

# BLACK POLITICS

4 JAN. 1981 — 31 March 1981

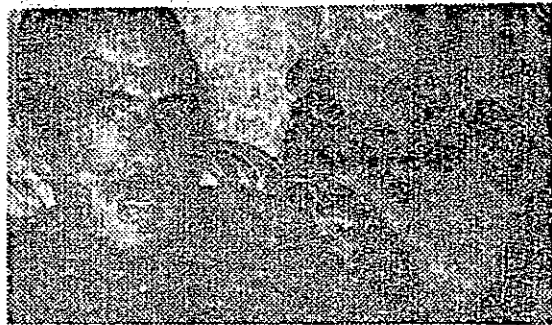
# LABOUR LEFT FLOORED BY A RIGHT CROSS . . .

11A

4/1/81

S. Colburn  
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**MILEY RICHARDS: I just have to stay and drag the party along with me**

By **WILLIAM SAUNDERSON-MEYER**

**THE** leftwing of the Labour Party suffered a humiliating defeat at the party's congress in Johannesburg this week.

Despite fierce criticism, the party reaffirmed its participation in the Government-appointed local management committees. A move to align the party more closely with black consciousness, by withdrawing from Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Black Alliance, also failed.

Party leader, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, seemed unmoved by a spate of resignations from Natal, including that of the former Natal leader Mr Virgile Bonhomme. He challenged dissenters to abide with party policy or get out.

The spirited leader of the young radicals, Mr Miley Richards, blamed the left wing defeat on the



**HENDRICKSE:**

**TOE THE LINE**

**OR GET OUT!**

preponderance of white and coloured delegates at the congress.

Mr Richards, chairman

Mr Richards said the uniting of black groups did not mean a rejection of whites or the role they

of the Johannesburg Coloured Management Committee and Labour executive member, said in an interview with the Sunday Tribune that although a split had been averted, the party was back to where it started in 1969.

"People had rallied around the party because it seemed to be the first strong coloured political group, but currently labour is engaged in an exercise of futility, for it is not leading the people where they want to go.

"The political struggle of the coloured people, of the black people is much wider than just the closing of the Coloured Representative Council. The closing of the single Government institution is much less than the great victory it is made out to be by the party."

Mr Richards said that participation in local management committees gave Labour a false sense of security.

"The party believes that it is looking after the short-term needs of the community, such as housing and other socio-economic problems, but in fact it is powerless. Changes can't be brought about within this system because the committees actually can't do much and are anyway ignored by white bodies with the real decision-making powers.

### Lesser evil

"Which means that coloured dissatisfaction is directed not at the real culprit — the system of apartheid — but we who are administering it."

He said that the black consciousness groups saw the Labour Party just as a lesser evil than the National Party.

"We cannot go on just being tolerated, instead of being accepted as part of the liberatory struggle. That is why, instead of believing that we can act as peace-brokers to reconcile the various political forces, we should use a national convention to mobilise the left to form a common strategy against the Government.

...day in a national convention.

"Whites are obviously necessary to a South African solution, it is just that we reject their planning for us."

He said that although the party had managed to avoid a split at the congress, it may have been at the cost of its relevance.

### No alternative

"There is no middle ground left, the Labour Party must either throw in its lot with the left or the right. It is presumptuous of us to think that we still need to make the coloured community aware of the issues", he said.

He admitted that the leftwing of the party had largely been neutralised by leftwing National members, the defeat had become a rout.

"Bonhomme's resignation was a victory for the rightists, for Natal has always tried to drag the party along in a more enlightened direction," he said.

"My losing the Transvaal provincial leadership some time ago was the start of conservative ascendancy. Although it is not yet a full-scale war, there is no doubt that in some quarters there is a campaign against the leftwing."

The leftwing would have to learn to organise itself better to obtain influence "for there is no real alternative outside the party," he said.

"If we break away, we fragment the black movement even further and take us back 12 years.

"I have come to the depressing conclusion that I just have to stay and drag the party along with me," he said.

Ironically, the theme of the congress was Quo Vadis South Africa? Clearly there are deep divisions in the party, between men like Allan Hendrickse and Miley Richards, far from deciding where South Africa is going to, the Labour Party has yet to choose its own direction.

# Buti deals a hard blow to reject Dr Piet's 'new deal'

By HENNIE SERFONTEIN

ONE of South Africa's most influential Black church leaders has rejected the controversial legislation proposed by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, concerning the future of urban Blacks — and warned that the changes would worsen rather than improve the position and attitude of Blacks.

This chilling assessment comes from the Reverend Sam Buti, chairman of the Alexandra replanning committee, the Black township on the eastern boundary of Johannesburg. The Rev Buti is also the actuary of the Black Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk in Africa, and is a former president of the South African Council of Churches.

In his New Year message Mr Buti:

○ Attacked the multiracial regional committees appointed two years ago and the conservative black urban community councils for their role in the new legislation.

○ Claimed that a new deal of change for "our country and all its peoples is not possible within the framework of the governments apartheid policy".

○ Warned about the "growing urge towards militant resistance of the Black community" and the failure of the Whites to understand this development.

Mr Buti said in his message:

"Last year was one of confusion over constitutional and political change — especially as this is affecting the Black community. The recent announcement by Dr Piet Koornhof of the three draft Bills in presenting these bills as a new deal on the future position of urban Blacks is an indication that the year 1981 is going to be a crucial and possibly decisive period on the issue of political rights and restrictions of urban Blacks.

"The public needs to be reminded that in 1979 a Cabinet committee, together with a number of regional committees, were appointed by Dr Koornhof's department dealing with the same issue — the position of the urban Black. What has become of the report of this Cabinet committee and the recommendations of all these regional committees?

"Surely it would be reasonable to accept that they were consulted in some or other way and that their recommendations were totally or partly incorporated in the formulation of these Bills if the government is sincere in its claim of joint discussion and consultation with Blacks as proof of a new

spirit and a new deal?

"If this is so then we have a right, now the Bills have been published, to know from the regional committees and the urban community councils, who in an undemocratic fashion have assumed that they represent the people, how they judge these Bills? If they believe their views truly reflect the feelings of the people, how is it possible that the proposed legislation worsens instead of improves the position of Blacks?

"From the onset the Black community has expressed its deep concern and serious doubt as to the authority and ability of these regional committees to formulate policy. I stated publicly at that stage, both to Dr Koornhof and to the Cabinet committee, that if a new deal was intended the public, that is the people who are affected, should be kept informed about the recommendations which the Cabinet committee would make on behalf of the community.

"Because this has been done publicly one can only assume that there has been some kind of silent agreement or hidden understanding between Dr Koornhof and his Cabinet committee and the urban community councils (who were fully represented via the regional committees).

"All this proves once more that a new deal of change for our country and all its people is not possible within the framework of the Government's apartheid policy and that it once more confirms that a new deal is only possible where the authentic representatives have been elected in a truly democratic fashion — which implies the prior release of prisoners on Robben Island, the lifting of all bannings and the return of political refugees so that the people can freely choose whom they wish to see around a round table conference.

"The year 1980 has shown us the inability of the Government to face and appreciate the historic lessons of Southern Africa. In Namibia, the Government wants to manoeuvre a new deal for the DTA in the elections by the exclusion of Swapo. In Zimbabwe we had the same situation where South African Government propaganda wanted us to believe that a new deal had been successfully worked out and where this in fact was only achieved after much needless bloodshed forced the leaders to allow the people to come together to achieve a new deal — all of which could have been prevented had the voice of the people been heeded.



RDM 6/1/81  
Jailed civic leader  
admitted to hospital

CAPE TOWN. — A Nyanga civic leader, Mr Oscar Mpetha, 71, who faces terrorism charges, has been transferred to a prison hospital.

Mr Mpetha, a diabetic, was detained on August 6. His family saw him for the first time last month after he had been held for nearly four months at Pollsmoor Prison. He and the 17 others will stand trial in March.

A spokesman for the prison

service in Pretoria confirmed that Mr Mpetha had been transferred to the prison hospital.

"On admission, prisoner Oscar Mpetha was diagnosed a diabetic by the district surgeon.

"In order to ensure that he receives professional medical treatment, the prisoner is being detained in the prison hospital.

"His present health condition is satisfactory," he said. — Sapa.

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## Held man in hospital

THE chairman of the Nyanga Residents' Association, Mr Oscar Mpetha, who is facing charges of murder and terrorism, has been in a prison hospital since August 27 last year, about two weeks after being detained.

A prison spokesman in Pretoria said yesterday that on admission, Mr Mpetha was diagnosed by a district surgeon as diabetic.

To ensure that Mr Mpetha received professional medical treatment he was detained in a prison hospital.

The spokesman said Mr Mpetha's health was satisfactory.

• Mr Mpetha was detained in August 13. Since then he has not been allowed visitors, except his wife, till he was formally charged on December 4 with murder and terrorism.

However, his wife was ill and a request to allow another member of the family to visit him was turned down by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange.

6/18/81 50 (11A) 355

# School boycott meeting cancelled

PORT ELIZABETH — A mass-meeting here of black pupils was called off yesterday after the executive committee of the Port Elizabeth Students' Committee (Pesco) could not decide on whether to end the six month-long school boycott.

The meeting was to have been held so that pupils themselves could decide whether to continue the boycott when schools reopen next Tuesday.

The meeting will now be held tomorrow.

The view shared by the

majority of Pesco yesterday — that the boycott be suspended — was in line with a decision at a conference of the Congress of the South African Students (Cosas) held in Johannesburg recently. —

DDR-SAPA. Editorial opinion, page 8.

# A founder of ANC dies at 98

By Mike Phalatse

An old campaigner of the banned African National Congress who had twice been banned and was detained several times by the Security Police died at his Soweto home at the weekend:

Mr William Letlalo (98), was a founder of the ANC and remained a member until it was banned.

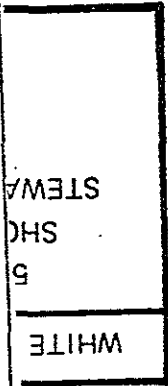
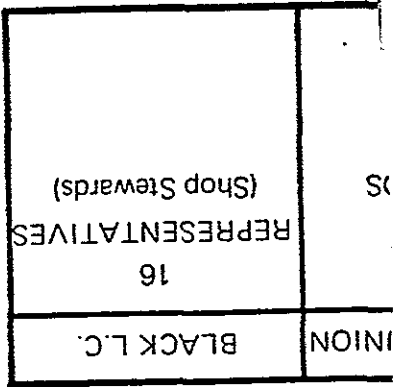
The general secretary of the General and Allied and Workers' Union, Mrs Mary Ntseke, remembers him mostly for the part he played when the ANC Women's League was mounting country-wide protest campaigns against black women carrying passes.

"His fatherly advice saw us through those difficult times," said Mrs Ntseke.

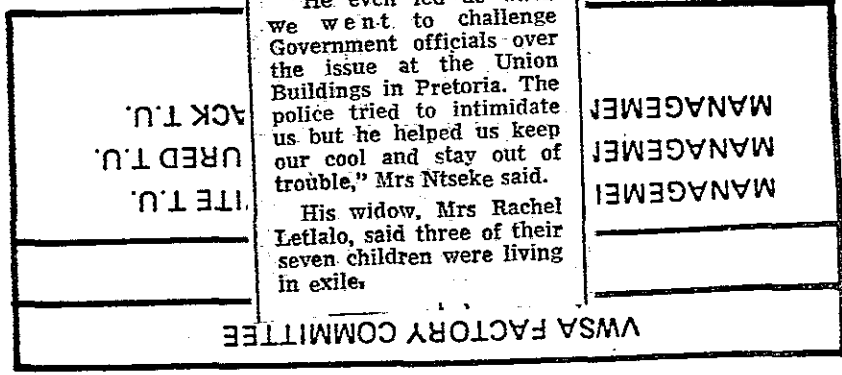
Mr Letlalo led marches to the old Fordsburg and Germiston native commissioners' offices to present petitions against passes for women.

"He even led us when we went to challenge Government officials over the issue at the Union Buildings in Pretoria. The police tried to intimidate us but he helped us keep our cool and stay out of trouble," Mrs Ntseke said.

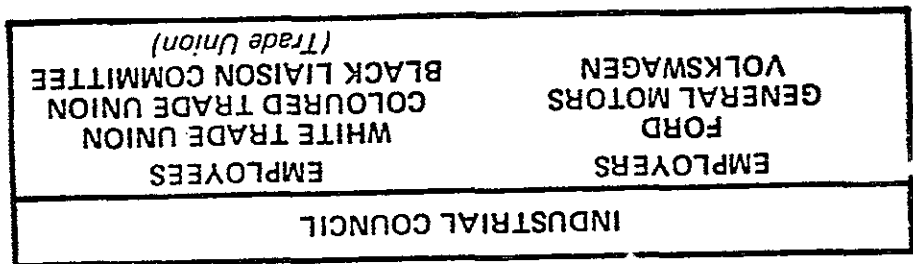
His widow, Mrs Rachel Letlalo, said three of their seven children were living in exile.



Shop Floor Level



Plant Level



Regional Level

## Employee Representation

Mike

DD 7/1/9 (52) (A) (57)

### PE strikers fired

PORT ELIZABETH — Fifteen men who downed tools at a forwarding company following a dispute over pay have been fired.

Among those sacked is the secretary of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco), Mr Charles Bothole. — DDR.

# Party split over <sup>DD</sup><sub>3/1/51</sub> council <sup>IIA</sup> seats

DURBAN — Groups in the Reform Party are heading for a clash on participation by members in the new South African Indian Council which comes into being on February 18.

The party's national leader, Mr Y. S. Chinsamy, yesterday sent a telegram to his vice-chairman, Mr Yunus Moolla, of Stanger, warning that he faced expulsion from the party if he did not decline a government appointment to the council by tomorrow.

But Mr George Thaver, the party's general secretary, said yesterday Mr Moolla was "well within his right" to accept the invitation by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, "to serve on the council.

He said a resolution passed by the party's national executive at a meeting here last month "clearly permitted" any member to serve on the council either as a nominated or elected member.

The resolution left it to individual members to decide if they wished to participate in the council in their private capacity. "I am satisfied there is no need for Mr Moolla to decline his appointment or quit the party," he said.

Mr Chinsamy said that at the executive meeting the party conceded to allow its members to contest electoral college elections as independents and not involve the party.

Despite the resolution, Mr Moolla had allegedly acted contrary to the spirit of the resolution.

Mr Chinsamy said he was under pressure from many party members to issue the ultimatum.

— DDC.

DD 8/1/81  
**PE pupils reject  
end to boycott**

PORT ELIZABETH — Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage pupils yesterday unanimously decided to continue the seven-month long school boycott until their short-term demands were met.

The decision was taken against the stand of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) which called for the suspension of the boycott to "consider a new strategy".

More than 5 000 pupils in the Great Centenary Hall, New Brighton, supported the Port Elizabeth Students Committee. (Pesco) which overruled the Cosas executive committee.

The meeting was punctuated by freedom songs, clenched fists and cries of "Amandla ngawethu" (Power to the people).

Calling for a continuation of the boycott, Pesco executive members said their demands were "well known to the government".

Among the demands were the release of the 16 pupils detained in connection with the Port Elizabeth boycott.

Speakers said if the boycott was suspended they would be "betraying their colleagues". — DDC

See also page 8.



# Six month bus boycott may soon be resolved

NM  
9/1/81  
1/A

Pietermaritzburg Bureau  
THE six-month-old stalemate over the Wembezi bus boycott may be resolved at a township mass meeting next week.

At a meeting with the Wembezi Town Council in the township, members of the KwaZulu Development Corporation put forward a proposal to institute a new bus service, according to Mr Andries Botha, public relations officer for the corporation.

The proposal was accepted by the council, provided that it was accepted by the township at a mass meeting to be held there next week.

The boycotts began on July 28 in protest against a fare hike proposed by the Kanyani Bus Service, which then served the area between Wembezi and Estcourt.

The labourers, most of whom were employed in

Estcourt, trudged 29km to Estcourt and back daily — and most are still making the daily footslog.

At the start of the boycotts police said some commuters, who held season tickets and were not immediately affected by the hikes, were intimidated into joining the boycott. Tyres were burned at the Wembezi terminus, and buses were prevented from entering or leaving.

In November the KwaZulu Development Corporation stepped in at the request of Kanyani to advise management.

It is believed that the Government may grant an increased subsidy, following official visits to the area in December. However, that will only be made known after a Department of Transport meeting on January 30.

## Council's vote by lot of chairman in dispute

11A  
9/1/81

THE KwaZulu Department of Interior has been asked to settle a dispute involving the manner in which the chairman of the Ngwelezana Township Community Council, near Empangeni, was elected.

Six councillors were elected in the community council elections, three of them supporting Inkatha and three independent.

When it came to electing a chairman, the councillors agreed to pull a name out of a hat. One of the independent candidates, Father N J Mjoli, a local Catholic priest, was successful.

An objection was then lodged by Inkatha and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, was asked to settle the dispute.

Chief Buthelezi last night confirmed that the incident had taken place but denied that it in any way involved a dispute between Inkatha and the independent candidates.

'All that is being disputed is the manner in which the chairman was elected,' he said.

He said the matter had been handed over to the KwaZulu Minister of the Interior, Dr Frank Mdlalose, who would then attempt to settle the matter.

Mr H A Fakude, outgoing Mayor of Ngwelezana who was re-elected on the Inkatha ticket, said yesterday that the deadlock continued.

He felt that the matter should be handed back to the electorate for their verdict.

# ORGANISATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE UNIONS

CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR

17 unions: 137640 members

ULTRA-RIGHT WING UNIONS

WHITE UNIONS ONLY ADMITTED

STRONGLY SUPPORTS JOB RESERVATION - PROTECTION FOR WHITE WORKER

NOT AFFILIATED TO INTERNATIONAL

DIVIDED ON SUPPORT FOR NEW LAWS

Huebner pulled out because he was exhausted from the strains of the three-week-old tournament. — SAPA-AP.

Huebner pulled out

Robert Huebner gave up after eight completed games.

Victor Korchnoi won the world chess candidates final yesterday when West Germany's

## Korchnoi wins

Soviet exile

at the leadership." — DDC.

destroy Mwasa by picking

"The intention is to

the intentions of the government.

Mwasa condemned the

will be under house arrest

over weekends.

Mr Tsedu, a reporter on

Post, is restricted to

Seshego, near Pieter-

sburg, on weekdays and

follows closely on the bans

imposed last week on the

northern Transvaal

secretary of Mwasa's

He is Mr Mathata Tsedu,

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South Africa (Mwasa) was

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Another executive

JOHANNESBURG —

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MAINLY OPPOSED TO GOVERNMENT

PREDOMINANTLY COLOURED AND

STRONG SUPPORT FOR MIXED UNIONS

MANY AFFILIATED UNIONS ARE IN

SOME AFFILIATION WITH INTERNATIONAL

DO NOT SUPPORT THE NEW LEGISLATION

CONDEMN "PARALLEL" UNION POLICY

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OLDEST FEDERATION OF UNIONS

MODERATE, MIDDLE-OF-ROAD POLICY

SUPPORT REGULATIONS FOR REGISTRATION

MANY MIXED AND SINGLE RACE UNIONS

AFFILIATED TO INTERNATIONAL

SUPPORT "PARALLEL" UNION POLICY

SUPPORT AND HAVE HELPED INTERNATIONAL

NON-ALIGNED UNIONS

POLICES SET BY EACH UNION ON

DD 10/1/81  
Mwasa  
328 043  
banned

IS : 276025 members

S : 260650 members

ONS : 22030 members

DISCRIMINATORY

THE African National Congress in exile has presented Pretoria with a bomb which could have far-reaching implications for the future. It has done so by its recent signing of the Geneva Conventions on the "humanitarian conduct of war".

Previously, the conventions, sponsored by the International Red Cross, covered only wars between countries and only governments were signatories. But a new protocol agreement has extended the conventions to wars of national liberation.

This brings inside the scope of the conventions "peoples fighting against colonial domination and alien occupation and against racist regimes in the exercise of their right of self-determination".

The ANC has made history by becoming the first "liberation movement" to sign the protocol.

In doing so it has pledged not to attack "soft" civilian targets.

Put into blunt terms, this should mean that South Africa does not face the prospect of bombs in crowded streets or in supermarkets, cinemas or buses — unlike the terror tactics employed abroad as a matter of course by the IRA and the PLO. It should also mean there will be no attempt to use missiles to bring down civilian airliners.

Whatever violent struggle the ANC is to follow will, on the other hand, presumably be aimed at military, strategic and economic targets — such as soldiers and policemen, army camps and vehicles, police stations, electricity power plants and fuel installations.

The Silverton siege, in which ANC gunmen seized hostages in a bank, clearly goes counter to this. It was straightforward terrorism directed at civilians.

But according to sources in London, Silverton was a mistake. The men involved, it is said, believed they were close to being captured and grabbed the bank and the hostages in an act of final desperation. They behaved, it is asserted, contrary to ANC policy.

Much the same seemingly occurred in June 1977 when three ANC men, who had returned to the country after receiving military training, were discovered at a taxi rank near Jeppe Street in Johannesburg. They tried to escape, but when they faced capture they went on the rampage in nearby Goch Street, killing two people.

In signing the Geneva Conventions the second leg of the ANC's pledge is to treat any members of South Africa's "regular armed forces" whom it might capture as "prisoners of war". It thus promises to treat them in accordance with the internationally accepted (if not always

followed) norms relating to soldier prisoners.

Of course none of the pledges represents an exact science. There are grey areas. Blowing up railway signal lines or stretches of rail track, for example, is in one sense an attack on the country's economic stability and would therefore be "acceptable" under the Geneva Conventions. At the same time such sabotage in its nature endangers civilian lives: mass death can easily result if trains are not halted in time.

In the same way, a landmine laid on a country road used by military vehicles can just as easily be set off by the first civilian car that comes along.

The division between the types of targets chosen cannot therefore always be a clear one. The "guerrilla" of the morning can become the "terrorist" of the afternoon, and vice versa.

These issues apart, a basic question to be asked is: Why is the ANC, which has since December 1961 followed the path of violence, now willingly, and publicly, restricting the sphere of its planned operations?

Several reasons can be guessed at...

Firstly, despite the 1961 decision, a long tradition of non-violence is built into the ANC's history, going right back to the organisation's founding in 1912. Even today, with the ANC committed to violence, there has been nothing like the frankly murderous approach of the IRA, PLO, the Baader-Meinhof gang or the Japanese Red Army.

Second, and linked with this, is perhaps a recognition by the ANC that many blacks in South Africa would not take kindly to indiscriminate violence: not only is there a widespread ethos against it, but bombs which could kill or maim both blacks and whites could prove to be counter-productive to the ANC in causing as much fear and resentment among blacks as among whites.

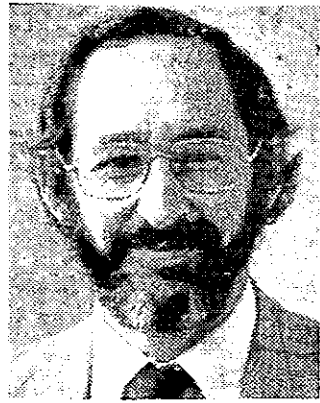
Third, since the ANC's violence began it has not been particularly successful. It has been an irritant to the Government but has not in any way constituted a severe setback. It is causing inconvenience and expense because greater security is needed. But the toll of damage has not been high, and has made little impact on the economy.

Many ANC members have been caught and many have gone on trial and sent to prison for lengthy periods. The evidence in the trials has tended to show that the level of professionalism has not improved significantly over the past 19 years.

The attack on Sasol 1 last June was an exception. Credit for the damage inflicted has been claimed by the ANC.

# Ending the ANC, PAC bans — and the violence

RDM  
10/1/81



BENJAMIN  
POGRUND

But thus far it is not certain whether the job was actually carried out by ANC cohorts, thus indicating a new and impressive level of expertise, or whether it was done by professionals from another foreign movement, acting out of sympathy or for pay.

Fourthly, it might be that the ANC is anticipating a Namibian settlement. The consequent withdrawal of South African troops would make available an enhanced military force to protect South Africa's own borders, rendering insurgent penetration more difficult.

Together with this, the coming of majority rule in Zimbabwe has not fully opened South Africa's northern border to the ANC. Mr Robert Mugabe has adopted the same stance as earlier taken by Mozambique's President Samora Machel: they declare their sympathy for their brothers in the ANC, but stress that their primary interest is their countries' economic welfare; they cannot afford to be too antagonistic towards South Africa for fear of reprisal; hence they cannot allow the ANC to have unrestricted use of their countries as bases from which to operate.

These factors will place serious constraints on the ANC's ability to get at South Africa.

Against this background it can perhaps be surmised that, in subscribing to the Geneva Conventions, the ANC is both reflecting its inherited humanitarian outlook while also making a virtue out of its continuing weaknesses.

But much can result from signing the conventions. The ANC immediately gains for itself favourable publicity as a humane, concerned movement. Simultaneously, the act of signing an international protocol invests the ANC with that much greater degree of world standing and acceptance.

The ANC is that much closer to being regarded, and treated, as a viable alternative government.

The signing also puts the South African Government on the spot. Although a signatory to the Geneva Conventions, South Africa has not subscribed to the latest protocol.

If it now responds to the ANC's initiative and signs the protocol it will be giving the ANC a form of recognition as an alternative government. This, obviously, Pretoria cannot and will not do.

So, unless some face-saving formula can be found, the South African Government is pushed into landing up as the baddie, as the side which is not prepared to subscribe to an internationally-sponsored effort to reduce the horrors of a violent conflict.

The timing of the ANC's signing has its own particular significance because it came shortly after the passing of the death sentence on three ANC members in the "Silverton Trial" (the trial became popularly known by this name but, in fact, and despite the voluminous evidence introduced by the State, it had nothing to do with the Silverton bank siege).

Appeals against the death sentences are still to be heard. But if the sentences are upheld the Government will have to decide whether to carry them out — and will be facing considerable international pressure not to do so. This, no doubt as the ANC intends, is bound to be fuelled by the humane stand adopted by the ANC, with demands that Pretoria react in like manner by extending the protection of prisoner of war status to captured insurgents.

Pretoria's reaction to all this will no doubt be that the African National Congress is beyond the pale. That the ANC is an integral part of the described "total onslaught". That the onslaught must be resisted at all costs and that no quarter must be given.

In terms of this, we must all accept that we are well into the siege era. We are required to retire behind the ramparts, to withstand the worst that will befall us.

And it will be a siege. Because only too obviously world pressures are going to increase, even if the new Reagan Administration does help to bring about some kind of a shift in emphasis and direction.

But whatever else might happen, the ANC is not going to halt its attacks. As matters stand at present, given our domestic situation, it is assured of a flow of young recruits intent on gaining military training so that they can return home to join in the attacks. Whatever the time-span might be, the level of competence must slowly increase and the scale of violence grow wider.

As the struggle is prolonged it must grow more bitter and more indiscriminate. Eventually, the line between "hard" and "soft" targets is going to be breached. Whatever lingering traditions of non-violence remain will go by the board, and the signing of the Geneva Convention rendered meaningless.

Once violence starts, and if the conditions which led to it are left unchecked, it has the habit of irresistibly spiralling.

It's a grisly future. No one in his right mind can want to see it happening.

What can be done about it?

The obvious answer is to plead for a total and fundamental restructuring of our society so that no South Africans should have any excuse, whether arguable or not, for turning to violence. But that, unhappily, is unlikely to happen, at least not in the immediate future.

A more restricted defusing action is at hand: it is time that the whole issue of the illegality of the African National Congress — and of the Pan-Africanist Congress — was reconsidered.

Both these organisations were banned in 1960. Until then, they had both been committed to non-violence. The bannings did not end their existences, but drove them underground and into extremism: the ANC into its 1961

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decision in favour of armed confrontation through its military wing, Umkonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation); the PAC into the violence of its Poqo offshoot of the early Sixties and also into general armed resistance. Banning also helped communists to strengthen their influence in the ANC.

Notwithstanding the banning, the ANC continues to have the support of many in South Africa. Nelson Mandela, once a national executive member and now serving life imprisonment on Robben Island, has if anything grown in stature over the years because he has become a symbol of endurance and resistance.

