I put myself under that law to win them although I am not myself subject to it.

"To win Gentiles, who are outside the Law, I made myself



● Rev Nkwe ... trying to be reasonable without compromising himself.

Between the masse and the men in blue

**WHERE, LIKE ST PAUL, YOU HAVE
HAVE TO ADAPT TO EFFECT CHANGE**

... one of them ... to the
... ask I became weak, to win
... weak.

"Indeed, I have become everything in turn to men of every sort, so that in one way or another I may save some."

Mr Nkwe asked whether, in this context, the SA Council of Churches were not "collaborating" with the Government when they met with the Prime Minister recently.

He went on to say that in his work he constantly came into contact with local authorities.

"We have to negotiate with them to alleviate suffering constantly found in Soweto. It is practical."

He also asked whether "the people who are in authority" were beyond redemption.

"Is no word of God to be said to them? Are we to be like the Pharisees and merely say: 'Look at him!'" he asked.

"Or, as in the case of the followers of Jesus, are we to say 'the Lord has gone in with sinners' when he was seen to be collaborating with Zacchaeus the tax collector, in order to gain access to the city?"

Mr Nkwe said there was obviously no way to effect change without going to the people in control, whether they were the elected leaders or not.

He said Anglicans prayed in their liturgy for their leaders and all who had authority to promote peace and well-being.

"We pray for their peace and well-being too. Does this mean that Anglicans are collaborators?" he said.

He said of his critics and accusers that they would consider one as hampering the way to liberation if one was "out of step" with them.

"It will be a sad day when these people can tell us who to minister to," he said.

"There should be limits as to how far one can go."

Mr Nkwe sees two ways to deal with the current situation in the country: confrontation and head-on collision with the authorities, or negotiation and circumvention.

"If you take the path of open confrontation," he says, "and get back an answer of 'no', then where do you go?"

"There has to be a way of circumventing confrontation

and this comes through negotiation. It is a slower way, but one in which you can move ahead without the need to sacrifice your principles.

"Can open confrontation be justified by exhibiting so many casualties? No, it merely shows we're in the struggle without achieving anything.

"For example, it is no use shouting at Dr Koornhof or hurling abuse at the Government, that will only bring about a situation where no one will listen to you.

"But if I speak calmly and put my cards on the table then there is room for negotiation. It's pragmatic."

Mr Nkwe said he could support this with another example: "We want to put up a community centre here" — on the

grounds of his City, Jabavu —

do so we need permission from the Government and local

"Who do we get? The Government doesn't

we have to go to the Government. In the same

invited to offer to Dr Koornhof, who said

a special Council. These are the

needed to negotiate. permission I need

thing that would be for the community.

"What if I didn't get an invitation and snub?"

"However," he said, "I went to their meeting and laud them the way they would have been doing."

"He still sits

Proposed Budget

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HERE HE IS, FOLKS, THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES!

Fees

Each particone side, he said, he had SACHED regis

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over this, but whether I like it or not, I still have to deal with "these people".

He admits he finds himself in a difficult situation.

He then handed me a large sheet of paper on which he had typed one small paragraph. It read: "For the 18 years that I have ministered at St Paul's Church in Jabavu, I

"It's a hard struggle," he said, "but what I am dealing with are the realities that confront us all in this country."

He then handed me a large sheet of paper on which he had typed one small paragraph.

It read: "For the 18 years that I have ministered at St Paul's Church in Jabavu, I

have sided with the poor and distressed, I have personally made appeals on behalf of those who have been evicted, helped others to pay rents and have secured extensions for those who were unemployed. I have always stood on the side of the needy and will continue to do so."

Church in White
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World nurtures SA exiles says Xaba

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN South African exiles who openly declared they would take over the country by force were nurtured and cherished by the world, Reverend W. M. Xaba, Ciskei's Minister of Agriculture, said at Zwelitsha yesterday.

He was addressing Ciskeians at the Zwelitsha Stadium where a reception for both him and Chief Minister L. L. Sebe was held.

Mr Xaba was reporting to the Ciskeians on the visit to France by a five-man Ciskeian delegation headed by Chief Sebe, and later to Sweden, visited only by Mr Xaba and his departmental secretary,

Mr G. Godden.

"Strange as it seems, it is the enemies of democracy who get the applause and the financial support and assistance," said Mr Xaba.

"Those who operate from outside as exiles, who openly declare they will take over by force of arms, are the ones who are nurtured and cherished by the world," he said.

"We want to know the work of such people and whether they negotiate with the South African Government for famine and drought relief funds, whether they care for displaced people and whether they effectively remove or change the

degrading laws of apartheid," he said.

Mr Xaba said those people did nothing but "run away from the apartheid struggle and live in five star hotels in European Countries and East Germany."

He said the "soft voice" of those who cared for their people was "drowned by the noise of the battle cry."

"We do not believe in sacrificing people's lives to promote the cause of some political radicals who left the country 20 years ago and who, today, know nothing of the circumstances within the country," Mr Xaba said.

"We are determined to fashion new relationships between white and black in Southern Africa to ensure a peaceful and prosperous future for all of our children."

Mr Xaba said all over Europe there were exiles "crying" to return to South Africa.

He said there was a case of the son of a South African churchman who had left the country on an exit permit "on promises of a better education."

He said the promised education was not available to him and, instead, there was pressure on him to go to East Berlin to be trained as a "terrorist".

He said the man, who he said did not want to undergo the suggested training, appealed to him to provide the necessary channels so he could return to South Africa.

"He said he did not mind even if his return would result in a jail sentence."

Mr Xaba said, however, when he broached the matter with South African security officials "I was told if the man went out of the country on an exit permit then he would be met on the border by South African soldiers."

He said the problem on the borders was that the "children" who were

deceived to fight there were poorly trained and could not launch a significant challenge against the South African army.

He warned people who thought life overseas was all sugar and spice that "life there is unbearable".

He said when he was in England he went to see Mr Bonile Jack and Mr Luyanda Ngoma, who are studying at Reading University.

He said both men were "frustrated" and wanted to return as they were finding life unbearable. The two men, who are Ciskei government employees on study leave, will spend more than a year in England. — DDR.

PAC offshoot accuses Tanzania of murdering 7

STAR
3/11/80

11A

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY—A dissident-splinter group of the banned Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) has accused the Tanzanian Government of murdering seven South African black nationals earlier this year and detaining more than 500 others.

According to sources close to exiled South African black nationalist movements, two PAC factions under former PAC leader Potlako Leballo and Templeton Ntandala have been outmanoeuvred by Tanzania's support for the remaining major PAC group which survived a

split.

But Leballo, who was expelled from the PAC in a palace coup that brought in David Sebeko first and then Dr Vusi Make, still believes he is the PAC's overlord.

Dr Make, who has introduced a semblance of order since taking over the PAC leadership, is generally seen by a number of African governments as heading the "true" PAC.

The movement's problems can be traced back to the death of its founder, Robert Sobukwe, in 1978.

A recent offshoot of the PAC has also come into the news. It is the Azanian Revolutionary People's

Party (ARPP) led by Ntandala. According to sources, the ARPP is a minor collection of some former PAC military command personnel based in Tanzania. It is now said to be looking for a base of its own, and Ntandala has recently been seen in Zimbabwe.

According to Leballo's group, seven of its members were murdered and a further 40 wounded by Tanzanian security forces on March 11 this year.

The group says there are more than 500 members, including members of the high command in jail.

Talk, even on the brink

CAPE Times 6/11/80 (11R)

TODAY there is a school of thought in the black community which condemns as a waste of time any occasion like this, because there is a strong belief that such occasions are no more than mere social occasions. Some people in my community say that it merely enables white audiences to feel good, and to boast that they are enlightened because they invite a black man to address them. These people feel that this serves no purpose, other than just that. No more, no less.

There are others amongst those who are opposed to this kind of communication across the colour-line, who argue that white racism does not exist merely because whites do not know what is right. They say that whites are proud of their ideals. They are proud of what they call their commitment to democratic ideals. That most whites believe in Christianity and know what is right or wrong in terms of the Christian gospel. They therefore regard it as naive that any black man should imagine that he can convert whites, and talk them into accepting blacks as fellow human beings, and their brothers and sisters. They say this is to underestimate the deep roots of white selfishness and greed.

Eleventh hour

I have come here because I do not think that this is a waste of time, however valid some of the arguments that are advanced for not doing so. In the first place let me make it quite clear that I have not come here to deliver preachments. I have come here because in the eleventh-hour situation in which we are in South Africa, it is absolutely essential not to leave a single opportunity that is available for talking across the colour-line, at all levels. I accept the argument that it is perhaps too late to talk. I however believe that for that very reason, that it is perhaps too late to talk, that we have to talk to each other even as we reach this very brink of disaster. Any chance of averting violence must be used or any chance of reducing its scale must be used.

I am not coming here therefore to get converts for my way of thinking. I do know for a fact that we as people of this country hardly know each other. I believe that it is important for us to know each other even assuming that we have now reached a point of no return as far as violence is concerned, as some people here and abroad argue these days. Even if we take the grimmest view of the situation, and accept that we are going to have a night of long knives, a position to which some people are already resigned, it is still essential to continue talking as long as we have not yet started to use those proverbial long knives. So

An extract from an address Chief GATSHA BUTHELEZI, President of Inkatha, Chairman of the South African Black Alliance and Chief Minister of KwaZulu, gave to the Club 100, Cape Town, last night



long as that night has not overtaken us, we just must talk to each other.

I am here because I still believe that even in an eleventh-hour situation, we can still avoid the bloodbath that everyone seems to be talking about these days. If we are too late, let our efforts for reconciliation continue as if nothing has happened, for stopping the violence is to me as much important as reducing the scale of it, as I have already indicated.

Those whites amongst all white cultural groups who believe in a common future, get fired at from many directions. There are people who seem intent on making them feel that all whites are beyond redemption because of what has happened to the black man for so many generations. I often want to remind people that we blacks are condemned by some people merely because we are black, something we can do nothing about. I hate this kind of racism, and that is why I always remind myself of the counterside of the coin, which is that it is wrong to condemn all whites as racists, even if we know that those who are not racists are such a small minority.

Not wasted

We find that in this situation fear tends to dominate the thinking of people inevitably. If my talk with you today allays the fears even of just a handful of you, then the time I intend spending with you this evening will not be time wasted. I have said much more by way of preambled remarks, because waving the olive branch in our current Southern Africa is not the most popular thing that one is expected to do. You talk about non-violence, particularly after Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe, and people think you need your head read.

Although we are in an eleventh-hour situation, I still find it incomprehensible why some people will talk about the tragedy we are caught in, as if all that is left before it takes place is for them to blow the whistle to enable black and white who are already in conflict, to be at each other's throats.

My own political analysis of the situation tells me that black and white must accept that they will always live together in our troubled land, however difficult they find it to accept each other as brothers and sisters. It might well be that the revolution for which so many people on both sides of our colour line seem to be spoiling will overtake us one day. The point I am making tonight is that even if that happens, black

and white will still have to find a *modus operandi et vivendi*, just as we see in Zimbabwe. In Zimbabwe it was envisaged that there might be an exodus of whites after liberation. A fund to assist whites who wanted to leave Zimbabwe after liberation was openly spoken about before settlement was reached. This was quite conceivable in the case of Zimbabwe as they were talking of only about 200 000 whites. But even then the exodus in Zimbabwe has not been as big as was anticipated. It is clear that in the case of South Africa we have an indigenous population of about four million whites who are not expatriates in the sense in which most of the Zimbabwe whites are expatriates.

Millions around

It is therefore clear that here we are facing a different ballgame. Even if one adopted the most pessimistic view, and accepted the inevitability of violent confrontation in South Africa, one must also accept that even if such violence occurred millions, not just a couple of hundred thousands, will be very much around. They will live here and they will die here.

The dangers that face us in South Africa are a direct result of racist policies which whites in general have pursued ever since they seized power through the barrel of the gun. Leadership is therefore very much to do with whether we accept the status quo or want to change it. The majority of blacks and a mere sprinkling of whites do not accept the status quo. It is obvious therefore that in seeking to demolish the status quo one must mobilize the politically and economically deprived black population of South Africa, in order that they should speak with one voice. So that whatever step they take they should do so through their massive power, which can be effectively utilized. It was in these circumstances that I launched Inkatha yeNkululeko yeSizwe five years ago.

In the past 70 years whites or the majority of whites have pursued policies which reject the black person as a participant in decision-making. Because of the apartheid policies of the government there is a tendency to apportion all the blame to the present regime or only to Afrikaners, since they wield power in this land. The fact that so few whites support the Progressive Federal Party indicates beyond any shadow of doubt that the majority of whites do not want the status quo upset.

By-elections

Anyone who has watched elections since 1948, as I have done, will know that I am not talking tripe when I make these statements. To update you, remember the results of the two by-elections in Simon's Town and East London. No one can deny that these results are a good barometer for us to know where the majority of whites stand, even in the eleventh-hour situation in which we find ourselves in South Africa. These are very unpleasant realities but we have just to face them and not try to sweep them under the carpet.

The President's Council is also another example of where the majority of whites stand, not just the government. The government has on sufferance accepted a sprinkling of coloured, Indian and Chinese faces in an advisory President's Council. But black faces cannot be countenanced even in an advisory body of this nature.

That is the situation we are dealing with, when looked at coldly, without any trappings or frills. No place for us in decision-making machinery but a lot of places in the South African Defence Force.

So that as a black leader who realized just how alone we stand, as blacks as far as the majority of our white countrymen are concerned I had to launch Inkatha yeNkululeko yeSizwe.

To react

There was a time in black politics when all that blacks did was to react to what whites were doing, all the time. Maybe that was appropriate at that particular time that things should happen that way. In other words blacks concentrated on protest politics. This is not an indictment on blacks. Since blacks had no voice in determining policy, as is the case to this day, all they could do was to react to what was decided by whites alone. I believe that we have passed that threshold, and we as blacks must of course continue to protest, but we should at the same time take initiatives on our own when it comes to indicating which way the country must go.

CHIEF TIMES 6/11/80

'Collaborator' tag silly - Buthelezi

Staff Reporter

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi last night defended himself against charges by the external wing of the ANC that he was "collaborating" with the South African Government.

Addressing the Club 100 at a city hotel, Chief Buthelezi said: "It is silly for our brothers in exile and their surrogates here to sell the myth that I am a 'collaborator' all of a sudden.

"No one who follows politics is unaware of the long history of harassment I have endured at the hands of of the SA Government through BSS (Bureau for State Security), the defunct Department of Information, officials of the Department of Bantu Administration and the security police", he said.

Anyone who fanned the flames of division between black and black was clearly not a friend of blacks.

"No one who knows that in any guerilla war the guerillas only succeed to the extent that the local population gives them moral support, can fan the flames of fratricidal strife between me and the mission wing of the ANC."

Inkatha believed that every effort made, within and outside the borders of South Africa, was important. For this reason what the guerillas did was relevant to the black liberation struggle in South Africa.

Talk, even on the brink, page 8

Most whites reject blacks, says Buthelezi

6/11/80
ARCS
11A

Political Staff

THE fact that so few whites supported the Progressive Federal Party indicated beyond any doubt that the majority of whites did not want to upset the status quo in South Africa, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said in Cape Town last night.

Addressing a predominantly white audience, he said the dangers facing South Africans were a direct result of racist policies whites had pursued 'ever since they seized power through the barrel of the gun.'

The majority of blacks and a mere sprinkling of whites did not accept the status quo.

Chief Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu and president of Inkatha, was addressing members of Club 100, a racially mixed organisation of women active in society.

REJECTED

He said that in the past 70 years whites, or the majority of whites, had pursued policies which rejected the black person as a participant in decision-making.

No one could deny that the recent Simon's Town and East London by-election results were a good barometer showing where the majority of whites stood — 'even in the eleventh-hour situation in which we find ourselves in South Africa.'

'These are very unpleasant realities but we have just to face them and not try to sweep them under the carpet,' Chief Buthelezi said.

PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL

The President's Council was another example of where the majority of whites stood — not just the Government.

The Government had 'on sufferance' accepted a 'sprinkling' of coloured, Indian and Chinese faces in an advisory President's Council. But black faces could not be countenanced even in an advisory body of that nature.

For the blacks there was 'no place in decision-making



Chief Buthelezi

ing machinery but a lot of places in the South African Defence Force.

Chief Buthelezi said: 'Although we are in an eleventh-hour situation, I still find it incomprehensible why some people will talk about the tragedy we are caught in as if all that is left is for them to blow the whistle to enable black and white, who are already in conflict, to be at each other's throats.'

Black and white had to accept each other and live together in South Africa, however difficult they found it to accept each other as brothers and sisters.

INKATHA

Inkatha was a national cultural liberation movement which believed in the strategy of non-violence to achieve its goals.

It was on record as stating that 'we dare not pass judgment on those of our brothers who in exile found themselves faced only with the option of violence.'

Chief Buthelezi said Inkatha was not ashamed of what it had achieved.

In preventing a Pretoria-type 'sham independence' for almost 6-million people of Kwazulu, Inkatha has struck a blow for the majority of black people of South Africa who were opposed to the fragmentation of the country and its black people.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Klaas van der Poel

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Zinzi
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Staff Reporter

A BOOK by Miss Zinzi Man-
dela, daughter of the impris-
oned leader of the African
National Congress, Nelson
Mandela, has been awarded a
literary award in the United
States.

But she won't be able to
accept an invitation to collect
the prize — R750 and a medal-
lion — in New York at the
weekend — because she doesn't
have a passport.

The book, "Black as I am",
is illustrated by Rand Dally
Mail photographer Peter Magu-
bane, who is overseas.

It won first prize in the Dr
Janusz Karazak literary com-
petition for the best book pub-
lished in 1978-79 for and about
children.

Dr Karazak was a Polish
wartime samaritan who ran an
orphanage. When his Jewish
wards were condemned to a
concentration camp, he went to
his death with them.

Yesterday Miss Mandela
said: "I still can't believe it. I
am very honoured."

The award would have been
presented to Miss Mandela at
the United Nations Plaza in
New York on Saturday.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

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PAC men
reject (LIM)
Tanzania
lawyers

DAR ES SALAAM. — Seven members of the banned South African Pan Africanist Congress, accused of murdering the organisation's president, Mr David Sebeko, refused yesterday to be defended by any lawyer connected with the Tanzanian Government.

On the first day of their trial before a Tanzanian high court they demanded to be allowed to select a lawyer of their choice.

Court-appointed defence attorney Mr John Kurnwembe, a lawyer of the Tanzania Legal Corporation, told the court: "I'm afraid this case cannot proceed, on the grounds that my clients refuse to be defended by any advocate directly or indirectly connected with the republic."

The state prosecutor then told the court that the United Nations High Commission for Refugees had agreed to pay for a lawyer of the defendants' choice, and the case was adjourned. — Sapa-AP.

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Pityana 12/11/80
on British
television 11A

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Barney Pityana, co-founder with Steve Biko of the now banned Black Consciousness movement, is the subject of a 20-minute BBC Television programme to be screened in a fortnight.

The programme, entitled Cheeky Bantu — a nickname given to Mr Pityana when he worked for a motor company in Port Elizabeth — is one in a series dealing with people whose experiences have forced them to take a profound look at the direction in which their lives are going.