In regard to the PAC, although the nominal support for it has undoubtedly waned, and especially so since the death two years ago of its former president, Robert Sobukwe, its philosophy of black consciousness has sprouted in other forms and in other organisations.

The explanation of the continuing support, tacit or otherwise, for the organisations is not far to seek: they are national movements and they stand for black emancipation. They are viewed as articulating the desires of many blacks.

Because they are national they act as focal points for the vast numbers who are opposed to the Government's separate development policy and the tribal divisiveness which is its key element.

Therein no doubt lies the

real reason for the 1960 banning of the organisations. It was done so as to clear the decks for separate development.

But this has not brought peace. Indeed quite the opposite. As George Bizos, SC, noted in a speech last month, since 1955 probably more than 10 000 people have been convicted under one or other of the "security" laws; by the end of 1979 more than 16 600 people had been detained for shorter or longer periods; more than 1 400 people have been banned and 162 have been banished to outlying areas; 22 organisations have been banned.

But opposition continues. The armoury of security laws and their ruthless application, which have turned us into a thoroughly authoritarian state, have not gained mass support for the Nationalists and their separate development.

If the Government wishes to spare South Africa from an inexorable slide into evermore violent conflict — John Vorster's "ghastly alternative", so often quoted that it has become a cliché shorn of its urgency — and if it is truly intent on racial reconciliation, then it must allow free expression to blacks.

That means allowing the ANC and the PAC to become legal again.

It can be done on the emphatic basis that legalisation carries with it a commitment to non-violence. In return, from the Government side, there must be acceptance

that the ANC and the PAC will have every right, if they so wish, to challenge separate development and the balkanisation of South Africa.

This is surely not something the Nationalists need fear — not if they are honest in being as certain as they say they are of the genuine and deep-rooted desire among blacks to go along their separate tribal roads.

If this is so, what harm in allowing open debate and argument? Especially when it is only in this way, in the cut and thrust of pitting ideas and ideologies against each other, that South Africans can reach for a commonly agreed way of going forward?

Another vital aspect is tied to legalisation: there must either be a total amnesty for those who are in prison because of "security" offences, or at the very least they must qualify for the one-third remission of sentence usually allowed to "normal" prisoners. In the case of Nelson Mandela, for example, the life sentence which he has been serving since 1963 must become the 15 years or so which "life" usually means.

Is all this a pipe-dream? Will it be peremptorily dismissed as such by those who support the Government? Will they reject it as impractical, unnecessary, or whatever?

Perhaps. But before discarding it let them pause for reflection. Let them ask themselves where refusal to consider legalisation, and everything that it implies, is going to lead South Africa.

Republic Motors Ltd manufacturers and assembles motor vehicles. It has an ancillary division engaged solely in the manufacture of one product — "SPARKO", a 12 volt lead-acid battery. The standard production capacity is 60 000 units per annum, of which 30 000 will be supplied internally to the vehicle division at an agreed transfer price of R45 each; the balance of 30 000 units can be sold externally at an average selling

(25 MARKS)

PC 10

# Fare rise:

## Azapo warns

STAR 12/1/81

## Putco of boycott

By Marion Duncan and Langa Skosana

Putco has been threatened with a bus boycott on the Reef when its new fare increases come into effect. The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) said today that branches throughout the area would be mobilised to protest against the new fares.

Azapo issued its warning at a public meeting at the Swiss Mission Church in Soweto yesterday, where speakers said Putco's fare increases were an attempt by the company to recover money promised to drivers and other workers who had been on strike.

An Azapo statement said: "We warn Putco that should there be an increase not only would there be a complete boycott but the company would also incur the wrath of blacks."

"Putco should take heed of what happened when fares were increased in the Northern Transvaal.

"Thus, Azapo says forewarned is forearmed."

The organisation's publicity secretary, Mr George Wauchope, told The Star today that other branches of Azapo in the Witwatersrand would be contacted and would be contacted.

A Putco spokesman said the new fares granted by the National Transport Commission — reflected fuel price rises during 1979.

In the past two years the company had been faced with a 135 percent increase in fuel costs.

### REVIEWING

Putco management, he said, was "continually reviewing its cost structure in order to minimise the effect of increased operating costs on its passengers."

The new fares, which will not come into effect before March, are an average of seven percent (10c) higher for e-day worker season tickets and 5,2 percent (5c) higher for cash single journeys on black routes.

Some coloured routes will increase between 15c and 25c.

Putco applied for increases on 1 600 Reef routes, and was granted higher fares on all but 300.

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ARCHITECTURE

DD 14/1/81  
**Relations committee slated**

EAST LONDON — The East London Relations Committee came under a scathing attack at a meeting of the Coloured Management Committee here last night.

This followed an item on the CMC agenda when a member, Mr A. V. Green, questioned the committee's legality.

Mr Green said he could not see how this committee could be a worthy one since it was government created. He said it was the very government which was voted into power by whites only and which decided the destiny of the black communities, that was pushing such committees down the throats of people who had no say in the country.

He was of the opinion

that the committee could only be worth anything if the government abolished all its policies which caused race friction.

Supporting him, Mr J. F. Temmers said he could not see how this committee could bring better relations between white and coloured when members of the Indian and black communities could not serve on it.

He was confident that those communities were not happy about such an arrangement.

Mr Wally George's motion that the CMC members had no right to condemn the Relations Committee was not seconded. He accused the members of also practising racialism by serving on CMCs and challenged those who did not want to serve "on these so-called coloured committees to resign."

In reply, Councillor M. E. Kemp, said it was a government decision in

1974 to establish relations committees. She said 144 of these committees had been formed in 1979. She had been serving on the local committee for two years.

Mrs Kenp said the objectives of the committee were to endeavour through regular discussions and negotiations to eliminate local points of friction and problems which hampered good relations between white and coloured communities.

She said it was a legally constituted body and should be as representative of the local community as possible.

Cllr Kemp said the Minister of Justice gave his blessing to the establishment of these committees and magistrates were asked to chair the inaugural meetings.

She said the local chief magistrate was a member of the committee. — DDR.



# Coloured committee rejects rent increases

DD 14/1/81

EAST LONDON — The Coloured Management Committee last night resolved to reject the increase in rent which became effective from January 1.

In addition the committee resolved that they should be consulted in matters of this nature and that they should form a committee to formulate a rental structure.

This followed after Mr A. V. Green said the public tagged the committee members as sell-outs.

He said the committee had been misled by council officials to believe the rent would only increase by between R2 and R3.

The vice-chairman, Mr J. F. Temmers, said the committee had been given the impression that hardship cases would be looked into when the rent increase came into effect.

"Our main concern was for the pensioners and we stressed it to the housing manager that such increases should not affect pensioners," he said.

It was debatable whether the increases had been justified. Officials and councillors had used the CMC members to increase the rent.

"When notices were sent out the people should have been told how their rental increased and that it also included water and lights."

Mr W. George said the committee members did not understand the implications of the new rent formula when they agreed to accept the increases.

Mr George said a meeting was to have been held on December 22 to discuss the new increases before they came into effect on January 1.

However, when he and the other committee members arrived the chairman, Mr D. Alexander and the vice-chairman, Mr Temmers failed to attend and he subsequently heard the meeting had been cancelled.

Another member, Mr R. Phillips, said at a meeting on November 26 a decision was taken that the committee members would address tenants residing in Windyridge Flats on the abuse of the use of water and lights which could lead to rent increases.

However, the following day he discovered the City Council was informing the tenants by letter of the new rent increases.

Mr Green said it was a breach of trust on the part of the Council. He said his only deduction was that the coloured community had no choice of their own.

"We have been forced into townships which were previously called locations. Since these townships belong to the government we cannot buy our own homes. Tenants who cannot afford to pay the increased rentals are evicted from their homes," he said.

Mr J. L. Seegers, another committee member, asked how people could buy a semi-detached home. He said buying a home in Pefferville was out of the question because it comprised mostly maisonettes. He appealed that the municipality should in future refrain from building semi-detached and high-density maisonettes.

Mrs Kemp appealed to the CMC members to encourage people to buy their own homes.

According to a report in the CMC minutes of a meeting held on November 26, 1980, the Director of Housing, Mr K. M. Martinsen, had told CMC members that a

tremendous volume of calculations had been necessary to calculate the rentals of the various house types in the various income groups throughout the housing schemes.

He said the housing account in 1979 showed a deficit of approximately R145 000 and the projected deficit until the end of 1980 was R179 000.

In 1981 it was estimated on the present rental calculations that the deficit would amount to approximately R250 000.

The total loss on the housing account was carried by ratepayers and it was important for the council to recover R100 000 from rentals to balance the budget.

A R20 716 deficit reflected against Charles Lloyd Township. This was basically the result of the fact that 41 houses were occupied by blacks and that this area was under the control of the Administration Board.

Negotiations, however, were continuing with the Board for the taking over of these 41 homes by the municipality, but the area had not yet been deproclaimed for coloured occupation, he said. — DDR

# Indians query nominations

714  
2/1/88

By Charlene Beltramo

The last 15 members of the South African Indian Council will be nominated today amid controversy as to why they were not voted in by the Indian people.

Mr A B Choonara, of the Lenasia Indian Management Committee, who refused to stand for nomination, asked why Indians would not be voting for the council when all the preliminary steps had been taken to facilitate this.

"I would like Mr Chris Heunis to clarify this. Last year Indians were warned that if they did not register as voters they would be fined R50.

"The delimitation of voting areas was gazetted.

"Mr Marais Steyn (the former Minister of Community Development) said all the steps for a fully-elected body to be voted in would be ready by November last year."

P A van Rosenfeld.

third year.

For the best work in

John Perry Prize

D H Pryce Lewis

year.

For the best work in fourth

Osbourn Prize

S A Read

For the best final year student.

General J B M Hertzog Prize

D H Pryce Lewis

of Professional Practice.  
Surveying) in the subject

Architecture (or Quantity

For the best student of

David Haddon Prize

Miss C Tredgold

in third year.

For the best woman student

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

P A Rappoport

1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.  
satisfactorily completed

For a student who has

Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunkley

Sixth Year

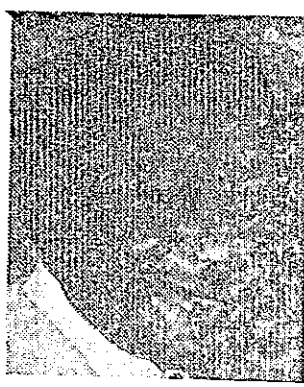
For the best student in :-

of Architects' Prize

Cape Provincial Institute

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE



MR QOBOZA  
DD (4/1/81)  
~~Percy~~  
~~Qoboza~~

## resigns

JOHANNESBURG — The editor of Post Transvaal and Sunday Post, Mr Percy Qoboza, yesterday resigned his position after slipping quietly out of the country to the United States at the weekend.

Mr Qoboza's dramatic move caught even his employers by surprise. Mr Hal Miller, managing director of the Argus Company, said he received a telegram from Mr Qoboza in Washington yesterday.

The telegram read: "Recent government actions on black press and banning of black journalists have forced me to tender my resignation as editor of Post. Would have liked to discuss matter with you in detail last Wednesday but consultation with my lawyers took longer than expected. Am rushing off to conference in Sierra Leone."

Mr Miller said Mr Qoboza, who had been on sick leave, left here suddenly at the weekend. He declined to comment further.

Mr Qoboza returned home from a three-month stay in the US about a month ago, where he was editor-in-residence of the Washington Star and also Howard Marsh professor of communications at the University of Michigan.

On his arrival home, he was greeted by the protracted strike by journalists at Post and other major newspapers in the country. A statement from Mr Miller at the time said Mr Qoboza "would remain on sick leave at least until the end of the year to give full effect to the remedial treatment he received overseas."

In the meantime Mr Joe Letakgomo will continue to act as editor of the two newspapers.

Both Mr John Gittins, manager of the newspapers, and Mr Letakgomo declined to comment. — DDC.

DD 15/1/81  
CMC rent  
rejection  
to be <sup>11A</sup>  
tabled

**EAST LONDON —** The Coloured Management Committee's decision to rescind their original acceptance of rent increase will be tabled before the Action Committee with a full report from the Director of Housing.

The CMC at their monthly meeting held on Tuesday resolved to reject the increase in rent which became effective from January 1.

The committee had previously accepted the increased rental.

Mrs M. E. Kemp, Housing Councillor, said after the CMC accepted the rent increase this was put to the Action Committee who in turn accepted their recommendation after which it was put to a full council meeting where it was further accepted.

She could not at this stage say whether or not the Action Committee would support the CMC's rejection so that the matter could be referred to Community Development. — DDR.

# Coloured leader slams poll

DD 15/1/8  
10/1/8

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — Coloured people would not benefit from voting in the referendum, a coloured leader said here this week.

Mr V. Wilson, chairman of the Schornville Ratepayers' and Occupiers' Association, warned that whites were using coloureds in their fight to keep the town out of the Ciskei.

Even if King William's Town was incorporated into the Ciskei, the coloureds would still be in the same position they were in today.

The campaigning for the referendum was being conducted chiefly by the HNP, a party that fiercely opposed racial integration. "What hope did they give the coloureds?" he asked.

Mr Wilson said 15 years ago he had written an open letter to the people of King William's Town urging them to share the town with other races. "Now they want us to vote for the preservation of their town."

Only a unitary Parliament. one

educational system — and not an unequal one — and no management councils would solve South Africa's problems.

It was doubtful whether many coloureds would vote in the referendum.

The association will meet soon to discuss the proposed incorporation of the town in the Ciskei, the dismantling of apartheid, the increase in rates and rentals, the lack of facilities for coloureds, the role of the Coloured Affairs Administration, education, and "broken pledges" made to the coloureds of King William's Town.

Five hundred people at a Breidbach Ratepayers' and Occupiers' Association meeting this week emphatically voted "No" to incorporation. Two petitions have been made available in Breidbach for people to record their feelings on the matter.

These will be presented to the Van der Walt Commission.

It is believed that the Breidbach Management committee is also against incorporation. — DDR.

## Bus fare plan rejected

NM 16/118 Pietermaritzburg

PROPOSALS by The KwaZulu Development Corporation to end the six-and-a-half-month Wembezi bus boycott died in yet another stalemate as they were rejected by the people of Wembezi at a mass meeting in the township this week.

The KDC had offered to step in with a service costing labourers 22 c a journey, compared to the 25 c fare charged by Kanyani Bus Service before it upped its fares to 32 c a journey between the township and Estcourt. The proposed fare hike started a boycott of the service.

It was said that the Wembezi Town Council rejected the cheaper bus service proposals on the grounds that casual commuters would have to pay 25 c and 30 c a journey.

# Tutu's R74 600 freedom prize

'out of  
S. Tribune  
the blue'  
18/1/81 (11A)



Bishop Tutu . . .  
bowed over  
Tribune Reporter

BISHOP Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, disclosed this week that a R74 600 prize awarded him had come from an organisation he had never heard of before.

"When I read the letter telling me of the prize. I was just bowled over," he said. "It came out of the blue."

Bishop Tutu also revealed that he would donate a "substantial part" of the prize to a scholarship fund to be established to help black youth with their education.

The United States R74 600 (100 000 dollars) Athena Prize was awarded to Bishop Tutu by the Alexander Onassis Foundation.

The citation says the award is for his "leading contribution to the world-wide struggle against racial discrimination and his unflinching courage in pressing the demand for an equal and peaceful co-existence between whites and blacks in South Africa."

Bishop Tutu expects the presentation to be in Athens in April but he is not sure whether he will be able to attend because his passport has been

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CHEMICAL

"I am going to apply for my passport back so that I can go. I only hope they will give it back."

Bishop Tutu discounted the possibility of the Government preventing him from bringing the money into the country.

"If beauty queens are allowed to bring back money they win overseas, why shouldn't I be allowed to bring this in."

"If the Government starts trying something, it will be putting several cats among several pigeons. The international community will be outraged."

According to the bishop, the committee which selected him comprised people from many parts of the world.

He said he had been chosen because of the international community's identification with the black man's struggle for freedom here.

"When I learnt about the prize, I felt both humbled and exhilarated. It was not only a recognition of me but also of all those people who are working for a better South Africa."

He said while his family would obviously benefit from the fund, he had decided to donate a substantial part for scholarships.

FACULTY



# Thousands mourn ANC founder

More than 6 000 mourners at the funeral of Mr William Sebina Letlalo (98), a founder member of the banned African National Congress (ANC) were told that the "liberation" of blacks in southern Africa was coming.

Mr Sam Mabe of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) said the Government knew this and was scared.

This could be seen by the presence of heavily armed policemen at the administration board offices in Soweto, Dobsonville and the West Rand board offices in Johannesburg, at police stations in Moroka, Orlando and Dobsonville and at bottle stores in the townships.

"They know they rule without our permission.

"That is why they use the police," Mr Mabe said.

Many mourners walked the 8 km from the church to Doornkop.

Some of the mourners, who walked back to the Letlalo family home, were engaged in sporadic clashes with the police.

STAK 6/1/81

# Statutory discrimination 'the main threat to SA'

191/18' SIM

119

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Statutory discrimination was the main single factor threatening South Africa's survival, Mr David Curry, national chairman of the Labour Party said at the weekend.

Addressing the Western Cape congress of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Curry said true reconciliation between coloured people and whites could not come about while laws like the Group Areas Act were still on the Statute Book.

"We fully realise the problems of white South Africans.

"We know they want to retain their right of self-determination, identity and standards."

But, Mr Curry said, white fears and black aspirations had to be taken into account.

In his opening address, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said the question of white politics was not irrelevant because whites had political power in Parliament.

Peaceful transition could only take place with

the co-operation of this electorate and the PFP had to confront it with the realities of the situation in South Africa.

The congress expressed concern about the "gross disparity" between the various systems of education.

A speedy announcement of a schedule to eliminate this would "facilitate the ending of the boycott of classes, of arson and of other destabilising manifestations of civil unrest."

(News by T Wentzel, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town).

# A true voice or I quit, says Leon

R.D.Y.  
20/1/84  
164  
224

By GERALD REILLY  
Pretoria Bureau

FORMER Labour Party leader, Mr Sonny Leon, says he will quit the President's Council if it turns out to be a sterile window-dressing exercise.

The Government must be made to realise that racial tensions and frustrations in South Africa had reached flashpoint, Mr Leon said yesterday.

This, he said, would be his major mission as member of the President's Council, which meets for the first time in Cape Town next month.

"If it becomes clear that the President's Council is to become another rubber stamp which throws up recommenda-

tions likely to please the Government, then I will have no hesitation in getting out."

Mr Leon was criticised by other coloured leaders for accepting nomination to the council. The council has been rejected by the Progressive Federal Party and most recognised coloured and Indian leaders because it excludes blacks

"Since the closing of the Coloured Representative Council, the coloured people have been in a limbo. They have lacked a platform from which to shout their grievances. It is important that the coloured people be there when the cake is being cut," he said.

Mr Leon said it would soon

become obvious if the President's Council was going to be a significant instrument for reform.

His uncompromising stand in the council would be for full citizenship rights for coloureds including unfettered political and economic freedom and, for this, scrapping of all discriminatory legislation.

He also intended to fight for immediate black representation.

"No solution to this country's explosive problems is possible without the full participation of urban blacks," he said.

Mr Leon said a major stumbling block to the removal of discrimination was the feared

confrontation between the Nationalist Right and Left.

"If the Prime Minister funks this confrontation, if he follows a policy of appeasement, then this country's race problems can only become more acute," he said.

It seemed that a split in the NP was a prerequisite to the scrapping of discriminatory legislation.

The recommendations from the President's Council, Mr Leon said, could be the catalyst in a political reorientation in South Africa.

Without this reorientation, he emphasised, South Africa would continue to slide towards the brink of conflict and unrest.

S A Read

For the best final year student.  
General J B M Hertzog Prize

D H Pryce Lewis

For the best student of  
Architecture (or Quantity  
Surveying) in the subject  
of Professional Practice.  
David Haddon Prize

Miss C Tredgold

For the best woman student  
in third year.  
Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

P A Rappoport

For a student who has  
satisfactorily completed  
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.  
Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunkley

Sixth Year

For the best student in :-  
of Architects' Prize  
Cape Provincial Institute

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

20/1/81  
Azapo holds   
STAR  
council meeting

**Political Staff**

The first annual general council of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo) is to be held at the Lutheran Church centre in Houtbosdorp, near Pietersburg, at the weekend.

Azapo has 20 branches and has been most active in rural areas. Its biggest support is in the Northern Transvaal.

A O RADEMEYER

OCTOBER 2, 1980

BUSINESS SCIENCE HONOURS CLASS

PRESENTATION - UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

11/10  
 Opposition to Bills for urban blacks

Opposition to the three new Bills affecting urban blacks is mounting steadily.

Another group in Soweto has demanded an immediate meeting with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof.

In a letter to the Minister, the Soweto Residents' Committee (SRC) has expressed its concern about the lack of consultation.

Late last year, Dr Koornhof announced the draft Bills, one of which made provision for community councils to be transformed into town councils with powers similar to those of white municipalities.

The SRC is the third organisation to condemn the proposed Bills.

The Institute of Race Relations and the Urban Council Association of South Africa (Ucasa) were first to condemn them.

The Bills were also criticised by various black leaders.

The president of the SRC, Mr Abel Mhlungu, told The Star his organisation stood for the full autonomy of Soweto, and aligned itself with the Committee of Ten under the leadership of Dr Nthato Motlana.

Mr Mhlungu also denounced homeland citizenship and said it rendered the "legitimate people of this country" landless.

He described the community councils and homeland leaders as "one and the same puppets" who were being financed by the Government to oppress their own people.

The urban blacks were the people turning the wheels of industry and therefore should be represented by their "legitimate leaders" and not collaborators.

PROBLEM AREAS IN TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

SOUTH

TOO MANY UNIONS AND CONF  
 DUSTRIALISED POPULATION.

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ATIVELY SMALL IN-

# Republic Day festival gets big black rebuff

By David Breier,  
Pretoria Bureau

This year's 20th anniversary celebration of the Republic is in danger of becoming an exclusive white affair as the festival boycott by blacks, Indians and coloured people grows.

They say the Republic was forged in an all-white referendum in 1961 and little has changed in 20 years to give other races a stake in it.

There is already widespread rejection of the festival by black, coloured and Indian organisations and white students and liberals.

Now blacks, Indians and coloured people are resigning from festival committees.

This boycott movement

has come as a blow to festival organisers who have arranged many events under the theme of "Unity in diversity."

The Minister of National Education, Dr Viljoen, who is chairman of the National Republic Festival Committee, said the festival was for all population groups.

"The festival programme has been designed to emphasise factors and activities which can unite all the inhabitants of South Africa in common pride in spite of political and other differences," he said.

Natal has been earmarked as the focal point of festival activities, and the Natal Administrator, Mr Stoffel Botha, who is chairman of the Natal Festival Committee, said he was disappointed at the boycott.

"I hope this is not irre-

vocable as this is an opportunity where people of all population groups will be able to get to know each other," he said.

Mr Botha said a few members of other race groups had resigned from local festival committees in Natal, but other blacks, coloured people and Indians had remained on committees.

"We are trying to get representatives from all population groups on each committee," he said.

Mr Botha said he could not understand that a group such as the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) was among the boycotters.

"Nusas philosophy states that the various population groups must get together — which is exactly what we are doing," he said.

An example was the youth day programme planned for 12 000 child-

ren of all races at Kings Park, Durban, on May 25.

Mr Botha said there had been pressure by individuals on children not to participate but he said the responsible leaders of the boycotting bodies had not applied this pressure.

Mr David Curry, chairman of the Labour Party, which is boycotting the festival, said it was vital for all population groups to accept the constitution before they could celebrate the advent of Republic.

"We do not really participate in the government and we have nothing to celebrate," he said.

Mr Andrew Boraine, president of Nusas, said: "Twenty years ago the Republic was voted for in a whites-only referendum. Things have changed over 20 years, but the present Republic is still a whites-only republic."

351K  
20/1/67

Coloured  
community  
is united

114

Own Correspondent

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

— The Van der Walt Commission was told yesterday that the coloured community here was united in its stand against incorporation in the Ciskei.

The chairman of the Breidenbach Management Committee, Mr Michael Bossr, said the coloured people were not willing to lose their identity as South Africans.

They were not willing to become Ciskeians in the town of their birth.

He said the coloured people had been moved three times in recent years and were not willing to be moved again.

They feared that if incorporation took place they would be forced to move a fourth time.



# A black PM inside 10 years — Tutu

RDH  
21/1/81  
11A

By ARNOLD GEYER

THE Right Reverend Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), this week urged white South Africans not to be deluded by the Government that they would permanently rule the country as this was a "sad and tragic delusion" with "disastrous" consequences.

"Whites must use the period between now and when we have a genuine democratic government for making friends with blacks — we have only between five and 10 years before we get our first black Prime Minister."

In a strongly-worded statement, he said the Government seemed adept at taking back with the one hand what it had given with the other.

Despite the promises of change by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the Government's recent harsh action against black trade unionists and journalists had made the "violent option" for South Africa more attractive to the black community, Bishop Tutu said.

His statement followed simi-

lar warnings to, and attacks on, the Government by leading black political and religious figures.

At the weekend, Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, said South Africa was entering the new year "without as much as a ray of hope" that any fundamental change might be in the offing.

And Dominee Sam Buti, chairman of the Alexandra Liaison Committee and former SACC president, earlier slammed the Government, notably Mr Botha, and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, warning that time was fast running out for a relatively peaceful solution to South Africa's problems.

Yesterday Bishop Tutu urged the Government to move away from the "edge of the precipice of a violent confrontation" as long as there was still goodwill left.

"I am eager to give the Government credit where credit is due and am forever writing commendatory letters and sending similar telegrams to Cabinet Ministers when they

have said or done something commendable.

"I am waiting with bated breath for Mr P W Botha to begin turning his courageous statements into deeds that will change the present socio-political dispensation," he said.

The banning of top office-bearers, of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), including its president, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, as well as Government action against the Black Municipal Workers Union and the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) were therefore a "great shock".

The authorities were recognising black unions only in order to keep them under tighter control which proved that the Government was adept at "taking away with one hand what it has given with the other".

The "arbitrary and unjust" bannings of trade unionists led to the further reluctance of so many black unions to seek registration because the more effective and more representative of the aspirations of black workers they were, the more likely it was the authorities would act against their officials, the statement said.

Mrs. Thornton White Prize  
For the best work in  
first year.  
Miss M F J Sandilands

S A Brick Association Prize  
For the student who has made  
best use of bricks in his  
design work.  
J G Kirkman

R Stubbs Award  
For the best project in  
structure and design.  
M R I Ness

National Development Fund  
for the Building Industry  
Book Prizes

For the best student in each  
year of study of the degree  
course.

First Year  
J A L Chapman

Second Year  
C S Jones

Third Year  
B de Jong

Fourth Year  
R W Kohne

George Strachan Prize  
For the best final year  
student of the degree course.  
R W Kohne

LTA Prize  
For the best student obtaining  
a first class pass for a  
dissertation in Building  
Management.  
S F Richardson

# Pupils in PE stone buses and cars

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. —  
Buses and cars were  
stoned last night outside  
Centenary Hall in New  
Brighton Township here  
when a meeting to discuss  
schools boycott ended in  
disorder.

The police liaison offi-  
cer for the Eastern Cape,  
Major Gerrie van Rooyen,  
said today 15 windows of  
three buses were shattered  
by stones and damage  
amounted to R350. Cars  
were also said to have  
been damaged.

## NO POLICE

Police were not present  
as they did not want to be  
accused of interfering  
with the meeting. They  
arrived at the scene after  
the violence had ended.

Last night's meeting  
attended by more than  
5 000 people was the third  
in three weeks. In all  
three instances, parents  
and pupils failed to reach  
a decision.

The meeting was called  
by the Port Elizabeth  
Parents' Committee and  
the Port Elizabeth Stu-  
dents Committee (Pesco).

## SWEPT AWAY

The chairman of the  
parents' committee, the  
Rev James Haya, said  
mass meetings were not  
the answer.

Even those in favour  
of ending the boycott tend  
to get swept away with  
emotions, he said.

Mr Haya said his com-  
mittee would try to  
arrange an urgent, smaller  
meeting before Friday  
when the time allowed  
pupils to re-register  
expires.

ARCHITECTURE  
(Continued)

Argus 21/1/81

UA 328

# Bishop Tutu gets passport back

Argus Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG. — The passport of Bishop Desmond Tutu, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches was returned to him yesterday by order of the Minister of the Interior, Mr Chris Heunis.

Bishop Tutu's passport was withdrawn by the then Minister of the Interior, Mr A Schlebusch, on March 4, last year — the same day Mr Robert

Mugabe won the Zimbabwe election. Repeated requests by Bishop Tutu and the SACC for the reinstatement of the passport were refused by the Minister.

The deputy general secretary of the SACC, Mr

Matt Stevenson, has expressed delight that Bishop Tutu will, once again, fulfil his role on the world scene.

The former general secretary of the SACC and director of the Institute of Race Relations, Mr John

Rees, said he was 'absolutely thrilled' when he heard the news.

'It is right that Bishop Tutu represents the feelings of the churches and many other people effectively to overseas bodies,' said Mr Rees.

The chairman of the Committee of Ten, Dr Nthatho Motlana, said Bishop Tutu's passport was not supposed to have been taken in the first place.

Bishop Tutu said he had applied for his passport

shortly before Christmas because he had a very important conference to attend two weeks ago.

'But I was only phoned yesterday after lunch and told that my passport was ready. Although I had lost my important engagement I am glad my passport is back.'

'My only regret is that in a free country being in possession and keeping your passport is a right,' said Bishop Tutu.

Mrs. Thornton White Prize  
For the best work in first year.

Miss M F J Sandilands

S A Brick Association Prize  
For the student who has made best use of bricks in his design work.

J G Kirkman

R Stubbs Award  
For the best project in structure and design.

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First Year  
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R W Kohne

LTA Prize  
For the best student obtaining a first class pass for a dissertation in Building Management.

S F Richardson

11A 22/1/81 STAR 2

# 'If only they ha

"This country would be a much better place now if the Government had listened to us," says Dr James Moroka, who turns 90 this year, as he reflects on his turbulent political career.

"It was a terrible mistake to regard us as agitators, as being anti-white," he says of the period in the late 1940s and early 1950s when he played a leading role in the ANC campaign against race discrimination.

"We are not against the whites. They brought education here. They helped us. But the way they have divided up the land is wicked."

He has led a remarkable life. A great-grandson of the Chief Moroka who helped Boer trekkers who arrived at Thaba Nchu in 1833, he studied medicine in Edinburgh and Vienna as a young man.

## Campaign

Soon after he returned to South Africa he became involved in politics. He played a prominent role in the All African Convention's opposition to the Government's efforts to disenfranchise blacks in the Cape in the mid 1930s.

Elected president of the ANC in 1949, he led it into a more militant programme of action, which included strikes, civil disobedience and non co-operation with the authorities. He insisted that this should be based on the principle of absolute non-violence.

A campaign to defy discriminatory laws resulted in thousands of people going to jail in 1952, and in December that year Dr Moroka stood trial under the Suppression of Communism Act. In the dock with him were men such as Neslon Mandela and Walter Sisulu. Dr Moroka was sentenced to nine months'

imprisonment, suspended for two years.

Alan Paton writes that it was during the trial that Dr Moroka made "his great political error." When charged with others for taking part in the Defiance Campaign, he engaged separate counsel for himself and entered a plea of mitigation that stressed his friendship and assistance for the Afrikaner community.

## Attitudes

He was soon ousted as ANC president and for many years was ignored by people in the mainstream of African Nationalist politics. He was succeeded by a generation of younger, angrier men, who ultimately deviated from the principle of non-violence he had always stood for.

Attitudes of the younger militants towards him have however mellowed in recent years. Many of them have forgiven him his conservatism and appreciate that he took great risks in fighting for the rights of black people.

Black youngsters who visit him these days are indignant when he tells them that things are getting better and that whites are now really trying to help black people.

## Homelands

But they listen with great respect when he talks about times long past when he fought for the black cause along with such people as Sol Plaatje, Selope Thema, Albert Luthuli and John Dube.

The folly of a white Government which for so long listen to moderately-minded black leaders is one talks to Dr James Moroka, former president of the African National Congress. Tom Duff of our political staff reports.



Former ANC leader, Dr James Moroka, and his wife at their Thaba Nchu home.

He respects the youngsters: "They are a much better lot than we used to be," he says. "They work and study harder than we used to." He admires the way

many black youngsters shun liquor.

They are surprised at his lack of opposition to homelands becoming independent. He believes these independent

homelands will at least give blacks a stable "home" on land which whites cannot take away from them.

He is however appalled by the Government's

Commissioning of the plant. Further complicating factor is that if a company was to call for the construction of a plant on a turnkey basis, all the costs of the contractor until the completion of the key...

costs allowed for in the original budget for the construction, could be capitalised.

Although no finality could be reached on this issue, it was agreed that none of the three methods proposed would be considered as unreasonable.

the legal entities comprising the group become irrelevant. As such, the situation differs from that which applies in a head office branch situation where all profits earned within the economic unit must of necessity be eliminated.

# ...d listened'

long refused to revealed when lent of the

released there would be a great relief in the hearts of the Afrikaner people. Mandela, like any other man, was only trying to fight for his own people. I just don't know what the object is of keeping him in prison."

## Enemy

He also strongly condemns the banning and banishment to Brandfort of Mandela's wife, Mrs Winnie Mandela.

"She is a good woman, a very strong woman."

Of the former Pan Africanist Congress leader Mr Robert Sobukwe, he says: "He did not live long enough. He could have achieved so much. He was one of the finest men I knew."

"You know, to stand up and fight for black people in South Africa is not easy because the whites think that you are an enemy."

Possibly the thing that Dr Moroka has emphasised most in his political life is that blacks and whites need each other.

"I cannot forget that it was white money which enabled me to study medicine overseas. When I returned here many whites came to me for treatment."

## Education

He pauses briefly and then laughs. "At first they would come here at night so that nobody could see them."

He felt he had a debt to pay to the white community and therefore, along with the many black youngsters whose education he paid for, he put four needy white youngsters through university. He sent one of them to Edinburgh to study medicine.

Dr Moroka now lives a quiet, peaceful life on his beautiful farm in the Thaba Nchu area. As he wanders around his home, which looks like a typical Free State farmhouse, he somehow looks a little like a typical Free State boer.

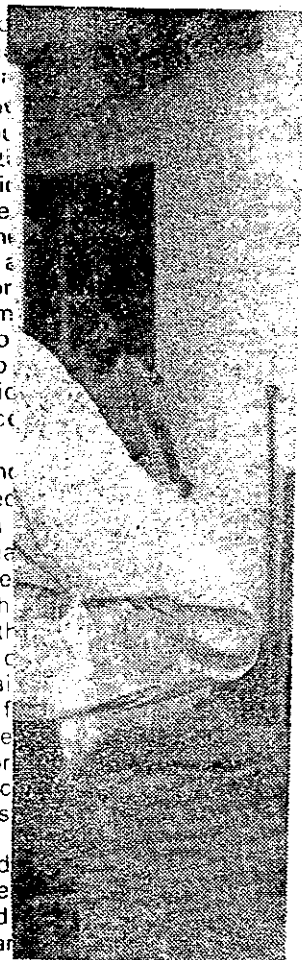
Afrikaans is one of several languages he speaks fluently and he occasionally makes exclamations like "my magtig" as he recalls events from the past.

## Stirrings

It is a past which is rich in memories: When he was a child there were still elderly black people in the area who could remember the arrival of the first trekkers.

He recalls that when he was a young doctor he was sometimes summoned deep into the hinterland of Basotoland to treat ailing chiefs who paid him in gold coins. He witnessed the first stirrings of black nationalism in South Africa.

Despite his great age, he still takes an interest in public affairs. "A man who is alive cannot be without politics," he says.



...chu farm.

refusal to release former ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, from prison. "If Mandela were

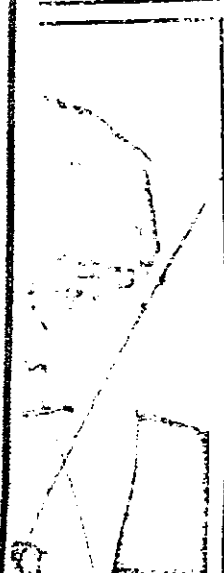
the application of the relevant policies were meaningful. Others felt that only those

the opposing group accounts portray the results of a single economic unit in which

This involved between two where the as excluded d accounts. or obviously, ould also be not be done e-entry. All e eliminated.

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M.M. CA (ZRI) FCA. ury has been appointed abwe-Rhodesia Socie- tants. nt B.A. CA (ZRI) CA has been elected com- Mr. T. A. T. R. C.

CA (ZRI) FCA of Bulawayo, junior vice president.

# Scrap education system

— Cosas

By Themba Khumalo

The Congress of South African Students (Cosas) has warned the Government to scrap the compulsory education system and to introduce free and compulsory education if it wants to avert the school crisis in black townships countrywide.

Cosas said yesterday the school crisis would not be solved until the Government "did away with racial education.

Cosas is a high school student body which was formed in 1979 to fill the gap left by the South African Students movement (SASM) which was banned in 1977.

The Cosas statement also urged parents not to sign forms binding them and their children to the regulations of the new educational system.

## 'OPPRESSIVE'

It described the forms as "dangerous, treacherous and oppressive." The signing of such forms might lead to a miserable life if parents failed to cope with the regulations, the statement said.

The students also condemned the presence of white teachers in Soweto schools.

● The Star's Bloemfontein correspondent reports that the regional director of Education and Training in the Free State, Mr N G Rossouw, has said that registration in Bloemfontein's black schools was "very good."

# Government convinced Post aimed at creating revolutionary climate

STAR  
22/11/81  
10A  
243  
327

**Political Correspondent**  
**CAPE TOWN** — The Minister of Justice, Mr Coetsee, said today the Government was convinced that the actions of the black newspapers Post and Sunday Post were "aimed at creating a revolutionary climate in South Africa."

He declined to give the reasons for the Government's threat to ban the newspapers which led to their being shut down before efforts to have them re-registered were completed.

## CONFIRMED

Mr Coetsee today responded to a storm of criticism of the Government's actions.

Mr Coetsee said that in

the interests of the country the Government had had no choice in its viewpoint on the closing down of the newspapers.

He said the Government viewpoint was not aimed at affecting Press freedom as such.

Mr Coetsee today again confirmed it had been his intention to ban the publication of Post Transvaal and Sunday Post.

As a result of the strike of the editorial staff of the two newspapers who were also members of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa) the non-appearance of the newspapers and the subsequent lapsing of the registration of the newspapers, the ban

was not imposed.

Mr Coetsee said he would not comment on evidence given to the Steyn Commission, but Mr Hal Miller, managing director of the Argus Company, had not been told "in detail" of the reasons for the threatened ban.

## DENIAL

Mr Miller said today: "As proprietors of Post Transvaal and Sunday Post we deny emphatically Minister Coetsee's statement that our newspapers aimed to foment revolution."

Two of the primary aims of the Argus Company, and of all its news-

papers, were to "place South Africa's advancement and well-being before all else" and "to further the cause of racial co-operation."

"If the Government considered that in practice the content of the Post newspapers departed from these norms, we do not believe that it was necessary for it to take steps to prohibit the publication of the newspapers as has occurred.

"We do not believe that this Government, or any government, should have the power to ban newspapers or people without trial or review."

He added: "We were in-

To Page 3, Col 7

at 2 km  
5/1/51  
22/1/51

# Why Govt moved to close Post

▶ from page 1

formed by the Government that action was being taken in terms of the Internal Security Act in the interests of the security of the State and because it was dissatisfied with the content and conduct of the newspapers.

"But we were not given details of the accusations against us and so could not refute them, or if they were proven to be justified, correct them in subsequent issues of the publications in question."

## SISTER PAPER

Post was a sister paper of The Star.

The Editor of The Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, said today: "The Minister's allegation that Post intended to encourage revolution merely compounds the Government's folly.

"If the State has evidence of this attempted sedition it should have prosecuted those responsible.

"Instead it closed down the newspapers, breaking a fundamental principle of freedom and bringing opprobrium on South Africa from even the most conservative democratic nations."



# 16 held in church raid are discharged

Four black journalists, 10 other blacks and two youths who appeared in the Soweto Magistrate's Court yesterday charged with trespassing, alternatively disturbing the peace, were found not guilty and discharged by Mr P D J Vorster.

Their appearance was a sequel to a police raid at the Seventh Day Adventist Church in Soweto on October 19 last year, where a service was to have been held to commemorate the banning of 18 black-consciousness movements in October 1977.

The journalists are Mr Mandla Ndlazi (Post Transvaal), Mr Solly Liefman and Mr Leslie Scott (Sapa) and Mrs Nana Mkhonza (The Voice).

The others are Mrs Amanda Kwadi, Mr January Motaung, Mrs Adelaide Mofokeng, Miss Nompoti Gumede, Mr Theodore Chikovi, Mr Johannes Mokgosi, Mr Mxolisi Stamper, Mr Cosmos Magudulela, Mr Isaac Ngwenya, Mr Daniel Magagane and the two youths.

They had all pleaded not guilty.

## STORMED

The court was told that on October 19 a group of black and white policemen had stormed into the church and arrested everyone indiscriminately.

Most of the people in the church had escaped by jumping over the high fence surrounding the church building.

Police were also said to have arrested other people outside the church premises.

## REPORTING

Applying for the discharge of Mr Liefman and Mr Scott, Mr G Edwards said the two men had gone to the church with the intention of reporting on the events at the commemoration.

He said they had had no intention of breaking any law, and as far as they were concerned the gathering had not been illegal. — Sapa.

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# Black writers quit all-race centre

SIAR 24/3  
23/1/81  
11A

## Political Staff

The Southern African PEN Centre (Johannesburg) is likely to close soon because black writers no longer wish to be members.

At an executive meeting of PEN earlier this month it was agreed unanimously to recommend the disbanding of the centre.

Among the executive members present were Sipho Sepamla, Mthobeni Mutlosetse, Rose Zwi, Nadine Gordimer, Ahmed Esop, Mike Kirkwood, Jaki Seroke and Maishe Maponya.

The executive's recommendation will be put to a general meeting on January 31.

"The non-racial character of PEN, viewed as 'multiracial' in certain quarters was, it was felt, an insuperable obstacle to its effective functioning at the present time," said a summary of the executive's discussion.

"It should immediately be stressed that this does not imply a rejection of non-racialism per se. However, its existence — and its non-racial character — could only impede the cultural struggle which most of its members sought to further."

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Floor load capacity	5	
DOORS		
Loading and unloading facilities		
Column spacing, size, number		
Clear stacking height		
Elevators, ramps, etc.		
Handling equipment maintenance, repair, storage		
Fueling of battery-charging areas		
Employee facilities		
Offices		

8.7.2

DB 23/11/81 (11A)

# Azapo to discuss moves for convention movement

JOHANNESBURG — The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) will formulate policy guidelines and its standpoint on a wide range of contentious issues when it holds its two-day annual congress beginning in Pietersburg, tomorrow.

Among items set for discussion are papers on black consciousness, labour, education, sport, culture, relations with liberals and Azapo's attitude to a national convention.

The congress takes place after a year of continuing state action against several of its top members, some of whom have been banned, others detained and still others questioned.

During Azapo's 16 months of operation, a number of significant developments have dominated debate on the national political scene, the foremost being the

"reformist" plans of Mr P. W. Botha's government.

It is against this background that Azapo, the country's premier black consciousness political body, has chosen the theme of the congress to be: "courage and persistence and the demands of our times."

In a significant departure from its inaugural congress near Roodepoort 16 months ago, discussions will be open to the press and public. Azapo now has more than 20 branches.

The organisation's publicity secretary, Mr George Wauchope, will deliver a paper on the organisation's attitude towards a national convention, which is advocated by a number of black and white bodies, including members of the SA Black Alliance and the Progressive Federal Party.

Mr Wauchope's paper is in response to exploratory

talks which have been held by anti-National Party groups exploring the possibility of launching a "convention movement".

The congress is likely to endorse Azapo's stand that it will only attend a convention called to transfer power to the black majority.

Azapo's national organiser, Mr Letsatsi Mosala, will present a paper on labour against a backdrop of changes in the country's labour system brought about by the Wiehahn and Riekert reports. Azapo's view has been that the changes were designed merely to regulate black movement and impose stricter control on union activities.

A commission will report on education. Azapo has rejected compulsory education as being an attempt to foist racially segregated and inferior schooling on blacks and preventing them from boycotting classes.

Papers presented by Mrs Khangali Makhato — on black consciousness — and Mr Vusi Nkumane, chairman of Mdali — on "the inroads of liberals into BC and organisations which parade under the BC banner" — should serve as important indicators towards Azapo's position on the national scene.

There have been allegations in black consciousness circles that some white radicals, mainly academics at universities, have been trying to infiltrate BC groups.

At the same time, some black university students are said to be calling for closer links between "progressive" blacks and whites.

The allegations have angered Azapo members, who are certain to reject any alignment with whites and to reiterate their exclusivity. — DDC.

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Helen Gardner Travel Prize  
 P F Dunckley  
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 For the best student in :-  
 Of Architects' Prize  
 Cape Provincial Institute

ARCHITECTURE

# Azapo meets to decide on stand

RDM 23/1/81

11A

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA  
Political Reporter

THE Azanian People's Organisation is to formulate policy guidelines and its standpoint on a wide range of contentious issues when it holds its two-day annual congress, beginning in Houthosdorp, outside Pietersburg, tomorrow.

Among items set for discussion are papers on black consciousness, labour, education, sport, culture, relations with liberals and Azapo's attitude to a national convention.

The congress takes place after a year of continuing State action against several of its top members, some of whom have been banned, others detained for long periods and still others questioned.

During Azapo's 16 months of operation, a number of significant developments have dominated debate on the national political scene, the foremost being the "reformist" plans of Mr P W Botha's government.

It is against this background that Azapo, the country's major black consciousness political body, has chosen the theme of the congress to be: "Courage and persistence and the demands of our times".

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Mr Wauchope's paper is in response to exploratory talks which have been held by anti-National Party groups exploring the possibility of launching a "convention movement".

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A commission will report on

education, in the light of the continuing schools crisis in some areas and Government moves to introduce compulsory education for blacks. Azapo has rejected compulsory education as being an attempt to foist racially segregated and inferior schooling on blacks, and preventing them from boycotting classes.

Papers presented by Mrs Khangali Makhato — on black consciousness — and Mr Vusi Nkumane — on "the inroads of liberals into black consciousness and organisations which parade under the BC banner" — should serve as important indicators towards Azapo's position on the national scene.

For some months now, there have been allegations in black consciousness circles that some white radicals, mainly academics at universities, have been trying to infiltrate BC groups.

At the same time, some black university students are said to be calling for closer links between "progressive" blacks and whites.

The calls have angered Azapo members, who are certain to reject any alignment with whites and to reiterate their exclusivity.

The congress is scheduled to spell out a new policy on sport

and culture, particularly with regard to international links. On sport, Azapo has previously supported the "double standards" resolution of the SA Council on Sport (Sacos) under Mr Hassan Howa.

Some Azapo members feel that the question of international sporting contacts for black South Africans should be reassessed, in that links should be encouraged with those countries which are sympathetic to black consciousness.

Another major departure being suggested from Sacos policy is that black organisations should remain exclusive of whites at this stage, in line with BC thinking. Sacos has maintained its nonracial stance, and has a number of whites in its ranks.

The tours undertaken to South Africa by overseas entertainers will also be examined, as will the position of black South African artists performing abroad.

One of the important items on the agenda is the election of a new president. Last year, the Azapo executive suspended its first president, Mr Curtis Nkondo, for allegedly violating principles and policy in a move which aroused strong feelings among black consciousness groups.

David Haddop Prize

Miss C Tredgold

in third year.

For the best woman student  
Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

P A Rappoport

For a student who has  
satisfactorily completed  
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunckley

Sixth Year

For the best student in :-  
of Architects' Prize  
Cape Provincial Institute

ARCHITECTURE

WRITERS FM. 23/1/81

## Race kills Pen (11a)

A large number of writers in and around Johannesburg may well find themselves without an umbrella body at the end of the month. The executive of the Southern African Pen Centre (Johannesburg) has recommended that the local centre be disbanded.

Pen, an international organisation, has in the past acted as a protective body for writers who are harassed or victimised

for their writing. The local branch was inactive until two years ago when an insurance in black printing necessitated its re-introduction.

Although the executive's recommendation has still to be ratified by a general meeting of all Pen Johannesburg members at the end of the month, speculation is that the decision will be ratified.

The decision to disband Pen was made for political considerations, it is claimed, which have been presented by black persons and press rather than by white persons. The situation in which the local centre operates prevents them from being effective.

The executive says it is based on the non-racial character of Pen, viewed as multiracial in certain quarters, and it was felt an insuperable obstacle to its effective functioning at the present time.

The letter states that Pen's present non-racial status could only impede the cultural struggle which is the main concern of writers sought to further.

Members of the executive include Sipho Sepanda, Mkhulu Mkhonto, Tlisa Mkhonto, Ahmed Masoy and Nadine Gordimer.

The executive stresses that its stand does not imply a rejection of non-racialism per se. But it says black resistance movements in SA have since the banning of organisations in 1977, placed a call on the involvement of writers at the decision-making level.

In the past Pen has been made for an essentially white writer and the fact that it is a white writer organisation and the community movements of the apartheid system has made it a Pen organisation in this regard.

The consequence is that it cannot be

been that black writers have been ostracised by black organisations and by the black writing community in general. Once Pen has disbanded, what is that the black writers intend setting up their own, socially exclusive, body.

CT 24/1/81  
 PEN may close in  
 wake of Post ban

JOHANNESBURG. — The latest onslaught on press freedom in South Africa had caused the Poets, Essayists and Novelists International Centre in Johannesburg to seriously consider closing down.

The centre's chairman, Mr Mothobi Mutloatse, said yesterday the present political climate in the country was making it impossible for the non-racial association to operate smoothly.

"The executive committee of the centre has now called on its 20 affiliated black writers' groups to attend a meeting in Soweto to take a decision on the closure.

"Unfortunately we are being forced to deviate from our principle of non-racialism (by holding an entirely black

membership meeting), but the non-racial character of PEN, viewed as multiracialism in certain quarters, has been an insurmountable obstacle to its effective functioning.

"At present, however, its existence could only impede the cultural struggle which most of its members sought to further."

● In a statement issued in Pretoria, the National Council of Women has protested against the government's action in closing the country's major black newspapers, Post (Transvaal) and Sunday Post.

"The NCW, which upholds respect for human rights, deplores polarisation and the violations of individual freedom in South Africa by depriving a section of the population of its voice," the statement said.

S A Read

General J B M Hertzog Prize  
 For the best final year student.

David Haddon Prize  
 For the best student of  
 Architecture (or Quantity  
 Surveying) in the subject  
 of Professional Practice.  
 D H Pryce Lewis

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize  
 For the best woman student  
 in third year.  
 Miss C Tredgold

Helen Gardner Travel Prize  
 For a student who has  
 satisfactorily completed  
 1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.  
 P A Rappoport

Sixth Year  
 P F Dunckley

of Architects' Prize  
 For the best student in :-

By DEON  
du PLESSIS

## FOR POLITICISED BLACKS THE LINES ARE DRAWN — HARD BLACK MEN VERSUS HARD WHITE MEN

# White liberals getting it from all sides

FOR white liberals, South Africa has long been a pretty tough neighbourhood.

They're reviled, indeed often persecuted, by the government and its supporters. They're the bleeding heart softies with enough money to preach integration because they won't have to live with the blacks afterwards or even compete with them for jobs.

But mostly liberals have grown used to that.

What they are still striving to accommodate though is a relatively new phenomenon: their rejection by ever-greater numbers of blacks who regard them as "in the way."

In so many cases the great liberal cause of non-racial co-operation towards future justice and equality lies in tatters, ripped apart by the swelling roar from harder black men that the future is ours, only we will determine it.

In the minds of most politicised blacks the battle lines are drawn already: hard black men against hard white men, black nationalism versus white nationalism, and any whites wandering the stony no-man's-land in the middle are only going to blunt the struggle, indeed spoil the aim.

Nthatho Motlana, head of Soweto's Committee of Ten, articulated this last year. There were many young blacks who wished Andries Terurnicht were in power instead of P. W. Botha, he said, for then the struggle would be easier. It's not that Mr Botha is a "white liberal" of course, but his protestations of reform tend to dull black anger.

This trend gained added point this month when the executive of the writers' organisation, the Southern African PEN Centre (Johannesburg), resolved to recommend to a general meeting on January 31 that the whole movement disband.

Whites serving on the executive include writers Nadine Gordimer and Mike Kirkwood, neither of them known for their support of South African government policy

### Obstacle

This makes no difference at all. "The non-racial character of PEN, viewed as 'multi-racial' in certain quarters was, it was felt, an insuperable obstacle to its effective functioning at the present time... In this respect PEN has been viewed as an anomaly and the fact that the white writers on its executive are committed opponents of the apartheid system has not gained PEN exemption from this taboo," the organisation explained in a letter to members.



Mike Kirkwood... not known for supporting the government



Alan Paton... purgatory before heaven



Nadine Gordimer... PEN executive



Nthatho Motlana... articulated the position

"The consequence for black writers who are PEN members has been that they have faced growing criticism from the black community, to the point where PEN membership has prevented them from engaging effectively in the cultural struggle."

As it is with PEN, so with other organisations too. The Media Workers' Association of South Africa (MWASA), the body which called the newspaper strikes last year, is closed to whites. So is the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) which plays a fiery role in black consciousness.

Such organisations protest that they do stand for non-racialism, but, as a tactic for the moment, the principle must be temporarily shelved.

They are bitter foes of multi-racialism. Multi-racialism, to them, implies integration on the basis of skin colour as witness the

South African Barbarians rugby side which toured Britain: eight whites, eight coloureds, eight Africans. This, as does the Presidents' Council initiative, raises the fearful spectre of white power appointing blacks to upper councils just to give the illusion of multi-hued co-operation.

Multi-racialism is a white ploy, goes the argument. Non-racialism means that no regard at all will be paid to skin colour: the criteria will be a man's ability and no more.

But that comes later. George Wauchope publicity secretary of AZAPO explains it thus: "White liberals don't join the struggle at grass roots level, they join at executive level often with many pre-conceptions. Then too, no matter how much a white may oppose apartheid he remains, in South Africa, in a privileged position. He is unable to LIVE the struggle with us.

AZAPO's national organiser, Letsatsi Mosala, says black workers and white workers can never unite because, in South Africa, white workers are "labour aristocrats" compared to the blacks.

The privilege refrain is constant. A black journalist, a MWASA man, says: "The best our white colleagues can do, no matter how well intentioned, is look through a window at our condition. Just because they're white they cannot be part of us: not at the moment anyway."

### Gosy

In physical terms this translates into a white liberal going home at nights to a house with electricity, paved and tarred roads outside and the cosy intellectual slumberland of South African white suburbia.

Such factors alone mitigate against non-racialism at present, black consciousness spokesmen

argue. Cosiness, a degree of material well-being, MUST breed a sense of moderation, a horror of the brink, of a final and total commitment to the cause.

That black exclusivism is a scary tactic, there is no doubt. Whites, even well disposed whites, could ask, with some justification, what guarantee they have that there will be a place in the sun for them after the "liberation" of which black consciousness speaks.

"You've got to have faith in us" says George Wauchope. "There must be an element of mutual trust. We look forward to the day when all are Azanians and then there will be no special treatment for blacks or whites but equal treatment for all citizens."

So what of white liberals, people who've dedicated their lives to justice and who are increasingly sidelined now as black and

white power squares up?

In the old Rhodesia the white liberals banded together into the National Unifying Force. They thought they could play a bridging role between the clamorous new black order and Ian Smith's Rhodesia Front. That was not to be. The leaders of ZAPU and ZANU were polite enough to the NUF, but scarcely regarded them as potent in any way. The real work had to be done with Smith and his men.