Among other people featured in the "Light of Experience" series was Alec Smith, son of former Rhodesian Premier Mr Ian Smith, who became a padre after years of fighting drug addiction.

Mr Pityana, who is banned and has spent several periods imprisoned in South Africa, fled to England in August 1978.

STAR 12/11/80 2 11A

PAC men refuse lawyer

DAR-ESSALAAM — Seven members of the banned South African liberation movement, the Pan Africanist Congress, accused of murdering the organisation's leader, Mr David Sibeko, refused yesterday to be defended by any lawyer remotely connected with the government of Tanzania. On the first day of their

trial before a Tanzanian High Court, they demanded to be allowed to choose a lawyer. The court, appointed defence attorney, Mr John Kumwexe, a lawyer of the Tanzania Legal Corporation, told the court: "I'm afraid this case cannot proceed on the grounds that my clients refuse to be defended by

any advocate directly or indirectly connected with the republic." The State prosecutor then told the court that the UN High Commission for Refugees had agreed to pay for a lawyer of the defendants' choice. The case was adjourned to give the accused time to find an acceptable lawyer. — Sapa-Reuter.

12/11/70 ARKUS

Mandela in good spirits — daughter

IN spite of being imprisoned for the past 17 years, the leader of the banned African National Congress (ANC), Nelson Mandela, is in good health and spirits, according to his daughter, Zinzi, who visited him on Robben Island at the weekend.



'Princess' Zinzi Mandela

'I am amazed that a man who has been locked away for so long can remain so strong.'

Two members of the Mandela family are allowed to visit their father each month. A glass panel separates them from their father during the brief meetings.

Nelson Mandela was imprisoned when Zinzi, now 20, was an 18-month-old baby. She started visiting him four years ago.

FUNERAL

In Guguletu at the weekend she received a rousing welcome from about 2,000 people. She was introduced as 'The Princess' to the mourners at the funeral of Silas Boy Matshoba, 14, who was shot by police during the unrest after the Mike Weaver/Gerrie Coetzee fight.

Miss Mandela told the mourners that the black people would never rest 'till they had achieved their goal which was freedom'.

She is actively involved in the campaign to free her father.

'I don't expect the Government to release him but I think they should know just how many people want him freed,' she said.

LITERARY AWARD

● In New York, Zinzi Mandela has been given the Janusz Korczak Literary Award worth 1,000 dollars (R750) for her book of poems *Black As I Am*.

The book was published by International College, an American publishing house, two years ago. The same publishing house plans to print another book of poems, written by Miss Mandela when she was 11.

The award honours a Jewish Polish paediatrician who founded orphanages in the Warsaw ghetto.

Miss Mandela has been refused a passport by the South African Government. The award was accepted on her behalf by South African photographer Peter Magubane, whose pictures are illustrations to Miss Mandela's poems in the book.

Angry coloureds call for show of sincerity

STAR 13/11/80 (785) (11A)

By Lynda Loxton
Municipal Reporter

Angry coloured leaders yesterday challenged the Johannesburg City Council's management committee to prove its sincerity and give coloured ratepayers direct representation on the council.

If the committee and its chairman, Mr J F Oberholzer, really had the interests of the coloured community and the future of the country at heart, they would not regard this as a radical request, said the leaders.

Mr Oberholzer came under strong attack at the

monthly Coloured Management Committee meeting for saying at the last council meeting that he did not agree with CMC demands for direct representation on the ma-council and that it should be "each to his own."

CMC members said their frustration at being part of a "toothless" organisation was aggravated by the fact that their community, especially the youth, was starting to say they were collaborators and unable to represent them properly. This could lead to a dangerous situation.

The members agreed to:

- Ask the management committee to make urgent representations to the Administrator so that the Local Government Ordinance could be amended to allow the CMC to be represented on the management committee by one member.

- Ask the city council to immediately prepare and put into motion the machinery for the direct representation on the council of the coloured people within the city's boundaries.

Mr Ralph Peffer (Riverlea) said that if there was an ounce of sincerity in the council, it would

agree to the demands.

Mr Percy Peffer (Bosmont) said the city's 100 000 coloured ratepayers now had no real representation on the council and decisions affecting them were being made by people out of touch with their needs and circumstances.

Mr J A Bouah (Riverlea Extension 2) said CMC members had served their "apprenticeship" and could surely hold their own, even if they were the minority group, in the council.

He accused Mr Oberholzer of adopting a "policy of recrimination" because he had failed to "make people accept a policy of discrimination."

Mr Mohammed Dangor (Kliptown/Klipriviersoog) said Mr Oberholzer's attitude was "paternalistic." The coloured community demanded direct representation on local, provincial and central governments so that peaceful negotiation and change could take place.

Mr A G Louw (Coronationville) asked how long "Mr Oberholzer and certain other whites think they can go on playing God to the coloured people."

Rent adjustments rejected

Municipal Reporter

The adjustment of rents for council housing schemes from January was totally rejected by Johannesburg's coloured leaders yesterday.

Coloured Management Committee members objected to the fact that they had not been consulted about the rent changes, and had only been sent the revised rents "for information".

They said this was another example of how the city council "rides roughshod over our people" and did not consult CMC leaders before making decisions.

The meeting yesterday was characterised by anger and frustration the way the council's management committee seemed to ignore CMC recommendations and often did not consult coloured leaders.

Leaders were particularly bitter about the fact that the management committee had without consulting the CMC overruled its objections to the sale of business sites in Klipspruit West to the Development and Finance Corporation (formerly the Coloured Development Corporation).

The council approved the sale at its last meeting.

ANC 'yes' needed for controversial film

STAR 4/11/80 (11A)

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The filming in Zambia of an adaptation of Doris Lessing's first novel, "The Grass is Singing," was allowed only after the African National Congress (ANC) gave its approval.

This has added to the already controversial nature of the book and film.

The book brought quick success to the former Rhodesian writer when it was published in the mid-50s. But the film-script differs radically from the book.

The book is set for the most part on a small farm in Rhode-

sia. It deals with a young white South African woman who marries a shiftless farmer and eventually disintegrates into something approaching a poor white.

In her deteriorating mental and physical condition she forms a special relationship with Moses, a black labourer on the farm. Eventually, "tired of kaffirs," she tells Moses to leave. Moses then murders her.

The film, however, is set in South Africa at the time of Sharpeville and has as a final scene a mob of blacks stoning the house of the disintegrated woman.

While the novel deals with the breakdown and descent into madness of a woman in an alien environment the film apparently concentrates on racial tension.

The script was first submitted to the Zambian Government for vetting. The Zambian Government in turn handed the script to the ANC to get its opinion.

South African actors taking part in the film are Port Elizabeth actor John Kani, Patrick Mynhardt and Margaret Heale.

The main role is played by Karen Black.

It is unlikely that the film will be seen in South Africa.

Political Staff

STAR 14/11/80 (11A) (203)

Committee of Ten gets top ratings in Star poll

An overwhelming majority of Soweto residents would support Dr Nehato Motlana and his Committee of Ten if they stood in Soweto Council elections, a Star poll has found.

The Star Market Research poll also found widespread dissatisfaction with the performance of Mr David Thebehali, current Council chairman.

When respondents were asked whether they would vote for Dr Motlana or Mr Thebehali for Mayor of Soweto, 73 percent said Dr Motlana, and 7 percent said Mr Thebehali. The rest said they rejected both or had no opinion.

The Committee of Ten

also emerged on top in a three-way contest including Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha Movement and Mr Thebehali's supporters.

Asked which group they would back in Soweto Council elections, 69 percent of the random

sample said the Committee of Ten, 9 percent said Inkatha and 5 percent Mr Thebehali's men.

The Committee of Ten carried a solid majority on that question in every age, sex, income, and ethnic group.

Asked how well Mr

Thebehali had done his job, 73 percent said not at all well or not very well while 9 percent said fairly well or very well.

The poll questioned 300 respondents in Soweto on November 1.

Mr Gibson Thula, Inkatha chairman of strategy

and publicity, said in reaction: "Elections are won in the ballot box rather than in surveys as was proved in Zimbabwe this year."

"Does the logic of your 300 random samples also imply that more than 75 percent of Soweto people

desire participation in the Community Council elections? If this is a correct conclusion, one can imagine the shock of certain people who will have to redefine their degree of civic and political involvement to stay in tune with their constituencies."

Mr Thula said Inkatha still gave priority to methodically building massive constituencies.

Page 17 — Poll shows Ten in command.

STAR 14/11/80

Soweto poll shows Ten in command

Thebehali swamped

Dr Motlana and the Committee of Ten took a clear majority of every age, sex, income, and ethnic group in the Market Research Department's poll, while Mr Thebehali's unpopularity was also evident in each category.

Dr Motlana swamped Mr Thebehali in a one-to-one contest for Mayor of Soweto, 73 percent against 7 percent.

The Ten's support held up even when Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha Movement was added to the race, slipping only to 69 percent, against 9 percent for Inkatha and 5 percent for Mr Thebehali's men.

NEGATIVE

Just 3 percent of Sowetans said Mr Thebehali had done his job very well, and 6 percent fairly well. On the other side, 7 percent said he had not done very well, and 66 percent chose the most negative response: not at all well.

While one important element, the banned African National Congress, was excluded from the poll, the demonstration of support for Dr Motlana and the Ten leaves little doubt that they are the most popular figures in Soweto politics.

FINDING

Another striking finding is that while support for the Ten is somewhat greater among the more "militant" groups, the young and the men, they also had the support of clear majorities of older people and women.

In the three-way contest, the Ten carried 76 percent of men against 61 percent of women, and 73 percent of under-35s against 63 percent of 36 to 55-year-olds.

Support for Dr Motlana's committee was slightly stronger among upper-income residents earning more than R200 monthly. At 72 percent, than among those earning less, where they received 67 percent of the mock votes.

On the eve of the Soweto Civic Association's convention tomorrow, a poll by The Star Market Research Department has found that its leaders in the Committee of Ten command the support of the vast majority of Soweto residents. Our political staff reports on the results of the poll... and their implications.

11A 2/5

Powerful support 'outside the system'

The poll findings give a strong fillip to the Committee of Ten, which has generated strong public support with its high-visibility leaders and its anti-rent hikes campaign over the past year.

They show that the Committee has succeeded in rallying powerful support "outside the system," without the loaves and fishes of office to distribute. However, the very margin of support enjoyed by the Committee may encourage those who believe it should capitalise on its backing and stand for the Soweto Council, such as recently-resigned member Mr Douglas Lolwane.

COALITION

But the breadth of the Committee's support is the consequence of a coalition of disparate elements. While much of its backing is due to the popularity of its members and their ideas, it is also backed at the local level by many African National Congress and radical black consciousness supporters for want of alternatives.

Going "into the system" would probably cost the support of the latter, a crucial loss for a group trying to maintain ties to the militant nationalist movements.

For the Inkatha Movement, its 9 percent showing is a clear disappointment. The figure deflates the claim that Inkatha, not the Committee, represents "the people" in Soweto.

More than that, however, the results cast doubt on Inkatha's claim to represent a strong pan-tribal nationalist force in Soweto. Most of Inkatha's limited support came from Zulus.

Even so, the movement enjoyed the preference of only 15 percent of Soweto Zulus. (That finding is striking proof of the fact that Soweto politics is almost completely de-tribalised.)

There was one silver lining for Inkatha, however — if the Ten stay out and the Inkatha participates in the next Council election, as both say they intend, Inkatha should be the winner.

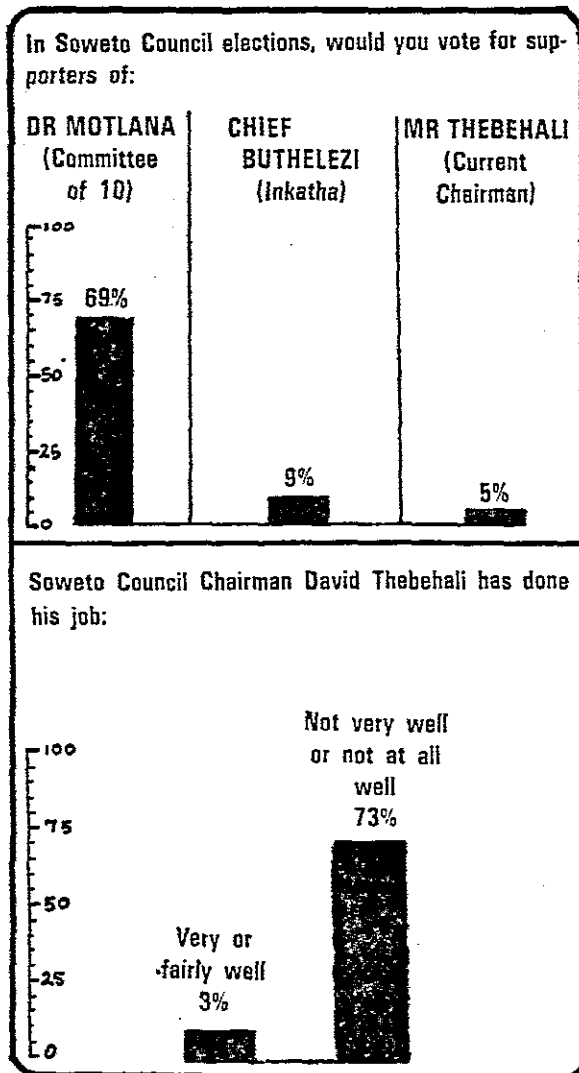
NO SECRET

Yet this may be cold comfort for the movement, or the officials of the West Rand Administration Board, who make no secret of their desire for the Inkatha Council to be elected on a 30 to 40 percent poll.

If The Star sample is representative of the potential electorate, the poll findings suggest the turnout could be as low as 15 percent if the Ten stay out, little better than the derisory 6 percent vote of 1977.

As for the current Chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, the extensive dissatisfaction revealed by the poll confirmed the view of most observers of his widespread unpopularity in the township, despite his official mantle as its elected leader.

The poll was taken among 300 Soweto residents at various points around the township on November 1 by The Star Market Research Department. The resultant sample was reasonably representative of Soweto as a whole in terms of age, sex, ethnicity, and income.



Source: Star Market Research

Mandela award, Tambo accepted

NEW DELHI. — India honored Nelson Mandela with its highest international civilian award at a glittering function addressed by President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi yesterday.

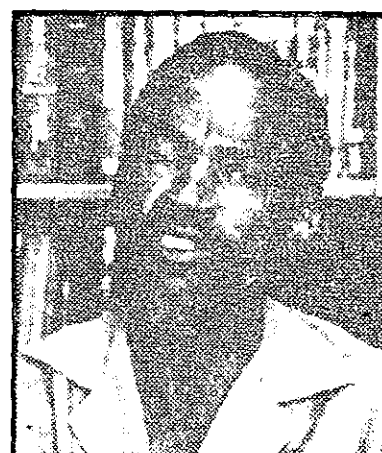
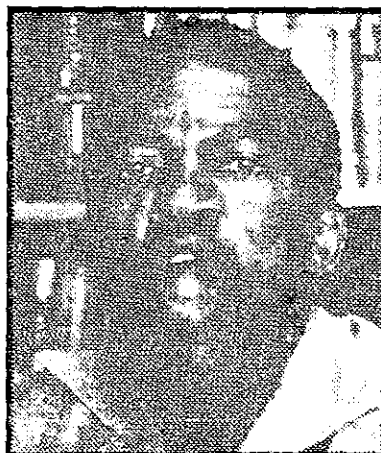
Mandela's deputy, Mr Oliver Tambo, received the 1979 Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding on behalf of the imprisoned black leader.

The award carries a citation and a financial award of R10 000.

Mandela has been in prison on Robben Island for the past 17 years. The South African Government would not allow his wife, Winnie, to go to India to receive the award on behalf of her husband.

Mr Tambo, who is president of the African National Congress arrived on Wednesday to claim the award on behalf of Mandela. — UPI.

THATO MOTLANA TALKS TO HOWARD BARRELL



QUESTION: Will the SCA give financial help to, say, an ageing widow evicted from her home for following the SCA line and not paying her rent increase?

ANSWER: Our advice is that the people should pay the old rental. Our legal advisers say that, if you continue paying your rent every month, the administration has no right to evict you from your house.

But we have advised our people are harassed. Every day the money they would have spent on the increase. This is in case we lose the legal action we are instituting and they are then compelled to pay the arrears.

We do not say: If you are compelled to pay the arrears we in the SCA will do it for you.

We have no money. But we say that, in this kind of struggle, which involves much more than just rent, there will be a few casual people will suffer.

Heading

for

A COLD SUMMER

OF DISCONTENT

LAST week, he scathingly referred to a new draft legislation to govern black life as a Government strategy to divide blacks. He presently leads the move in Soweto against rent increases. He remains committed to pressuring Government from without. As a result he has collected a number of labels — from “liberator” to “loud-mouth” to “spoiler”.

In this interview with HOWARD BARRELL, Dr Nthato Motlana, head of the Committee of Ten and the Soweto Civic Association (SCA), vehemently defends his position and foresees “a cold summer of unnecessary discontent and misery.”

And, in fact, David Thebehali (Mayor of Soweto) in his many statements promising all manner of things, has said that the powers and the resources employed will not have any rents raised.

Q: But is not the role of the Government to take some responsibility for those who do not follow its line?

A: Yes, but not financially. Most certainly, in a place like Soweto where people are harassed, driven out of their homes, intimidated by minor officials, people in my position do a hell of a lot of social work.

I'm in touch with people like John Knoetze (West and Administration Board Chairman), with Louis Rive (head of the Greater Soweto Planning Council). I often have to leave my rooms and go to them and intercede, and do all manner of things on behalf of the people — all of the time, all of us — it's part of our necessary support.

But you're talking about financial support for non-payment of rent, and that's not possible. That's why we are telling our people to save for that rainy day.

Q: How does the SCA perform its function in Soweto, particularly in relation to the Community Council?

A: As the people's watchdog. We are really interested in such things as housing, better education, people's ability to pay rent and, as part of the general thrust in black consciousness, in teaching our people about self-development, community development.

On the broader question of political right, we liaise with other organisations, especially with the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), and almost all our members are members of Azapo, and we encourage this.

There was a time, when many people thought the SCA and Azapo were at cross purposes. But, in fact, our philosophical basis, black consciousness, is common to Azapo, SCA, the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), the Azanian Students' Organisation (ASO) and the Congress of South African Students (Cosas).

We encourage the establishment throughout the country of civic associations like the SCA. We are happy to say that, after we first advocated this, Zebco arose in Port Elizabeth. Now there are murmurings in places like Springs, Tembisa and even Randfont.

We encourage local initiative and local leadership. I'm not very keen that we should have a national umbrella body. My own attitude is that if a consultative body so at local issues can still be dealt with at a local level.

Q: On what conditions could you participate in Soweto local government elections?

A: When the Committee Ten first drew up its blueprint for Soweto in 1977, we specified three things. First, we demanded real tenancy, which the Government was not at the time offering. Second, we demanded

rateable property on a freehold basis as, among others, a viable means of financing some Soweto expenditure.

And third, we said that, since these black urban complexes were situated way out of the cities to pander to white prejudice, the whites who benefited from that situation should pay for the necessary improvements. We added there should be a very large slice of funding from general State revenue.

In 1977, we were willing to participate once those three conditions were satisfied. But, when we were rejected, we warned that the next time round our demands would probably be much higher.