Isn't this all very sad for white liberals? To put a brave face on it could smack of martyrdom while to say they don't care would be a denial of the principles of a lifetime.

No, not so says Alan Paton, writer and one of the greatest liberals of them all. There is still a role for well-intentioned whites.

Sad

He's sad about the imminent break-up of PEN and believes this will do no service to black literature. The language of protest will become paramount in black writing and too much of that becomes unreadable he says. It becomes so in writing when ANY cause dominates all others. White participation in PEN showed black writers that there were other issues in literature as important as protest.

That, of course, is exactly the black's point. White liberal participation softens the rage and the struggle.

So far as the liberal cause is concerned, Mr Paton says the polarisation has been a long time coming. The feted wheel of history has turned full circle he notes. Time was when Afrikaner nationalists, as witness General Hertzog in 1912, declaimed that Afrikanerdom came first and any outreaching to other groups could wait until after Afrikaner victory.

White liberals should continue with their task; working for, and certainly believing in, a non-violent resolution to South Africa's problems. A moderating influence in these dangerous times, no matter how small, is at least better than none at all.

It is true, says Alan Paton, that South Africa is passing through a "terrible phase." White liberals are going to have to show considerable stoicism. They must be tolerant: "If blacks don't want me at a certain place, I don't want to be there."

But mainly the new politics is no surprise to Alan Paton for "we never thought it was going to be easy, even with the Liberal Party in the '50s when its nonracial character was our strongest weapon.

"I will continue with my writing, and with working for non-racialism. I believe we must pass through purgatory — and purgatory started in Soweto in 1976 — before we reach heaven."

S. Tubine  
25/1/81

114

# Azapo lists conditions for convention

SOVENGA — The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) has spelt out its conditions for attending any national convention.

In a paper presented by its publicity secretary, Mr George Wauchope, and adopted by the annual congress, Azapo called on people involved in calling for a national convention to pressurise and force the government to a negotiating table instead.

Azapo laid down the following six conditions:

- It should be about the means of transferring power in the land to the "indigenous owners of it."
- All the political prisoners should be freed, the banned unbanned, the banished unbanished, and amnesty granted to the exiles "which act would be a de facto recognition of the authentic leaders of Azania."
- Structural violence in the form of influx control, migratory labour and forced resettlement, detentions without trial, banings, evictions, rent and transport increases and other related matters should come to an end.
- The historical political organisations such as the ANC, PAC and BPC should be party to the talks.
- "The attack on our brothers at the borders should come to an end for we believe the people who have resorted to the armed struggle have done so because of frustration that their protests and complaints have fallen on deaf ears."
- There can be "no negotiations between non-equals."

With delegates split over definitions over various ideological terms, Azapo decided to hold a symposium of black consciousness bodies to clarify its ideological concepts.

The move followed a highly controversial paper presented by the chairman of the Mdali Cultural Group, Mr Vusi Nkumane.

Mr Nkumane's paper crystallised a lengthy debate which highlighted sharp differences between delegates over whether the black struggle is solely a black national struggle, or whether it is a struggle of blacks as a class of workers.

He emphasised the struggle was over one issue — the repossession of the country by blacks from whites.

Differences between delegates on the question first emerged during discussion on papers on education and labour, and surfaced again when Mr Nkumane spoke on "the inroads of liberals into black consciousness."

He severely criticised liberals and Marxists, saying he was opposed to foreign ideologies being used to define the struggle.

While other delegates, mainly in the national executive, agreed that the black national struggle to repossess the land was the overriding issue, race remained a close determinant in South Africa.

Mr Nkumane called for an identification with African cultural perspectives, which he said were embodied in black consciousness.

Challenged on some of his views, he said Africa was for all who owed allegiance to Africa, expressing African culture, and was not necessarily confined to blacks.

Other delegates said the argument was merely a question of semantics.

Earlier, Mr Joe Thlooe, of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, spelled out the dilemma facing black consciousness in defining terminology.

"Some years ago people believed in African nationalism, that the goal was a socialist state. It was clear-cut definition.

"Now we are talking about black consciousness — do we call it a nation or a class? We are all agreed that the goal is a socialist state but the people who are fighting to create it are the black people.

"If we say the struggle is between black and white, our goal remains a socialist state where there are no races or classes."

● In a major leadership shake-up, Azapo re-elected only one of its outgoing executive members to its top positions — Mr George Wauchope. The new president is Mr Khehika Mthembu, a 28-year-old community worker for a church organisation in Soweto. — DDC.

BUILDING

(Continued)

ARCHITECTURE



# Azapo spells out conditions

# Azapo to debate black consciousness

RDM 26/1/81

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA  
Political Reporter

Political Reporter

PIETERSBURG. — The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) yesterday spelled out its conditions for attending any national convention.

In a paper presented by its publicity secretary, Mr George Wauchope, and adopted by the annual congress meeting in Houtbosdorp near Pietersburg, Azapo called on people involved in calling for a national convention to instead pressurise the Government into going to a negotiating table.

Azapo laid down the following six conditions:

- The convention should be about the means of transferring power in the land to the "indigenous owners of it".
- All political prisoners should be freed, the banned unbanned, the banished unbanished, and an amnesty granted to the exiles "which act would be a de facto recognition of the authentic leaders of Azania".
- Structural violence in the form of influx control, migratory labour and forced resettlement and other related matters should come to an end.
- The historical political organisations such as the ANC, PAC and DPC should be party to the talks.
- "The attack on our brothers at the borders should come to an end for we believe the people who have resorted to the armed struggle have done so because of frustration that their protests and complaints have fallen on deaf ears."
- There can be "no negotiations between non-equals".

PIETERSBURG. — With delegates split over definitions of ideological terms, the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo) has decided to hold a symposium of black-consciousness bodies to clarify its ideological concepts.

The move followed a controversial paper presented by the chairman of the Mdali Cultural Group, Mr Vusi Nkumane, at Azapo's annual congress, which ended yesterday at Houtbosdorp, outside Pietersburg.

Mr Nkumane's paper crystallised a long debate which highlighted sharp differences between delegates over whether the black struggle is solely a black national struggle, or a struggle of blacks as a class of workers. The latter concept was endorsed at Azapo's inaugural congress in 1979.

Mr Nkumane and others rejected any notion of using

"Marxist analysis or defining classes".

He stressed that the struggle was over one issue — the repossession of the country by blacks from whites.

He criticised liberals and Marxists, saying he was opposed to foreign ideologies being used to define the struggle.

While other delegates, mainly in the national executive, agreed that the black national struggle to repossess the land was the overriding issue, race remained a class determinant.

The outgoing Azapo organiser, Mr Letsatsi Mosala, said that whenever some people heard the term "class", they saw "communism and Moscow". Azapo's official policy in the existing constitution placed emphasis on black workers.

Mr Mosala said Mr Nkumane's views challenged the basic Azapo policy.

Mr Nkumane called for an identification with African cul-

tural perspectives, which he said were embodied in black consciousness.

Earlier, Mr Joe Thlooe, of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), spelled out the dilemma facing black consciousness in defining terminology.

"Some years ago people believed in African nationalism, that the goal was a socialist state. It was a clear-cut definition," he said.

"Now we are talking about black consciousness — do we call it a nation or a class? We are all agreed that the goal is a socialist state, but the people who are fighting to create it are the black people."

Because of the length of Mr Nkumane's paper, and the fact that it had not been circulated to delegates, a resolution calling for a national symposium of all black-consciousness bodies was adopted.

General J B M Hertzog Prize

D H Pryce Lewis

For the best student of Architecture (or Quantity Surveying) in the subject of Professional Practice.

David Haddon Prize

Miss C Tredgold

in third year.

For the best woman student

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

P A Rappoport

For a student who has satisfactorily completed 1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunkley

Sixth Year

For the best student in :-

of Architects' Prize

Cape Provincial Institute

ARCHITECTURE

5-11-81 26/11/81 (11A)

# Azapo aims to 'regain' land

By Michael Phalatse  
The main task ahead for the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) was to win back the land for the "dispossessed

blacks", the organisation's new president said in Pietersburg last night. Mr Khehla Mthembu, of Johannesburg, made the statement soon after he

had been elected Azapo's national president at the end of the annual general congress, held at the Masealea conference centre at the weekend.

Mr Mthembu said black consciousness was going to be the unifying force of all blacks. He committed his new executive to fighting against

the authorities so that "we can win back the land for our people." He commended the people of Seshego township, near Pietersburg, for continuing with a bus boycott

## Mugabe hailed for freedom fight

Azapo has sent a message of congratulations to Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe for having "led the liberation struggle in Southern Africa."

The message was part of a resolution passed at Azapo's weekend conference.

Another resolution called for the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) to be recognised as the legitimate and authentic voice of the people of SWA/Namibia.

The two motions were accepted without debate.

A paper on black consciousness almost divided delegates, as most disagreed with definitions of "a worker," "African" and "black."

It was finally resolved that black consciousness was so important an aspect of the organisation's policy, that it had to be clearly defined.

Mr Letsatsi Mosala had argued that the paper did

not accommodate the so-called coloureds and Indians in its definition of "black" and "African."

"If we have to go by that document it would seem the organisation is moving from far left to far right," he argued.

Giving a paper on recent moves for a national convention, Mr George Wauchope said Azapo would not be involved in such initiatives until:

● The purpose of such

a convention was to transfer power and land to the indigenous owners.

● Structural violence, in the form of influx control, migratory labour, enforced resettlements and detentions without trial came to an end.

● Historical political organisations such as the African National Congress, Pan Africanist Congress and the Black Peoples Convention were allowed to participate in the talks.

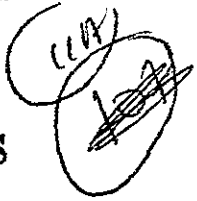
"We now wish to warn Putco in Johannesburg that they may be the next target for a bus boycott, if they carry out their intention of increasing bus fares," said Mr Mthembu.

There were a number of surprises in the new executive, with only one former member returned to office.

The executive members are: Mr Sefako Nyaka (vice-president). Mr Mlungise Mavana (general secretary). Mr Thabo Ndabeni (national organiser) and Mr George Wauchope, returned as Publicity Secretary.

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# 'Independent black leaders encourage apartheid'



## Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Black leaders who opted for independence encouraged the ruling National Party to persist with its apartheid ideology, the president of Inkatha and Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said last night.

'Just as we have reached a point when the Afrikaners themselves realise there ought to be change, things keep happening on our side of the colour-line which encourage them to be intransigent,' Chief Buthelezi told directors of the company International Investors.

Black leaders who accepted independence gave the impression that apartheid was not so bad and thus made leaders who opposed it appear to be unreasonable, he said.

Accusing the National Party of having a 'hang-up' about the idea of a national convention, Chief Buthelezi rejected the Nationalist view that the convention proposal was 'the baby of the Progressive Federal Party'.

He said: 'When the African National Congress was operating in South Africa, it was committed to the national convention long before the PFP appeared on the political scene.'

## 'Colonisation'

Not all the sins of 'colonisation' could be blamed on Afrikaners, he told the businessmen. The British from whom your own ancestors in America hived off were really responsible for colonisation (of the Zulus).

While Western capital had 'exploited' blacks in the past, Western companies could still contribute meaningfully to the 'liberation struggle' in several ways, one of which was to make it 'mandatory' for their corporations to negotiate with black workers through properly constituted trade unions.

General J B M Hertzog Prize  
For the best final year student.

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Sixth Year  
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For the best student in :-

ARCHITECTURE

RDM 28/1/81

(287) (11A)

# Domestics want better treatment

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Improvements in salaries and working conditions were called for by the steering committee of the Domestic Workers' and Salesladies' Association, formed at a meeting in Zwide, Port Elizabeth.

The association and an Old People's Association for the Care of Pensioners were formed under the auspices of Roots, the black cultural movement.

A Roots spokesman, Mr M Mayekiso, said the domestics' association, headed by Mrs Masa Baliwe of New Brighton, had recommended a pay scale of R70 for live-in domestics, R80 for those commuting daily and for those with special skills, R6 a day for chars and R1 an hour for overtime.

Mr Mayekiso said the association would send a circular to all clergy and employers asking

them to pay the recommended salaries, which he thought were reasonable. They were far below the R100 minimum called for at a previous meeting.

The Old People's Association, headed by Mr Zolile Yantolo of Soweto, resolved to ask the authorities to pay pensions monthly instead of bi-monthly.

Mr Mayekiso said many people applying for pensions were turned down and others had long delays. The association would help them. He said Roots had a membership of 10 000, with hopes of more. There was a new branch at Uitenhage and others would be started next week at Mdantsane, East London, and Dimbaza, near King William's Town.

Mr Mayekiso said Roots was concentrating on tackling the people's problems at grassroot level and mobilising them to become involved in the political struggle.

# Roots hit back at Sebe threat

NEW BRIGHTON — A spokesman for Roots, the Port Elizabeth vigilante and cultural organisation, Mr Tamie Mkonto, has reacted strongly to remarks made by the Secretary for the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, who advised the organisation to "keep out of Ciskei".

Mr Mkonto said yesterday: "Certainly, Brigadier Sebe does not know the aims and the policy of the Roots of Africa movement. Had he known he would not have reacted like he did."

He said Brigadier Sebe saw Roots as a vigilante group only.

"Our organisation is a cultural movement aimed at merging all black racial units like Sothos, Zulus, Xhosa and Swazis into one common unit."

This would be made possible by mending black culture and through disciplining "our own black people" so that they could move away from the tsotsi

element and be a cultured nation before "we face the common enemy"

Mr Mkonto said at present blacks were divided into separate racial nationalities. He posed the question that "if the Welsh, Scots and other English races had one common language, why could not the black races of Southern Africa combine into one race?"

Mr Mkonto was adamant that even if it was not in the interest of Brigadier Sebe to form the Roots branch in Mdantsane, they were going to launch it on Sunday, February 1 at one of the Mdantsane church halls which will be made known later in the week.

Mr Mkonto said Roots was taking this step because they had an invitation signed by "quite a number of Mdantsane residents" who wished to have their problems solved by Roots.

Mr Mkonto said his organisation had nothing

to do with the police or politics. Roots was a cultural organisation that was aimed at reforming wrongdoers and hooligans.

Roots was aware of the fact that there were organisations for the maintenance of law and order but Roots had a different attitude and policy altogether and this Brigadier Sebe would prove for himself.

"We will not be stopped by empty threats, people have a right to move where they like when they visit a place by invitation."

"We are not afraid of anyone, we will definitely be in Mdantsane on Sunday and no one will doubt our presence when we are there," said Mr Mkonto.

He revealed there were people from Mdantsane at the Masangwana Street headquarters of Roots preparing for the Mdantsane meeting.

About four Mdantsane men were in Port Elizabeth yesterday. — DDR.

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in third year.  
Miss C Tredgold

ARCHITECTURE

CT 26/2/81  
**Parents  
condemn  
detention**

Staff Reporter

THE Guguletu Parents' Committee last night condemned the detention of student leaders by the security police.

The president and vice-president of the Fezeka High School's Students' Representative Council, Mr Oupa Lehulere, 20, and Mr Kent Mkalipi, 20, were detained on Monday. Both were acquitted on sabotage charges three weeks ago after spending about six months in detention.

The Parents Committee last night registered its protest and a "feeling of disgust at the manner in which the authorities have been handling the school boycott issue."

They emphasized that "one of the conditions of the students for returning to school was the release of student detainees... It is rather a sad development that the education authorities have not played their part in terms of meeting satisfactorily the short-term demands set down by the students for going back to school.

"It is even worse that the security police see fit to intervene in this manner and we challenge them, if there is any 'security of the state' in danger, to prove this through the due process of law by charging those detained or releasing them."

• The detentions were also condemned last night by the chairman of the South African Institute of Race Relations in the Western Cape, Mrs Daphne Wilson. She said that the "month's truce" in the school boycott should be a period of reconciliation between dissatisfied pupils and officials.

SOME 50km north-west of Pietersburg, among the picturesque hills and rock formations near the University of the North, stands the simple, rustic Kranstzen Stein Lutheran Mission Centre.

The idyllic setting seems an unlikely venue for a gathering of people who see their political group as an "above-board liberation movement", whose detractors accuse them of being intellectual elitists and loud-mouthed radicals who vent rage and don't do anything constructive.

But more than 200 delegates and observers turned up at the centre last weekend for the annual congress of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo).

They were aware that their organisation is under constant surveillance by the authorities, for they are the proponents of black consciousness. Their colleagues have been banned, jailed and detained. Some died or chose exile.

The former Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, who declared war on the black consciousness organisations by banning most of them in 1977, described BC as the point where legitimate dissent ended and criminal activity began.

On another front, with the African National Congress and Pan-Africanist Congress operating from exile after being banned in 1960, the two major internal, rival black political bodies operating overtly in South Africa are the black consciousness groupings, with Azapo as its major vehicle, and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's SA Black Alliance, with Inkatha as its pivot.

Azapo and the black consciousness movement have been careful in their attitude towards the ANC and the PAC. While recognising their historical role, BC has neither endorsed nor criticised them.

But for Azapo, another dimension has been introduced, what its members perceive as an attempt at infiltration by white liberals and radicals. One delegate described it as the "total onslaught from the northern suburbs".

It was against this background that Azapo delegates gathered at the mission centre, with a number of important papers on a wide range of subjects up for discussion.

Azapo was formed in 1978 out of the ashes of Mr Kruger's bannings, and immediately ran into trouble. Members of its interim executive were detained, and two were banned.

In September, 1979, Azapo was formally inaugurated with the chairman of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee, Mr Curtis Nkondo, as its first president. Up to the time, BC was interpreted as a philosophy for the psychological and physical liberation of oppressed blacks — Africans, coloureds and Indians.

But at the inaugural congress, there was a significant shift in the philosophy. Delegates interpreted the black struggle as a race-class struggle, with blacks being oppressed as a class.

Blacks were classified workers, with white workers being rejected because they were regarded as the "labour aristocracy" which kept the Government in power to protect its own privileged position.

The new constitution placed strong emphasis on black workers. While the black struggle to repossess the land from whites was described as the rallying point, race was described as a class determinant in South Africa.

And it was this interpretation which was challenged by some delegates at the congress. Led by Mr Vusi Nkumane, chairman of the cultural body Mdali, the group of delegates insisted that the national struggle was solely for the repossession of the land.

Mr Nkumane, Mr Zakes Mofokeng and others gave an indication of the controversy to come when they challenged ideological terms used in a comprehensive, analytical report on education presented by an Azapo commission.

Titled "Curriculum and Syllabus", the report said: "The dominant ideas of any society are those of its ruling class. It arrogates to itself all areas of government and means of enforcement thereof and thus is able to organise society so as to entrench itself and keep in subjugation the other classes."

Mr Nkumane and his supporters immediately challenged the concepts of class in a lengthy debate which overshadowed the commission's full report itself. They objected to "foreign ideology" being used to interpret the struggle.

## Khehla Mthembu: in the footsteps of Steve Biko

MR KHEHLA Mthembu, 28, was elected president of the Azanian People's Organisation at Azapo's annual congress at the weekend in a move which took many by surprise.

Mr Mthembu is a founder-member of Azapo. In 1978, after the black consciousness political organisation was launched, he was detained for a short while with other interim committee members.

As part of Azapo's policy of training new leaders, he replaces Mr Curtis Nkondo and later the acting president, Mrs Nombulelo Melane.

Mr Mthembu, who matriculated from the Orlando West High, lives in Dube with his wife Pulane and their four-year-old daughter, Nonkululeko.

In his inaugural address at the congress, he said: "I am committed to the struggle to

repossess our land. Azania is not a prostitute that can belong to all. Anyone who wants to settle here must do so on our terms."

Mr Mthembu, founder of Soweto Christian Concern, an inter-denominational community development organisation for youth, now follows in the footsteps of the late Steve Biko. Mr Kenny Hlaku Rachidi, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela and Mr Nkondo as the official leader of black consciousness in South Africa.

Mindful of the fact that his predecessors have all been banned, he said in an interview: "I regard this as a permanent struggle. We need more politicisation and people should be willing to stand up."

"As the struggle intensifies, the actions of the authorities will also intensify. We are prepared for any casualties," he said.

The debate continued late into the night over the class concepts when the Azapo national organiser, Mr Letsatsi Mosala, presented a paper on "the challenge of labour in the 1980s".

At one point, Mr Mosala accused some people of "seeing communism and Moscow" when they heard the term class.

The sharp differences over interpretation came to a head the next morning when Mr Nkumane presented a paper on "the inroads of liberals into black consciousness".

The lengthy, controversial paper took most delegates by surprise, for it flew directly in the face of the constitution emphasising the struggle of workers.

Mr Nkumane took the opportunity to reject "Marxist analysis or defining classes". He called for an application to African culture, quoting extensively from studies showing that in past centuries, African norms in various fields were well ahead of other continents.

But the paper was so lengthy that many delegates lost his thread. He was challenged on various concepts, and one delegate said his paper represented a shift to the "far Right".

He was accused of excluding, by implication, "so-called coloureds and so-called Indians" from his definition of African. He denied the charge, and said: "Africa is for all who owe allegiance to Africa, give expression to its culture and is not confined to blacks."

He was accused of contradicting his own views, but his accusers were unable to cite specific examples because they did not have copies of his paper.

Because of this, and because time was running out on Sunday, delegates agreed to defer further discussion on his paper to a symposium of black consciousness organisations.

All the delegates were agreed on some basic points — that the struggle for land repossession was the overriding factor, that blacks want a socialist set-up, and that there was no place in their struggle for whites.

Mr Nkumane accused white liberals of "telling us how to liberate ourselves from themselves", and had a go at Marxists, whom he accused of saying that blacks and whites had to get together to fight a common enemy.

How to interpret black consciousness as an ideology for liberation is now the BC dilemma. In the early days of black consciousness, it was more a matter of conscientising blacks about their oppression.

Now it is a question of how to galvanise blacks into a vehicle for liberation, for repossessing the land.

The dilemma was summed up by another delegate, Mr Joe Thloloe, who talked of the "onslaught from the northern suburbs on BC".

He said white liberals and radicals accused Azapo and other BC bodies of being "petty bourgeois".

"They have also come up with the slogan that 'the struggle is colourless'. Some years ago, people believed in African nationalism, that their goal was a socialist state," Mr Thloloe said. "It was a clear-cut definition."

"Now we are talking about BC. We have pick-and-shovel workers, managers and other professionals. We all agree — our goal is a socialist state. But the people who are fighting to create it are the black people of this country. Do we call them a nation or a class?"

He added: "If we say the struggle is between black and white, our goal will still be a socialist state where there are no races or classes."

Those who believe in defining it as a class-race struggle are adamant that it has nothing to do with Marxism or any other theories as such, but merely a categorising of the struggle in line with the "socialist ethic".

While Marxism and African socialism may have similar terminology, it didn't mean they were the same, they say.

Their argument is that the South African situation has to be interpreted along African nationalist and African socialist lines.

While the arguments may seem facile and irrelevant in defining its ideological concept, it has to be understood against

the background that Azapo in its present format is aimed at mobilising the black workers.

Azapo has seen the real struggle as being fought out in the labour field, and the Government has probably pre-empted it by giving notice that under the new labour dispensations trade unions would not be allowed to have links with political parties.

This represents a major, if not insurmountable, obstacle for Azapo. If it does succeed in making inroads into trade unionism, it faces the risk of action being taken against it by the Government. In any case, with the Government's known views on BC, the risk of such action is ever-present.

The differences over ideological interpretations tended to overshadow other important developments within Azapo. The education paper, in an appraisal critical of the present system in South Africa, suggested a far-reaching counter-system.

Mr Mosala's paper on labour spoke of the Government's dispensations being seen in the light of its policy of "total strategy", and called for a counter strategy.

He argued that the Government had set out to destroy the political potential of the black labour force and pushing it into a "semi-white mode of existence".

"By allowing workers to have access to the official bargaining machinery, the Government has succeeded in restrictive control on the worker movement," Mr Mosala said.

A major move which emerged at the congress was the expansion of various secretariats. They will now include health, sport, rural and urban development, youth and culture, education and labour.

By doing so, Azapo is hoping to play a bigger role in the daily lives of black people and to counter accusations that it is not interested in bread-and-butter issues.

On sport, while endorsing the "no normal sport in an abnormal society" concept of the SA Council on Sport (Sacos), Azapo called on Mr Hassan Howa's body to bring its policy into line with the BC philosophy.

A paper by Dr Joe Veriava said Sacos' nonracial line — it accepts white sportsmen — contradicted its own stand because there could be "no nonracial sport in a racial society".

Predictably, Azapo rejected moves towards the launching of a national convention movement, saying, among other conditions, that it would only attend if the convention was to discuss transference of power to the black majority.

A contentious move during the previous year was hardly discussed at the conference — the axing of Mr Nkondo as president. It was touched on briefly when the publicity secretary, Mr George Wauchope, said the national executive had come under fire for the move, and although differences with other BC bodies had been resolved, some organisations had given Azapo the cold shoulder.

Mr Nkondo, before being banned by the Government, was suspended by the executive for "violating principles and policy".

The congress ended on an unexpected note — only one of the outgoing national executive was re-elected. Outgoing officials and the new president, Mr Khehla Mthembu, insist that the move was aimed at training new leadership, from "preventing leadership from becoming an institution and preventing bureaucracy at all levels".

For some time now, BC organisations have been mindful of getting away from leadership cults and allowing their leaders' personalities to become associated with the organisations' image.

Mr Mthembu, 28, a community worker with a church organisation in Soweto, has a formidable task ahead as president.

He has a youthful "cabinet" under him. His immediate task will be to get the secretariat working, and then to await the direction on ideological concepts which is to come from the proposed symposium.

Mr Mthembu has made it clear how he interprets the struggle. "I believe in the interpretation contained in our constitution — that it is a national black struggle with land repossession as the all-important factor, but that race is a class determinant in our country."



Delegates deep in concentration during the presentation of one of the papers at the congress.



# ANC wasting Russian money, says arrested spy



Russian spy Major Aleksei Kozlov . . . arrested in South Africa.

### Political Staff and Sapa

**THE ASSEMBLY** — The African National Congress was not earning the money spent on it by Moscow, according to Russian spy Major Aleksei Kozlov.

The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, referred to this in announcing Kozlov's arrest in South Africa.

He described Major Kozlov as a senior officer in the KGB.

The Prime Minister said Major Kozlov was arrested during the course of his fourth visit to southern Africa.

"Outstanding intelligence work and thorough interrogation revealed that Major Kozlov is not the classical example of

the Russian so-called illegal. He was not based in southern Africa. Major Kozlov's main task was to act as an eyewitness to the effects of his country's interference into otherwise peaceful developments in southern Africa. His job was to assess the damage caused by the activities of other organs of his Government, notably those organs which train, finance, indoctrinate, maintain and arm terrorist groups like the ANC, SWAPO and others in southern Africa.

"We know, and this is confirmed by Kozlov, that the ANC in particular is the subject of intense interest in Moscow.

"Several Soviet analysts of the situation in South Africa are of the opinion

that the ANC's activities inside South Africa do not in fact match the organisation's claims abroad and do not justify the money and energy spent on the organisation by Moscow.

"Kozlov inter alia reported to his superiors in Moscow that representatives of the ANC were unable to convince him that the ANC had indeed been responsible for the Soweto disturbances during 1976. He also gained the impression that local ANC cadres were not as generously funded as were the so-called black-consciousness groups, whose finances emanate from European socialist parties.

"Kozlov also reported to the Kremlin that ANC leaders were squandering

Soviet aid unnecessarily on ego-trips abroad, and that the activities of black-consciousness groups in South Africa do not pose any danger to Soviet long-term interests as long as these groups were going out of their way to destabilise the country, and had the support of certain anti-Government newspapers."

Mr Botha added: "Soviet spies can be caught, and when they are, there is normally quite a bonus for us. In Major Kozlov's case the bonus already runs to three volumes of valuable information."

The Prime Minister said that in the interests of State security no further details would be made public.

● Page 3: 3 Red agents have been involved in SA.