At the time we were very bitterly criticised by some people in the black consciousness movement for our moderation. But the Government locked us up for our efforts.

Today our sights are much higher.

Q: Where are they?

A: It is very difficult for blacks to accept participation in local authorities where the local authority is just the lowest, the third tier of government. White society has access to the other two tiers — the Province and the central Government — so their participation at local government level is meaningful.

Whites participate in the delegation of powers and the making of grants by the central Government to the local authori-

ties. But that is not the case with blacks. They do not have any power in the two upper tiers.

Q: Are you then demanding access to central Government decision-making in a unitary state?

A: Precisely, that's what I mean. That's finally our demand.

Q: Is the unitary state condition negotiable?

A: It could be. We have said many times that a federation might just be acceptable if that federation is not based on race.

What we reject out of hand is a confederation. We are just not interested in a system which will deny people in the outlying areas, in Bophuthatswana and other ridiculous little entities, access to the central area of their fatherland, the gold mines, the industrial centres and the ports.

Q: The Government is now showing signs of developing an "urban black" policy. But your response to the draft Bills published last week was that they were an attempt to create two tiers of black privilege: Urban blacks would have access to the central economy and enjoy relative well-being, whereas rural or homeland blacks would have to remain in a state of dispossession. For this, you have been called a "spoiler". What is your response to that allegation?

A: I am not a spoiler. I'm as keen as any other

person for a peaceful solution to our problems. But there are certain basic demands we blacks make every time.

My basic demand, which underlies all my thinking, is my demand for citizenship. And it is the same for all blacks. That demand is non-negotiable.

Any arrangement whatever that does not take that demand into cognisance is rejected out of hand. Any laws that seek to cement a status quo which says in effect that there are no black South Africans does not deserve discussion at all.

When Dr Piet Koornhof (Minister of Co-operation and Development) comes up with these three Acts which are based on the premise that I belong to a country called Bophuthatswana. There is nothing to talk to him about.

If the demands for a common fatherland, common citizenship and shared power are met, blacks would be willing to discuss a mechanism for the implementation of those three non-negotiable demands.

But, as long as we talk on the basis that there are different nations, there's nothing to talk about, nothing.

Q: To make that as a statement of political principle or morality is probably good politics. But there is some selective liberalisation in the draft legislation. There is also likely to be increased power for black local

governments and more money available for development.

Whoever sits on that local government will thus be seen to be improving the lot of the community. Does this not expose you to being out-manoeuvred?

A: The so-called mayor of Soweto, David Thebehali, returns from the United States and says: "I've got R250 million for you," and there's laughter and derision from the people. It's a joke.

Even if he were to get that loan, it would never be seen as money from Thebehali.

People are painfully aware that any improvements are not the result of the Community Council's efforts, but the results of the children's sacrifices in 1976. We are very grateful to them.

For 20 years I practised in Soweto and fought for an automatic telephone. My patients died on occasions because I couldn't get an ambulance to them on time.

And I was in detention in 1977 when the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs announced that he was to build five automatic telephone exchanges in Soweto — as Soweto burned in the background.

People know they are getting these improvements because they fought and died for these things, not because of Thebehali. The Government will not fool anybody by pouring money into Soweto and then saying Thebehali is responsible for the improvements. Nobody believes that kind of nonsense.

We have been saying we deserve a big grant as a dispossessed, a poor people, who have been cheated out of hand in industry and the mines.

You hear American investors saying they get a 20 percent net return on their capital in South Africa — so in five years, they recover their investment. That happens nowhere else in the world.

We maintain we are entitled to our piece of the economic cake. And we say to the Government, plough that money into Soweto.

But we are not interested in money entering Soweto on a loan basis.

The Government has made itself a township developer. Any township developer has certain legal obligations, such as the provision of basic services, roads, sewage etc.

Q: At what point could the SAC's boycott strategy become counter-productive?

A: I don't think it can be counter-productive. We are content that we know where the Government is

going — towards the dismemberment of our fatherland.

"But, if the Government were to turn around and say: "We are all South Africans"... well, that's all we want to hear from it, that this country belongs to all of us and there's going to be shared power.

If those things were agreed to, we'd go to the conference table.

We've said: Koornhof, get rid of the pass laws and we'll talk to you.

But he can't even do that. Instead, he comes out with three new laws which introduce two new passes and I'm supposed to be happy about it.

In terms of the draft laws, we will soon have to carry a pass that says I have a house, a pass that says I have a job, and a pass from the Department of the Interior that identifies me.

What's there to shout hallelujah about? It's worse than before.

Q: How do you assess the black mood in Soweto and the country as a whole?

A: In 1976, only the young people were angry. Now everyone is angry.

Maybe the kind of spark which resulted in the 1976 revolt has been doused by developments like improvements in schools and also by the fact that some of the children consider they have suffered so much that they would like to catch up a bit.

It is calculated that about 60 percent to 70 percent of black people in the urban areas live under the breadline.

As my friend Clive Menell (deputy chairman Anglovaal) said the other day: "There's a boom in white society, but inflation in black society."

When we talk about inflation, we talk about food, not about buying property and houses like you whites. And food prices are going through the ceiling, and nothing is done about it.

The Government refuses to remove GST from basic foodstuffs like mealie meal and sugar. And that hits the blacks where it hurts most. So there's a lot of suffering. And people are worried about this kind of thing, hence the strong response to our meetings.

Q: The 1980s have been called the decade for freedom by a number of black organisations and individuals. How do you see the next four to five years?

A: I remember how in the old ANC days we used to say "Freedom in five years."

Those were the days of Nkrumah in Ghana, Kenyatta in Kenya, and Africa was aflame with winds of change. And we thought that in another 10

years things would be different.

Now, I'm very much older and, I hope, a bit wiser and I avoid such predictions.

It's very difficult to say because human progress is not arithmetic. It's exponential — things may explode and there could be change beyond recognition in two or three years.

But my hopes, of course, are that South Africa will listen to her friends in the West and respond to internal pressures from her own people. I hope this will be before those with the AK-47s start the real shooting war. I hope there'll be change of the kind that can defuse black anger.

Black anger is rising, and courage is fanned by events around us in Zimbabwe, Namibia, Mozambique and Angola. People are beginning to ask themselves if there is not perhaps something wrong with them that they continue to live under this kind of oppression when their brothers elsewhere, who have less going for them, have been able to free themselves of this yoke.

That's my hope. The reality is something else. We have an implacable Afrikaner tribe and the chances of unnecessary bloodshed are greater.

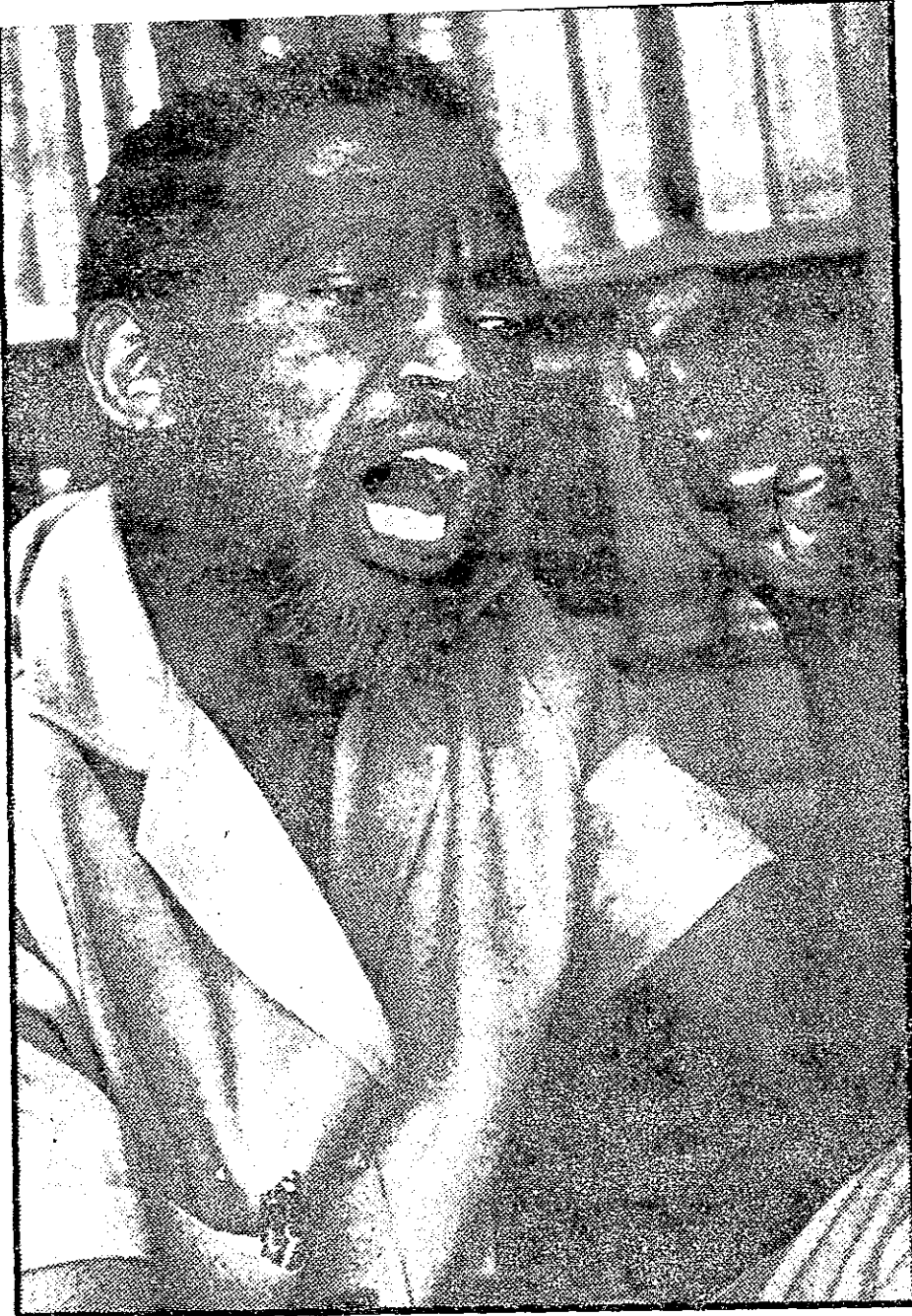
Q: When you mention implacability in that way you sound resigned to the view that South Africa is now a logistic debate. That a "liberation consciousness" in the face of this implacability is, alone, inadequate?

A: Blacks are in a very powerful position. They have got their hands on all manner of levers of power they haven't been aware of in the past.

Labour for instance. There's no doubt that in 15 years all workers in South Africa will be black; the whites will be supervisors, on the border, inspectors or judges, but the man who lays brick on brick will be black. And they will have their fingers on the jugular.

One hopes peaceful pressures will bring changes, but the reality is in fact that we might be in for a cold summer of unnecessary discontent and misery. Because some people imagine that a shared fatherland means that some people will be ploughed under. They must know this is a falsehood perpetrated to hang on to white privilege.

In fact, whites have got no real fears. Whites claim 2 000 years of civilisation and better brains — we blacks are supposed to think slowly. So why should they fear blacks?



Listen before those with the AK-47s start the shooting war

11A

16/11/80 SUN 11

18/11/80 ARMS

Transfer of detainees

TEN Transvaal members of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), who are in detention, have been transferred to prisons in the Western Cape.

A former Nyanga minister, the Rev H M Mamabolo, is among them. He was a minister of the

African Methodist Episcopal Church (AMEC) in Nyanga and Langa from 1974 to 1978.

With Mr Mamabolo are Joseph Raophala, David Mohwabidu, and Mmutle Phasha, all of Tzaneen; Harold Madikoto, and Sello Rasephaba, both of Pietersburg, and Perry Kekana, Holly Kekana, and Ian Matimetsa Thobejana of Potgietersrus. They are being held at Victor Verster Prison.

Sarah Mogodi of Potgietersrus is being held at Pollsmoor Prison.

All are being held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

The acting president of Azapo, Mrs Nombuielo Melane, said today that the transfer of the detainees was probably harassment.

'It is like putting them under Section Six of the Terrorism Act. It makes it very difficult for their relatives to visit them,' she said.

Mrs Melane said that arrangements had been made for lawyers to represent them and for them to be visited.

At the time of going to Press no confirmation or explanation of the transfers had been received from the Department of Prisons.

10 Azapo STAR 18/11/80 detainees (11A) (227) transferred

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Ten Transvaal members of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) in detention have been transferred to prisons in the Western Cape.

Joseph Raophala, David Mohwibidu, Mmutle Phasa, the Reverend H M Mama-bolo, all of Tzaneen, Harold Madikoto, Sello Rasephaba, both of Pietersburg and Perry Kekana, Holly Kekana and Ian Matimetsa Thobejana of Potgietersrus, are being held at Victor Verster Prison.

Sarah Mogodi of Potgietersrus is being held at Pollsmoor Prison.

They are being held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

The acting president of Azapo, Mrs Nombulelo Melane, said today that the transfer of the detainees was probably just another form of harassment.

She said arrangements had been made for lawyers to represent them and for them to be visited.

^{STAR}
Retiring 18/11/80
university (11)
rector dies

Northern Transvaal
Bureau

SOVENGA — The retiring rector of the University of the North, Professor William Kgware, died at his home on the campus last night, aged 64.

Professor Kgware, who was appointed rector of the university in 1977, announced his retirement earlier this year, before taking long leave.

He returned to his office at Turfloop recently, where he finalised certain administrative tasks prior to his intended departure. A special farewell function was held for him at the university last Friday.

Professor Kgware was planning to settle in Bophuthatswana, and told The Star in an interview two months ago that he hoped to do some writing on educational subjects.

He leaves his wife, a son and three daughters.

man walks out on delegation

The Star Bureau
STRASBOURG — A South African multiracial delegation to the European Parliament here, beset by boycotts by socialists from the outset, has run into a new problem — one of its members has returned home.

Mr Gibson Thula, the Soweto representative of Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha movement, left the delegation hurriedly on its second day yesterday "embarrassed by the company he was in."

The other members of the delegation are mostly MPs and coloured and Indian leaders who are members of the President's Council.

Now Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, and Dr Alex Boraine, PFP MP for Pinelands, are the only non-members of the council left in the delegation.

Mr Thula arrived here with the delegation on Monday but left yesterday after a dinner for European MPs — hosted by the South African delegation — where he heard the publicly expressed views of his colleagues.

He left so hurriedly next morning that he did not say goodbye to many of them. He told others he had received a message from South Africa to "come home immediately."

European MPs and EEC officials were not surprised that he had left, saying he had claimed to be "compromised."

Members of the South African delegation, however, thought he had left for "personal reasons" — he had received a message from home.

The delegation is here at the seat of the European Parliament at the invitation of a group of conservative members of the Parliament which visited South Africa earlier this year.

They had suggested that South Africa should push for associate membership of the EEC — a trade agreement which would give South Africa an extremely favourable trade tariff in Europe.

But EEC officials in Brussels, headquarters of the EEC, virtually dismissed the prospect of South African associate membership.

The members of the delegation are: Dr Denis Worrall, a Nationalist MP and now member of the President's Council, Mr Bill Sutton, NRP MP for Mooi River and a recently appointed member of the council, Mr Ismail Mayet, an Indian councillor and member of the President's Council, Dr Frank Quint, a coloured educationist and member of the council, Dr Alex Boraine, and Dr Cedric Phatudi.

The socialist group in the European Parliament, one of the most powerfully represented, has boycotted the delegation and protested at its presence in Strasbourg.

Mother ^{STAR}
taught ^{19/11/80}
top SA ⁽¹¹⁾
academic

Northern Transvaal
Bureau

SOVENGA — The late Professor William Kgware, the rector of the University of the North who died on Monday night, was one of this country's most outstanding black academics.

He served on the South Africa Foundation, Anglo American's Assistance to African Schools scheme, the SA Institute of Race Relations, the United States-South Africa Leader Exchange Programme, the International Institute of Education (SA Selection Committee), Rhodes Scholarships in South Africa, the Institut vir Taalonderrig, University of Stellenbosch (Patron), the Institute for the Study of Plural Communities, University of Pretoria (Patron) and the Bantu Welfare Trust.

ENCYCLOPAEDIA

In 1972 he was invited by "Encyclopedia Americana" to write the section on education in South Africa.

Professor Kgware became South Africa's first black university rector in 1977.

Born in 1916 on a farm near Brandfort in the Free State, William Moshobane Kgware received his initial education from his mother, who was a teacher. His four brothers are illiterate.

Professor P.C. Mokgong, dean of students at the University of the North, is to become the new rector.

ANC man

trained

not to kill

blindly

S-1112

20/11/80

118

Own Correspondent

According to the evidence of one of the accused men in the Silverton siege trial, he had been trained by the ANC not to blindly kill but just to attack selected targets. Mr Justice J de Villiers said during his judgment in the Pretoria Supreme Court today.

The accused man, Mr Hlolile Tau, told the court he left South Africa at the end of 1976 intending to undergo military training because he wanted to get a firearm to use against the police.

The court heard in June that year his girlfriend was shot dead in front of him in the street by police who fired to control the crowds.

He left the country and joined the ANC in Gabe-

rone, Botswana.

The judge said Mr Tau told the court that the ANC taught him to forget his idea of revenge. He emphasised the ANC wanted the support of blacks and whites in South Africa — they were not to blindly kill but to attack only selected targets.

He also underwent training in East Germany.

In October last year he came back to South Africa to form a base in the area near Springs. He was to have contact with another person, but this was never made.

Mr Tau knew the three men shot dead at the Silverton siege. Their mission was to attack a few depots with missiles or explosives.

(Proceeding)

BROTHERS (in Christ)

AT WAR...

WHY THE METHODISTS MINISTER TO BOTH SIDES IN THE BLACK-WHITE BORDER CONFRONTATION

23/11/80
SUN TRIB
11A
28

WHEN ministering to guerrilla forces fighting against South Africa, the Methodist Church is bringing God to the sons of black Methodists.

The Rev Stanley Mogoba, the first black in the church's history to be elected to the influential post of secretary-designate, told the Sunday Tribune this week that the debate on military chaplaincy had been as misunderstood by black Methodists as by white.

"The blacks were the strongest critics. They argued that by becoming involved in the border conflict the church was endorsing military action against blacks. Because let's face it: in this country the war is between black and white, and the whole question of communism is incidental.

Reality

"The stark reality of what is happening on South Africa's borders is that sons of Methodists are fighting each other. We are organising an army, from one part of the community to fight against another part of the community.

"The whites believe we can't deprive their soldier sons of ministry. But the blacks also have children in need of this ministry, although they're on the so-called other side.

"As one of the most racially mixed churches in South Africa, the Methodist Church is awkwardly placed in any black/white conflict. It can't speak with one voice, and anybody expecting us to do so doesn't really understand the dynamics of the racial conflict in this country."

Detained

Mr Mogoba, 47, who was called to the ministry while in solitary confinement on Robben Island, began his working life as a teacher in Pretoria. Now he lectures in church history and African studies at the Federal Theological Seminary near Pietermaritzburg.

He is also chairman of the Black Methodist Consultation, a group of ministers committed to promoting the Methodist Church's emergence as an authentic African church and African cultures and religious beliefs.

A mild-mannered but forceful advocate of the ministry of reconciliation, he believes he was elected to the position of secretary-designate to make the Methodist Church an effective instrument of change in the

by Maureen Griffin



The Rev Stanley Mogoba... The church can reconcile blacks and whites only when it ministers relevantly to both.