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

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## BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS

### Biko's heirs

FM 30/1/81

112

Last weekend's annual general meeting of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) revealed confusion over direction, purpose and identity among Steve Biko's Black Consciousness (BC) heirs. True, a growing impatience at the lack of real change in SA — felt by blacks generally — was expressed. But nothing more concrete than the conference's abstract theme — "courage, persistence and the demands of our time" — was forthcoming. It seemed as though BC philosophy, having undeniably made its point as far as consciousness-raising among blacks is concerned, had little of real substance to say about the mechanism of the transfer of power or the attainment of "liberation."

Within the organisation, however, elections to the national executive committee saw most of the former office bearers replaced — although the reshuffle indicates no apparent ideological changes. Azapo's new president, uncontested as were nearly all the offices, is Khehla Mthembu. He takes over from Nombulelo Melane who held the office after the suspension of Curtis Nkondo early last year. Sefako Nyaka was elected vice president and Mlungisi Mavana, general secretary. George Wauchope retained his post as publicity secretary.

Seven new secretariats were created, among them legal affairs, labour, sport and rural and urban development. Melane was elected secretary of the education secretariat.

Azapo's main "demand" is the "transfer of land from the white usurpers to its rightful owners, the blacks." How this is to be achieved, indeed the strategy of this small, would-be revolutionary elite is at best confused, at worst non-existent. This was revealed in the split among Azapo

loyalists — less than 250 at the meeting — over "whether ours is a class struggle or a (black) nationalist struggle." The issue is important because of its implications: if it is a class struggle, this would mean accepting a non-African, Marxist analysis which is taboo to BC purists. The socialist concept, being colour-blind, makes class — not black — consciousness important and, logically at any rate, must include white workers and exclude black capitalists. How then to define a worker?

Last year Azapo ruled that "race was a class determinant," thereby re-stating what the Marxists said long ago: that in SA class followed broadly racial cleavages. However, the hair-splitting arguments over "class or nation" persisted, resulting in the call for a symposium of all BC groups to clarify its ideology. This is necessary since, although the executive has decided that the "machine" in the

struggle to re-possess the land is "the black working class," there is a grudging unwillingness about the use of Marxist concepts on the part of a significant number of Azapo members.

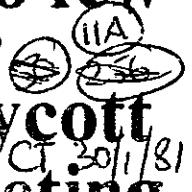
Azapo's position on a national convention of all SA groups to work out a new constitution illustrates another quirk. While it refuses to negotiate with the SA government or use its institutions unless to discuss the unconditional transfer of power to the black majority, it has not chosen the military option. How then does it hope to force a solution? By using the black working class which can force the country to its knees and the government into talks with Azapo, Mthembu tells the *FM*. This can only be seen as a very long-term project, since Azapo's influence within the labour movement, let alone the rest of the country, is not regarded as significant at present.

Azapo regards itself as "the only viable black political organisation operating in the country" — a claim, the distinction of which has not however been happily accepted

by many. It remains to be seen whether the self-confident and self-importance of this group will be rewarded by the support of a mass movement in the country.

ANC and PAC), who come across as a goodly majority of the members of the group. It is not clear how the group will be able to maintain its position in the country.

# Too few for boycott meeting



Staff Reporter

A MEETING which was to be held in Guguletu this week to discuss the proposed suspension of the schools boycott did not take place because too few pupils turned up.

It was the second meeting to be called off because of poor attendance.

African pupils in Port Elizabeth called off the boycott about two weeks ago but in Cape Town it is continuing.

Local pupils have been discussing the Port Elizabeth decision.

In a meeting held early last week, possible conditions for a suspension were discussed.

At the next meeting pupils could not reach an agreement and decided to postpone the meeting till last Saturday, to give pupils who are working a chance to attend the meeting.

Last Saturday few attended and another meeting was set for Wednesday but attendance was again minimal.

The pupils also said the boycott might be suspended when the trial in Worcester is over, possibly in three weeks.

However, the registration deadline is February 11.

● Parents have held three meetings with pupils in an attempt to persuade them to return to school. The pupils did not agree, however, and the parents then decided to let the pupils take their own decision.

ARCHITECTURE  
(Continued)

Mrs. Thornton White Prize  
For the best work in  
first year.  
Miss M F J Sandilands

S A Brick Association Prize  
For the student who has made  
best use of bricks in his  
design work.  
J G Kirkman

R Stubbs Award  
For the best project in  
structure and design.  
M R I Ness

National Development Fund  
for the Building Industry  
Book Prizes  
For the best student in each  
year of study of the degree  
course.

First Year  
J A L Chapman

Second Year  
C S Jones

Third Year  
B de Jong

Fourth Year  
R W Kohne

George Strachan Prize  
For the best final year  
student of the degree course.  
R W Kohne

LTA Prize  
For the best student obtaining  
a first class pass for a  
dissertation in Building  
Management.  
S F Richardson



Some of the demonstrators at the Mitchell's Plain Town Centre yesterday.

## Demo as Plain centre opens

CT 30/1/81  
Staff Reporter

(81) (11A)

A SMALL GROUP of demonstrators with placards gathered in an open area at Mitchell's Plain yesterday when the Minister of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services, Mr Pen Kotze, opened the Town Centre.

A large police contingent, including several officers from the riot squad, were on duty at the opening but there were no incidents and the group dispersed after the minister left.

Mr Kotze arrived for the official opening about 10.30 am. Also present was the Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, and the Mayor, Mr Louis Kreiner.

The ceremony was held in a hall leading off the Town Centre square and was addressed by Mr Kotze, Mr A L Kemp, vice-chairman of the

Merchants' Association, and Mr James Petersen, chairman of the Combined Mitchell's Plain Ratepayers' Association (Compra).

"This new city centre not only provides for the daily needs of Mitchell's Plain residents, but also presents vast business opportunities to the entire coloured community," Mr Kotze said.

The ceremony was attended by more than 100 dignitaries and guests.

Once the ceremony started, 10 men and women with placards protesting against government policy gathered outside and soon drew a crowd of about 50 people around them.

Outside the centre, police vans stood waiting and police dogs were on hand. The police did not intervene, however, and minutes after Mr Kotze left the group dispersed.

National Development Fund  
for the Building Industry

BUILDING

M R I Ness

For the best project in  
structure and design.

R Stubbs Award

J G Kirkman

For the student who has made  
best use of bricks in his  
design work.  
S A Brick Association Prize

Miss M F J Sandilands

first year.

For the best work in  
Mrs. Thornton White Prize

(Continued)

ARCHITECTURE

# ANC blitz

11A DD 3/11/81 278

**JOHANNESBURG — A squad of South African elitist forces crossed into Mozambique early yesterday to carry out an audacious attack on ANC headquarter installations within sight of Maputo.**

## Mozambique condemns raid

MAPUTO — The Mozambican Deputy Defence Minister, Lt-Gen Armando Guebuza, condemned the raid here yesterday by South African troops as "a foul and criminal act".

Gen Guebuza, who is also political commissar of the country's armed forces, told a Frelimo conference the attack was a challenge to Mozambique's right to shelter South African citizens "being persecuted by the apartheid regime".

The raid was the first of its kind by a South African commando unit against Mozambique.

A communique issued by the general staff of the Mozambique armed forces said the houses were occupied by South African refugees, who were also members of the African National Congress. Unofficial sources said about 10 people died.

Many members of the ANC, which is banned in South Africa, have taken refuge in Mozambique in

recent years, the communique said.

Some work in the public service, others are at university. Mozambique denied there is an ANC office here and also that it allows guerillas to operate from Mozambican territory.

The radio reported that diplomats and reporters in Maputo had been taken to the scene of the pre-dawn raid at Matola, a seaside suburb 16 km from the capital, and only 2 km from the palace of President Samora Machel.

The radio said a Portuguese technician, Jose Antonio Monteiro Ramos, who worked at a power station, was shot dead during the raid.

At least six ANC men were also killed, and eyewitnesses said there had been fighting between the South Africans and Mozambique soldiers on guard outside the homes of ANC militants, the radio said. — SAPA-RNS.

Announcing the success of the blitz raid last night, General Constand Viljoen, Chief of the defence force, said the three targets situated in the outlying Maputo suburb of Matola had been destroyed and numerous ANC terrorists, including commanders, were killed in the pre-dawn attack.

Large quantities of weapons, sabotage equipment and documents were also seized, General Viljoen said.

"The attack on the targets followed irrefutable information from sources close to the ANC that Maputo is used as a springboard for terror attacks against South Africa.

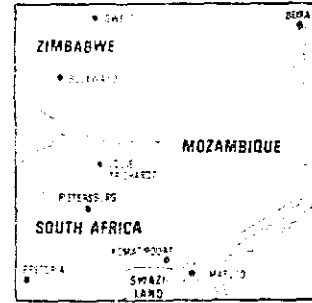
"In addition, the Defence Force has evidence that the attacks on Sasol, the Silverton incident and the attacks on police stations during 1980 had been planned from these hiding places in Maputo, with the aid of the PLO as well as Cuban and East German advisers, and that they had been launched from there."

It was the task of the Defence Force to destroy the enemy before the people of South Africa had to suffer acts of terrorism, and the ANC had been dealt a severe blow, General Viljoen said.

He warned neighbouring states that by hiding anti-South African terrorists they were endangering their own safety and stability.

"For understandable reasons details of the operation cannot be revealed," General Viljoen said.

It is not known whether one of South Africa's most wanted men, Joe Slovo, the only white member of the ANC high command, was there. Mr Slovo operates out of Maputo.



the ANC quarters were situated, lies between the capital and the major Frelimo base at Boane, about 20 km from the South African target.

No explanation has been given on how the South African forces reached their target and the Mozambican Government also appears to have taken no retaliatory action as rail traffic has been reported to be passing through the border at Komatipoort in the normal way.

A railways spokesman said last night that rail traffic had not been interrupted. "Our duty is to convey passengers and goods to the Mozambique border," he said. "From there on, the Mozambicans take over."

In Cape Town last night, the two major opposition parties supported the raid but the Progressive Federal Party defence spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, said caution should be exercised not to disturb the peaceful border situation between South Africa and Mozambique.

Mr Schwarz said terrorists should expect retaliation wherever they sheltered.

"Countries which provide bases to terrorists must expect counter attacks on such bases and presumably grant sanctuary to terrorists with the full knowledge that retribution may follow," he said.

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He is reported to have been involved in several terror operations in South Africa, including last year's attack on the Sasol plant at Sasolburg. He is also reported to have masterminded the escape in 1979 of Alex Moumbaris, Stephen Lee and Timothy Jenkins, who were serving sentences for political crimes in the Pretoria Central Prison.

The raid was within sight of the highrise buildings of Maputo. Matola, the suburb where

The NRP leader, Mr Vause Raw, said: "I have always said that the only way to fight terrorists is to go in and wipe them out wherever they are.

"Our neighbours have been warned repeatedly that if they harbour terrorists, they must expect that we will act against their bases." — DDC.

# 30 000 expected at rally

3/11/81  
114  
STURK

By Michael Phalatse  
Political Staff

Inkatha is confident its open-air meeting on "Black Unity and Solidarity" will attract more than 30 000 people to the Jabulani Amphitheatre on Sunday, despite poor responses from black consciousness organisations.

President of Inkatha and Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, will give the main address.

Dr Piet Koornhof's

three controversial bills on urban blacks are expected to feature prominently in his speech.

A spokesman for Inkatha, Mr Peter Davidson, said black consciousness organisations like Mwasu, Azapo, the Committee of Ten and the South African Council of Churches have not responded to the invitation.

"Dr Motlana said he had not received the invitation. Bishop Tutu says he has church commit-

ments.

"However, we expect thousands, perhaps more than 30 000," he said.

Bishop Tutu has expressed sympathy with the objectives of the meeting.

Azapo's publicity secretary was not available for comment but it is Azapo's policy to have nothing to do with bodies such as Inkatha. This was spelt out at its congress last weekend.

Mr Davidson said his Inkatha did not intend to

make political capital out of the meeting. It is merely concerned with black disunity and felt it was important to plan and discuss a joint strategy.

Other organisations invited include: The Housewives' League, Woman's Christian Associations, Soweto's Civic Associations and the Black Social Workers' Association.

An appeal has been made to those attending to avoid taking strong drinks.

D H Pryce Lewis

year.

For the best work in fourth  
Osborn Prize

S A Read

For the best final year student.  
General J B M Hertzog Prize

D H Pryce Lewis

For the best student of  
David Haddon Prize  
Architecture (or Quantity  
Surveying) in the subject  
of Professional Practice.

Miss C Tredgold

For the best woman student  
Molly Gohl Memorial Prize  
in third year.

P A Rappoport

For a student who has  
Helen Gardner Travel Prize  
satisfactorily completed  
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P F Dunckley

Sixth Year

For the best student in :-  
Cape Provincial Institute  
of Architects' Prize

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

Mrs. Thornton White Prize

For the best work in

first year.

Miss M F J Sandilands

S A Brick Association Prize

For the student who has made

best use of bricks in his

design work.

J G Kirkman

R Stubbs Award

For the best project in

structure and design.

M R I Ness

National Development Fund

For the Building Industry

Book Prizes

For the best student in each

year of study of the degree

course.

First Year

J A L Chapman

Second Year

C S Jones

Third Year

B de Jong

Fourth Year

R W Kohne

George Strachan Prize

For the best final year

student of the degree course.

R W Kohne

LTA Prize

For the best student obtaining

a first class pass for a

dissertation in Building

Management.

S F Richardson

ARCHITECTURE

# Roots Set for Ciskei

## NEW BRIGHTON —

Members of the Roots  
movement and cultural  
activists were due to  
leave last night for  
Cape Town and another  
unlocated place where  
they plan to launch  
branches. Tomorrow  
despite a warning by the  
secretary of the Ciskei  
Government Intelligence Ser-  
vice, Brigadier Charles  
Scho, to keep out of  
Cape.

A spokesman of the Roots,  
Mr. Brian Mkhosi, said  
yesterday they were  
launching an open wing  
of their movement  
called the Ciskei  
and would in effect  
take all the branches.

Early this week Brig. Scho  
said: "We will not accept  
Roots in Ciskei."

He said there were legal  
objections for the  
establishment of law and  
order and to see to the  
security of the population  
in the Ciskei.

But the spokesman said  
Roots members had  
if they stepped into the  
Ciskei and added that  
they are not bound by  
the law and order  
institutions.

But Mkhosi mentioned  
earlier this week that the  
Ciskei government with  
the movement of the  
front in the border.

Roots claims a  
membership of 10,000  
and plans to launch  
branches in the  
Cape and other  
places. It would  
be a challenge to the  
Ciskei government and  
the rest of the  
country.

In the meantime  
the Ciskei government  
has proposed to  
launch a new  
movement in the  
Cape and other  
places.

The Ciskei  
government has  
proposed to  
launch a new  
movement in the  
Cape and other  
places.

# Boycott of Republic festival snowballs

C. Heald 31/1/81 (11A)

THE festivities planned for the 20th anniversary of Republic this year look like turning into an all-white affair, as black organisations all over the country pull out of the event.

All over the country blacks are resigning from festival committees because, they say, the formation of the Republic was an all-white affair and little has changed in 20 years to give blacks a stake in it.

Organisations which have expressed their disapproval of the festival include the Teachers' Action Committee (TAC), the Labour Party, the Teachers' Association of South Africa (Tasa), the South African Black Alliance, the Joint Council of Teachers' Associations of South Africa (Joctasa) and several student bodies and student representative councils at several universities.

## BLOW

This boycott movement has come as a blow to the festival organisers who have arranged many events under the theme of 'Unity in Diversity.'

Mr Vincent Farrell, chairman of the TAC, said his organisation was totally opposed to participation in Republic Day festivities.

'We will try to discourage anybody from taking part in this festival because we do not recognise Republic Day,' he said.

## PROTEST

Student protest against 'inferior education' prompted the 6000-strong Teachers' Association of South Africa not to take part in Republic Day festivities.

Mr Dhama Nair, secretary of Tasa, says that until there is parity of education for all we cannot support national celebrations organised by the State.

Mr David Curry, chairman of the Labour Party which is boycotting the festival, said it was vital for all population groups to accept the constitution before they could celebrate.

He said full citizenship for all was necessary for acceptance by all groups.

'Blacks had no say in the establishment of the Republic. We were not even asked to comment or vote.

'We have nothing to celebrate,' he said.

## ANNOUNCED

The University of Durban-Westville has also announced that it will not participate as has the Reform Party.

But there are no signs of white parliamentary opposition joining the boycott.

Dr Alex Boraine, chairman of the Progressive Federal Party executive, said they would not participate in celebrations but 'individuals were free to choose if they wished to participate.'

## LOYALTY

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said the NRP would play its full part in the festival.

'As South Africans our first loyalty is to South Africa,' he said.

The Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, who is chairman of the National Republic Festival Committee, said the festival was for all population groups.

'The festival programme has been designed to emphasise factors and activities which can unite all the inhabitants of South Africa in common pride,

in spite of political and other differences,' he said.

Natal has been earmarked as the focal point of festival activities, and the Natal Administrator, Mr Stoffel Botha, who is chairman of the Natal Festival Committee, said he was disappointed at the boycott.

'I hope this is not irrevocable as this is an opportunity where all people of all population groups will be able to get to know each other,' he said.

## HIGHLIGHT

Republic festival activities will extend for the duration of May and will include dispatch riders who will converge from all parts of the country on Natal at the end of May.

The festival games will be the highlight and will open in Pretoria on May 2 and on May 9 in Johannesburg.

Each town has been asked to organise its own celebrations which will be co-ordinated at provincial level. Schools have been asked to hold their celebrations on May 27 if possible.

Types of activities recommended by organisers at local level include processions, camping rallies, sports meetings, carnivals, cultural presentations and exhibitions.

Republic Day falls on May 31 which is a Sunday and churches have been asked to devote services to praying for the Republic.

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# Chief says black unity only way to success

STAR 2/2/81 HA

By Tom Duff  
Political Staff

If blacks are united, they can easily paralyse the South African economy and force whites to negotiate with them, says Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha.

He told thousands of supporters crammed into the Jabulani amphitheatre in Soweto yesterday that the intransigence of whites called for a serious consideration of such a method.

"But we cannot even begin to consider use of such a strategy if we continue to remain in such pathetic disarray as black political groupings," he said.

Black unity was the main theme of Chief Buthelezi's address.

A number of leading figures in the black consciousness movement, including Dr Nthato Motlana, did not accept invitations to attend yesterday's gathering.

It had been billed as a

day of prayer for black unity and solidarity.

Mr Jac Rabie of the Labour Party was cheered by the crowd when he pointed out that his party had refused to have anything to do with the President's Council because it excluded blacks.

Chief Buthelezi repeatedly emphasised that in the past he had done all he could to promote black unity.

## MANDELA

Yet there were black groups which seemed to be looking for excuses to attack him. It was a blatant lie to claim that he had not supported efforts to free ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

"If forces for change in South Africa, and forces for change outside South Africa, cannot complement each other despite differences of approach, we will remain slaves of white South Africa....

"Differences on strategy should not be allowed by blacks to stand in the way of black unity and black solidarity."

Chief Buthelezi said nothing gave him more concern than the possibility of confrontation between different black groups.

This could "thwart our liberation by several generations and ensure that white domination lasts ad infinitum," he said.

"Regardless of whatever strategy we adopt, black unity is the key to success. For those already involved in the violent strategy, unity is the key....

"We must understand that even if we may have battalions ready to be involved in the armed struggle in South Africa someday, there can be no success if they do not have the moral support of the black population of South Africa.

"This cannot be

achieved through exchanging insults and labelling each other as traitors."

He said there was nothing evil in blacks assuming responsibility for black civic government imposed on them.

"To me, to live in a 'Native Location' and refuse to accept responsibility even for refuse removal, sewerage and schools while one lives there, shows dangerous political immaturity."

Chief Buthelezi strongly criticised three Bills affecting urban blacks. The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, told him recently that he had recommended major changes to one Bill, to give complete security to those blacks who had the right to be in cities.

## PASS LAW

"But as long as it is security for some blacks and not others, we do not see even that as making any radical change," he said.

In many ways the Bills had been a disaster. They would not end the harassment that blacks were subjected to under the pass law system. White baasskap still dominated the thinking of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Yesterday's meeting was attended by many prominent community council members and Chief Buthelezi was welcomed to Soweto by its "mayor," Mr David Thebehali.

## Raid on ANC a tragedy, Buthelezi tells meeting

Political Staff

Inkatha president Chief Gatsha Buthelezi does not think that South African blacks would have been proud to take part in the Defence Force raid against the African National Congress in Mozambique.

He told a mass meeting in Soweto yesterday that the SADF raid had been "a tragedy."

He called on the crowd to observe a minute's silence in memory of those who had died in the raid.

He then led the crowd in the singing of the black anthem, Nkosi Sikelele Africa.

"Not even those of us who are committed to peaceful change can be

joyful about the death of our kith and kin as a result of the conflict which exists in our country because of white intransigence," he said.

"I do not think that there is a single person among us who would have been proud to be part of the Defence Force that destroyed the lives of our own brothers in Maputo.

"Is there anyone among us?" he asked.

Thousands shouted: "No."

"I appeal to the Prime Minister, Mr Botha, to consider very seriously the options open to him.

"He can save this country from the escalation of this violence or continue through the present policies to stoke the fires of this violence by conti-

nuing to listen to the right-wing which does not want to share power with blacks," said Chief Buthelezi.

"In the long run neither blacks nor whites can gain anything from this kind of destruction.

"We do not feel that communism is a threat to this country.

"But white racism, which is the core of the present policies of the Government, is a threat to black and white in this country.

"White intransigence, which has been displayed so blatantly during the No-Confidence debate, is a concrete foundation to those imaginary communist encroachments that everybody is talking about," he said.

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CHEMICAL

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# Tutu warns Mwasa of more bans

By MONTSEIWA MOROKE

BISHOP Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, warned at the weekend that more detentions and bannings were to be expected in South Africa.

Bishop Tutu was addressing the first annual congress of the Southern Transvaal regional branch of the Media Workers' Association of SA (Mwasa) at the Dube YWCA, Soweto.

He said it was becoming increasingly hazardous to be a journalist in South Africa — and even more so to be a black journalist trying to "write the truth as seen by the community".

"In less than two months five of your colleagues in Mwasa have been clobbered," he told delegates. "Why? Simply and solely because it has become an occupational hazard to be a journalist in South Africa.

"I'm optimistic that we are going to attain freedom in South Africa in five years, but the cost is going to be horrendous. The struggle is going to be costly.

"Many are still going to be detained, banned, harassed . . ."

He said black journalists had two choices. "You have to decide whether you are going to soft-pedal and survive or risk this new occupational hazard. You are now, clearly, in the front line."

He said it was clear the Government regarded black people as the enemy when it spoke of the total onslaught.

"Even when we say that we are striving for and committed to peaceful change, we are regarded as the enemy. Even when our people are engaged in peaceful demonstrations, they are still regarded as the enemy.

"We have seen that white people are

not prepared to fight the whole hog with us. Dr Van Zyl Slabbert said he was opposed to majority rule in South Africa. Mind you, he is the best that white people can offer."

Bishop Tutu expressed support for black organisations, including Mwasa, that were trying to "remove our shackles, and not only to ease the chains from our hands".

If blacks wanted to "remove their chains", they should also be prepared to face the consequences — detentions, bannings, and other forms of oppression.

Whites in South Africa must make use of the present time to make friends with blacks, before it was too late, he said.

Bishop Tutu said he believed that South Africa would have a black Prime Minister in five to 10 years.

Mr Goba Ndlovu, chairman of the

Southern Transvaal branch of Mwasa, told the congress the Government was out to "strangle" black trade unions. Sapa reports.

He said the bannings of newspapers and Mwasa members were part of an effort to "strangle" the "deteriorating" unavoidable and emergent black trade unions.

Mr Ndlovu was delivering the opening address.

Mwasa had taken its place as an independent union and brought together a rare array of intellect and articulate scholars, he said. It was an articulate organisation that called for "maximum effort" from the working masses.

An executive member of the Black Priests' Solidarity Group, the Rev Buti Thibagale, appealed to black workers to unite and help bring about political changes in South Africa.

# Raid into Mozambique a tragedy, says Buthelezi

SOWETO—The raid on the ANC bases in Maputo was a 'tragedy which will remain with the black community of South Africa for many months', Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said in Soweto yesterday.

He told about 16 000 people at a prayer meeting that even those blacks who were committed to peaceful change in the country could not be jubilant over the death 'of our kith and kin as a result of the conflict which exists in our country because of white intransigence'.

'This is unnecessary, because if we as South Africans were to sit around a conference table as we have been pleading for decades, our brothers who are now committed to violence would not be in little camps in foreign lands where their vulnerability from the South African Defence Force's striking power has now been highlighted by the Maputo tragedy,' Chief Buthelezi said.

He said that kind of tragedy created intense hatred, hardened feelings and

made reconciliation between black and white 'more and more impossible to realise'.

Later he said: 'I appeal to the Prime Minister to consider very seriously the options open to him. He can save this country from the escalation of this violence, or continue through the present policies to stoke the fires of this violence by continuing to listen to the Right wing who do not want to share power with blacks.'

Chief Buthelezi said blacks did not feel that communism was a threat to the country. White racism, however, which was the core of the present policies of the Government, was a threat to both black and white.

'White intransigence, which has been displayed so blatantly during the No-Confidence Debate, is a concrete foundation to those imaginary communist encroachments that everyone is talking about.' — (Sapa)

● See also Page 7

# Co-operative, not separate, development - Phatudi

S-1AT  
3/2/88 (11A)

## Political Staff

Blacks should not be demanding majority rule in South Africa because they would be asking for the same "evil domination" they so oppose.

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedrick Phatudi, said this at a Press conference in Johannesburg while trying to raise support for a policy of co-operative development rather than the Government policy of separate development.

In his main address, Dr Phatudi said he noted with delight the Government was "at last heeding his advice" on sharing the country's economic wealth with the homelands.

He said it would be a serious mistake if blacks

tried to have power transferred.

"What we are asking for is that power be shared by all. If white domination as we experience it today is viewed as evil, then black domination will be just as evil," he said.

"Let us share the country's wealth by giving homelands a share of the profits accrued from towns in their neighbourhoods."

Dr Phatudi said his government was not under any pressure to apply for political independence.

"We would like to and shall remain citizens of the Republic of South Africa," he said.

He was convinced all homelands citizens would

not accept independence if they were asked the questions correctly.

"I do not believe the people of Ciskei were properly told of the implications of accepting independence. Our people are often tricked into these things and then told they accepted with their eyes wide open," he said.

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# Roots claims two Ciskei branches

NEW BRIGHTON — A spokesman for the Roots cultural movement here, Mr M. Mkonto, denied yesterday that Roots had failed to turn up for meetings scheduled in the Ciskei at the weekend.

On the contrary he claimed they had made a breakthrough, establishing two branches in undisclosed Ciskei townships.

He said Roots had arrived in Mdantsane only late on Sunday night. They were organising a meeting at the same venue, the Presbyterian Church of

Africa, in Nu 2 sometime this week.

Referring to a statement by Brigadier Charles Sebe that Ciskei police had been on full alert for Roots, Mr Mkonto said Roots members had probably not been recognised because they were in the Ciskei solely for cultural purposes and not as a vigilante group as had been expected.

Mr Mkonto said only if a request was received from the public for help would Roots respond by forming a vigilante group. — DOR

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## Six Durban men were among the victims

DURBAN — Six men from Durban were among African National Congress members killed in last week's raid on an ANC base in Maputo.

They are Mr Thamsanqa Jeffrey Radebe, Mr Talaza Sithole, and Mr Mduduzi Guma, all from Kwa-mashu township, Mr Wilberforce Skweyiya of Durban, Mr William Khanyile of Umlazi and a man named only as Pillay, of

Durban.

Two other ANC casualties have been identified as Masuku and Mhowepe of the Transvaal.

The deaths of two of the men, Mr Radebe and Mr Khanyile, were confirmed in London by the ANC secretary for international affairs, Mr Johnny Makhatini.

Mr Radebe graduated from the University of Zululand in 1976 and fled

the country a year later after serving his articles under a Durban lawyer.