"We want to become the sort of church that will help blacks and whites to relate as brothers and sisters. In these days of unrest, the church can effectively reconcile blacks and whites only when it ministers relevantly to both.

Hope

"For me this is the greatest task of all churches in South Africa. If the reconciliation we offer is rejected, as it might be, our Christian duty is to persist.

"If the Government is really interested in reconciliation, it must use the churches to achieve it. The Government must ask the churches to talk to the extremists on both sides.

"With my background I believe I am favourably placed to talk usefully to our people. I believe I am one of those who can speak to a great part of our estranged blacks.

"If all the churches in South Africa will witness, and witness boldly, there is hope for this country. I believe South Africa's greatest danger lies in a silent church."

Born in the village of Pokwane in the Nebo district of Sekhukhuneland in the Northern Transvaal, Stanley Mogoba was educated at Kilmerton, a

Methodist high school in Pretoria.

He recalls: "It was one of the finest schools in black education. Unfortunately it was in the wrong group area. When I first went to school there we had miles and miles of veld around us, but the whites slowly developed towards us and we became a black spot.

I was teaching there when it was closed down. My parents had attended Kilmerton, and so had my brothers and sisters. Its closure was my first experience of Government ruthlessness."

He was teaching history at a school in Mamelodi near Pretoria when he first made contact with black student unrest.

Arrests

"National organisations like the ANC and the PAC were legal in those days, and a lot of literature was available. Consequently there was hardly anybody who was not politically minded.

"We could attend meetings addressed by people like Sobukwe, and although the police were also there, there was no real animosity in political life. We knew we had no political rights, but it was not illegal to think politically or to express our thoughts.

Then came the big blow-up of 1963, and Shar-

peville. There were mass arrests and mass interrogations, and I was arrested as just one of many.

"The police were looking for an authority figure, a leader. I believe I was arrested because, ironically, I'd advised a group of youngsters against setting fire to a Dutch Reformed Church.

Banned

"They'd come to me for advice. Some of them argued they should not burn the church because their leader, Sobukwe, was a Christian. I discouraged them from burning it, and was arrested shortly after and charged with furthering the aims of an unlawful organisation, namely the PAC.

"I spent eight months in prison awaiting trial, and three years on Robben Island."

He was banned for two years after his release, and endorsed out of Pretoria back to the village of Pokwane, where he was forbidden to preach. (He'd completed the first part of his theology studies on Robben Island, and the second after his release.)

When his banning order was rescinded he was appointed to Roodepoort as a minister, but was kicked out by the local labour bureau after five weeks when his background became known. The same thing happened at Middelburg, his next post.

Converted

"They just couldn't believe I was genuinely converted. They thought I was just a politician trying to preach political propaganda against the Government."

"Eventually I went to theology college for three years, and in 1973 was appointed to the staff of the Federal Theological Seminary."

Now he will leave the seminary to head the Methodist Church's secretariat at the administration office in Durban. He will be responsible for safekeeping all the church's documents, for the church's correspondence and finances.

He will also be called upon to represent the church when he takes over from the present secretary in 1982, and will fill the post of secretary for at least three years.

Seeds of Silverton were sown in Soweto

23/11/80
SUN TR15

848

11A

Tribune Reporter

GRANITE indifference from the nine ANC accused greeted the verdict of high treason in the four-month Silverton siege trial in Pretoria this week.

"Silverton siege trial" proved to be a misnomer, for the court ruled in a split decision that the men were not guilty of conspiracy in the raid on Volkskas Bank, Silverton.

They were thus each acquitted on two charges of murder and 19 charges of attempted murder arising from the deaths of Miss Cindy Anderson and Mrs A. de Klerk and injuries to the hostages.

Although the state counsel and security policemen in court seemed stunned by the decision of Mr Justice Jaap de Villiers and his two assessors, the accused men sat immobile and seemingly uncaring.

Robbery

The men were found guilty of high treason because of their membership of the ANC. Three, Ncimbithi Lubisi, 28, Petrus Mashigo, 19, and Naphtali Menanan, 24, were also found guilty on two charges of attempted murder and a charge of robbery with aggravating circumstances following the attack on Soekmekaar police station.

The alienation that led to the Soekmekaar attack and planned attacks on economic, political and military targets in Transvaal and Natal had its seeds in Soweto in 1976.

Moses Molebatsi, 27, left after the Soweto disturbances when he heard that the police were looking for him. He had matriculated with the help of the Rand Bursary Fund because his family was too poor to keep him at school.

He said his political alienation started with the forced removal of the family from ground it claimed it had bought from Paul Kruger to a less fertile settlement area.

Molebatsi said although he realised what was happening in Soweto in the period just before the disturbances, he did not become involved. However, he and friends were inadvertently outside a station when pupils clashed with the police.

Killings

"The children ran away and I saw the police go up to a child lying on the ground and shoot it," Molebatsi said.

Another incident that led to him joining the ANC was his arrest for not having a reference book. He was sent to Modder B Prison and then out as a farm labourer.

Alleged police killings during the Soweto disturbances, group areas removals, pass law detentions, prison labour and poverty, limiting education, were echoed in one form or another by the other accused men.

Propaganda

Petrus Mashigo told the court that the attack was "armed propaganda" against the removal of blacks in the area to a place unknown to them, which was in a dry area.

"The people were not satisfied about what was happening and the police from Soekmekaar were assisting in the removal. The attack was intended to show the people of Soekmekaar that the ANC sympathised with them and to demonstrate to the police that what they were doing was wrong," he said.

Evidence in mitigation and sentence will be given next week.

Soviet plan to liberate Africa

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11A

SENT 24/11/80

▶ from page 1

He drew the difference between the Soviet Union and the "Western imperialists" who had supported the government of former Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, but were now changing their support to the new black Zimbabwe Government.

Asked if Moscow did not have an eye on the strategic importance of South Africa and Zimbabwe's vast mineral resources Dr Solodovnikov sat up, smiled and said: "We are a socialist State and we don't control anything outside our own country."

PRESSURE

When it was pointed out to him that the Soviet Union had definite economic interests outside its own borders, citing the recent case in Ethiopia in which the Government came under strong pressure to replace the country's commercial Boeing aircraft fleet with Ilyushin, he retorted: "Its business. We are ready to sell even to South Africa. It (the Soviet-made Ilyushin aircraft) is a good aircraft," he said.

He later corrected himself explaining that it would be against his country's principles to do business with South Africa.

SWA/Namibia

Dr Solodovnikov was not satisfied with efforts to achieve a solution in Namibia. They started this thing (the latest Western initiative) some time back. About four years have now passed and all they have done is just talk and talk, he said.

Asked what was his country's alternative proposal to end the deadlock, he shot back: "Liberating the people by using whatever means possible."

He pledged his Government's support for Swaño.

He described a socialist (in South Africa) as anyone who fought the Pretoria regime — irrespective of the methods employed, while an imperialist was one who did the opposite.

Soviet masterplan to liberate whole of Africa

By Mark August
The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — Russian chief Africa correspondent openly admitted that his country has a participation to "liberate the whole of Africa from colonialism, racism and apartheid."

But, in an interview at the weekend, Dr Vladimir Solodovnikov claimed that although the Soviet Union supported the banned African National Congress

... it had no plan to interfere in the internal affairs of South Africa.

Dr Solodovnikov, the Soviet Ambassador to Zimbabwe, is to be heard of the Premier's FGD speech from in Africa said "the people of South Africa have to liberate themselves just as the people of Zimbabwe have done."

The Russian diplomat, who cut short his lunch at the club in Pretoria restaurant in Salisbury

... Hotel for the interview, was relaxed and joking, even strutting his remarks with heavy steps on his knee.

He hardly gave the impression of the ruthless Russian mastermind and head of the KGB's activities in Africa which he is purported to be.

Asked if White South Africa's fear of Russian intentions towards it was justified, he answered: "We (in the Soviet Union)

... are too far away from South Africa and we don't plan anything militarily in South Africa."

He emphasized: "We have no right to interfere in the internal affairs of a country outside our own."

He noted that there were a number of ways open to "oppressors" in South Africa to gain their freedom.

"Here is a political way. We as socialist think that a political solution

... in South Africa is possible, but it is up to the people."

Dr Solodovnikov said the Soviet Union supported the ANC which it considered capable of doing on what course of action to take against the South African Government.

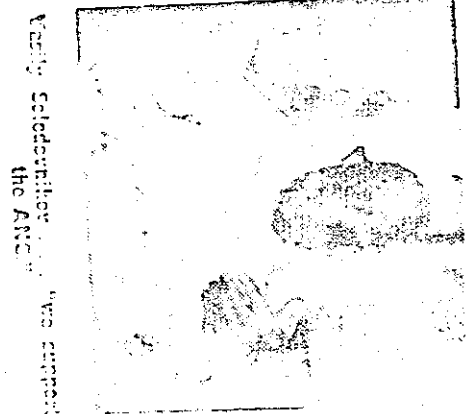
He declined to open beyond people's demand for the "We do not impose our views on them. We support them," he said.

To Page 2, Col 1

... He hardly gave the impression of the ruthless Russian mastermind and head of the KGB's activities in Africa which he is purported to be.

... He noted that there were a number of ways open to "oppressors" in South Africa to gain their freedom.

... the people."



Vladimir Solodovnikov, Soviet Ambassador to Zimbabwe, was seen at the ANC...

5702 24/11/80
11A

No more mass removals — Govt

26/11/80
MR 925

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11A

Political Correspondent

THERE will be no more mass removals, the Government has pledged.

The Minister of Community Development, Mr S F Kotze, said in an interview today that coloured people had been far more affected by removals than whites.

These matters would in future have to be arranged in a way that would cause less friction.

At a fareyell function held for him as Deputy Minister, he told Coloured Relations officials he valued the opportunity he had had to become acquainted at high level with the ideas and grievances of the coloured people.

SLUMS

District Six and Pageview are examples of the Act which affected coloured people far more than whites.

'This is so, but what has been done cannot be undone,' he said. 'But this will not be done anymore.'

Many removals had been necessary to clear up slum conditions.

Mr Kotze referred to sharp criticism of the Department of Community Development and accusations that it had a 'bulldozer mentality.'

These critics, he said, should also look at the good that had come from the department. There were monuments to its work such as Atlantis and Mitchell's Plain.

He would have to accept co-responsibility for what had previously been done in the department.

NOT ALLOWED

What had already been decided upon would have to be carried out, but he could promise that large-scale removals would not be allowed in his time.

In his previous position he had become aware of the coloured grievances of the past, but he wanted to ask that the past should be forgotten and that the work on the future should be tackled in a spirit of co-operation.

Student leader banned for five years

MR Jamalludien Hamdulay, 37, the acting-president of the South African Students Association (SASA), was today served a five-year banning order. He is the second president of the organisation to be banned.

Mr Hamdulay was served the order by three security policemen at his home in Rylands Estate at 6.30 am today.

In terms of the order he will be restricted under section 9 (1) of the Internal Security Act from attending meetings and social gatherings.

Section 10 of the same act will restrict him to the Wynberg magisterial district.

Mr Hamdulay has been granted permission in

(Continued on Page 3, col 7)

Banning

(Continued from Page 1)

terms of the order to continue working as a toolmaker at a Lansdowne engineering works.

He will be allowed out of his home only from Mondays to Fridays between 6 am and 7 pm to go to work.

He will be allowed no visitors except a medical practitioner listed with the Wynberg Magistrate's Court and his father-in-law and mother-in-law.

He will also be expected to report to the nearest police station every Wednesday between 6 am and 7 pm.

Mr Hamdulay, who served three months in detention in May this year is also a former member of the South African Black Students' Association, an affiliate of SASA.

Mrs H Hamdulay said from her home in Rylands today that her husband was very upset and frustrated at the banning order.

'But we will get used to it like we got used to his detention in May this year.

'We know the only way to overcome is to be strong.'

The Star Bureau
LONDON — A film shot surreptitiously in South Africa will tonight show British television viewers the hardships faced by five black women.

They will learn incidentally that teenagers in Soweto are becoming pregnant to replace children killed in the riots there.

The producer of the programme, Chris Austin, a former journalist in South Africa, says he did to seek permission from the authorities to film — "because I knew it would not be given."

He will not disclose how shots in forbidden areas were obtained.

VIEW 1

Secret BBC film on five black women

579K 25/11/80 2 (11A)

actress now living in Britain.

Martha Zwane is shown in the desolate Lebowa reserve looking after her six children and seven of her dead sister. They exist on the R40 a month her husband sends her from Johannesburg where he lives and works.

When she has bought mealie meal, coal and soap, all the money has gone, she says. Her husband, Obedi, is left with R16 for the month. His children see him once a year. They never know when he will be coming so they keep watch hopefully all the time.

What would make her

happy? To be allowed to stay with and see her husband three months in the year, says Mrs Zwane.

A nursing sister from Soweto says it "makes her sick" that she passes all the examinations set for white nurses and still earns less than half than they do.

She has noticed an upward trend in teenage pregnancies in the township since the 1976 disturbances — "They feel they should replace the children shot in the riots."

She added: "The teenagers feel that we adults are not aggressive enough, that not fighting enough, that we are not in the strug-

workers are units with no social ideals."

Mothers in the hostel had to see their children outside the gate.

One woman earning R20 for a 50 hour week said her children lived 200 km away — the oldest looked after the younger ones and consequently not attend school.

A member of the Black People's Convention described how she was separated from her child when detained by the police and just hopped the neighbour would look after it while she was gone.

She said: "I am bringing up my children not to

hate whites but with the belief that when they are grown up they will be free."

A woman who is a servant in a white suburb was supporting four children on R16 a week. The white child she tends will, the narrator says, treat her like a piece of furniture when it gets older.

STARVING

Mr Austin said the interview with Mrs Winnie Mandela — shown in the film — did not break her banning order. She was never with more than one other person.

The final sequence featured Crossroads in Cape Town and the determination of women there to stay — in the Transkei, one said, she had been in constant danger of starving.

A British journalist asked after the preview whether the programme would be shown in South Africa. A representative of the SABC assured him there was no chance of that.

VIEW 2

Interview with IRA murderer

From the Daily Mail LONDON — A television interview with one of the hunger-strikers in Maze prison — a double murderer — has started a political storm. It was condemned as a propaganda coup for the IRA.

The Northern Ireland office in London said yesterday that official permission had been given for the interview and Tory and Labour MPs were furious.

MP Mr Fergus Montgomery said: "It's disgraceful — We are entitled to a full explanation for this decision."

Labour's Shadow Ulster Secretary Mr Brynnoh John was equally indignant.

"If cameras are to be used as a method of propaganda, then the Government has been very careless. These people had committed some very nasty crimes."

The man interviewed on Granada's World in Action programme last night was Raymond McCartney (26) serving two life sentences for murder.

After weeks of negotiations it had been agreed that Granada could film inside the Maze.

In the interview McCartney denied that he and his colleagues were murderers. He said they were the product of the political troubles in Northern Ireland.

VIEW 3

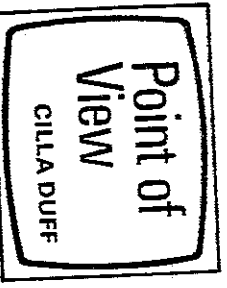
Who knows how they occupy their time in the SABC-TV newsroom.

One thing that's certain is that the reporting crew up there excel as record-keepers and fall down miserably as news gatherers.

It could've been a trick of light, of course, but I'm sure Riaan Cruywagen actually blushed, the deeper he got into the non-newscast of the week.

Dreary politics, the rain in Pretoria, the drought in kwa-Zulu, dreary politics, something or other in Ciskei and Lesotho, the drought in Empanangeni.

Now for the magic lantern show . . .



dreary politics, the Rand-burg bus service, some heavy-handed stuff on satellites, dreary politics, a plug for a book on the South African War and, when in doubt, shove in a talking head blabbering about road safety.

Followed by the weather. More rain and drought.

If it wasn't for the tragic but outstanding footage of the earthquake in Italy, I'd have sworn I was watching a magic lantern showing of the Government Gazette and the weather report.

One thing that's

always had the impression that the 1820 crowd were quite a posh lot — from the way their 20th century descendants go on, you'd think they, er, perspired Arpege — so I enjoyed this series' portrayal of a rather molley crowd, who had to endure their share of indignity in this fair land.

What makes "Settlers" so good and "Hospital" so bad? Probably that the former is an "outside" production, from Elmo de Wit, the latter home-grown in the barren wastes of Dithering Heights.

Foul! Newsmen (it had to be a man's decision — no woman would be that drippy!) who jumped the gun and let out who shot. IR came in for a well-deserved slide-wipe from presenter Pauline Bailey. Blowing the gaff on the best-kept secret of the year was a very boring thing to do.

If you're one of the few who still don't know who did it . . . forget it, you won't read it here.

Elliot Kastner and George Pappas' cold, dark, no-nonsense view with the Midnight

Cowboy touch. "Middlerag" on Broadway." left me feeling cold and dark — in spite of Scruffy as a dog called Spot, in spite of Ron Moody's talent for tap and David Soul's cheery charm.

Aren't there some happy movies around, aside from . . . "Tommy the Toreador?"

Best commercial right now: "The one for Flynno lawnmowers, with that marvellously camp fellow in all-white, top hat and tails, tripping the terraces fantastic. . . ."

UK TV shows plight of black SA women

26/11/80 (11A) 20m

By BRUCE STEPHENSON
London Bureau

LONDON. — A powerful portrait of the lives of South African black women was seen by Britain on television last night.

Titled "South Africa Belongs to Us", the documentary was produced by a former South African journalist, Mr Chris Austin.

It featured interviews with Mrs Winnie Mandela, banned wife of the imprisoned former leader of the African National Congress; Winnie Serobe, secretary of the Soweto self-help group, Ekareng; former detainee Ellen Khuzwayo; and the former Black Consciousness Movement worker, Nomzile Khuzwayo.

The film started with the words: "This is the story of five black women in South Africa. None of them are living

where they want to live."

It featured an interview with a woman living in Lebowa whose husband works in Johannesburg. He earns R56 a month, sends R40 of that home and has been home himself only 20 times in as many years.

What Mr Austin believed made a strong impression on the audience was the bald statement of facts of South African life told by people living there.

Nomzile Khuzwayo, detained in 1978, claimed that her eldest daughter had not yet recovered from the shock of seeing her arrested.

"She suffers psychological problems; she gets hysterical whenever she sees a white man in a safari suit."

The interview with Mrs Mandela, filmed at her home in Brandfort in the Free State, to

where she has been banished from Soweto, was filmed without the knowledge of Security Police watching the house, Mr Austin said.

Another interview was with Mrs Muriel Mbobosi, a squatter at Crossroads in the Cape Peninsula. A Transkeian, she is forced to work in Cape Town because she would starve in Transkei.

There were also scenes shot in a women's hostel at Alexandra township, Johannesburg, with equipment smuggled past security guards.

The film, shot last year, took eight months to complete.

Mr Austin is a Capetonian who, after being expelled from the University of Stellenbosch in 1968, became a reporter on the Argus (Cape Town), Star (Johannesburg) and Evening Post (Port Elizabeth).

SA exiles may find new haven

Argus Africa
News Service

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe could become an important haven for South African refugees if the steady trickle into the country continues.

An increasing number of South Africans, many of them youths who fled the country after the recent student troubles, have been arriving in Zimbabwe to seek refuge.

No official figures have been given of the number of South Africans in exile here but 30 are known to be in the country and it is believed that there are more.

The presence of South African refugees in Zimbabwe has been a delicate issue on which Government officials have been reluctant to comment.

SMALL

A Government spokesman said the number of South African exiles in Zimbabwe was still small.

He conceded that some of them had applied for refugee status, but said their cases were still being investigated.

Some refugees receive R66 a month from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in Salisbury for food and accommodation, according to refugee and Government sources.

But some have complained that this is not enough to cover basic expenses.

As in Botswana, the grant has caused dissatisfaction among the country's lower income groups who are unhappy that the refugees get more money than they do — for doing nothing.

AVERAGE

The grant is about R20 higher than the average wage.

FOREIGN BLACK POPULATION - 1980

AGE	METROPOLITAN	OTHER URBAN	RURAL	HOME LAND	TOTAL
0-4	151	443	59	517	1110
5-9	176	409	86	671	1262
10-14	146	262	96	504	908
15-19	5249	377	6124	473	10746
20-24	45859	795	30037	4899	89790
25-29	36738	1088	23860	4168	65854
30-34	27746	1632	18273	4060	49971
35-39	20762	2025	13748	497	39032
40-44	14665	2160	9843	530	27208
45-49	9974	1818	6604	446	17838
50-54	7316	1677	4844	412	13247
55-59	3908	997	2586	403	7497
60-64	1656	694	1096	313	3155
65-69	943	516	624	1895	2577
70-74	394	381	761	1357	2899
75-79	181	165	504	40	1150
80-84	230	365	152	755	1342
TOTAL	6179043	15399	118558	3777	65193

workers.
Youths in the growing South African community here did not flee from South African to train as guerrillas, but to pursue their studies without harassment, according to sources.

A senior Government official said it was the policy of the Zimbabwe Government to provide 'sustenance and shelter' to people of different nationalities who were in need.

SANCTUARY

Many Zimbabweans had been given sanctuary in neighbouring African countries during the war, he said, and the Government was in the same way providing a sanctuary to foreign nationals who were in distress.

'The situation has changed and we have become a new nation,' he said.

'The role of the front-line state, a title which we have since assumed, must be discharged.'

ARRESTED

According to well-placed sources, 11 of the 13 members of the banned African National Congress (ANC), who were arrested in 1968 by the Government of former Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith are still in Zimbabwe and live in Bulawayo.

The men who were released earlier this year by Mr Robert Mugabe's Government, were then reportedly given 30 days to leave Zimbabwe.

Two of the 13 returned to Zambia from where they had originally come with Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra forces.

STATUS

The sources indicated that the 11 remaining men would receive refugee status soon but this could not be confirmed by Government sources.

The South African community in Zimbabwe includes former students from Krugersdorp, Soweto, the University of the North, Durban, Free State and Cape Town.

Potlako Leballo, former chairman of the outlawed Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) has also been in Zimbabwe for some time.

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Kampuchea

ANC will fight ^{STAR} 28/11/80 'humane (11/11) ~~STAR~~ war

GENEVA — The ANC of South Africa will today sign its acceptance of the Geneva Convention and a pledge on the "humanitarian conduct of war," which rules out striking at civilian targets.

This important signing of the pledges marks a breakthrough in negotiations by the International Committee of the Red Cross, and could have far-reaching effects on the way in which guerilla warfare is being fought in southern Africa.

The ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo, was due to sign the documents at a solemn ceremony at International Red Cross headquarters here today.

The most important sections of the declaration is that the ANC has vowed to treat captured South African soldiers as prisoners of war, in terms of the Geneva Convention of 1949, and that it will not direct its war effort against civilian targets.

It also covers the protection of civilian populations, the conduct of hostilities and the means and methods of war.

The signing of the convention is significant because normally only States may become signatories to the Geneva Conventions.

But recently the conventions have been extended by a separate protocol agreement extending the concept of international armed conflict to cover wars of national liberation.

In terms of the protocol it includes liberation movements which are "fighting against colonial domination and alien occupation and against racist regimes in the exercise of their right of self-determination."

Although the South African government is a signatory to the same Geneva Conventions, it has not signed the latest addition, called Protocol One.

According to legal experts attached to the International Red Cross, a complication is that usually a liberation group such as the ANC would adhere to the protocol only if South Africa was also a party to the convention.

But a spokesman for the ICRC said that if the ANC's intentions in declaring its adherence to Protocol One is for "truly humanitarian reasons" it would be welcomed by

SA's European friends 'don't want sanctions'

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III

South Africa has friends in Europe who are not keen to see trade sanctions imposed on this country, according to Lebowa's Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi.

Addressing a Press conference on his return from a tour of European countries, Dr Phatudi said South Africa's friends realised they had interests intertwined in this country and sanctions would hurt them too.

They also realised that South Africa's sea routes

were vitally important to them strategically, he said.

But the friends were also seriously worried about the "very slow" changes taking place here.

Unless the changes were "dramatically" speeded up, those friends felt they would be rendered "ineffective in continuing to support us."

Dr Phatudi said he had informed the Europeans that Lebowa, with its rich mineral resources, was urgently in need of development.

He also assured them that he would never nationalise white interests in his state. Lebowa already had a white newspaper which would encourage white growth and development.

Dr Phatudi said although there were European leaders abroad who saw the homeland leaders as "stooges" piloting the South African Government-created homelands, they were pleased to know that "we reject apartheid and did not opt for homeland independence."

"We told them that we considered ourselves as a state within a federal policy, and quite a number of Europeans accepted this, especially with regard to kwaZulu and Lebowa, two of the biggest states which wield a greater influence."

Regarding the President's Council, Dr Phatudi said he told the Europeans that Africans rejected it because it excluded them, and that this exclusion was "an insult."

He also told them a "majority of whites — including the Prime Minister, Mr Botha — wanted the Immorality Act and other legislation abolished."

Dr Phatudi was accompanied on the tour by Dr D J Worrall, former Nat MP and now chairman of the Constitutional Committee of the President's Council, Dr Alex Boraine, PFP MP, Mr W M Sutton, former New Republic Party MP and now on the President's Council, Mr Gibson Thula, KwaZulu Government's Urban Representative, Mr I F H Mayet, chairman of the South African Indian Council, and Dr F J L Quint, inspector of coloured education and also member of the President's Council.

The tour was arranged by the Southern African Forum and the Hennenhofer Public Relations Company of Western Germany.

Pebco: poll futile

NEW BRIGHTON— The Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) yesterday condemned Thursday's referendum on Ciskei independence.

Pebco said the referendum was an exercise in futility which was not in the interests of the majority of the people of South Africa.

Pebco believes in a unitary system of government where all racial groups are fully represented. The persistence by the government with the referendum is indicative of its unwillingness to make meaningful changes which will be locally and internationally acceptable.

DD
21/11/80
"We believe our energies could be far more usefully employed if we concentrated on a national convention of political parties, including the exiled, banned and imprisoned leaders, who could work out a constitutionally acceptable future for all South Africa."

Neither the urban representative of the Ciskei Government in Port Elizabeth, Mr E. L. Rokoza, or the chairman of the Port Elizabeth Community Council, who is also a member of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly for Zwelitsha, Mr W. M. Maku, was available for comment. —DDR

Black women: Untangling the law

IT has been said that the worst thing that can happen to anyone in South Africa is to be black, and to be a woman. African women have to cope with laws discriminating against them because of their race as well as with laws which discriminate against them on the grounds of their sex.

For this reason, the South African Institute of Race Relations has, over the past few years, produced a number of booklets which aim to help the African woman to understand and deal with the laws affecting her.

Their most recent publication — **THE AFRICAN WOMAN'S HANDBOOK ON THE LAW** — by Carole Cooper and Linda Ensor — contains information on the pass laws, housing, marriage and divorce laws and laws applying to children, hire purchase and several other subjects. This minefield of laws affecting every African woman is interpreted simply and clearly and the names and addresses of organisations which help women in difficulty are listed. The booklet is

THE PASS LAWS



aimed at African women themselves but it would be useful to employers and others who deal with African staff.

Anyone concerned with questions of racial and sexual discrimination in South Africa will also find it a good basic tool for the

policy the rights are even more circumscribed.

Qualifying for these rights is one thing, retaining them is another.

Some wives and daughters run the risk of losing their 'rights' if they go away to rural areas for any long period. Similarly if their mothers, fathers or husbands die they lose their rights unless they are given permission to stay in the area and have jobs.

The great shortage of accommodation for African people in urban areas has also complicated the lives of African women. They have to get special permission to be placed on a waiting list if they want to rent, buy or build a house. Recently the law has been amended to allow women to be accepted on to the waiting list in their own right.

The 99-year leasehold rights granted to Africans in 1978 does not apply in all areas and the land on which the houses stand cannot be bought.

To qualify for a leasehold, African men and women must qualify for 10 (1) (a) or (b) rights to be in the urban area. Women with 10 (1) (c) are not included, but can ask for special permission. The booklet explains step by step how to apply for 99-year leasehold.

African women have a particular responsibility to their children to make sure they do not lose their status in an urban area when they travel away from home. If you are living in a town and

DEALING WITH HIRE PURCHASE



'to keep on pushing their case and not be frightened off'.

Perhaps the hardest hit of all African women are those who earn their living as domestic workers.

Many of the laws designed to protect workers do not apply to domestic workers. Laws which set out minimum wages, un-

employment benefits, benefits if you are hurt while at work, do not apply to them. Domestic workers are covered by one law which deals with notice pay.

Another instance of blatant discrimination is to be found in the marriage laws as they affect women. Basically the law treats a woman as a minor who is unable to make her own decisions

DIVORCE



and unable to control her own life. She needs to be looked after by a man, like a child.'

The plight of the African woman in South Africa is not a very happy one. While the Government has indicated its intention to move away from discriminatory legislation, the African woman seems to have been bypassed. In this context, the Institute of Race Relations has produced a valuable book that will go a long way towards easing the hardship suffered under these laws.

The book is available at the Institute's Cape Town office at 5 Long Street, Mowbray. (Tel 66-6645) (R1 per copy.)

ILLUSTRATIONS in the African Woman's Handbook on the Law are by Mzwaki Nhlabati.

BRUCE GORDON

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capable of yielding useful insights into the trends in population distribution over the past twenty years. The reader

is referred to the following before summarising the need to be made in the Metropolitan Areas of the Cape, Transvaal, Vereeniging, Natal, and Orange Free State.

Looked at in that light, the book provides a depressing chronicle of discriminatory legislation.

Ironically, the pass laws which control the life of an African woman, like that of an African man, are the most difficult to understand.

It is these laws that make it difficult for women to move freely from one area to another, and to live and work where they want to.

The rights of a person to live in a prescribed area for longer than 72 hours are defined under Section 10 of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945. Without these rights a person cannot live legally in a prescribed area unless they are given a permit to work there.

Qualifications for these 'rights' are dependent on place of birth on length of employment, and length of residence in the area. For instance, to qualify for Section 10 (1) (b) rights, one must have been a registered worker in one town with one employer for 10 years, or have lived in the area continuously and lawfully for 15 years. In the Western Cape, because of the coloured labour preference

LOOKING AFTER YOUR CHILDREN



Mothers are advised to make sure their children have copies of their birth certificates, baptismal certificates and early school reports to avoid having their reference books stamped with the address where they are attending school and not the address where they live. If this does happen the child may be prevented from returning home to the family.

Women are advised when making applications to a Commissioner's Office

school in the homeland, you must make sure that your child's name is kept on your housing or lodger's permit if you move house while your child is away. Unless this is done the child may lose the right to live in the area where he/she was born,' the book warns.

ii)

Homelands, known as reserves from the Land Act up to 1959, when the 'homelands policy' was announced, and called 'black states', either independent or self-governing, since 1976, have undergone changes in boundaries as well as in name during the period under study. Population estimates for homelands in 1960 and 1970 are based on homeland boundaries as they were at the time of preparation of the 1970 Population Census results (about 1973); those for 1980 are based on 1978 boundaries.

From a demographic point of view, the most important boundary shift involved the placing of the Kwamashu, formerly a Durban township, under the jurisdiction of KwaZulu. About 400 000 people were involved. This will show up as an emigration from the metropolitan areas and an immigration to the homelands although people have not moved physically at all. This is not an absurd result; there has been an important change in the situation of Kwamashu

Slabbert at secret meeting

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — Leaders of major South African political and church organisations met in secret at the weekend to discuss plans for a top-level national convention and proposals for a new constitution.

Delegates to the Johannesburg meeting included

Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Oscar Dhlomo of Inka-

tha and Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches.

Also present were Dr Nthato Motlana of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Mr Y S Chinsamy of the Reform Party, and Mrs Joyce Harris of the Black Sash.

The all-day meeting took place on Saturday at a plush Sandhurst home and ended with a decision

to meet again in March. Delegates were tight-lipped about details of discussions, but informed sources say the agenda focused on a new constitution and a national convention.

The meeting was the culmination of two years of preparation.

Others who were invited but did not attend were members of the National Party and the Natal in-

dian Congress.

Organisers of the meeting could not be established, but it is known that Mrs Joyce Harris chaired the discussions.

Mrs Harris, however, denied there was a meeting although she later said:

"It was not for public consumption."

Dr van Zyl Slabbert confirmed that he attended the meeting, but declined to comment on spe-

cific details of the discussions.

Mr Chinsamy, who attended with another representative of the Reform Party, Mr Logan Reddy, said they had pledged not to disclose any details to the Press.

It was also stressed that confrontation was no longer an option and that peaceful negotiation was imperative.

UWA
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Council asked to disband sports board

EAST LONDON — The East London Coloured Management Committee yesterday called on the City Council to dissolve the Sports Field Board as it was defunct and had not met for months.

The committee also asked Council to start afresh on a new constitution to govern the body.

The decision was taken after various members of the CMC and municipal officials had traced the problems facing the proper functioning of the board.

When the matter came up for discussion, Mr W. J. George said the secretary should not put the issue on the CMC's agenda in future.

"What do we do if a code approaches us for assistance" Mr A. V. Green, asked.

The chairman, Mr D. Alexander, said any improvements on any sports fields in coloured areas had to be sanctioned by the CMC.

"And if we leave this out of the minutes, who is going to sanction such improvements?" he asked.

The housing director, Mr K. Martinsen, asked if there was any way for Council to say the board was not functioning, destroy it and start all

over again.

Mr R. Phillips said he was a member of the board and numerous attempts had been made to no avail to get the chairman, Mr B. P. Phillips, to call meetings. "He has told us he is going to call meetings but has not done so. The chairman is retarding progress.

"We thought he would be wise to call a meeting now that other codes like soccer are dormant. Then he would get his rugby rights and probably have his men elected. He might even get the cricket people to join in," Mr Phillips said.

Mr Alexander suggested that the City Council write to each sports code asking for a rental of R1,50 and say if the codes do not pay they will not be allowed to use the field.

It was agreed that Council be asked to disband the board.

A decision that the City Council erect a R90 000 wall around the Buffalo Flats playing fields, taken at an earlier CMC meeting, was withdrawn after Council had refused to accept the suggestion because of the cost of the project.

It was agreed that the cheaper fence, costing R42 000 be erected. — DDR.

7	Marginal costing	CM
5	Linear programming	CL
2	Contract costing	CC
8	Capital budgeting	CB
4	Cash budgets	CA

No. of Tuts

Details

Code

UD 3/12/80

2 seek say ~~Abstaining~~ on beach ~~from~~ vote facilities queried

EAST LONDON — Two members of the Coloured Management Committee, Mr A. V. Green and Mrs L. B. George, yesterday volunteered to serve on the East London Beach Development Committee.

The offer followed a lengthy discussion and agreement on two members of the committee to serve.

Earlier the chairman of the CMC, Mr D. Alexander, asked who the committee should approach when they wanted to raise the question of facilities on beaches.

He said the City Council said it had no say on the matter and the CMC had no representation on the existing committee, a state body.

Mr Temmers said the CMC wanted to see non-racialism spread along the beach front and the only way this could be done was for the committee to be represented on the body making decisions on the matter. — DDR

EAST LONDON — Should members of the Coloured Management Committee (CMC) abstain from voting after taking part in discussions on specific issues?

This question came up at a CMC meeting here last night after the vice-chairman, Mr J. Temmers, had said he had asked at the CMC's last meeting that his abstention during the voting on a decision about a tender, be noted.

It was explained that in City Council meetings, councillors who participated in discussions could not recuse themselves from voting.

If they chose to abstain, they should do so at the beginning of the discussion of the issue.

It was decided that the matter be discussed at a special meeting of the CMC on December 11. — DDR

No. of Tuts	Details	Code
4	Cash budgets	CA
8	Capital budgeting	CB
2	Contract costing	CC
5	Linear programming	CL
7	Marginal costing	CM
4	Probability	CP
8	Standard costing	CS
9	Miscellaneous	CX

Let detainees out on bail plea

11A
00 3/12/78
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EAST LONDON — A call that the East London Coloured Management Committee request the authorities to allow a John Bisseker High School teacher detained under the Terrorism Act, Mr Gregory Fredericks, out on bail, was made at a meeting of the committee last night.

Mr A. V. Green made the call when arrangements to get a Rhodes lecturer to address the coloured community on the Internal Security Act were discussed.

At an earlier meeting it was decided that a request be made to Rhodes University after the Department of National Security had turned down a request to send a man to address the community on the Act.

Motivating the call, Mr Green referred to a report in which the South African Institute of Race Relations expressed concern over the banning of Mr J. M. Ferris, a member

of the Worcester Coloured Management Committee (CMC).

"I hope we, as fellow members of the CMC, would note that we are not immune from similar treatment."

He said an equally respected member and teacher within the community, Mr Gregory Fredericks' was in detention.

Mr Ferris was reported to have been detained for four months and released without any charges being preferred against him, he said.

"He is now simply a banned person.

"Such action against a fellow CMC member is unfair," Mr Green said.

He asked the CMC to ask the authorities to release Mr Fredericks, "even on bail", until the date of his appearance in court.