Mozambique's UN Mission today sent a letter to Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim protesting against the South African raid last Friday and saying Mozambique reserved the right to take steps necessary to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Memorial services for the ANC men are to be held in Durban and other parts of the country.

In a joint statement, the Natal Indian Congress and the Durban Release Mandela Committee have condemned their deaths, and said such attacks by the SA Defence Force did not contribute to peace in the country.

— Sapa-Reuter and Political Staff.

Jonathan  
pledges  
solidarity  
with ANC

CHC

MASERU — Lesotho's Prime Minister today condemned the South African raid on the ANC in Mozambique, saying it was intended to intimidate all neighbouring states into refusing to give sanctuary to those who had fled from the Republic.

Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan today sent a message to President Samora Machel of Mozambique assuring him of Lesotho's "firmest solidarity at all times."

He said no African leader should succumb to South African "coercion" and should "work relentlessly to . . . ensure the emancipation of all the people of the African continent."

Chief Jonathan asked President Machel to pass his condolences to the ANC on the death of its members in the raid and to express his solidarity with the ANC leadership.

In Johannesburg yesterday, the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said that if the South African Government had any respect for homeland leaders, then it would not embarrass them with the type of action carried out in Mozambique last week.

"If the South African Government really takes us seriously, then we should be represented when 'hot pursuit' raids against blacks are planned," he said.

And in New York, the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, expressed deep concern over the raid. — The Star's Africa News Service, Political Staff, Sapa-AP and Reuter.

# Handcuffs point to motive for Maputo raid

By Brendan Nicholson  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

MAPUTO — The discovery of handcuffs among equipment dropped by South African troops outside an ANC house they attacked in Matola has reinforced the feeling in Mozambique that the raiders intended abducting a number of ANC officials.

Mozambican authorities say that, to their knowledge, no-one was taken away.

They say that either the South Africans did not find whoever they were looking for or they were driven off before they could complete their operation.

While it is not yet known how the raiders were able to penetrate the Mozambique capital's industrial area undetected, a clearer picture of the operation is arising.

Mozambican military authorities are known to be studying a map taken from the body of one of the two South Africans killed in the raid.

The second soldier's

body was taken away.

It appears that the South Africans set up road blocks on the roads in and out of Matola in the early hours of Friday morning.

Two groups of heavily-armed men then roared up to houses occupied by ANC members and immediately opened fire, wrecking the buildings and killing all the occupants.

The main objection appears to have been the largest of the three ANC houses which were several kilometres apart.

Here different tactics were employed.

According to neighbours the South African truck pulled up outside the house and was thought at first to belong to the Frelimo forces.

A member of the South African party called to its occupants in Portuguese to come out and identified himself as a Frelimo soldier.

Two ANC members walked out of the front door.

It is not clear who opened fire first, the South African troops or a Frelimo soldier who was

on guard at the house, but the two ANC members were quickly killed.

It is believed that the Frelimo guard then killed at least one of the South Africans before being badly wounded himself.

His resistance may have lasted long enough to upset the whole South African plan, according to the Mozambique reconstruction of the incident.

The Frelimo troops who rushed to the other houses arrived too late to intervene there. However, when they heard the fresh firing, they were able to get to the scene in time to stop the raiders entering the house.

The South Africans were then caught in the cross fire from at least two groups of Frelimo troops and appear to have been forced to pull out, taking a number of casualties with them.

The Mozambicans found three sets of webbing and equipment that appeared to have been cut from dead or badly wounded men.

STAR  
3/2/81  
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254

## NIC leader attacks Chinsamy's action

# Telegram to Botha 'meaningless'

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By Nagoor Bisetty

THE Reform Party leader, Mr Y S Chinsamy's weekend telegram to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, calling for a fully elected Indian Council was 'pointless and meaningless' and did not reflect the wishes of all Indians, Mr M J Naidoo, senior vice-president of the Natal Indian Congress, said yesterday.

'What the community will settle for is not an ethnic SAIC but full participation by all South Africans in a

democratic political set-up without reference to a person's colour,' he said.

Mr Naidoo said he regarded Mr Chinsamy's telegram to Mr Botha as a 'last-ditch move to rescue the already troubled Reform Party from its present chaotic state'.

He said: 'If only Reform Party members and candidates in next month's so-called SAIC election knew the real feelings of the Indian people they would be clearly espousing the cause of freedom and equal-

ity for all South Africans. It may, indeed, be their last hope to redeem themselves.'

Mr Chinsamy said he had urged the Prime Minister in his telegram to scrap this month's electoral college election for the new SAIC and arrange for full elections to take place at the same time as the general election in April, using the existing Indian voters' roll and delimitation of constituencies.

A fully elected SAIC was preferred to a partly nominated, partly elected

Indian Council, he said.

Mr Chinsamy's telegram has also aroused anger in many party members who said he should have consulted the party's national executive before 'rushing' his telegram to Mr Botha.

'It is embarrassing, coming as it does on the heel of Mr Chinsamy's backing down on his threat to expel his vice-chairman, Mr Yunus Moolla, for accepting a Government appointment on the new SAIC,' members said.

# 'Bait for division,' says Buthelezi

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No radical change in security for some and not others, says chief

## Mercury Reporter

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has recommended that a whole section of the Black Community Development Bill be amended. But this has not altered the attitude of the Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, towards the proposed legislation.

Addressing a large Inkatha rally at Soweto, Chief Buthelezi reiterated his criticism of aspects of three Bills under consideration by Dr Koornhof. They are the Local Government Bill, the Laws on Co-operation and Development Bill and the Black Community Development Bill.

Chief Buthelezi said Dr Koornhof

had told him that he had recommended that the whole of Section 31 in the draft Black Community Development Bill be amended so as to give complete security for those blacks who had a right to be in the cities.

'But as long as there is security for some blacks and not others we do not see even that as marking any radical change,' he pointed out.

'An evil and divisive attempt is contained in the provision that makes it easier for some blacks to reside in the urban areas, and makes it even more difficult than ever before for those who come to the cities from rural areas to seek employment.'

Chief Buthelezi said, according to the Bills, blacks were categorised into those who were qualified and privileged to be in urban areas and those who were disqualified and unprivileged.

The idea that only blacks were divided into those who were qualified to be in any part of the land and those who were not qualified to be there, went against the grain and was completely unacceptable.

'The sting in the tail is that the temptation will be great for those who will be privileged, to regard those who are not qualified to be in these areas, not as their brothers and sisters, but as outsiders,' he added.

If blacks fell for this 'bait' of division, this would amount to another retrograde step away from black unity.

Chief Buthelezi said the Koornhof Bills had, in many ways, been a disaster.

'While they are supposed to herald a period of reform as far as black mobility is concerned, they have, in fact, made the position of blacks much worse than ever before.'

Mr P W Botha's profound statements since he assumed office had been made inconsequential by his creation of the President's Council from which blacks, comprising more than 70 percent of the population, were excluded.

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G L Cragg

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Roots  
claims  
denied

EAST LONDON — The claims by the Port Elizabeth vigilante group, Roots, that they were in Mdantsane on Sunday night and that they had formed branches in the Ciskei were described as "blatant lies" by the secretary for Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brig Charles Sebe, yesterday.

Brig Sebe was commenting on the claims by the group after an all-day alert at Mdantsane had satisfied the Ciskei combined forces that the group did not arrive in the township at the weekend.

He challenged the group to operate in the Ciskei after their claim that they had formed branches in two areas.

Although the areas in which these branches were formed were not disclosed by Roots officials in Port Elizabeth, areas around Fort Beaufort, Alice, Dimbaza and Mitha were mentioned as possibilities. — DOR

CHEMICA



# ANC men not told to go, says Lesotho

Mercury Correspondent

MASERU—A spokesman for the Lesotho Government yesterday denied Press reports that two ANC men who had been convicted of unlawful possession of arms and ammunition were forced to leave the country.

He said the two men left the country of their own accord after conviction and sentence.

He said the Lesotho Government could not interfere with arrangements made by refugees wishing to leave the country.

The Government would always honour the principles of the OAU, United Nations and the non-aligned movement to grant political asylum to refugees fleeing South Africa because of apartheid.

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# Police quizzed me says official

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The general secretary of the newly launched Ginsberg Advancement Society — a youth organisation — said he was questioned by the South African security police yesterday.

Mr Tobekile Sobopha, 23, said the security police

fetches him from his place of employment and took him to their offices here.

The head of the security police here, Lt L. Nel, said his men had not detained anyone yesterday.

The Ginsberg Advancement Society was formed on January 27. Other of-

ficials of the society said they were questioned the following day.

The society says among its aims are to unite the youths in the township, to fight crime and help those who are not employed to do constructive activities instead of loitering the streets. — SABA.

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FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

5 Dec 1981 (M) (14)

# Lesotho

## fines ANC men caught at roadblock

The Star's Africa  
News Service

MASERU — Two heavily armed members of the banned African National Congress who tried to flee from Natal into Mozambique were arrested at a roadblock in Lesotho, a court has been told.

The magistrate at Mafeteng in southern Lesotho was told that the two men, Louis Zamba (22) and Duma Makeba (31), both of Pinetown in Natal, had tried to flee from Zululand to Maputo last Christmas after learning that the South African security police were searching for them.

Finding the way sealed off by police roadblocks, they changed direction and were given a lift to Lesotho by two women who were travelling to Maseru for a concert.

AK47

The car was stopped at a Lesotho police roadblock near Mafeteng. In the car police found a suitcase containing a Russian-made AK47 rifle with 30 rounds of ammunition, a Russian-made 7.26 mm pistol and a plastic bag containing 60 rounds of ammunition and six hand-grenades.

Zamba and Makeba pleaded guilty before Mafeteng magistrate Mr George Sennane this week to illegal entry into Lesotho and illegal possession of arms and ammunition.

They were each fined R100 or six months imprisonment, half of which was suspended for three years.

Their lawyer, Mr K Sello, said they would seek political asylum in Lesotho.

In mitigation Mr Sello asked the court to take into consideration the circumstances that led to their arrest and to accept that the weapons were not intended for use in Lesotho.



# Voice of the masses?

Appalled by the revolutionary potential of Britain's "two nations," rich and poor, facing each other in mutual incomprehension and antagonism, Benjamin Disraeli became a prime instigator of the great Reform Bill of 1867. Moderate South Africans, witnessing the alarming polarisation of black and white, may well wonder if some contemporary Disraeli will rise to bring reconciliation across the racial divide, or if the historical game has been lost by the reformists.

In the current era of turmoil, it seems necessary, at the very least, for the white leadership — not least in the business and industrial fields — to be aware of the deeper meaning of events on the factory floor, in the schools, and in the black community as a whole.

While SA's blacks are as divided as ever on the strategy and tactics of "liberation," there is a considerable articulate allegiance to the philosophy of Black Consciousness, which could make it the most significant vehicle for the expression of black aspirations and grievances.

It is impossible to pin down all the ramifications of an idea, particularly when no formal charter of consensus exists. But take the respective white and black reactions to last week's raid by SA security forces on the alleged ANC "nests" in Maputo. One event led to dramatically different responses.

Both the PFP and NRP were quick to endorse the action, which was seen as being necessary in the interests of the country's security. And there was pride in the undoubted boldness of SA's forces. But Inkatha president Gatsha Buthelezi, addressing a crowd put at 15 000 in Soweto's Jabulani amphitheatre, slammed the raid.

That same weekend, at a meeting of white and black writers, the multiracial Johannesburg centre of PEN, the international writers' association, was disbanded on the initiative of the executive. Blacks noted that their working-together with whites in the organisation had led to pressure and criticism in the community, and it was apparent they felt it high time they had their own body. On at least one occasion the Maputo raid was mentioned as if it was an action of the white community *en masse*. liberals included. Indeed, some argued, liberals were at best an obstacle in a needed "polarisation" for effective change.

At Jabulani, and at the PEN meeting, the *spirit* of Black Consciousness would appear to have been at work. But in this there are a number of ironies.

Firstly, there is Buthelezi's unusual political position. As Chief Minister of the KwaZulu bantustan, Buthelezi has consistently been attacked by BC proponents,

sometimes with a venom normally reserved for the "Matanzimas and Mphephus" who have "sold out our birthright." Buthelezi, who in the past has boasted of links with the banned ANC, is noted for his scornful rejection of these criticisms.

His commitment to peace certainly held sway in Natal in 1976 and afterwards, particularly in the schools, and there is no doubt his statesmanship saved many lives. But his detractors allege robust methods were adopted by some of his followers at various meetings, and label him a Zulu nationalist.



Azapo meets . . . rejecting liberalism

While the label may be unjust, his spokesmen are hardly free of chauvinism. Thus Dr Oscar Dlomo, secretary general of Inkatha, stated recently: "We in Inkatha are grateful to our leader for the fact that if the late president-general of the ANC, Chief Albert Luthuli, and founder . . . and living members of the ANC who are of Zulu extraction were to rise from the dead or return from exile, they would return to a SA that would still regard them as citizens" — because of Buthelezi's fiery commitment to never taking "independence" for KwaZulu.

Perhaps this helps define Black Consciousness a little more closely. Most white observers would perhaps cast Buthelezi as in the BC mould — but he is rejected by those who like to regard themselves as the "real" leaders precisely because his power base is ethnic. Which is not to deny that Inkatha is a major political force, or that Buthelezi's homeland strategy is effective.

But in the internal battle for the hearts and minds of blacks, power is often a matter of effective gestures. As the late

11a FM 6/2/81

Steve Biko and his followers noted on occasion, Buthelezi was welcome in "the struggle" — provided he resigned as KwaZulu Chief Minister, and joined, for example, the Black People's Convention (banned along with 17 other BC organisations in October 1977).

Inkatha aside, the internal black movements, constrained by the law, have over the past two decades adopted a "go it alone" strategy, specifically at the decision-making level, repudiating the "reformist" tactics of liberalism as much as violence.

Speaking at Azapo's second annual congress in January, publicity secretary George Wauchope laid down the BC line quite clearly: "Nineteen Seventy-Six gave rise to liberal organisations like the Urban Foundation, whose main objective was to diffuse and to blunt black anger . . . by promoting middle class aspirations among blacks . . . Similarly, the Black Sash seems to have exploited the bannings of BPC and Saso specifically and started this move of an internal settlement . . . The PFP also joined the bandwagon for similar reasons."

Though given focus by the events of 1976 onwards, Azapo's standpoints hark back to the early Seventies when, during the Biko era, Black Consciousness came to the fore, specifically by looking to the internal situation as providing the basis for black-initiated change.

The BC movement did more than reject liberalism and "homelandism," typified, in the FM's view unfairly, in Buthelezi's stance. Perhaps of prime importance was the sense of pride it restored to many blacks hitherto defeated by oppression and the sense of cultural inferiority engendered by "Bantu Education." There was a renaissance of black writing and art expressing this pride, comparable with the way in which the Afrikaner asserted his historical identity against the English hegemony through *eiesoortigheid*.

Equally important was the inclusion of coloured people and Indians in the definition of "black." It is significant that when former Cabinet minister Theo Gerdener went into the political wilderness he did so on the basis that to ensure their survival whites had to include coloureds and Asians in a common dispensation — against the perceived menace of African nationalism. Today, through the President's Council, the PW Botha government appears, belatedly, to be attempting to forge precisely such an alliance. Once more a question, perhaps, of "too little, too late?"

What else can the BC movement claim for itself? A speaker at the Azapo congress laid effective claim to the whole of

# R2-m plan to start new black paper

By Andrew Walker

Businessmen plan to raise R2-million to launch a black-owned newspaper on the Reef.

The Reef Times, to be owned and run by blacks, would be based in Soweto, and would "aim to be the friend of and reflect the views of the people," said Mr Arthur Shiplana, a member of the steering committee formed to establish the paper.

With an initial target circulation of 50,000, the paper is expected to be distributed throughout the Reef and Soweto.

Mr Shiplana said it was "a little early to say when The Reef Times would be launched, but it will definitely be before the end of the year. We are looking for backers from all sections of the community to have as broadly based a newspaper as possible."

As the project was "still in the planning stage," he was not able to say whether the publication would be an afternoon or morning newspaper. Plans were going ahead to register the company, which would print the newspaper on its own presses, he said.

The proposed newspaper is the brainchild of Mr Clifford Ranaka, who is the publishing and editorial adviser on the steering committee.

The Reef Times, says the committee, would "strive to work in peace and harmony with the authorities."

Farrar to H. Strange, 31 Jan. No. 98, 'Mine accidents.'  
 of Sub-Committee of Medical  
 Irvine and Macaulay, op. cit.,  
 of the WRLA, 7 and 22 Nov. 1920.  
 ment of Mortality amongst Natives  
 of the Witwatersrand.

- (165) Health, recorded 15 Nov. 1900; A City Deep Ltd. 30 Nov. 1900; Mines and Works Regulations, 1911, 143(2) Union Act; Havers' Hitherto Act, No. 16 of 1912, 26(2)(b).
- (166) Figures Given in Fraser and Irvine, op. cit., p. 31 table X; Irvine(a), op. cit., pp. 14-15.
- (167) Figures Given in Fraser and Irvine, op. cit., p. 21, table X.
- (168) E.M.C. 1907, p. 19, q. 6, 6-6, evidence of Dr. L. Irvine; E.M.C. 1910, v. 2, p. 203, evidence of Dr. L. Irvine; H.M. Crown Mines Ltd. Chief Medical Officer's Annual Report 1912.
- (169) Government Mines Department Half Yearly Report of the Government and the Mines Department, 1912, p. 11; Government of the Witwatersrand, Department of the Government, 1912, p. 5-7.
- (170) E.M.C. 1907, p. 19, q. 6, 6-6, evidence of Dr. L. Irvine.

- (183) Grey, op. cit., p. 118; Katz, op. cit., p. 350.
- (184) Grey, op. cit., pp. 113-114. See also Irvine and Macaulay, op. cit., pp. 218-219.
- (185) Irvine and Macaulay, op. cit., p. 152.
- (186) Ibid., p. 311.
- (187) G.P., 5, 8072, 1937, p. 4.
- (188) E.M.C. p. 20, q. 6, 6, evidence of Dr. L. Irvine.
- (189) Katz, op. cit., pp. 72-73 passim.
- (190) Truscott, S.J., The Witwatersrand Goldfields: Banket and Mining Practice (London, 1973), pp. 275-303.
- (191) CHA, WLF, 14 Feb. 1912, H. Eckstein and Company to CCH, 14 Feb. 1912.
- (192) Minutes of the City Deep Ltd., 29 May 1913.
- (193) ... August 1913.

- (177) B.R.A. Crown Mines Ltd. Chief Medical Officer's Annual Report, 1916.
- (178) Fraser and Irvine, op. cit., p. 20, table X.
- (179) Irvine and Macaulay, op. cit., p. 35; E.M.C. 1910 p. 50; CHA, WLF, Memo of Mr B. Madew, 1912; H.M. Hand Mines Ltd. First Annual Report of the Department of Sanitation for the year, 1915; Grey, op. cit., p. 53; G.P., 5, 8072 1937, Union of South Africa: The Prevention of Silicosis on the Witwatersrand (Johannesburg, 1937), p. 4.
- (180) Irvine and Macaulay, op. cit., p. 36; Ehrhardt, H.J., The Influence of Dust Elimination and the Effects on the Development of Pneumonia, in Shapiro (ed.), op. cit., pp. 300-301.
- (181) M.C. 1897, p. 43, evidence of E. Way.
- (182) E.M.C. 1910, v. 1, p. 50.

- (200) Cartwright, op. cit., pp. 31-33 passim; Simons, H.J., and Simons, R.E., Cases and Colour in South Africa 1850-1950 (Harare, 1955), p. 85.
- (201) Cartwright, op. cit., p. 137.
- (202) Girwood, A.I., The Medical Examination of Native Labourers on Engagement at the Gold Mines of the Witwatersrand, in ILOCG 1930, op. cit., No. 12.
- (203) Ibid., p. 6.
- (204) Ibid., pp. 5-7.
- (205) Ibid.
- (206) Ornstein and Webster, op. cit., p. 326.
- (207) Irvine(a), op. cit., pp. 3-5. Attributions were referred to the Bureau were identified by fingerprints. See Ibid., p. 5. A well-known specialist, who does not wish to be identified, has told us that the examination of the pyrograph of a miner is tantamount to a 'well-informed guess.'

Malan Chemical Engineering  
Medals  
 For the best student in each of  
 the following years:-

Second Year (Bronze Medal)  
 A H Dabrowski

Third Year (Silver Medal)  
 C L E Swartz

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)  
 L Flach

Malan Prize for the most  
Improved First Year Chemical  
Engineering Student  
 K W Strickland

S A Institution of Chemical  
Engineer's Silver Medal  
 For the best performance in  
 project, design and practical  
 courses over the 4-year  
 curriculum.  
 P M Salmon

L T A Construction Prize  
For the final year Civil  
Engineering student submitting  
the best thesis.  
 G P Mitchell

S A Federation of Civil  
Engineering Contractors' Prize  
 For the best final year design  
 showing constitutional merit.  
 K N Hvidsten

S A Institution of Civil  
Engineers Student Chapter  
Prize  
 For the best written report  
 submitted in C E 214, design  
 P C Watt

# Guguletu woman in Azapo hot seat

THE former acting president of Azapo, Mrs Nombulelo Melane of Guguletu, has been given the hot seat of education secretary.

'After being in the hot spot as acting president, I'm now in another hot spot because of the educational situation in the Peninsula,' she said.

Other leading members of Azapo (Azanian People's Organisation) are:

Mr Sefako Nyako, vice-president; Mr Mlungisi Mabana, secretary-general, and Mr Thabo Ndabeni, national organiser.

Many senior members were not re-elected to their positions because Azapo is not out to create a 'power clique,' says George Wauchope, publicity secretary.

Mr Wauchope also condemned the continued detention of Azapo officials in the Transvaal and the Western Cape.

## DETAINEES

The detainees are being held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

Mr Wauchope said eight members are at Modder Bee Prison in Benoni, nine at Victor Verster and one at Pollsmoor.

The Western Cape detainees are the Rev H M Mamabolo, Joseph Roaphala, David Mhwarabidu, Mmutle Phasha, Harold Madi-koto, Sello Rasephaba, Perry Kekana, Holly Kekana, Ian Matimetsa Thobejana and Sarah Mogodi.

Mr Mamabolo is an African Methodist Episcopal Church minister who served in Langa and Nyanga before moving to Tzaneen in 1978.

The new president, Mr Kehla Mthembu, detained in 1978 while a member of the executive committee, said in his inaugural speech in Pietersburg last week that the main task ahead of Azapo was to win back land for blacks.

247 (11A)  
**Mozambique  
 C. Head 7/2/81  
 raid slammed**

THE NATAL Indian Congress and the Release Mandela Committee have strongly condemned the recent Defence Force raid into Mozambique and have again called for a national convention to solve South Africa's problems.

In a joint Press statement after an urgent meeting of the two organisations on Monday night, Mr G Sevvarsadh of the NIC and Mr A Gumede of the Release Mandela Committee said: "The attack will not by any means contribute to the attainment of peace in South Africa, on the contrary it will most likely lead to the escalation of violence."

L T A Construction Prize  
For the final year Civil  
 Engineering student submitting the best thesis.  
 G P Mitchell

S A Institution of Chemical  
Engineer's Silver Medal  
 For the best performance in project, design and practical courses over the 4-year curriculum.  
 P M Salmon

Malan Prize for the most  
Improved First Year Chemical  
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Fourth Year (Gold Medal)  
 L Flach

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 C L E Swartz

Second Year (Bronze Medal)  
 A H Dabrowski

For the best student in each of the following years:-

Malan Chemical Engineering  
Medals

(Continued)  
 CHEMICAL

CIVIL



# COLOURED AND REFERENDUMS

# INDIAN LIKELY

2/2/51

W. Angus

2/2/51  
11/1/51

By Tos Wentzel

THE Government is considering referendums for coloured people and Indians on certain issues.

Legislation is being considered, but could not be introduced during the present short session.

Nationalist sources say the thinking is that some provision must be made to test coloured and Indian opinion while these groups still have no proper political rights.

Among matters which could be referred to referendums could be recommendations of the President's Council.

## BYPASS

Although Nationalists do not concede this, it also appears as if these referendums could be used to circumvent opposition expressed by political parties such as the Labour



Soweto: raid on church  
Hans. 3 Ques. CA 77  
147. Mrs H. SUZMAN asked the Minister  
of Police:

- 91981
- (1) Whether the Police carried out a raid on a church in Soweto on or about Sunday, 19 October 1980; if so, (a) how many policemen were involved and (b) (i) what were the reasons for such action and (ii) on whose instructions was it carried out;
  - (2) whether any persons were arrested; if so, (a) how many and (b) on what charges;
  - (3) whether any of the persons charged were convicted; if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

- (1) (a) and (b) No, the police did not

FEBRUARY 1981

78

carry out a raid on a church in Soweto, but acted at the request of the church authorities concerned against members of the Azanian Peoples Organization (AZAPO) and the Congress of South African Students (COSAS) who unlawfully occupied the church building.

- (2) Yes.
  - (a) 19.
  - (b) Trespassing and disturbance of the peace.
- (3) The case has not yet been concluded.

Corporation Medals  
 For the best student in each  
 of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)  
 Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)  
 Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

- P M Salmon
- T J Cumming
- D P Weeks
- J H Rens
- B F McClelland

Professor George Menzies Prize  
 Awarded on results of final  
 examinations to the best male  
 student in Land Surveying or  
 Civil Engineering.

J H Rens

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize  
 Awarded to the student with the  
 best classwork in Engineering  
 Drawing.

L Menegaldo

A E & C I Prize

For the first year student  
 obtaining the highest average  
 mark.

G L Cragg

# Chief hits 'no hope' debates in Parliament

**African Affairs Reporter**  
 NEWCASTLE—Chief  
 Gatsha Buthelezi, presi-  
 dent of the Black Alliance  
 and Inkatha, warned at the  
 weekend that recent de-  
 bates in Parliament had  
 displayed the narrow-  
 mindedness of white South  
 Africa.

Speaking at the South  
 African Black Alliance  
 meeting here, the chief  
 said: Looking at the de-  
 bates which took place in  
 Cape Town, there is noth-  
 ing for our comfort.

To me, the political nar-  
 row-mindedness of white  
 South Africa was displayed  
 at its best through the spe-  
 cious arguments that only  
 underline the lack of po-  
 litical statesmanship with-  
 in the ranks of those who  
 wield power.

There has yet been no  
 evidence that such  
 statesmanship, if it exists  
 at all, is going to be used  
 in the near future to re-  
 solve our problems.

## Action

I do not believe that the  
 majority of Nationalists  
 would start a palace revo-  
 lution if the Prime Minis-  
 ter attempted to put into  
 action some of the  
 "preachments" he has  
 made since assuming  
 office.

By dragging his feet as  
 he did during the no-confi-  
 dence debate, the Prime  
 Minister seems to be in no  
 mood at the moment to rid  
 himself of the albatross  
 around his neck.

There is every reason to  
 believe that if he acted  
 boldly he would still re-  
 main Prime Minister of  
 South Africa. He would  
 salvage whatever still ex-  
 ists of the white Christian  
 commitment among a peo-  
 ple often referred to as "a  
 God-fearing" people.

The selfishness and fail-  
 ure to recognise the image  
 of God in black human be-  
 ings makes such a descrip-  
 tion just a little beyond  
 our comprehension.

CHEM

CT 9/2/81  
'Trial'  
end to  
boycott  
SO IIA SS  
Staff Reporter

BLACK students in local townships have decided to suspend the schools boycott for a month, parents were told in Guguletu at the weekend — but the authorities are expected to meet four conditions.

The pupils would be going back to school tomorrow, a member of a pupils' organization called the "Regional Committee" told a meeting of about 250 parents on Saturday night, but four conditions for the suspension had been drawn up:

- Pupils should not have to register.
- The Special Branch should not be allowed into school grounds.
- Short-term demands should be met within a month.
- Detainees should be released within a month.

The representative said members of his organization did not feel that, by suspending the boycott, they were "selling out" pupils at present under detention. In fact, they were going to campaign for the detainees' release while at school.