Arrangements have been made to get a Rhodes University lecturer to address the coloured community on the Internal Security Act early next year. — DDR

9	Miscellaneous	CX
8	Standard costing	CS
4	Probability	CP
7	Marginal costing	CM
5	Linear programming	CL
2	Contract costing	CC
8	Capital budgeting	CB
4	Cash budgets	CA

No. of Tuts

Details

Code

24/10/80 STAM
Free Mandela 11A
call backed

The Star's Africa News
Service

SALISBURY—More than 11 000 signatures have been collected in Zimbabwe for a petition for the release of Nelson Mandela, leader of the banned African National Congress, from Robben Island, according to a petition organiser.

argus 4/12/80

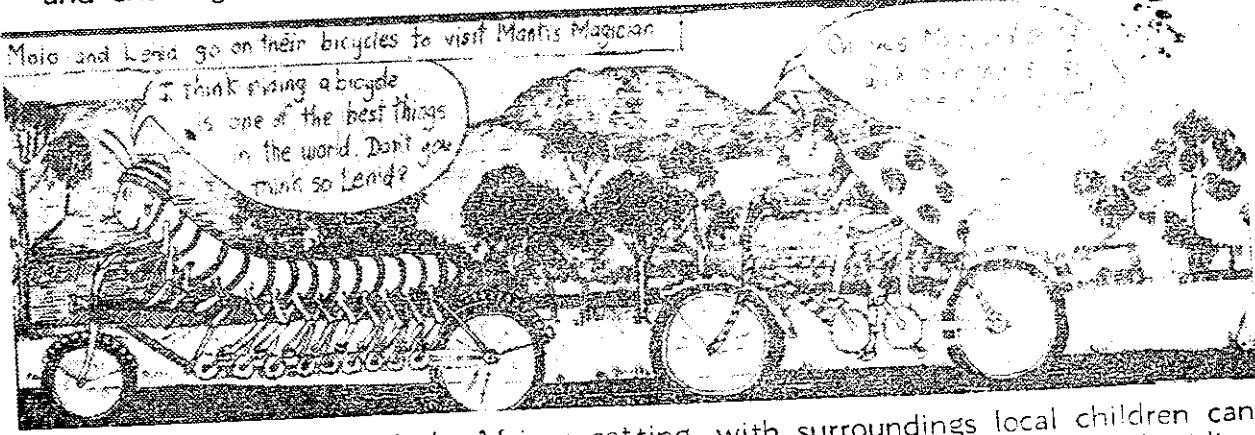
11A

It is a consequence of influx control and the Labour...

Molo moves fast with extra legs



MOLO SONGOLOLO, the friendly centipede who encourages children to communicate and exchange ideas. Every new letter, says Molo, adds to his number of legs.



THE magazine has an entirely African setting, with surroundings local children can relate to. The ingenuity of the drawings is well illustrated here by a centipede riding a bicycle.

A CHILDREN'S magazine started by four young people on a shoestring budget in Cape Town is gathering subscribers from around the country.

Molo Songololo is a 'Comic' for children and has an entirely African setting. Songololo is the Xhosa word for centipede. The magazine aims to encourage children from different backgrounds and areas to communicate and exchange ideas.

With its setting it provides alternative reading material which, by dealing with local issues, is relevant to the child's immediate situation. The magazine aims to promote a sense of community involvement.

Voices

Now nearing the end of its first year, it appears every six weeks, and is written predominantly in English and Xhosa. It is being increasingly used as a teaching aid.

What is noticeable about the magazine is the large proportion written by the children themselves.

In the regular feature, 'Voices from the Children of the Cape', children express opinion in letters and drawings about facets of their lives.

In one issue the children of Crossroads told how they have to buy water, how they travel on buses to the Transkei and how their first bush school was started.

'On the first day 300 children arrived. There were no books and only one teacher. Some children wrote on cardboard while others wrote in the sand,' wrote a young inhabitant, Sizamile.

The magazine is the only one of its kind in South Africa.

As the editors note, 'it crosses some of the bar-

riers that exist in our society, geographical, socio-economic and cultural. It is opening up art of the way for a future integrated society. Children are relating to others through the magazine who they do not otherwise have contact with.

The magazine offers an amazing insight into the minds of the children of the Cape.

In a section called 'The biggest trouble in the world is...' children wrote about problems varying from the Group Areas Act, pollution, the death of the world's worm population and living in leaking shacks.

Characters

A penfriend column provides a unique opportunity for communication between children from all walks of life. There is also a bilingual story in Xhosa and English.

The magazine is written in both narrative and comic form and is peopled by the human-animal figures children tend to identify closely with. There is the centipede, Songololo, Skwot the dog, Lenid Beetil, and the police spider, Spindercop.

For the adult, who can also learn a great deal from the magazine, part of the appeal comes from the fact the editors print all contributions in their original form.

As Marlene Rossouw, one of the editors, notes 'Our success depends on the response of the children. Any teachers who are however interested in sending in letters from their classes would therefore be very welcome.'



MANY of the stories are written in English and Xhosa.

Sabata, Tambo on ANC platform

From BRUCE
STEPHENSON

LONDON — The former Paramount Chief of the Tembus, Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, publicly announced his support for the African National Congress (ANC) in Lusaka yesterday.

The former Transkei opposition leader appeared on a platform with ANC president Oliver Tambo in the Zambian capital and said he would "dedicate all my existence to the destruction of apartheid."

Until he was deposed by the Transkei Cabinet earlier this year, he commanded the allegiance of the powerful Tembu nation.

He was found guilty in the Transkei Supreme Court in April this year of "violating and injuring the dignity" of President Matanzima.

He fled Transkei in mid-August after he was replaced as head of the Tembus by his half brother, Chief Bambilanga Dalindyebo, and appeared in Maseru and Maputo before arriving in Zambia two weeks ago.

Speaking at the United Nations Information Centre, Chief Sabata, 52, said he would join hands with the ANC in fighting apartheid and the "Bantustans".

"I will continue the struggle until our country is free. I will dedicate all my existence to the destruction of apartheid."

Terrorism Act: 18 detainees in court

329
331
11/12/80
4/12/80

MR OSCAR MPETHA, 71, detained chairman of the Nyanga Residents Association, appeared today with 17 others in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court, which sat at Pollsmoor Prison.

They face charges under the Terrorism Act and two charges of causing the death of Mr Casper Jansen and Mr George Beeton who died in a fire in Nyanga on August 11 this year.

Names

The men are: Mr Lawrence Lerøthodi, 18, of Nyanga, Mr Oscar Mpetha, 71, of Nyanga East, Mr Morgan Makuvala 19, of Guguletu, Mr Aron Tshangana, 25, of Guguletu, Mr Johannes Hlapo, 20, of Guguletu, Mr Peter Kube, 18, of Nyanga East.

Mr Alton Sabuwa, 18, of Nyanga East, Mr F. Boot, 18, of Crossroads, Mr D. Mzaza, 19, of Guguletu, Mr D Englio, 30, of Nyanga East, Mr Jeffrey Baardman, 20, of Nyanga.

Mr Raymond Mapondo, 19, of Nyanga East, Mr D. Diba, 21, of Nyanga and Mr W Mazolama, 21, of Crossroads, and four youths.

It is alleged that on August 11 this year along Ou Klipfontein Rd, Nyanga, Mr Jansen and Mr Beeton were stoned and then set alight. The hearing was postponed on Thursday at Pollsmoor Prison Court.

Search

About 50 relatives and friends were searched by police officials using a metal detector as they entered the court room.

With fists clenched and singing freedom songs, the 18 prisoners were escorted into the packed courtroom. People in the public gallery joined in the singing.

Mr Mpetha bespectacled and with shirt hanging out sang along, but tried to calm his fellow prisoners when they became rowdy. He appeared to be in good physical health.

Three accused who were not represented at the hearing today asked the court to appoint attorneys for them from the Black Sash.

The Magistrate, Mr S W F. Liebenberg, told them they had to

EMPLOYMENT SECTOR	Feb '78	QBS	CPS	QBS
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TABLE 12: EMPLOYMENT GR...

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MISS ESTHER MPETHA holds a bundle of her father's dirty clothes shortly after seeing him yesterday for the first time in 113 days.

Mpetha sees his family — for first time in 113 days

Argus 5/12/80
 337
 329/139
 1114

THE detained chairman of the Nyanga Residents' Association, Mr Oscar Mpetha, saw his family for the first time in 113 days yesterday at Pollsmoor Prison.

Earlier, Mr Mpetha and 17 others had appeared in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court, which sat at Pollsmoor Prison on charges under the Terrorism Act and two of causing the death of Mr Casper Jansen and Mr George Beeton, who died in a fire in Nyanga on August 11 this year.

Mr Mpetha's daughter, Esther, was clearly relieved that her father was in good physical health.

She said members of the family had been very concerned because he suffered from diabetes.

A DIET

However, prison authorities had been treating him well and had made provision for him to be placed on a special diet, and to be checked and treated by a doctor.

'Although I am very happy to have seen my father, I am very anxious that he could be detained up to 180 days, without us knowing what could happen to him during that period,' Miss Mpetha said.

Her brother, Tembu, the only other member of the family who attended the

court hearing, said he was very upset that his father had not been granted bail. 'My father is 71, and at that age, I don't know if he can withstand prison confinement.'

3 MINUTES

Mr Mpetha's children were allowed to see him immediately after his appearance yesterday morning. They saw him for about half an hour. As a result of a court ruling yesterday parents may visit the detainees, they will now be allowed to see their father twice a week for half-hour periods.

Asked why their mother was not in the court, Miss Mpetha said: 'My mother

is at home — ill in bed. She is very confused and does not seem to know what is happening.'

Mrs Mpetha suffers from a mental disorder which, her daughter said, was caused when her father was detained in the 1960s for more than three months.

COFFEE

'Today I am doing what my mother did then — taking my father clean clothes and coffee, which he desperately wants.

'The situation is very bad at home since my father has been in detention. If it were not for the trade unions we would be down and out,' she said.



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Women get together for 3 days of talks at Peddie

111A 100
Incl. in 5/12/60

EAST LONDON — Theme of the Ciskei Zenzele conference, which starts at Peddie tomorrow and goes on until Monday is "Let my people rise".

The guest speaker at the three-day conference at Nathaniel Pamla High School is Mrs V. N. Sebe, wife of the Chief Minister, L. L. Sebe, who will explain her object of raising money for a rehabilitation centre in Ciskei.

Delegates arrive today and will be accommodated at hostels at the school. They are expected from

Ntabethemba, Queenstown, Hewu, Albany, Victoria East, Annshaw, Amatola Range, King William's Town, Mdantsane and Peddie.

The welcome address will be by Mr W. M. Bqwana, MP for Peddie. The principal of Debe Training Centre, Mr L. Dingiswayo, will speak on human development.

Tomorrow evening a reception will be held at the town hall, Peddie, where test will be held, with music, from the Peddie Adult Choir.

Miss Ciskei Zenzele will be chosen in the traditional Zenzele white dress and a plain dress and Mrs Ciskei Zenzele will be chosen in white and in tribal wear.

On Sunday, a church service will be held at the Ayliff Methodist Mission Church, where there will be holy communion by Rev M. F. Qangule, of Newtondale, Peddie.

There will be a tour of Nompumelelo Hospital, where delegates will be shown how to plan a garden, how to make compost and what trenching is. Mr

N. Kheswa, who has just returned from a four-month garden course in Natal, will demonstrate.

The last item will be a fund-raising effort for a community centre to be built by Zenzele at Zwelitsha.

For three years now each region has been submitting R100 or more at the annual conference towards the centre.

There will be elections. The president is Mrs C. V. Nduna, vice-president Mrs H. Mdyesha and secretary, Miss E. Sithela.

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8	Standard costing	CS
4	Probability	CP
7	Marginal costing	CM
5	Linear programming	CL
2	Contract costing	CC
8	Capital budgeting	CB
4	Cash budgets	CA

KEY TO COSTING TUTORIALS

DAILY

5/12/80

Request by CMC called a joke

DD
263
11A

EAST LONDON — The decision by the East London Coloured Management Committee (CMC) to ask the East London City Council to dissolve the Sports Fields Board drew sharp reaction from the board's chairman, Mr B. P. Phillips, yesterday.

"It must be the joke of the year for the CMC to call on the City Council to dissolve the Sports Field Board which is by itself an autonomous body with its own constitution," Mr Phillips said.

He added that the CMC would do well to heed the call by the community to disband instead of engaging in petty things.

"They know that the people regard their body as a farce but they continue to serve on it.

"Instead of discussing matters of interest relating to the benefit of the community these members are prepared to waste time every month discussing the Sports Field Board."

Mr Phillips said it was "absolute nonsense" to say the board was not functioning.

"The Parks Department can bear me out because they receive regular correspondence from the board about matters pertaining to sports amenities in our area."

He had already conveyed to the CMC the fact that their codes are affiliated to the South African Council of Sport (Sacos) and will have nothing to do with ethnic groups like the CMC.

"Neither will any of our codes participate in discussions with the CMC and put ourselves in danger of being expelled by our various boards and unions affiliated to Sacos."

Mr Phillips said the CMC had decided three weeks ago not to interfere with the Sports Field Board but now they wanted to dictate terms to the board.

He said a meeting would be called soon when certain matters being handled by the board will have been finalised.

He said Mr R. Phillips, of the CMC was a member of the board.

"Why has he not prevailed with me to call meetings if he was so concerned about the matter?" he asked. — DDR.

Detainees due for release today

Argus
11A
229

AFTER more than seven months in detention, Mr Achmat Cassiem, banned former president of the South African Students' Association (Sasa), and Mr Abdurazak Achmat, a Mitchell's Plain community worker, are due to be released from Victor Verster prison today.

Mr Cassiem and Mr Achmat whose detention orders have been extended three times, have been held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act since April.

The original warrants for their detention expired on August 10, but they were extended for three months until November 10 and then again for one month until today.

The head of the Boland Security police, Colonel S J Gilbert, said that he believed that the two men would be released today.

'Whether they are out yet, I don't know. Their warrants expired today and as far as I know they have not been renewed,' he said.

The two detainees last week applied to the Supreme Court, Cape Town, for an urgent application to be granted against the Minister of Police, the Commissioner of Prisons and the commanding officer at Victor Verster Prison in Paarl.

The men claimed in an affidavit that they were being held in solitary confinement 23 hours out of every 24.

The case was postponed indefinitely.

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but a lower wage bill?? Where legal outsiders and insiders

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refused suitable employment offered to him or who cannot

Leading Cape cleric seeks asylum in US

9/12/80

Argus

327

LIA

Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — A prominent Dutch Reformed Church theologian, Richard Stevens, has lodged an application for political asylum in the United States.

Mr Stevens left South Africa for self-imposed exile three days before he expected police action to be taken against him.

He left his wife Freda, and four children. He has been assured by the State Department that they will be allowed to join him while his application for US residence is being processed.

Mr Stevens had spent five months in detention in Victor Verster Prison in Paarl this year.

He endured a hunger strike and was put in solitary confinement for 10 days for breaking rules of confinement.

INTOLERABLE

In an interview, he said he decided to leave the country because his own life and his family's were becoming intolerable.

'I worked out that in the last 11 years I have spent an average of three months in every year either in jail, being interrogated or at Caledon Square...'

He was the co-director of the Centre for Intergroup Studies at the University of Cape Town when he left on a scheduled flight to New York on November 21.

He said that being away from South Africa was agony at times.



The Rev Richard Stevens

'It is an extraordinary situation — one craves to be part of the suffering. I sometimes feel I want to return tomorrow.'

EFFECTIVE

Mr Stevens said he felt that most people were more effective in changing the system if they remained in South Africa.

'One's period of usefulness, of course, is limited. As soon as you become effective you are cut down.'

'I was useful longer than most because I had the protection of the Dutch Reformed Church.'

'Other people have a far worse time than I did.'

TEACHING

He said he would look for a teaching post. As soon as he had a job and a home he would bring his family over to join him.

His wife and two older children, aged 14 and 11, had discussed moving to America.

'It was a joint family decision,' he said.

There were glaring problems in American society.

'But at least there is the ideal here — the aspiration to improve things.'

Mr Stevens said he would help his compatriots by working for co-operation between the three black nationalist groups here — the Pan African Congress, the

(Continued on Page 3, col 4)

Detainees freed after 7 months

Staff Reporter

ONE of the two men freed yesterday after more than seven months in detention has called for the immediate release of 10 officials of the Azanian Peoples' Organization (Azapo) detained in Western Cape prisons.

Mr Abdurazzack Achmat, 18, a Mitchell's Plain community worker, said: "Their continued detention is an abuse of the so-called security laws and we demand their immediate and unconditional release. To say that they should be tried in court is to legitimize laws made by a racist minority."

The Azapo members were detained in the Northern Transvaal under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act in November and transferred to Victor Verster and Pollsmoor prisons in the Cape.

Mr Achmat and the former president of the South African Students' Association, Mr Achmat Cassiem, were released from Victor Verster prison yesterday when their detention warrants — which have been extended three times — expired. Mr Cassiem is banned and cannot be quoted.

The two men were the last of 66 people detained under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act during the school boycott and unrest earlier this year.

Mr Cassiem and Mr Achmat brought an urgent application in the Supreme Court against the commanding officer of Victor Verster prison, the Commissioner of Prisons and the Minister of Police and Prisons.

They said in affidavits that they had been refused several "privileges", including twice-weekly, half-hour visits from relatives. All their personal possessions were removed from their cells and they were refused reading and writing materials. Both men were confined to their cells for 23 out of 24 hours. The case was postponed *sine die*.

Mr Achmat condemned the removal of the Azapo detainees from their families in the Northern Transvaal and attacked the recent banning of community leaders Mr Johnny Issel, Mr Jamalludien Hamdulay and Mr Hennie Ferus.



Mrs Mymoena Achmat with her son, Abdurazzack, who was released from Victor Verster prison yesterday morning after spending seven months in detention.

New political movement planned

11/12/68
C. (Cope) Staff Reporter

A NEW coloured political movement, to be known as the Congress of the People (Cope), is to be launched in Bellville at the weekend.

The prime movers behind the movement are Mr Lofty Adams and Mr Sonny Leon, both ex-members of the Labour Party and nominated members of the President's Council.

Cope grew out of a weekend congress held in early September, called Solutions 80, at which a committee of 13 was elected to draw up a constitution. This constitution has been finalized and will be presented to a gathering at the Holiday Inn in Bellville on Saturday.

Mr Adams said this week that the purpose of the new movement would not be to fight any existing political party.

Cope's membership was only partially drawn from existing parties. Many people had shown an interest in taking part in a movement whose attitude would be significantly different from the usual political party approach.

Eight directorates would be set up to cover such areas as labour relations, housing, transport and politics. Representatives of these directorates would sit in on parliamentary sessions and would constantly review upcoming legislation with a view to making suggestions — or protesting, if necessary — well before the bills became law.

There was also a "strong move" within Cope to let women take their rightful place in public life, "rather than inviting them into the hall for the closing session after they had spent their time making sandwiches and tea", Mr Adams said.

Ganging up won't work

... SAYS
HENDRICKSE
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WITH WHITES

ATTEMPTS to persuade coloureds to join whites in "ganging up" on blacks are doomed to failure.

And if Prime Minister P.W. Botha wants to put coloured people back in Parliament he should

Political Correspondent

realise they would demand at least 80 seats.

This is the view of the Rev Alan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party.

In an interview Mr Hendrickse said any movement like the one presently being mooted in National Party circles "which aims at exorcising coloureds out of the total black group, is bound to fail."

The move has become the main battle ground for the warring factions in the National Party. Verkrampptes, including Andries Treurnicht, are opposed to the re-introduction of coloured people to Parliament. Verligtes led by Mr Botha are said to be keen on the move.

Mr Botha heightened speculation about it when he told a meeting at Ladysmith last week that he would hold a referendum among whites if the President's Council recommended sweeping constitutional change.

But Mr Hendrickse, who leads the most representative coloured political party, is unimpressed.

"If Mr Botha had decided five years ago to put so-called coloureds back in Parliament he may have had some chance of success.

"But over the last five years our people — especially the youth — have been identifying more and more with the African section of the population.

"We now demand an integrated society which includes Africans. It is no solution to exclude the majority of the population and leave them out of the decision making process.

"It is no good trying to force Africans into national states which they reject.

"Mr Botha will be the



Alan Hendrickse

first to deny this, but any thinking person will see the rumoured attempts to put Coloured people on a common voters' roll as a ganging up of other groups on Africans.

"The Government thinks their position will be better if they can get the four million whites, the three million coloureds and the three quarters of a million Indians into one group.

"Then if the homelands are made independent you will be rid of another eight million blacks. That makes a numbers game that much easier.

"It is too late to involve our people in this type of politics," Mr Hendrickse said.

He also rejected the Prime Minister's reported referendum.

"Going to the white population for a referendum is not the answer.

"I told the Prime Minister on November 11 last year — which was just

after the right-wing had done so well in the Koedoespoort by-election — that if he was prepared to sacrifice internal National Party support he would gain widespread South African support.

"I don't think the Prime Minister even needs the President's Council. I think Mr Botha knows in which direction he should be moving. He doesn't need that council to tell him.

"And if he is worried about his support if he is going to change, he should go to the total population — not just whites — in a referendum.

"I don't think the divide and rule strategy will work any longer. Even those people who would be prepared to go back into Parliament would demand at least 80 seats.

"Politically I don't think Mr Botha could afford to give them that many," Mr Hendrickse said.

(114) 5182 8166
New defence
for PAC men

DAR ES SALAAM —

Seven members of the black nationalist Pan Africanist Congress of South Africa, accused of murdering one of their leaders, Mr David Sibeko, will be defended by three private lawyers instead of one linked with the government, it has been disclosed in Dar es Salaam.

The defendants, making a periodic court appearance since their trial date has not yet been fixed, protested at their last appearance that they wanted to choose their own lawyers. They refused to be represented by a lawyer from the State owned Tanzania Legal Corporation.

The Tanzania Law Society president, Mr Orton Chirwa, told the judge yesterday that the society would provide three lawyers.

Their trial date has yet to be fixed. — Sapa-AFP.

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Blacks see hope in change, poll finds

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By Tom Duff, Political Reporter

I. The

Blacks are increasingly optimistic and satisfied with developments in South Africa — while there is growing pessimism and dissatisfaction among whites.

This

This is revealed in a new nation-wide survey conducted for The Star.

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The Markinor social barometer, which consists of surveys conducted twice a year, reveals increasing black optimism about their economic future.

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Blacks also believe race relations are improving and are becoming more satisfied with their present circumstances in South Africa. About 51 percent of blacks interviewed said they were content with their lot.

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Whites, on the other hand, are not happy with the way things are going, reports Markinor. "Throughout the survey, we find increasing white grumbling and discontent," it says.

-

They are also less happy about the way the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, is leading the country. The main opposition to the premier's policies comes from Afrikaners living in the Free State, the Northern Cape and the rural areas of the Transvaal, the report states.

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"Twelve months ago, 31 percent of whites gave the Government top marks for handling race relations, six months ago the proportion dropped to 27 percent and in the present survey to 21 percent," says Markinor.

Still popular

'black states') and the former into peri-urban areas) and non-prescribed
It then provides for a network of set up. These differ between white and, to a lesser extent, between prescribed white areas. Riekert lists bureaux in the white area :
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More blacks to study fine arts next year

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The Federated Union of Black Arts, which aims at promoting a healthy cultural life among the black population, is going from strength to strength and expects even more students to enrol for its courses next year.

Forum, the union's newsletter draws attention to the activities and courses offered by Fuba. More than 150 students are attending the decentralised drama workshops in and around Soweto, with an average of 21 pupils in each class. Attendance is expected to increase by 50 percent next year.

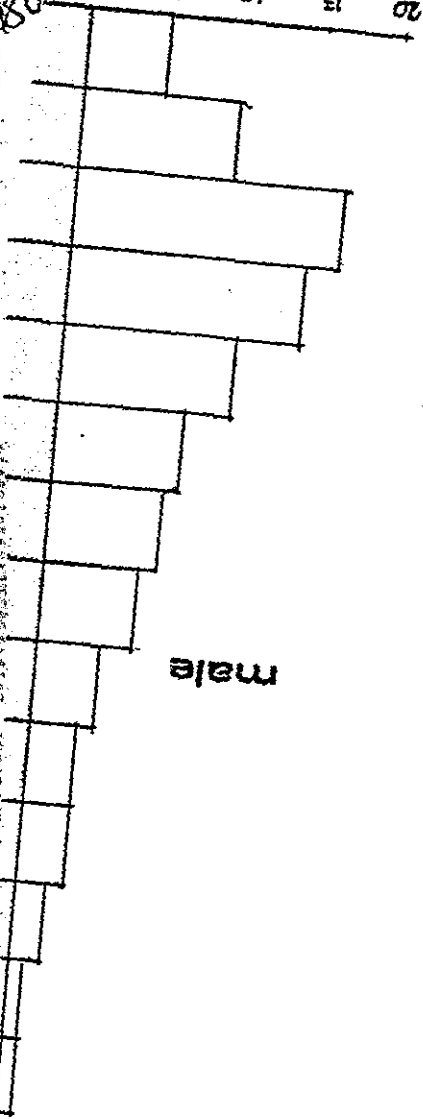
The workshops are open to any student interested in mastering the techniques of acting, make-up, movement, rhythm, mime and speech.

Although there are only two teachers offering instruction at these workshops the problem of understaffing is likely to be solved by the introduction of a training course for drama teachers in 1981.

Forum said that, in 1980, Fuba offered a full time fine arts course for the first time. In the second year of the three year course students will organise group exhibitions and visit art schools and galleries.

The Fuba music department had also been active, organising both theoretical and practical tuition. In October 80 candidates sat for the Royal Schools of Music examination in music theory, Forum said.

Fuba fees for next year are R12 for schoolchildren and R24 for others for part-time tuition and R60 for full time courses.



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banned African National Congress (ANC), the largest terrorist movement, is establishing itself closer to SA borders.

The head of the SA Security Police, Brigadier Johan Coetzee, has testified before the Steyn Commission into the Mass Media, that the ANC is working towards operating from the "homelands." His department was aware of efforts to establish bases in these areas.

Then, almost within the week of Coetzee's statement, Transkei's self-exiled Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo reportedly formed an alliance with the ANC. Dalindyebo is a close family relation of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, and of royal factions of the Tembu sub-group of the Xhosas. So the "Free Mandela" campaign, with its politicising potential, could spread to the Transkei, where the ANC has deep historic roots.

The Matanzima government views the ANC with apprehension. Earlier this year, it banned the ANC and other organisations regarded as subversive. Sabata's ties with the ANC could both rekindle discontent against Umtata and revive ANC activities in the Transkei.

The proximity of some of the homelands to African countries which gained *uhuru* through armed struggle gives substance to claims that the ANC and other movements intend to operate through these areas. There are more than geographical factors

and the example of these states to reckon with. Tribal links, for example, straddle borders. And there are more ominous pointers.

Mozambique's Foreign Affairs Minister Joaquim Chissano recently said that his country would allow ANC terrorists to wage their efforts against SA "under certain circumstances."

On a recent visit to Zimbabwe, Tanzania's Julius Nyerere issued a joint statement with Robert Mugabe on giving "total support to SA's liberation movements." Nyerere's role in both the Mozambican and Zimbabwean guerrilla wars is well known. But also on record is Mugabe's insistence that his country would not give sanctuary to forces poised against SA.

WIEHAHN

In a story headed "Wiehahn moves" (FM December 12), it was stated that Professor Nic Wiehahn will be joining the Business School at Unisa and will be closely associated with the Institute of Industrial Relations. Our attention has been drawn to the fact that it is the Institute of Labour Relations with which Professor Wiehahn will be associated.

THE ANC FM 19/12/80 Homeland havens?

Are SA's "liberation movements" poised for large-scale and extended incursions? It seems so. While attacks have hitherto been sporadic and largely inept, recent events and declarations indicate that the

ANC fails to join inquiry

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2/12/80

Tribune Reporter

TWO powerful organisations have failed to accept invitations to serve on the Buthelezi Commission, and any hope of their participation on the commission, which this week called for evidence, has virtually been written off.

The organisations are the banned African National Congress and the influential Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut.

Speaking at a Press conference in Durban this week, the chairman of the commission, Professor Deneys Schreiner, said although there had been correspondence between the AHI and the commission, a definite answer on its stand was still awaited.

But, he said, there had been no response from the exiled and banned ANC movement.

In addition, Dr Anton Rupert, who has refused to serve on the commission in his personal capacity, has not yet named a nominee from his organisation and the international community has also not responded to an invitation to participate.

Asked whether the organisations would have a time limit in which to respond to the invitation, Professor Schreiner said: "We have more or less written them off."

But Professor Schreiner made it clear that the non-participation of the organisations would not rob the commission of its "clout", pointing out that 43 organisations and individuals were already serving on the commission.

5/21/63 SIM
Mandela will stand
as UK chancellor

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Nelson Mandela, who has been nominated for the chancellorship of London University, probably knows about it and approves, according to those behind the move.

They disclosed they had sent two telegrams to Mandela himself, one to his wife, Mrs Winnie Mandela, and one to his attorney, Mr Ismail Ayob of Johannesburg. They had also spoken to Mr Ayob on the telephone.

"He said he would convey the message to Mr Mandela, and he indicated that Mr Mandela would stand," said Mr Jan Toporowski, one of 10 members of the university convocation who officially nominated Mandela.

Nominations for the post, held for 25 years by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother until she resigned earlier this year, close today. The nominators expect to have a telexed statement from Mr Ayob that Mandela is willing to stand.

Once nominations close — Princess Anne, the Queen Mother's granddaughter, has been nominated by the convocation's standing committee, and former trade union leader Mr Jack Jones by a group of other members of convocation — ballot papers will be sent out.

Black urban leader not happy with draft Bills

5 TOP
22/12/80
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374
117

By Tony Duigan

Most of the proposed changes to legislation dealing with the rights of urban blacks are "totally unacceptable", says the representative body of black urban councils.

Mr Steve Kgame, president of the Urban Councils' Association of South Africa, was commenting on the three new draft Bills.

The Bills were published recently and Dr Piet Koorhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said that he would accept amendments from the public to the Bills before they became law.

"We were looking forward to a new deal for urban blacks and this hope was raised by statements by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and Dr Koorhof," said Mr Kgame.

"But the proposed Bills are not in accordance with the philosophy of what we were made to believe was the aim — to make life better and easier for urban blacks, and having the whole political spectrum change for the better."

"Proposed changes to section 10 of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act might improve mobility for blacks," Mr Kgame said, "but most of

the proposed changes are not acceptable."

Controversy over the three draft Bills was fired by a study done by Professor Nic Olivier, the PDP's head of research. In his analysis of the Bills Prof Olivier said he believed their effect would be to deprive blacks of the rights they now enjoy in terms of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act to live in urban areas.

Prof Olivier suggested that future generations of blacks would lose these rights altogether and would be required to have permits to live in urban areas.

At the weekend Dr Koorhof reportedly rejected Prof Olivier's assessment of the draft legislation.

"I want the Bills to be legislation that will satisfy the aspirations, as far as is humanly possible, of all the varied peoples involved in this complex situation," he said.

The Minister was reported as saying that the existing rights of blacks to remain in urban areas would be entrenched in the new legislation.

Mr Kgame said the Urban Councils' Association hoped to make its own meaningful contribution towards the amendment of the three draft Bills at a meeting in Bloemfontein on January 9 and 10.

Call for creation of just society

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has been advised to take no notice of prophets of doom, but to take cognizance of prophets of hope.

The advice was given by the leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, in his opening address to the party's annual conference in Johannesburg at the weekend.

Answering the conference theme "Where are we going?", Mr Hendrickse said that the country had the potential to create out of its diversity of culture, custom and language a country which could be the envy of the world.

But he emphasized that the government had the power, in terms of legislation, to repeal immediately and remove from the statute books all that militated against the realization of this dream.

"Let us create a society free of injustices, racial prejudice, a society based on the recognition of the rights of the individual and assuring by legislation basic human rights in the constitution.

"We have hope for the future, for peace. But Paul, writing to the Hebrews, says: 'First righteousness, then peace'."

Mr Hendrickse added: "We say to the prime minister — take no notice of the prophets of doom, who, like some of the scouts sent out by Joshua to investigate the new land, came back and saw only the giants, but take cognizance of the prophets of hope, who like the other men of Joshua, came back and reported on the magnificent fruit, fertility and future."

Mr Hendrickse said he was aware of the prime minister's problems in National Party circles and resistance from "radical-right" Afrikaners, but he and others would like to strengthen Mr Botha's arm but could not under prevailing circumstances do so at the expense of their political integrity and credibility.

• The Labour Party yesterday decided to continue participating in coloured management committees at local government level. The party also pledged continued support for the SA Black Alliance headed by the Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Labour's standpoint on these two crucial issues emerged after delegates discussed various reports behind closed doors.

Labour expels Bonhomme

JOHANNESBURG. — The Labour Party has expelled Mr Virgile Bonhomme, its former chairman in Natal.

The decision was announced at the Labour Party's annual conference yesterday.

Mr Bonhomme indicated last week that he had resigned from the party, but Labour officials said that they had not received his resignation.

Mr Bonhomme had been critical of the party's direction,

accusing the leadership of being out of touch with the aspirations of the people.

Earlier, the party's national chairman, Mr David Curry, told the conference that Mr Bonhomme had appeared at a Labour Party national executive meeting in Kimberley in September, and later sent in a six-page written apology for his actions, which included making press statements criticizing the party leadership.

Fewer people registered

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Coloured disillusionment with separate political institutions has been highlighted in registration figures released at the Labour Party's annual conference here.

The number of registered coloured voters has actually decreased in the past 11 years since the Coloured Representa-

tive Council elections were first held.

In 1969 637 587 coloured people registered as voters. In his secretarial report, Mr Fred Peters said that copies of the supplementary voters' rolls had been received and the figure at the end of October this year showed that 630 829 coloured people had registered as voters.

Labour Party at political crossroads

RDM 27/12/80

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By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE Labour Party, having achieved one of its major aims — destruction of the Coloured Representative Council — now finds itself at the political crossroads.

The party begins its three-day annual conference in Johannesburg today. This will attempt to determine the party's future direction.

Indications are that the Labour Party will chose the path of acting as peace-broker on the national political scene, basing its strategy on aiming for a national convention representative of all shades of opinion.

The conference comes at the end of another year of upheaval in the black communities in general and the coloured community in particular.

- Coloured pupils and students throughout the country were involved in a drawn-out boycott against "ethnic and inferior" education;

- Several coloured people were killed when violence flared in the Cape Peninsula during stayaways called to commemorate the June 16, 1976, upheaval in Soweto and elsewhere;

- The CRC was shut down after a bitter confrontation between the Labour Party leaders and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha;

- The Government subsequently also scrapped the proposed nominated Coloured Persons' Council, which was to have replaced the CRC, leaving ethnic coloured politics in a vacuum on the national level;
- The Government also scrapped the former separate Coloured Relations portfolio, incorporating it into the new Internal Affairs Ministry.

- The Labour Party rejected participation in the nominated President's Council, mainly because blacks were excluded;
- Three senior former Labour members — the former leader Mr Sonny Leon, Mr Les du Preez, and Mr Lofly Adams — joined the President's Council.

If Labour opts for the role of national peace-broker, it faces a formidable — some say impossible — task. For one, the party has been able to make little headway in getting the various feuding black bodies to-

gether to plan a common strategy.

On the other hand, the ruling National Party has repeatedly rejected the idea of a national convention.

In any case, the Labour Party's own role in South African politics will have to be clearly defined if it intends winning support from the more radical groups embracing black consciousness.

Until now, the party has enjoyed a dichotomous position in black politics. It has been publicly condemned by the black consciousness groups for its participation in Government-created bodies. But it has privately won some measure of approval for its constant harassment of the Government, culminating in the closure of the CRC, and exposing the separate development policy.

But for as long as it continues to participate in local management committees, it will continue to be opposed by the black consciousness camp.

At this weekend's conference, participation in management committee is certain to be among the most crucial issues, and one that could split the party.

Younger delegates, spear-headed by Mr Miley Richards, chairman of the Johannesburg Coloured Management Committee, are to insist that Labour withdraw from the management committees.

It seems, however, the matter will be made a "local option", leaving it to the regions to decide individually whether they should participate.

Labour leaders have previously defended the party's position as being necessary as part of both "constituency politics" and of a pressure group. If it withdraws from "constituency politics" on local level, the question will arise whether there is any point in Labour continuing to operate as a uniraical body.

There will also be greater pressure for it to withdraw from the SA Black Alliance led by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Younger Labour delegates are said to be unhappy about the party's continued participation in the alliance, ostensibly because of Inkatha's attitude

towards recent black educational boycotts.

On this issue, however, the Labour leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, has said Chief Buthelezi's remarks were misinterpreted. It seems likely that senior party members may press for the broadening of the alliance's format to incorporate other black groups, regarding it as essential to make it the basis for a national convention.

Seasoned delegates say this year's conference agenda is the most open in the past decade, indicating that the party is keeping its options open in plotting a new course.

The Rand Daily Mail's correspondent in Durban reports that the Labour Party in Natal seems to be on the verge of a split.

On Christmas Eve, at a preliminary meeting of the Newlands East branch, members voted unanimously to leave the party.

At the annual congress today, the party leadership will attempt to prevent a split over the contentious issue of participation in Government-appointed bodies.

The furore in the party in Natal came to a head when the leadership allowed the nomination of four party members to fill vacancies in the Durban Coloured Local Affairs Committee.

The Newlands East branch had refused to nominate anyone to fill its two vacancies.

The issue of participation in local affairs committees is also due to be discussed by the Marianne branch.

Mr Virgile Bonhomme, Natal chairman of the Labour Party until he stood down in July, resigned from the party a few days ago.

He said yesterday that thousands of Natal supporters had left the party because of the leadership's attitude.

"The thinking of the leadership is far behind that of the rank-and-file member and the man in the street," he said. "The party has lost direction and is unable to continue as a political force outside the system."

The issue of membership of the Black Alliance is also causing tension within the party.

No! Inkatha rejects Pretoria-type independence

11/17
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- NIM
27/1/52

Mercury Reporter

THE newly formed Inner Council of the Central Committee of Inkatha has recorded its uncompromising rejection of independence for KwaZulu as offered by Pretoria.

In a statement issued after the first meeting of the council, Inkatha said it reaffirmed its stand in spite of the result of the Ciskei referendum 'on the subject of independence for that territory within a confederation.

The statement said that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, had correctly expressed the feeling of black people when he said they were prepared to die to retain their South African citizenship.

The council also rejected any attempts by the Government to make economic development a prize for the acceptance of a constellation of states.

It gave a mandate to Chief Buthelezi to reject without any hesitation any attempts by the Government to hang the idea of economic development on the concept of a constellation of states.

The council made it clear that the Chief Minister of KwaZulu should no longer feel morally obliged to communicate with Pretoria through meetings of chief ministers of the various homelands if there was any further risk of being compromised by other chief ministers.

The council recommended that Chief Buthelezi should not hesitate to withdraw from arrangements in dealing

with Pretoria jointly with other chief ministers if he felt the time for withdrawing had arrived.

Chief Buthelezi told the meeting it was clear that, when the Ciskei added respectability to apartheid by opting for so-called independence, KwaZulu would be treated as more and more of a nuisance by the Government.

'They have their own trophies on the wall in terms of their own ideology. They have the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and they will soon add the Ciskei.