# Break-up over boycott

Weekend Argus Bureau  
PORT ELIZABETH. —  
The Port Elizabeth Students' Committee (Pesco), which sprung to prominence at the start of the black schools boycott last year, has disbanded.

The decision to disband was closely tied to an abortive attempt this week to resume the eight-month school stayaway, which ended a fortnight ago.

A rift in the executive came to a head when some

of its members wanted to link Pesco's name to a walk-out of 500 pupils from five schools in Zwijve township on Thursday.

A statement issued by other members dissociated Pesco from the incident.

The decision to disband was taken by a majority of executive members at a meeting of the committee and of other pupil representatives at Loyiso High School, Zwijve, yesterday.

It was decided that the

pupils would elect committees at their schools and these would be responsible to a Port Elizabeth Students' Council.

The council would campaign for the release of 15 detained student leaders and for re-admittance of students expelled recently from New Brighton Technical College.

The negotiations on these issues will be the responsibility of the Parents' Committee.

**PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL**

**Full rights for  
coloured people  
to be vital issue**

CAPE TOWN — The franchise and full South African citizenship for coloured people would be among the main topics of deliberation in the President's Council, two coloured members, Mr L. V. du Preez and Mr C. J. April, indicated in the Council yesterday.

They spoke to a motion by the Council's deputy chairman, Dr Schalk van der Merwe.

Mr du Preez said disfranchisement of the Cape coloured people had caused an "identity crisis". His people had seen their right to vote as part of their Western heritage, but when the vote was taken away from them they started looking for a new identity.

Coloured people began to identify with the beliefs of the black consciousness movement. They even began to wear Afro-hairstyles.

A further manifestation of the coloured people's identity crisis was the black alliance "born of frustration". But despite its outward appearance of solidarity, "it will die of frustration".

The President's Council was an instrument of reconciliation which would steer South Africa away from a course of racial conflict.

**WATERSHED**

"The franchise is going to be a major topic of discussion in the President's Council," Mr April said.

Coloured people had reached a watershed. He called on them not to be influenced by people who wanted to wreck efforts to reach reconciliation.

It was not true that coloured people sought a bloody confrontation. Almost all desired peace.

Mr du Preez said about two percent of the coloured people were making so much noise that they drowned out the vast majority. — Sapa.

**'Blacks  
must be  
consulted'**

CAPE TOWN — Exclusion of blacks from participation in the President's Council emasculated it and caused it to lack credibility, Indian member Mr M Rajab, said yesterday.

"We stand at the beginning of one of the most important formal constitutional phases in the history of our country," he said in his maiden speech at a plenary session of the Council.

"But I believe, with most other peace-loving and forward-looking people of all races, that to raise the acceptability of any recommendations we make, we must consult as widely as possible with all the different population groups in South Africa," he said.

The Council was beginning its life at a disadvantage. Some elements of the media were prejudiced against it and many people had high expectations that it would solve all the country's problems immediately.

The Council's main aim was to solve the country's constitutional problems and advise the Government on ways of satisfying the legitimate aspirations of all.

"This main purpose will be negated if we don't have proper consultation with the group that makes up 70 percent of the population," Mr Rajab said.

— Sapa.

Indian  
elections

10/2/81  
(1107)  
'a farce's turn

By Yussuf Nazeer

Two men nominated as candidates for South African Indian Council's electoral college elections next Wednesday have withdrawn, slamming the Indian elections as a "farce" and a "comic opera."

They are the national vice-chairman of the Democratic Party, Mr Faiz Khan, and Mr W Dinky Pillay, a former member of the Lenasia Management Committee.

Both are calling for the elections to be scrapped because of the pending white general election.

The elections next Wednesday are not open to the Indian public.

Half of the 30-man council will be chosen by the Minister of Indian Affairs and the balance by the various Indian management and consultative committees.

A "general Indian election" is scheduled for November 4. It has already been postponed three times since November 5, 1979.



Denial by

Teachers'

Action

Committee

**Education Reporter**

THE black Teachers' Action Committee has denied that it sent representatives to a meeting of Government officials and the chairman of the Community Council on Sunday.

The meeting was held to discuss details of the suspension of the schools boycott and two committee members were present in their private capacity, according to the committee.

**NO REASON**

A statement by the Parents' and Teachers' Action Committees and the Students' Regional Committee said: 'We wish to dissociate ourselves from the utterances of the chairman of the Community Council.'

'We strongly refute the statement that we attended a meeting on Sunday as there was no reason to attend such a meeting.'

(17A)  
(32)

11/2/81

# Cape RDM 11/2/81 pupils return to school

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Senior black pupils began to go back to lessons yesterday after a 12-month boycott of schools in Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga.

The chief circuit inspector of the Department of Education and Training, Mr P. J. Scheepers, said yesterday that although negotiations were still continuing, the department had agreed to meet certain conditions laid down by the pupils.

"The majority of parents and pupils want schooling to resume, and if there's a spirit of negotiation the situation can return to normal," he said.

The decision to go back to school for a month — the deadline for demands to be met by the authorities — was announced on Sunday after a meeting called by the Cape Town Community Council was held in Guguletu.

Representatives of the council and the Teachers' Action Committee still have to report back to the Regional Committee, representing the pupils, and the Parents' Action Committee.

Mr Scheepers said the department would be doing its best to ensure that every child in each standard had a book on every subject.

The department had also agreed to the demand that pupils would not have to sign registration forms which contain clauses that children must attend school regularly and be subject to school discipline.

"However, we still have to get details such as parents' names and addresses, and so on," he said.

Once the pupils were back at school, the election of student representative councils could be negotiated, he added.

There were to be no victimisa-

tion of pupils for their involvement in the boycott and pupils detained purely in connection with the boycott would be released, he said.

The department would make representations to the police regarding the conditions set on the formerly detained pupils, but could not give guarantees without police co-operation.

However black pupils from Crossroads have been attending school throughout the boycotts, reports Sapa.

Almost a year has passed since the school boycotts first began and Crossroads children aged between seven and 19 have been sitting in classrooms waiting for boycotting pupils from other schools to give them the "Go ahead" to use their textbooks.

During the boycott, all the books were locked away in cabinets following threats by boycotting pupils, and the six qualified staff at the Noxolo Primary School in Crossroads have been more like babysitters than teachers.

"We sometimes received threatening calls because pupils were in classes here during the boycott," said the principal, Mrs A. Mene.

Noxolo Primary School, in Old Crossroads, has six teachers for its 607 pupils and seven classrooms. The atmosphere is often not conducive to learning as overcrowding and lack of school furniture leave only the floor to sit on.

Noxolo and Sizamile schools were part of a 1976 pre-fab project undertaken by the Urban Foundation.

According to the Foundation's education projects manager, Mr Len Smith, the structures are temporary and will be moved to "New Crossroads" as soon as they are needed.

# Plan to hold elections fails

An attempt to get 15 Transvaal candidates to withdraw their nominations from the South African Indian Council elections to be held next Wednesday has failed.

The candidates are contesting four seats out of 15 through a poll in which only management and consultative committees are permitted to take part.

In Natal 32 candidates are fighting for 19 seats, with four in

*W. D. D.*  
*W. D. D.*  
*W. D. D.*  
the Cape competing for one seat. The balance of the 30-man Indian Council will be nominated by the Government.

One of the Transvaal candidates, Mr W Dinky Pillay, a former member of the Lenasia management committee who said in a Press report yesterday that he would not participate in the elections, has now changed his mind.

Attempts by Mr Pil-

lay to get the other local candidates to call on the Minister to scrap the elections because their "electoral college nature made them a farce," failed to get total support.

The Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Chris Hennis, has refused to cancel the elections.

"In view of this and the participation of my colleagues, I now have no alternative but to also take part," Mr Pillay said.

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# 4 will boycott council meeting

11A  
258  
Siam  
12/2/51

Four members of the Lenasia management committee have decided to boycott today's monthly meeting with the Johannesburg City Council's Coloured and Asian Affairs Department.

Their decision to stay away from today's meeting at the department's offices in Johannesburg follows a request to have the meeting transferred to Lenasia.

Mr Abe Choonara and Mr Faiz Khan said they had asked for a change of venue for this meeting only because they were going to raise "crucial housing issues" regarding Thomsville in the presence of Thomsville residents invited as observers.

A Coloured and Asian Affairs Department spokesman said he knew nothing about this arrangement.

the homes to be renovated would be moved. The department did not say what would happen to the remaining 84 families.

The spokesman said the houses would be converted into units comprising a bathroom and toilet, bedroom, lounge and kitchen.

Large families would get priority for new homes. Pensioners would remain in the area for the time being.

The Legal Resources Clinic in Johannesburg is currently investigating whether Thomsville contravenes the Slums Act.

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FACULTY OF ENGI

(111A) (154A) STAR 12/21/81  
Service for Maputo dead (218)

Political Staff  
Black consciousness organisations are to hold countrywide memorial services for the 12 known women and men killed by defence force raiders at Matola in Maputo last Friday.  
This was said yesterday by the secretary of the

Committee of Ten, Mr Tom Manthata.

Four of the victims were from Soweto. They were: Miss Anne Vula of Jabulani, Mr L Ngobo of Zone Seven, Meadowlands, Mr Levison Manakaza of Senoane and Mr N Mo-

nakgone of Mofetsane Township.

The memorial service will be held at the Duke YWCA on Sunday at 10 am and will be led by former detainee, the Rev Ben Ngidi of the Congregational Church.

G L Cragg

mark.

For the first year student  
obtaining the highest average  
A E & C I Prize

CHEMICAL

L Menegaldo

Drawing.

Awarded to the student with the  
best classwork in Engineering  
Sammy Sucks Memorial Prize

J H Rens

Awarded on results of final  
examinations to the best male  
student in Land Surveying or  
Civil Engineering.  
Professor George Menzies Prize

B F McClelland

J H Rens

D P Weeks

T J Cumming

P M Salmon

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each  
of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.  
Corporation Medals

# Referendum on SAIC suggested

12/2/81 Nm

11A 258

By Nagoor Bisetty

THE time had come for the Government to hold a referendum among Indians to find out once and for all if they accept or reject the concept of an Indian Council, Mr Yunus Moolla, a Government-appointed member of the council, said yesterday.

He said there was far too much speculation in the community on attitudes towards the council and a referendum would be the only reliable test of Indian opinion.

'A referendum could well call the bluff of some people,' he said, adding that the Government should use the existing Indian voters' roll for testing feelings.

There were about 300 000 registered voters and a simple majority — even by one — should be sufficient to decide whether or not the community wanted an SAIC. 'If the answer is no, the council that comes into office next week must be disbanded at once,' he said.

Mr Moolla said the referendum should be held before the public elections on November 4 for the first fully-elected council to spare the community of a lot of unpleasantness and division.

He rejected the current campaign by the Durban-based Anti-SAIC Committee — brainchild of the Natal Indian Congress —

to gather signatures for a petition to be sent to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, calling for the scrapping of the SAIC and also next Wednesday's electoral college election.

'A petition can in no way properly reflect the community's political feelings,' he said.

A spokesman for the Anti-SAIC Committee said it was hoped to gather more than 20 000 signatures for the petition and more than 5 000 had al-

ready signed.

The committee's chairman, Mr M J Naidoo, has also urged the 41 candidates in the February 18 election to withdraw and the 100-odd voters to stay away from the so-called polls.

Meanwhile a Transvaal candidate, Mr Dinkey Pillay, said yesterday he had abandoned his efforts to persuade candidates to quit. 'I called a meeting of the 15 Transvaal candidates, but no one turned up,' he said.

CHEMICAL

Awarded to the student  
Sammy Sacks Memorial  
best classwork in

Awarded on results  
Professor George Me  
examinations to the  
student in Land Sur  
Civil Engineering.  
J H Rens

P M Salmon  
T J Cumming  
D P Weeks  
J H Rens  
B F McClelland

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Corporation Medals

RDM 13/2/81

# Lenasia four's angry boycott



Staff Reporter

FOUR of the six Lenasia Management Committee members intend boycotting all monthly meetings in Johannesburg because of a dispute with the committee's director.

The four boycotted a meeting in the Johannesburg Town Hall yesterday because the director, Mr M. P. Wilsnack, did not agree to their request to have the meeting at the Lenasia Civic Centre.

There was no quorum and the meeting was postponed to February 17 in Johannesburg.

The four members intend boycotting that meeting as well.

About a month ago, the four — Mr Foz Khan, Mr Abee Chappara, Mr S. H. Mha and Mr M. Jhina — wrote to Mr Wilsnack requesting that next

day's meeting be held in Lenasia instead of in Johannesburg.

They wanted residents of Thomsville, Lenasia, to attend the meeting because on March 1 of the crucial Thomsville housing situation was on the agenda.

The members received no reply from Mr Wilsnack, although they were told he had received their letter.

"We are not going to be controlled by a bunch of school children," Mr Khan said yesterday.

"We are not employees, and until Mr Wilsnack shows us respect and respects the wishes of Lenasia, we will not attend any meetings which will have to be abandoned because of no quorum."

Mr Wilsnack could not be reached for comment yesterday.



School's fine, but going home at the end of the day's classes also feels pretty good. Two pupils of Sizamile Secondary School in Nyanga East back in uniform yesterday after an eight-month lay-off.

CT  
13/2/81

IIA (256) 50

CHEMICAL

# Schools: Appeal to meet requests

In each final years. e Medal)

CT 13/2/81 (IIA) (256) (50)

Staff Reporter

THE Guguletu Residents' Association (GRA) has appealed to the education authorities to meet the pupils' requests now that the pupils are back at school.

In a statement yesterday, the association commended the pupils for suspending the eight-month school boycott.

The boycott has been conditionally suspended for a month.

The demands were the recognition of the Students' Representatives Council and the Parents' Action Committee, the reinstatement of expelled teachers and pupils, improved educational facilities, a declaration of intent to scrap "bantustan education", and the formation of a committee to look into an educational system that would be open to all races.

The statement from the GRA said it was the wish of all the

parents of the three townships — Nyanga, Guguletu and Langa — that pupils should return to school.

"They should campaign against their grievances while at school," the statement said. "The government should redress the grievances so that a boycott does not occur again. The boycott was detrimental towards the pupils' progress".

It said that since the pupils were back in class, the authorities should play their part and redress their grievances.

Meanwhile, pupils said they were happy to be back at school after the long boycott.

A Sizamile Secondary School pupil, Nomandla Mehlwana, said it "felt good" to be back behind her desk after boycotting for about eight months. She said teachers were back to "serious teaching" and the pupils were trying to adjust.



RDM (327) (11A) (11A)  
ANC memorial  
14/2/81  
services banned

WEEKEND memorial services for African National Congress members who died in the attack by South African forces on ANC bases in Mozambique a fortnight ago, have been prohibited.

The centres affected are Johannesburg, Durban, Cape Town, Bellville, Goodwood, Wynberg, Simonstown, Kuils River and Stellenbosch.

Chief magistrates at these centres have prohibited the holding of gatherings to honour or commemorate the deaths of

the ANC members, in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

In the Johannesburg and Durban magisterial districts the ban came into effect at 6pm last night and lasts until midnight tomorrow. The ban in the Cape Peninsula and vicinity comes into effect at 6am today and lasts until 6am on Monday.

The Chief Magistrate of Cape Town, Mr C F W van Zyl, has said he had "reason to fear that public peace would be seriously endangered" by such gatherings. — Sapa.

11A

# ANC memorial services banned

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The Chief Magistrate of Cape Town, Mr C F W van Zyl, said yesterday that he had "reason to fear that the public peace would be seriously endangered" by such gatherings. — Sapa

A F & C I Prize  
For the first year student  
obtaining the highest average

L Menegildo

Sommy Sacks Memorial Prize  
Awarded to the student with the  
best classwork in Engineering  
Drawing.

J H Rens

Professor George Henzies Prize  
Awarded on results of final  
examinations to the best male  
student in Land Surveying or  
Civil Engineering.

- P H Salmon
- T J Cumming
- D P Weeks
- J H Rens
- B F McClelland

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

MEMICAL

Appeal  
for calm

By G. R. NAIDOO

MR TOM MANTHATA, secretary of the Soweto Committee of Ten, has appealed to black people for calm on the face of the banning of memorial services for blacks killed in action during a South African Defence Force raid on ANC bases in Matola, Mozambique, last month.

A memorial service was to have been held in Durban today.

Mr Manthata said: "We appeal to the black people to do their normal Sunday morning duties. The rallies are off and the best way these killed could be remembered is to remember their names and visit the homes of the families as part of the Sunday worship."

The ban on memorial services affects Pretoria, Wonderboom, Johannesburg, Durban, Cape Town, Goodwood, Wynberg, Simonstown, Kulsrivier and Stellenbosch.

of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

P M Salmon

T J Cumming

D P Weeks

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L Menegaldo

A F & C I Prize

For the first year student

obtaining the highest average

mark.

G L Cragg

GENE  
Tutu plans  
new service  
for ANC

Religion Reporter  
Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, is trying to arrange a new memorial service for African National Congress members killed in the SA Defence Force raid into Mozambique.

This is a sequel to the Government's banning of services around the country at the weekend.

Bishop Tutu said today he would seek to organise the service in a church building to make it clear that it was a religious service.

If he was successful in arranging the service, he would inform the Minister of Justice, Mr Coetsee.

Attacking the bannings, he said: "You cannot renounce blood ties. One might agree or disagree with the methods of the ANC but some of those who died are known as children, fathers, brothers and sisters."

CT 16/2/81  
2/4/0 11A 327

# Tutu to see lawyer on service banning

Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG. — Bishop Desmond Tutu is to seek legal advice on the banning of memorial services planned at the weekend for the black South Africans killed in the recent South African Defence Force raid on suspected ANC targets in Mozambique.

The general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, who was to have delivered a sermon at a memorial service in Soweto, said yesterday: "It is strange that while they say there is freedom of worship in South Africa, a religious service is banned. It is a very odd situation and I will seek the advice of our lawyers."

Bishop Tutu and the chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Nthato Motlana, who

was to have spoken at the Soweto service, hit out strongly at the bans.

On Friday, invoking the Riotous Assemblies Act, the chief magistrates of several metropolitan centres banned services scheduled in different parts of the country. The chief magistrate of Cape Town, Mr C F W van Zyl, said he had reason to fear the public peace would be endangered by such gatherings.

Bishop Tutu commented: "It is an irresponsible and quite reckless action on the part of the authorities. They are now trying to tell us when to mourn and when not to mourn. They don't care about the feelings of the black community."

Twelve black South Africans killed in the raid were buried in Mozambique last week.

DD 16/2/81 (11A) (134) (105) (32c)

# Firm may recognise Saawu says Gqweta

**EAST LONDON** -- The management of Johnson and Johnson here has made tentative moves towards the recognition of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) as being representative of the workers in its factory.

This was announced by Mr Thozamile Gqweta, the national organiser of Saawu, at a mass meeting in the city hall on Saturday afternoon before a crowd of approximately 1 000 people.

Mr Gqweta said there had been discussions between the management of Johnson and Johnson and representatives of Saawu and that Saawu had been promised recognition if they could prove they had the backing of

the majority of workers in the factory.

Mr W Monroe, the personnel manager of Johnson and Johnson, confirmed that they were working towards an "acceptable form of recognition subject to us reaching an agreement."

Mr Monroe said Johnson and Johnson was prepared to talk with anyone who could prove they represented the majority of the workers.

At the same meeting, Mr Gqweta said that five employees of the Ciskei Transport Corporation who had lost their jobs in November last year had been reinstated after a report appeared in the Daily Dispatch last week saying that Saawu was

dealing with the matter. Mr Gqweta said he took this as an indication of the respect with which Saawu was viewed.

Mr Sisha Njikilona, the branch chairman of Saawu, addressed the meeting and said that the basic principles of Saawu were active mass participation.

He said Saawu was not struggling against any particular race but rather against people who exploited the workers, no matter what their colour was.

He said that if Saawu was to succeed as a mass movement there had to be unity and discipline among the workers. --  
DDR



Mr Hassan Howa

CHEMICAL

Don't join UCT clubs Howa

6999

the first year student in the highest average

3 C I Prize

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ng.

classwork in Engineering  
ed to the student with the Sacks Memorial Prize

Education Reporter

THE South African Council of Sport would 'never justify the Government's racism' by joining the International Sport Council (ISC) as long as he was president, Mr Hassan Howa said yesterday.

Mr Howa was addressing students at UCT's orientation week.

By joining the ISC, Sacos, which is a mainly black body, would be seeking recognition for black sport only which went against the Sacos policy of working for non-racial sport in a non-racial society.

FACTORS

He outlined four factors which affected sport — environment, nourishment, education and facilities and coaching.

When blacks are so disadvantaged in these aspects which are vital to sport, how can people try to separate sport from politics?' he asked.

In reply to a question from the floor, Mr Howa said black students at UCT should not become members of the university's sports clubs because it was a 'White institution.'

MEMBERSHIP

Although these clubs had written into their constitutions that membership was not subject to race, colour or creed, they did not conform to Sacos's policy of 'no normal sport in an abnormal society.'

Black students had to have a permit to study at UCT which was 'abnormal'

'I am not telling people what they must do but any black student who is a member of a white university sports club would be ostracised by Sacos,' he said.

Engineering.  
t in Land Surveying or  
otions to the best male  
d on results of final  
sor George Menzies Prize

ns

Engineering.

t in Land Surveying or  
otions to the best male

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Rens

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Cumming

Salmon

h Year (Gold Medal)

N C Davidson

Year (Silver Medal)

G C Littlewort

d Year (Bronze Medal)

nd, 3rd and final years.

best student in each

ton Medals

ERING

# Terrorists are our people, says Tutu

LLA 304 2/18 NM 18/2/81

**Mercury Reporter**  
THE pain that blacks in South Africa felt after the Maputo raid on ANC bases was exacerbated by the unfeeling action of the Government in banning the memorial services last Sunday for victims of the raid.

This was said yesterday by Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, when he addressed first-year students at the University of Natal in Durban.

Bishop Tutu said black South Africans were being told when they might or might not mourn.

'Can you imagine what Afrikaners would feel if they were told they could not celebrate December 16?' he asked.

'Those people whites call terrorists happen to be our children, our brothers, our fathers. When your brother commits murder he is no less your brother for that.'

South Africans were already engaged in a low-level civil war. The Defence Force which struck against ANC bases in Maputo killed fellow South Africans, he maintained.

Most whites were cock-a-hoop about the strike on Maputo, he claimed. But

what stunned blacks more than anything else was how newspapers they had thought were on their side had written their stories as if their only readership was white.

Bishop Tutu urged the students to ask critical questions about the South African situation.

'In this country we are in such desperate straits because people have been browbeaten into conform-

ity,' he added. 'People have been trained not to "rock the boat", to toe the "party line".'

'Maybe you will learn here to have critical questioning minds.'

He said it was still possible for South Africa to buy valuable time by getting the white Government to change the atmosphere overnight and make circumstances more propitious for a national con-

vention.

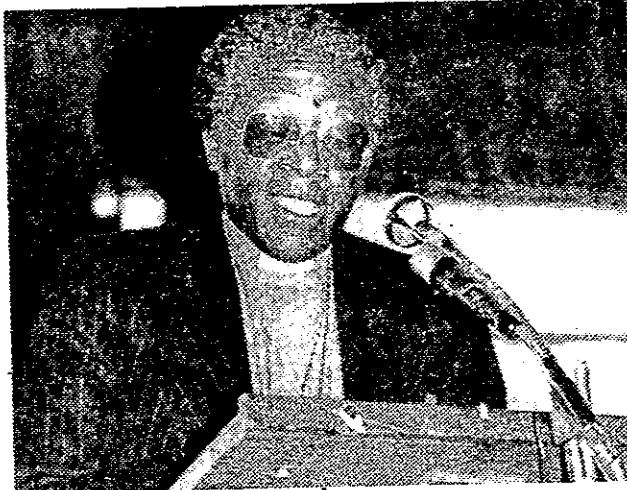
There were four requirements. These were a commitment to a common citizenship for all South Africans in an undivided South Africa, the abolition of the pass laws, a stoppage of all forced population removals, bannings and detention without trial, and the establishment of a unitary educational system.

Bishop Tutu yesterday denied having sent a telegram to President Samora Machel expressing sympathy at the death of ANC supporters killed in the strikes into Mozambique.

Bishop Tutu told the Mercury in Durban yesterday it was possible that someone had sent a telegram in his name.

President Machel was quoted as having said that among the many messages of support and sympathy following the South African raid were two telegrams from Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, and Bishop Tutu.

Chief Buthelezi has also denied having sent a telegram to President Machel.



BISHOP Desmond Tutu addressing about 500 first-year students at the University of Natal in Durban yesterday.



Service  
for dead  
ANC 12

11/14  
30  
S. 7/11  
15/2/81

A memorial service for the 12 ANC members killed during the SADE raid on Matola near Maputo last month will be held in Soweto on Sunday, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said today.

The service would be held at the Regina Mundi Cathedral in Rockville.

Similar countrywide services planned for last weekend were banned.

"I had at one time thought of informing the Minister of Justice of my intention to organise a church service in remembrance of the 12 dead.

"But I then realised that when one holds a church service one does not approach the Government and that it is why I am not doing so now", Bishop Tutu said.

The SACC disclosed today that the University of Aberdeen in Scotland has awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity to Bishop Tutu.

Links with ANC  
alleged-detainee

Pretoria Bureau

Two of the three Pretoria-based Siemens workers detained by Security Police earlier this month are still being held.

Security Police today confirmed that Mr Peter Sakade and Mr Matthews Masemola — both of Ateridgeville — were still in detention in terms of security legislation.

It is not known under which Act they are being held.

Mr Sydney Nkwashu who was released at the weekend said he spent about 10 days in detention but even now did not know under what section of the Security Act he had been detained.

He said police alleged he had links with the banned ANC.

Mr J Troskie, executive director of Siemens, said Mr Nkwashu had returned to work but the other two are believed to be in detention.

3/11/81

3/11/81

11/18 32/81  
S. Tutu  
15/2/81

## Service for dead ANC 12

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MYTH AND RITUALS AND CEREMONIES:

It is therefore necessary to explore the value of myths and rituals and ceremonies as healing factors. There is a tendency to dismiss myths as falsehoods or fiction. In a psychological sense they are not. In the past few decades much has been written to confirm the value of myths, symbols and rituals pertaining to the mental health and well-being of individuals and groups.

May<sup>11</sup> states that a myth is a cluster of symbols and symbols are that which draw together and unite experiences. Ritual is the externalizing of acting out of such myths through the use of symbolic acts. He then comments on the history of mankind and shows that during phases of human society when myths and symbols were relatively unified citizens experienced little anxiety, but during periods of disintegration and people grabbed at pseudo myths. It is stated that the myth is a state suffered by all cultures. When the myth is the lonely search for personal internal idealism, Campbell<sup>12</sup> contends that the symbol is forward as opposed to other human fantasies which are inert and to infantile regressive tendencies.

It is asserted that the rituals of present day medicine men of primitive tribes and of great civilizations of the past conducted people across the difficult threshold of transformations not only of the conscious but also of the unconscious life. During the performance of such rituals it is not only the candidate who is touched, but every member of his circle. I can vouch for that - I have been profoundly influenced by being a participant observer at such ritual ceremonies.

My contention is that certain gifted indigenous healers, in a community with shared constructs are able to activate the symbols of

that community and to give the unconscious the necessary power to function in an autonomous way. This re-integrates the patient in his community and the isolation which characterizes all mental illness is decreased. The sense of helplessness and hopelessness is diminished in the firm belief in the presence and benevolence of his ancestors and the ability of the healer as a knowledgeable mediator. It also increases his feelings of acceptance and self-esteem and anxiety is relieved. But perhaps most important of all is that there is a change of attitude and feeling. Life acquires meaning and purpose. Amongst other things life does not end with death, because after death one still enjoys in the lives of one's kin as a living dead or an ancestral shade.