'To them these trophies spell success of their policies. That is why KwaZulu will be regarded as an irritant in these circumstances, and Inkatha as a nuisance,' he concluded.

Labour aims at a direct Govt contact

S Express
11/19
28/12/80

THE Coloured Labour Party believed that "protest politics" were not enough and had decided to talk directly to the Government, party leader Reverend Allan Hendrickse said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Mr Hendrickse outlined party strategy by saying it would exploit the short-term needs of Coloured people in achieving a long-term goal.

Opening the party's crucial three-day conference, Mr Hendrickse attacked those who had criticised the party's action in bringing about the end of the Coloured Representative Council, dissolved after bitter confrontation with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Mr Hendrickse also accused the South African Council on Sport of practising double standards, and appealed to the Prime Minister to open the President's Council to all races even if he ran the risk of offending right-wing Afrikaners.

"Politics of protest is not enough," Mr Hendrickse said. "Hence the decision of the leadership (of the Labour Party) to open talks with the Gov-

By JEAN LE MAY
Political Reporter

ernment. I am tired of arm-chair politicians and pseudo-radicals.

"This year saw the realisation of our intention to bring about the end of the CRC. Did we not prove our detractors and critics wrong? These are the people who even now regret that we are no longer there to serve their selfish interests."

Referring to a move led by Mr Miley Richards, chairman of the Coloured management committee of the Johannesburg city council, towards party exclusion from management committees, Mr Hendrickse went on:

"We are not interested in emotional demands that have not been thought out or planned. We make our own decisions and will not be prescribed to. The national executive meeting in Durban spelt it out clearly . . .

"We shall decide on our strategy. There are short-term needs of our people and we shall exploit these needs for the

realisation of the long-term goal."

The Labour Party had no quarrel with the principles of the SA Council on Sport, he went on, but some people involved with it interpreted "their principles in a very unprincipled way, accusing others of having double standards while they themselves are the guilty ones".

As for the President's Council, Mr Hendrickse went on, it might be seen as "a movement within the orbit of National Party policy" but it could not "be meaningful without the representation and participation of the Black community".

He was aware of the Prime Minister's problems and resistance from the radical right wing of the National Party.

"I and others would like to strengthen his arm but, under prevailing conditions, we can do this only at the expense of our political integrity and credibility.

"I would like to say to him that it is expected of great men to take great steps. Mr Botha has the opportunity of going down in history as the man who saved South Africa."

CRASHING AT THE CONGRESS...

Labour Party on the edge

28/12/80
MA

By WILLIAM SAUNDERSON-MEYER

THE Labour Party congress opened in Johannesburg yesterday in the shadow of a possible split over participation in Government-created local management committees.

And with such a split will end the dream of the party's leader, the Rev. Alan Hendrickse, of Labour acting as a national peace-broker to call a national convention representative of all shades of opinion and colour.

If there is to be a split, the decisive move will almost certainly come from Natal delegates at the congress.

Mr Virgil Bonhomme, until recently the Natal chairman of the Labour Party, resigned from the party on the very eve of the congress because of party participation in the Government-created local management committees.

He said that thousands of Natal supporters had left the party because of the leadership's attitude.

The furore in the party in Natal came to a head with the leadership decision to allow the nomination of four party members to fill vacancies in the Durban coloured Local Affairs Committee.

Lost direction

Mr Bonhomme said: "The thinking of the leadership is far behind that of the rank-and-file member and the man-in-the-street. The party has lost direction and is unable to continue as a political force outside the system."

Following Mr Bonhomme's resignation, the Newlands East branch members voted unanimously to leave the party.

Party members fear that if Mr Hendrickse does not defuse the situation, this emotionally laden issue could easily spark a full-scale walk-out, especially by younger delegates to the congress.

Younger delegates point out that while the party continues to participate in local management committees, it will continue to be opposed by the black consciousness camp.

Labour leaders have previously defended the party's position as being necessary as part of both "constituency politics" and of being a highly successful pressure group - not of being a highly successful pressure group - not of being a highly successful pressure group - not of being a highly successful pressure group.

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(See pages 23 - 26)

further consideration d members who have these in writing to

In a fierce keynote address, Mr. Hendrickse attacked those who tried to "prescribe" the party's withdrawal from the management committees.

Emotional demands

"We are not interested in just emotional demands. Demands that have not been thought out or planned. We will not be prescribed to."

"The national executive has spelt it out clearly. There are short-term needs of our people and using the system we will exploit these needs for the realisation of the long-term goal."

He challenged dissenting delegates to either abide with the official party line, or to get out of the party.

"There are those who accused us of having lost our strategy of confrontation when they themselves do not even know what confrontation is."

"Protest politics is not enough. It must be taken further. Hence the decision of the leadership to open talks with the government of the day."

Mr Hendrickse reiterated the decision of the Labour Party not to participate in the President's Council — even although three senior former Labour members — former leader Sonny Leon, Mr Les du Preez, and Mr Lofty Adams — joined the Council.

"In real terms the Council cannot be meaningful without participation by the recognised representatives of the majority of the South African population, the African sections of the black community."

Confrontation

Although there were some murmurings of discontent, following Mr Hendrickse's speech, the real confrontation is not likely to develop until today or tomorrow when various party committees report.

The other issue which is sure to divide the radical young delegates and the party leadership is the continued membership of Chief Gatsha Butheze's SA Black Alliance.

Younger delegates are unhappy about the party membership, because of Inkatha's attitude toward the recent black educational boycotts.

Mr Bonhomme said in his resignation that "as an affiliate of the Black Alliance, the party has demonstrated its indirect endorsement of other apartheid-created institutions."

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HSRC SUPPORT FOR RESEARCH UNITS

Prof J van Zyl Smit of the Department of Accounting at the University of Stellenbosch was appointed examiner in replacement of Prof McGee. Mr L Fine, previously appointed as alternate, was invited to examine, and Mr B Simon was made the alternate. Examiners for Mr Lay's M.Com. thesis were reported in Dean's Circular 186, item 11. One of the examiners, Prof V McGee, unexpectedly informed us that he would be unable to undertake the examination, and as a result the following changes were made:

EXAMINERS, M.COM. THESIS, MR PMQ LAY

Key issues on the agenda

Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. —
Issues which have an important bearing on the future of the Labour Party of South Africa have been debated at length behind closed doors

at the party's annual conference.
For nearly seven hours yesterday delegates to the conference in Johannesburg discussed a number of subjects, but party leaders refused to comment on what had been

discussed when the conference adjourned last night. The closed session was due to continue today.
Several important issues were expected to be reflected in resolutions due to be discussed.
Among the controversial

questions facing the party are its attitude to party members serving on management committees, and its attitude to any Government moves to give direct representation to coloured and Indian people in Parliament.

Labour Party in tough stand on own 'deviates'

29/12/80
Argus
71A

Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. —
The coloured Labour Party, under recent attack from outside as well as within its own ranks, took a tough stand at its 15th annual congress in Johannesburg at the weekend, slamming all opposition against it — including the Press.

The party's frontline hawks soared in with raking talons at the Government on one side, while warning its own dissident 'political deviates' trying to break the party 'with smear tactics through the help of the Press' that they would be crushed.

Party defectors who attacked the party were warned that they would regret their actions as they could not hope to break the party as it was 'too strong for them'.

The leadership also blasted 'armchair critics and other pseudo-radicals,' one in particular being Sacos (the South African Council of Sport) for its double standards.

'UNPRINCIPLED'

Labour leader the Rev Alan Hendrickse said Sacos accused others of practising double standards while Sacos leaders themselves were 'unprincipled' and guilty of double standards.
'We will not be prescribed to in terms of

what we will do,' Mr Hendrickse said, referring specifically to the criticism of radical organisations which called for the Labour Party to get off consultative and management committees if its credibility was to be believed.

WILL REMAIN

The party made it clear it would remain on such Government-created bodies in terms of its 'strategy' to exploit the system for the 'realisation of long-term goals'.

Turning to the Government, Mr Hendrickse called on the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to remove by legislation all discriminatory laws which militated against a free South Africa.

He said a society should be created which was free of injustices and racial prejudice.

MANDELA CALL

He called on the Government to 'prove its bona fides' by granting Nelson Mandela and other black South African political prisoners 'amnesty in the way it had been done to Robey Leibbrandt, who was convicted for treason.'

The party's national chairman, Mr David Curry, said the Labour Party was committed to saving South Africa by constitutionally making it a free country for everybody to live in — protected by a bill of rights based on the Magna Carta.

Fears that CPC may be revived

Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — In spite of a Government promise not to create institutions which coloured people did not want, plans for a Coloured Persons' Council might be revived, Mr Fred Peters, national secretary of the Labour Party, said.

Speaking at the party's annual conference in Johannesburg yesterday, he said there was a strong likelihood of the CPC 'being brought out of cold storage' and becoming a party elected body.

Although the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had promised Labour

Party leaders in August that he would not create institutions that coloured people did not want, Mr Peters said he was dubious about Mr Botha's intentions.

'We remember his past recollecting the numerous assurances given by the white man, and we recall that the sky was the limit, yet we are still floating in space — a people with a vote, but nothing to vote for.'

'We also remember that when he assumed office he said he was regarding possible amendments to the Immorality and Mixed Marriages Acts. So far he

has taken no action in the matter.

'Our people do not want institutions like management or local affairs or public relations committees, and he is well aware of it, but nothing has been done to rid us of such bodies.'

'The reasons for me being suspicious of the CPC being brought out of cold storage is because if a circular forwarded to management committee with reference to local issues and the mention of the SA Indian Council and the Coloured Council. Now who and where is this Coloured Council?'

Labour Party cleared to deal with Government

By Joe Nazeer

Coloured Labour Party leaders have been given a mandate by their party executive to continue negotiating with the Government.

The three-day Labour Party's 15th annual conference ended in Johannesburg today with the party adopting the following main resolutions:

- That it endorses and supports the position of its national executive committee in rejecting participation by members on the President's Council because

(a) the council is not fully representative as members are nominated and not elected. . . .

(b) the deliberate exclusion of the vast majority of the black population in the council, and. . . .

(c) the Government has not contributed in any way to the creation of an atmosphere in which serious constitutional negotiations could be embarked on.

- That the leadership continue negotiations with the Government.

- That management committees, local affairs committees be condemned and abolished and be replaced by direct representation on all local government institutions irrespective of race or colour for all South Africans.

- That the party, conscious of the fact that total black unity is needed for the liberation of black people, reaffirm its commitment to working for the total liberation of South Africa's oppressed people and calls for the unity of all black people.

The party's national leader, Rev Alan Hendrickse, and the deputy leader, Mr Norman Middleton, and the party's national chairman, Mr David Curry, were returned to office.

● See page 10

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HOW

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(11A) STAR 30/12/80

Committee of Ten weighs moves for a national convention

Soweto's Committee of Ten is considering taking part in moves to force the Government into calling a national convention.

A wide range of white and black political groups, including the official Opposition, the Progressive Federal Party, has been represented in preliminary meetings at which setting up a broad-based

multiracial "convention movement" has been discussed.

Some participants believe such a movement could be a challenge to the President's Council.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, said today the committee was considering whether to join the initiative.

Mr Miley Richards, a Labour Party representative at the meetings, said it was hoped that differing and even conflicting groups could co-operate by moving the stress from political strategies over which there were differences to political goals over which there was agreement.

If enough grassroots

support could be built up, the combined movement could force the Government into calling a national convention to formulate a new constitution.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, has also participated. It is understood that organisations such as the Azanian People's Organisation and

the Natal Indian Congress will be approached.

"The idea is to launch a movement, not an alliance or to simulate a national convention by holding a mini-convention without the Government being present."

Among participants have been representatives of Inkatha, the Reform Party, the People's Candidates,

the Black Sash and Act-stop.

PFP leader Dr F van Zyl Slabbert said today: "The whole thing is at such an exploratory stage that it is difficult for anyone to comment on behalf of those who attended."

He said he believed that ways needed to be found of establishing what support there was

Labour agrees to negotiate

C. Tsimb
11/13
30/12/80

JOHANNESBURG. — The Labour Party leaders have been given a mandate by their party executive to continue negotiating with the government.

The three-day Labour Party's 15th annual conference ended in Johannesburg yesterday with the party adopting the following main resolutions, among others:

- That it endorses and supports the position of the national executive committee in rejecting participation by members on the President's Council because (a) the council is not fully representative as members are nominated and not elected . . . (b) the deliberate exclusion of the vast majority of the black population in the council, and . . . (c) the government has not contributed in any way to the creation of an atmosphere in which serious constitutional negotiations could be embarked upon;
- That the leadership continue negotiations with the government of the day;
- That management committees and local affairs committees be condemned and abolished and replaced by direct representation on all local government institutions irrespective of race or colour for all South Africans;
- That the government undertake the institution of one national education system, starting immediately with the opening of all universities to all students without permits;
- That the party, conscious of the fact that total black unity is needed for the liberation of black people, reaffirm its commitment to working for the total liberation of South Africa's oppressed people and call for the unity of all black people. — Sapa

Committee of 10 awaits invite on convention idea

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE Soweto Committee of 10 has taken no position yet on whether it will be party to a move to explore the possibility of launching a movement advocating a national convention in South Africa.

The committee's chairman, Dr Nthato Motlana, said he had received an informal approach to attend talks.

"When we are approached formally, my committee will discuss it," he said. "Until then, we cannot take a position."

A varied response was received to the report in the Rand Daily Mail yesterday outlining the possibility of a "convention movement".

The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) rejected such a movement as "a bankrupt idea" and a "gimmick".

In its statement, Azapo said: "Our people have been forced into exile, others are on Robben Island or banned and, as such, the idea of a national convention is not only an exercise in futility but a total betrayal of the political aspirations of the oppressed."

But the leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, welcomed the move.

"The fact that our conference has taken a decision calling for a convention movement is indicative of the seriousness with which the Labour Party regards the situation," he said.

At its conference in Johannesburg at the weekend, the

party adopted a resolution saying: "Conference gives its blessing to the proposed initiatives of the (party) leadership to unify all opposition groups to discriminatory government. This will serve as complementary to the convention movement."

The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, said the less the possibility of starting such a movement was explored in public "the greater the likelihood that it will succeed".

Dr Slabbert said he was waiting to hear about further exploratory meetings, and added: "I am quite willing to explore the degree of support for the idea."

Meanwhile, a spokesman for Actstop, which was formed to fight Group Areas evictions of black groups from white areas in Johannesburg, has denied that the body was involved in any preliminary meetings.

Referring to the "Mail" report that Mr Cassim Saloojee represented Actstop, its vice-chairman, Mr Mohammed Danger, said: "Actstop has no knowledge of these meetings. It is not a political organisation and is not involved in negotiations with anybody."

Azapo, the Committee of 10 and the Natal Indian Congress, which were not represented at previous meetings, were among the bodies which were to be sounded about attending the next round of talks, scheduled tentatively for March.

No comment could be obtained from the NIC.

SAIC: Two City men nominated

Staff Reporter
TWO Cape Town men - a trade unionist and a minister of religion - are among the 15 nominated members of the South African Indian Council announced yesterday by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr J C Heunis.
They are the Rev Edward Manikkam, leader of the Reformed Church of Africa and chairman of the Rylands Estate Management Committee, and Mr Gopie Munsook, secretary of the Hotel and Catering Employees' Association. The third Cape nominee is Dr A M Dhoodhat, a Port Elizabeth

gynaecologist.
The other 12 nominated members are Mr E E Abramjee, Mr S Collakoppen, Mr C Pillay, Mr I F H Mayet (Transvaal), Mr S Chotal, Mr J B Patel, Mr R G Pillay, Mr A B Sing, the Rev J Prakasim, Mr H A Cassim, Mr M M Desai and Mr Y Moola (Natal).
The South African Indian Council, which was disbanded in October this year, is to be replaced by a new council consisting of 15 nominated and 15 elected members. Three electoral colleges will be formed in the Cape, Transvaal and Natal by members of elected Indian management committees and local affairs committees.
Mr Heunis said in a press statement that the names of the 15 nominated members had been announced at an early date "so that persons interested in serving on the council and who have not been nominated, can make the necessary arrangements to seek election".

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(1) 'Low partic
supply :

to labour supply
can and does reflect the differences economic environment makes
respondent to respondent: yet, in the case of women, the CPS
yourself'. Of course, perception of these conditions vary from
implicit rider 'in the economic circumstances in which you find
observe that the questions about economic activity carry the
period. As far as the current population survey goes, one may
an increased relative demand for African female labour over the
can be regarded as a response to increasing African wage rates and
a rising activity rate for women over the period 1960-1980, which
wage elastic. This is reflected in my study, for instance, by
The aggregate supply of African female labour is probably more
good non-wage reason not to, over a wide variety of wage rates.
inelastic - adult men are expected to work unless they have a
seems probable that the aggregate supply of labour is rather

7 PAC men
of 1989
on trial

DAR ES SALAAM — E
F Seven members of the T
banned South African
nationalist movement, the
Pan African Congress, will
d go on trial in February
e accused of assassinating
the organisation's co- de
s leader David Sibeko. c

io The trial began on
nd November 11 but was im-
mediately postponed when
they refused to be rep-
resented by lawyr. from
q the State-controlled Tan-
ap zanian Legal Corporation. c

After a brief hearing
yesterday, court officials
e said the accused had re-
tained private lawyers.

Sibeko was shot after
q months of bitter internal
dissent in the movement.
se — Sapa-Reuter.

si:71

IC shake-out

Heunis 'leaves members of old council out in cold'

~~238~~
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3/12/52

uncil, could contest
ral college election
aining 15 seats on
18.

Two of the former
members, Mr J B
n attorney, and Mr
Chotai, a retired
master, were
ited.

The new faces are Mr R G
Pillay, who recently retired
as chief inspector of educa-
tion; Mr A B Sing, a sales
consultant; the Rev J
Prakasim, Mr H A Cassim, a
Dundee garage owner; Mr M
M Desai, of Port Shepstone,
and Mr Yunus Moolia, of
Stanger, who is chairman of

the Natal Association of
LACs.

In the Transvaal two for-
mer members, Mr S
Collakoppen, a businessman
of Germiston, and Mr Ismail
Mayet, a director of compan-
ies of Johannesburg, and two
new faces, Mr E E
Abramjee, a director of com-

panies of Pretoria, and Mr
Dennis Pillay, a director of
companies also of Johannes-
burg, have been appointed,
reports Sapa.

In the Cape, a former
member Mr Gopi Munsook,
trade union secretary, and
two new members, Dr A M
Dhoodhat, a gynaecologist of

Port Elizabeth, and the Rev
E J Manikam, have been
appointed.

Commenting on the ap-
pointments last night, Mr Y S
Chinsamy, retired chairman
of the old SAIC, said: 'I feel
sorry for many of the former
members who have been left
in the cold.'

'In the face of opposition
from the community, they
pressed for the new council to
be half-nominated and half-
elected by an electoral col-
lege — instead of demanding
a council directly elected by
the community. Now it seems
they fell out of favour with
the minister.'

Labour no to festival

21/11/80

3/11/80

(114)

The Labour party has decided that none of its members will take part in the 1981 Republic Festival. It has called on all black South Africans to boycott the festival.

tion passed at the party's annual conference held in Johannesburg at the weekend.

The resolution said that as blacks had not been consulted about the formation of a republic, they had no reason to celebrate the Republic Festival.

Announcement of the boycott followed a resolu-

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