These unifying and healing effects are obtained by the perform-

ance of ritual ceremonies which bear "the food of the

The reestablishment of the Government-created South African Indian Council yesterday made little impression on the Indian community, Indian spokesmen said. Fifteen of the 30-member council were chosen by various management and consultative committees. The rest were chosen by the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Bruns, on December 30 last year. The Indian public had no say in the elections. Indians against "separate development" have over the years made it known they totally reject the apartheid-orientated Indian Council. They have repeatedly called for the scrapping of this "limited" council. Leaders, particularly in the student population, have criticised the SAIC as "nothing less than a farcical stooge body." Earlier announcements that the SAIC would be thrown open to a general "Indian public" election have been rejected by those against "Indian only" apartheid. SAIC members themselves had on three occasions resolved in their council to cancel dates set for a "general election" when a "radical" anti-apartheid Indian body threatened to boycott and disrupt the elections.

# Hostility toward Indian Council



source of wisdom and help to the

This seems to me to be comparable to the aim of death therapy i.e. to establish an early relationship and interaction between the ego and the more powerful unconscious part of the psyche which is the source of creativity and the subsequent renewal of mental activity and also contains the potential for mental health.

USE OF DREAMS:

Even those healers who restrict their efforts to symptom relief regard dreams as important, but they do not work with it as intensively

# Indian leaders warn of chaos

Indian community leaders have called for an urgent meeting with the Minister of Community Development, Mr Kotze, amid warnings that chaos would result if Indian and coloured people were evicted from white areas.

Fears of mass evictions have been caused by:

● The Government's decision to proceed with the prosecution of hundreds of coloured and Indian people — and some blacks — living illegally in white areas.

● A letter in which the Deputy Minister of Community Development, Mr Cronje, said his department was obliged to carry out court orders calling for eviction of people found guilty of illegal occupation.

Community leaders today warned that there was serious overcrowding in coloured and Indian areas.

Cramming more people into those areas would cause animosity and could lead to a violent reaction, said Mr Miley Richards, chairman of the Coloured

Management committee.

"There will be chaos if these people are evicted and have to look for accommodation. They will have to camp in the streets," Mr Richards said.

In a letter to Actstop, the anti-evictions body, Mr Cronje said "the greatest measure of circumspection and compassion" would be shown when people were evicted.

But the Actstop's chairman, Mr Cassim Salojee, strongly criticised Mr Cronje.

"I find it difficult to see how people can be thrown out of their homes with circumspection," he told the Actstop annual general meeting last night.

Mr Cronje told Actstop about a building programme involving more than 9 000 new houses and 3 000 new sites.

Applicants on waiting lists and those living in bad conditions would receive preference, he said, but the programme should make it easier for illegal residents in white areas to get home in their own areas.

Augus 19/2/81

24 (1A)

# Howa causes concern at UCT

**Education Reporter**  
UCT has expressed great concern over SA Council of Sport (Sacos) president Mr Hassan Howa's statement that any black student who joins a university sports club will be ostracised by Sacos.

In an address to first-year students on Tuesday, Mr Howa said the university was a 'white institution' and while some black students had to study there they did not have to play sport there.

If black students joined clubs they would not be in line with Sacos's policy of 'no normal sport in an abnormal society.'

The UCT director of public relations, Mr Leon Dempers, was concerned about the effect on campus relations Mr Howa's statement might have.

'I sincerely hope that our black students are mature and independent enough to ignore Mr Howa's advice,' Mr Dempers said.

The overall effect of Mr Howa's suggestion, if carried out, would be to help entrench apartheid and to disrupt race relations on the campus, he said.

'We at UCT have worked hard to bring about a non-racial society and all our clubs and societies on campus are open to all races.'

'We believe that our efforts have set an example and have had an effect beyond the confines of our campus.'

'Mr Howa's comments are particularly unhelpful.'

'Without the help and co-operation of the large and increasing numbers of black students on our campus our efforts cannot succeed.'

'We need their help and hope that we can count on them to support us in the promotion of non-racial facilities,' Mr Dempers said.

Corporation Medals  
For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

P M Salimon

T J Cumming

D P Weeks

J H Rens

B F McClelland

Professor George Menzies Prize

Awarded on results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or Civil Engineering.

J H Rens

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize

Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering Drawing.

L Menegaldo

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**mark.**

G L Cragg

Service  
 EDM 20/2/81  
 for 24A (11A)  
 218  
 Maputo  
 dead

By AMHEN AKHALWAYA  
 Political Reporter

CITING the right of freedom of worship, black church ministers are to hold a memorial service in Soweto this weekend for the South Africans who died in the recent SA Defence Force raid on suspected ANC targets in Mozambique.

The announcement by the ministers yesterday comes in the wake of the banning of similar memorial services planned in various metropolitan areas for last weekend.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, said yesterday the Church did not recognise the right of a secular authority to decide what church service it can or cannot hold.

Last weekend's services had been planned by a number of black political, civic, students and trade union bodies. Bishop Tutu was to have delivered a sermon at a service in Soweto.

This weekend's service — at the Regina Mundi Church in Soweto on Sunday afternoon — has been organised by church ministers, although "we may ask one or two non-ordained people to have a share in the service", Bishop Tutu said.

He said church ministers had taken legal advice before announcing plans for the service. "In terms of the South African Constitution, there is the right of freedom of worship.

"The service will be in a church and will be conducted by church ministers," he added.

"The Church has a pastoral responsibility to the bereaved — not only individual families, but most of the black community."

When last weekend's services were banned, the chief magistrate of Cape Town, Mr C van Zyl, said he had reason to fear public peace would be seriously endangered by such gatherings.

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CH

DDM No. 20/2/81  
129 (11A)

# Community workers for SAAWU Durban indaba

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN  
Labour Reporter

IN A sign of growing involvement in community issues by some unregistered trade unions, several community organisations have been invited to attend a meeting of the South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU) in Durban on Sunday.

The union's general secretary, Mr Samuel Kikine, said yesterday the meeting would be attended by representatives of the Soweto Civic Association, the Merevent Ratepayers' As-

sociation and the Parents' Action Committee.

He added that the leader of the Black Municipality Workers Union, Mr Joseph Mavi, had agreed to attend the meeting and that the union had invited Miss Zinzi Mandela, daughter of the imprisoned African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, to attend.

Mr Kikine said these organisations and individuals had been invited to attend the meeting because "we want to show that workers are part of the

community".

He said SAAWU rejected "the idea that workers stop being members of the community when they arrive at work".

Mr Kikine also claimed that non-black workers would attend the meeting. SAAWU is a non-racial union but has been assumed to represent only black workers and a handful of coloured workers.

According to Mr Kikine, Sunday's meeting is a special SAAWU congress which will be followed by a series of similar congresses throughout the year.

A E & C I Prize

CHEMICAL

L Mengaldo

Drawing.

best classwork in Engineering  
Awarded to the student with the  
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Corporation Medals



20218 51AK  
**PAC murder alleged**

**DAR ES SALAAM** — Seven members of the banned South African nationalist movement, the Pan Africanist Congress, have gone on trial here accused of killing the organisation's co-leader, Mr David Sibeko, in June 1979.

The State Attorney, Mr Edward Mwipipo, told the Dar es Salaam High Court in an opening statement yesterday that "confusion within the leadership" of

the PAC led to the killing, which took place one month after the movement's former chairman, Mr Potlako Leballo, was ousted.

Mr Sibeko, the 39-year-old foreign affairs director of the PAC and a member of its three-man presidential council, was gunned down in a flat late at night by three men. — Sapa-Reuter.

of us not to desnatr.  
despaired and by whose example and dedication helped many others  
of the malnutrition ward at C.J.L. Hospital and who never  
Mrs Laureen Keobela who for six years was Sister-in-Charge  
Miss Lucille Dlamini, Research Worker, S.A.I.H.R.,  
Dats Robert and Susan Baker, paediatricians, C.J.L. Hospital,  
Gratitude:  
The assistance of the following people, without which this  
study would never have materialised, is acknowledged with

beholds which were investigated,  
wed us to intrude into and record  
affairs.

Not for Distribution

# Writers in a muddle!



Arthur Suzman (left) wants to form a new Pen Centre but Nadine Gordimer (right) says it could become "only a little back-scratching cocktail club."

## Apartheid tightens its grip as blacks form own body and whites disagree over new Pen Centre

S. Tribune  
22/2/87  
By HOWARD BARRELL  
and ROGER ABBOTT

11A

**APARTHEID** continues to tighten its grip on South African literature.

Black writers are due to meet in Soweto next Sunday to form a blacks-only writers' organisation after the break-up earlier this year of the non-racial Johannesburg Pen Centre, formerly an affiliate of Pen International, the worldwide writers' organisation.

Meanwhile, some leading white writers this week poured scorn on an application by a Johannesburg advocate to Pen International for an invitation to resuscitate Pen in Johannesburg.

And the Afrikaans Srywersgilde, due to meet in April this year, is also in trouble according to one source. Some of the more radical Afrikaans writers are dissatisfied with what they regard as the Srywersgilde's conservatism.

Comment from Afrikaans writer and critic Professor Ampie Coetzee, of Witwatersrand University, is: "This is all a symptom of apartheid. Everybody's moving into their own little ethnic or ideological group."

CHEMICAL

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CHEMICAL

(Continued)

...ended earlier this year after  
agreed, among others that blacks' involvement in a  
non-racial organisation harmed the struggle for black  
cultural liberation."

In terms of Pen international's charter, Pen affiliates  
must be non-racial in character. Hence the decision to  
disband Johannesburg Centre.

The head of Pen International, Peter Elstob, told  
the Sunday Tribune in London this week he was dis-  
appointed and dismayed at the break-up. He expected  
Pen Johannesburg's closure to be an important issue  
at Pen International's annual conference in Copen-  
hagen next week.

Mr Elstob anticipated Pen delegates would "find it  
difficult to understand why black writers won't join  
white ones".

**Can't drag blacks**

He had not yet received a letter from Johannesburg  
advocate Arthur Suzman QC asking for clearance to form  
a new Pen centre in Johannesburg.

"But we would have to ask him to prove that his  
organisation was making every possible effort to en-  
courage black writers in South Africa. If we were  
satisfied this was being done, we would probably grant  
Pen status, even if black writers still refuse to join.  
I mean, we cannot go out and drag black people into  
meetings, can we?" Mr Elstob said.

But leading white writers, among them Nadine Gor-  
dimer, Peter Wilhelm and Patrick Cullinan, have heaped  
scorn on Mr Suzman's attempts to resuscitate Pen Johan-  
nesburg.

It could become only a "little backscratching cock-  
tail club", according to Gordimer, and "a luncheon  
club" according to Cullinan. Wilhelm found the idea  
"pathetic".

The disbanded Pen had been "defeated by history,"  
said Gordimer, non-racialism alone was not an adequate  
response to the South African situation. The Johannes-  
burg Pen Centre had, among others, tried to promote  
the "black cultural struggle" she said. But it had not  
succeeded because of the present historical situation.

There was no reason to believe another Pen Centre  
could now succeed where it had failed.

Because of the attitude of "real" black and white  
writers to any attempt to resuscitate Pen, the envisaged  
new organisation could only embrace "vanity Press  
writers," she added.

Mr Suzman, at one time a chairman of Pen's Johan-  
nesburg Centre, reacted to the criticism. He said that,  
in terms of its charter, Pen could not be a political body.

"If Pen International invite us to resuscitate Pen  
Johannesburg, it will be a voluntary association. If people  
wish to join, it stands a chance of succeeding. If not, it  
will probably flop," he added.

Journalist Percy Baneshik, a Pen member from the  
1940s, said Gordimer's observations prejudged the issues.

"If she and others are bent on achieving what they  
claim, they would involve themselves in the new Pen  
Centre," he added.

The new black writers' group expected to result  
from the March 1 meeting has, as one of its long-term  
ideals, the formation of a black publishing house, accord-  
ing to a spokesman for the black writers involved, Nape  
Motana.

Among its other aims is the upgrading of writers  
through workshops and other forms of tuition.

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P C Watt



Some of the 18 priests who took part in the service at Regina Mundi Cathedral in Soweto yesterday to mourn the ANC members killed in the SADF raid on the base in Mozambique.

# Raid on Maputo ANC base was murder, says Motlana

The raid by South African Defence Force commandos on an African National Congress base at Matola, near Maputo, Mozambique, last month resulted in "first-degree murder," Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, told hundreds of mourners in the Regina Mundi Cathedral, Rockville, yesterday.

The service was organised by the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu. Presiding was the acting chairman of the Broederkring, the Rev Mashai Tema.

Mr. Tema said the service was to mourn the

death of those killed in Mozambique by the SADF "for no apparent reason."

"We abhor provocation by anyone upon anybody on this subcontinent. We abhor provocation from outside or from within our country and we condemn any government that will make itself an enemy of anyone on this subcontinent," Mr Tema said.

Whereas whites regarded the dead ANC men as terrorists, blacks saw them as "freedom fighters" and, when white society referred to them as "dead terrorists," blacks looked up to them as "martyrs," he said.

Dr Motlana said blacks

saluted those who had vowed to fight for their country and its liberation.

"There was a time when South Africa justified its raids into neighbouring countries by saying it was in 'hot pursuit' of the aggressors.

"But what happened in Mozambique was pure, unmitigated, first-degree murder. There was no excuse that these men entered South Africa and committed acts of aggression," Dr Motlana said.

He warned the Government that it should take note of the reaction of white South Africa and black South Africa to the raids.

"The reaction of both

groups typifies the great division in this country. When whites praise the so-called security forces we blame them for the deaths."

Bishop Tutu said that, in the Mozambique raid, it was South Africans being killed by other South Africans.

"We say firmly and clearly we blacks are peace-loving to a fault. But do not forget that we can be provoked. Those whose newspapers call people terrorists should realise that they are our fathers, sons and brothers. Even if your son commits murder he remains your son — it is the same with brothers or fathers"

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 Freedom  
 songs at  
 service for  
 ANC dead

By HARRY MASHABELA

THOUSANDS of blacks yesterday attended the controversial service held at Regina Mundi Catholic Church, Soweto, in memory of the men who died when the South African Defence Force raided African National Congress bases in Maputo last month.

The emotionally-charged service, which was organised by church leaders after it had been banned the previous weekend, was interspersed with the singing of hymns and freedom songs.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, told the crowd that many young people had left South Africa because they loved the country.

"They decided to use violence to counter violence, the violence of apartheid and the violence of cheap labour," he said.

Dr Nihato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of 10, said black and white reactions to the raid on ANC bases in Maputo typified the great racial divide created by the apartheid system, the system that said there were no black South Africans.

Mr Izzy Mthembu, of the Azanian Students Organisation, said that the crowd was not gathered there to mourn but to show concern over what had happened to their people during the Maputo raid.

"The worst injustice to the men who died in the raid would be to sit back. They died in pursuit of a better South Africa. They set themselves to fight for liberation and we need to re-dedicate ourselves to their goals," he said.

For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.  
 Corporation Medals  
 Second Year (Bronze Medal) Miss G C Littlewort  
 Third Year (Silver Medal) Miss N C Davidson  
 Fourth Year (Gold Medal) P M Salmon  
 T J Cumming  
 D P Weeks  
 J H Rens  
 B F McClelland  
 Awarded on results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or Civil Engineering.  
 J H Rens  
 Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize  
 Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering Drawing.  
 L Menegaldo  
 A E & C I Prize  
 For the first year student obtaining the highest average mark.  
 G L Cragg

# Thousands at Soweto service for ANC dead

LT 23/2/81

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Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Thousands of blacks yesterday attended the service held at Regina Mundi Catholic Church, Soweto, in memory of the men who died when the South African Defence Force raided ANC bases in Maputo last month.

The emotionally-charged service, organized by church leaders after it had been banned the

dresses in some cases, were read at the service, which was filmed by foreign correspondents.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, told the crowd that many young people had left South Africa because they loved the country.

"They didn't like to live in hostels. They didn't like Bantu Education and cheap labour. They wanted to live together with their parents but were forced by utter oppression and injustice to leave the country.

"They decided to use violence to counter violence, the violence of apartheid and the violence of cheap labour," he said.

Bishop Tutu said, "Our sons may be called terrorists but they remained our sons and nothing will change that."

Blacks should be comforted, he said, because God was with them and God was with them because their cause was a just cause.



Bishop Desmond Tutu

previous weekend, was interspersed with the singing of hymns, freedom songs and choral music, as well as dramatic displays and speeches.

Names of the men who died in the raid on January 30 and their home areas, including ad-

## 'Time running out'

There were still some South Africans who believed in a negotiated settlement but time was fast running out.

"We know we shall overcome injustice and exploitation because our God is the great liberator. This God is on our side. We will be free, then people will be people simply because they are people, irrespective of skin colour."

Dr Nthato Mollana, chairman of the Committee of 19, said black and white reactions to the raid on ANC bases in Maputo typified the great racial divide created by the apartheid system, the system that said there were no black South Africans.

While whites were united in supporting the raid in Maputo, blacks saw no justification for it and saw the raid as an

## 'Better South Africa'

"Unless it was admitted that this country belongs to us all — black and white — there will be endless strife," he said.

Mr Izzy Mtheraba, of the Azanian Students' Organization, said the crowd was not gathered there to mourn but to show concern over what had happened to their people during the Maputo raid.

"The worst injustice to the men who died in the raid would be to sit down. They died in pursuit of a better South Africa. They wanted black and white to share in the wealth of this country, that the doors of learning be opened for all. They set themselves to fight for liberation and we need to rededicate ourselves to their goals," he said.

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Car bomb  
defused

The Star's Africa  
News Service

SALISBURY—A powerful bomb attached to the car of the banned African National Congress's senior representative in Zimbabwe has been defused by police. The bomb contained 7 kg of TNT.

The car is understood to belong to Mr Joe Gcabi, head of the ANC's low-profile presence in Zimbabwe.





# UK accused of delaying immigration of Asians

16  
24/1/81 STAR

From The Guardian  
LONDON — The Home Office has been accused of inflicting much longer delays than are necessary on East African Asians in India with the right to come to Britain.

The Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants says in a report the five-year queue for vouchers could be reduced to 18 months without any increase in the number of people eligible to settle here.

The report discloses that about 5 000 heads of

households living in India, who used to live in East Africa, have applied to come to Britain out of between 20 000 and 40 000 of those who would be eligible to apply for vouchers.

Details of the voucher system are kept secret by the British Government, but it is known there are 5 000 vouchers for entry made available annually for United Kingdom passport-holders throughout the world.

## QUEUE

It is thought that 500 of these are kept for India, 1 000 are given from London, and the remaining 3 000 are reserved for East Africa.

The voucher system was introduced for India in 1972.

The point made by the report is that the East African quota is under used, and that the Indian quota should be increased

so the long queue could be dispersed more quickly.

The report claims the delays have increased dramatically over the past 10 years and that the Home Office has deliberately adopted delaying tactics in order to cut down on the number of those lawfully able to settle in Britain.

For June 1981 it is estimated that applicants will have to wait five years and seven months to come to Britain as against three years in 1977.

Medicines

# UK hasn't teachers to spare

The Star Bureau

LONDON — South Africa is unlikely to have much success if it tries to recruit mathematics and science teachers here, unless the salaries are high, because they are scarce in England, too.

"There is a chronic, national shortage of maths and science teachers," said a spokesman for the Inner London Education Authority, one of the largest employers of teachers in England.

"It is so bad in London that we are, in fact, sending a team over to Canada in March or April to try to recruit teachers there on short-term contracts.

"I really don't know what sort of success South Africa would have if it tried to find teachers here."

## PROVINCIAL PLAN

He was commenting on a South African report that plans for an overseas recruitment campaign had been discussed with provincial authorities.

A spokesman for the National Union of Teachers in England said it was ironical that South Africa might try and alleviate its own shortage by tapping the limited English teacher market.

He added however, that the union would not do anything to stop teachers going to South Africa.

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# Police probe attempt to assassinate ANC man

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Police investigations were continuing today into an attempt to assassinate the African National Congress's chief Zimbabwe representative.

A 7 kg bomb found attached to the car of Mr Joel Gcabi at the weekend was designed to go off when the vehicle moved.

Mr Gcabi was out of town at the time and an ANC aide at the house where the car was parked reported the matter to the police.

Army engineers later defused the bomb and detonated it in a nearby field.

South African refugees were living in the house which is rented by the ANC.

The explosive was packed into a cardboard cylinder the size of a five litre can of paint with a detonating device taped to the top. The bomb was fixed to a front wheel of the car.

24/2/81

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107

## Blacks on their own, says Chief Buthelezi

Mercury Reporter

BLACKS in South Africa were very much on their own in the liberation struggle, according to the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Speaking at an Inkatha meeting at Dlangezwa, Chief Buthelezi said no single country had taken a bold practical stand against the South African strike on ANC bases. This strike, in his opinion, amounted to an infringement of the territorial integrity of Mozambique.

On the other hand, not a single country has as much as threatened, let alone actually taken, retaliatory action on behalf of the external mission of the African National Congress, the Chief Minister added.

### Strategic minerals

He said blacks in South Africa would have to learn more than ever before that they would resolve their political problems in South Africa by their own efforts, whether this was by force of arms or through peaceful means.

The possession of strategic minerals by South Africa was a factor which should make it clear that expectations from the international community should never be unrealistic or too big.

The manner in which the Namibian situation remains unsettled also emphasises just how difficult it is for the international community to intervene directly, he pointed out.

I have often wondered whether, if blacks were mowed down with guns on a larger scale than we saw in Sharpeville in 1960 and Soweto in 1976/77, we could expect more than just the strong protests at the United Nations and other international forums. From past experience, I would not expect any direct intervention of any sort, he said.

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# ANC and PAC agree in principle to unite

The Star's Africa  
News Service

DAR ES SALAAM — Leading figures of South Africa's Pan Africanist Congress, the African National Congress and the Black Consciousness Movement have agreed in principle to unite, says the new PAC chairman, Mr Nyati Pokela.

He urged the external wing of the PAC to work towards the establishment of a united revolutionary organisation to "liberate" South Africa.

Mr Pokela, who was elected PAC chairman last weekend, was released from Robben Island seven months ago. He suddenly disappeared from his

Sterk srpuit, Herschel, home in January and it was announced about a week ago that he had arrived in Dar es Salaam.

Some observers in South Africa regard his announcement of a unity agreement as highly significant, but point out that several attempts in the past to unite South Africa's black nationalist groups have failed.

OAU diplomats have been trying for years to reconcile the ANC and the PAC.

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## Refugees fear kidnap

The Star's Africa  
News Service

MBABANE — The kidnapping of a South African refugee from his home near Manzini last week has caused concern among members of the banned African National Congress, according to sources here.

The ANC members are said to be worried about their safety.

Police have so far found no sign of the refugee. Mr Joe Pillay, who was kidnapped last Thursday outside his home at the St Joseph's Mission School near Manzini.

Police have announced the arrest of four men in connection with the kidnapping but have not yet taken them to court.

# State 'not keeping' boycott bargain

Argus 26/2/51

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Education Reporter

THE Parents' Action Committee, which has worked closely with pupils in Cape Town townships to bring about an end to the boycott, today accused the Government of not keeping its side of the bargain following the detention of two pupils this week.

In a statement to The Argus, the committee said: 'We wish to register our protest and a feeling of disgust in the manner in which the authorities have been handling the school boycott issues.'

In particular, the committee condemns the detention of two student leaders, Oupa Lehulere and Kent Nkalipi, by the Security Police.

### CONDITIONS

'We see this as a high-handed manner of dealing with student discontent in circumstances where one of the conditions was the release of pupil detainees.'

As far as the committee was concerned, the students had suspended the boycott to give the Government a chance to show its goodwill.

'It is a sad development that the education authorities have not played their part in meeting the short-term demands set by students for going back to school,' the statement said.

It is even worse that the Security Police have intervened in this manner. We challenge them to show the security of the State is threatened and they must prove this through due process of law.

Commenting on the low attendance at township schools, a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training said the turning point in the situation would be March 10 — the deadline set for the department to meet the short-term demands of the pupils.

See Page 21.

J H Rens  
D P Weeks  
T J Cumming  
P M Salmon  
Fourth Year  
Miss N C Dav

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort  
Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.  
Corporation Medals

CHEMICAL

Argus 26/2/81 20-11A 255

# Reinstate protest pupils, say parents

THE parents of the 230 pupils from Esselen High School, Worcester, who were expelled on Tuesday after a protest walk-out, decided at a meeting last night to refuse to apply for their children to be readmitted to the school. They were demanding

their children be reinstated unconditionally. The principal of Esselen, Mr N G Tobias, the Worcester circuit inspector and the school committee, all of whom had been invited to the meeting, were not present. A parent of one of the expelled pupils said today

he had received a letter from the principal telling him to apply in writing if he wished to have his son reinstated. He said there was a fear among the parents and the pupils that if they re-applied some of the pupils might not be readmitted. The chairman of the

school committee said today they were doing everything in their power to get pupils back to classes. The Rev Stoffels Williams would not comment on how many pupils had been expelled or suspended. A source in the Depart-

ment of Internal Affairs' coloured education section said many pupils had been expelled, but he was not certain how many. He said reports that 500 pupils at Bree High School in Worcester had walked out in solidarity with the Esselen High School pupils were false.

A pupil at the school disagreed and said there was a walk-out by most of the 900 pupils. The row started at Esselen at the beginning of the term after the principal had refused to allow students to form a students' representative council.

## Corporation Medals

For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

P M Salmon

T J Cumming

D P Weeks

J H Rens

B F McClelland

## Professor George Manzies Prize

Awarded on results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or Civil Engineering.

J H Rens

## Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize

Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering Drawing.

L Menegaldo

## A E & C I Prize

For the first year student obtaining the highest average mark.

G L Cragg



SADF quiet on prisoner

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**Tom Duff**  
Political Reporter

The South African Defence Force has refused to respond to claims that it captured three South African-born black men during its raid on African National Congress houses in Mozambique in January.

The three men claimed to have been captured are Mr Selby Mavuso, formerly of

Rockville, Soweto. Mr Motlidi Ntshokang, formerly of Central Western Jabavu, Soweto, and Mr David Tobeta, formerly of Durban.

Their families have instructed attorneys to establish whether they were being held by the South African authorities and under what law they were being detained.

An SADF spokesman said today that the De-

fence Force was not prepared to go beyond the statements it had made immediately after the Mozambique raid.

The SADF had been inundated with propaganda reports and it obviously was not willing to respond to every person who went to the Press with "a so-called scoop or revelation," the spokesman said.

Unfortunately such intrusive processes can pick out only the greatest imperfections which are recognized by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point

highly uncertain, because of tributable to a particular due to a deficiency in programme which can finite data. Nevertheless judgement which cannot on the relative value have to be fed into e process, these two

are now taken with no further steps involve a e benefits of different ble to one another.

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e first listed, and our pluses) under each of

12. Report of the Annual Meeting of the Christian Medical Commission, Geneva, 1970, (Unpublished) p. 75.

Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
Large & poorly spread families	++++	++++	+++	++	90
Inadequate antenatal & obstetric care	++++	++	++	+++	42
Malnutrition	+++	+++	++	++	36
Need for medical care	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases :					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold*	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws*	-	++	+++	++++	0

\* Added to test scoring method

The totals in each column are then multiplied to arrive at a final score which forms the basis of its ranking. This is necessary to remove problems with low prevalence (yaws), or vulnerability to management (common cold) from priority contention.

This method uses all the criteria which are required in cost-benefit analysis, but in a more informal way. 'Vulnerability to management' gives the impact on the disease possible with the most cost-effective method; and the higher the cost, the less likely the problem is to be classed high on vulnerability, and the less likely it is to command priority.

CT 26/2/81  
**Parents  
condemn  
detention**

Staff Reporter

THE Guguletu Parents' Committee last night condemned the detention of student leaders by the security police.

The president and vice-president of the Fezeka High School's Students' Representative Council, Mr Oupa Lehulere, 20, and Mr Kent Mkalipi, 20, were detained on Monday. Both were acquitted on sabotage charges three weeks ago after spending about six months in detention.

The Parents Committee last night registered its protest and a "feeling of disgust at the manner in which the authorities have been handling the school boycott issue."

They emphasized that "one of the conditions of the students for returning to school was the release of student detainees... It is rather a sad development that the education authorities have not played their part in terms of meeting satisfactorily the short-term demands set down by the students for going back to school.

"It is even worse that the security police see fit to intervene in this manner and we challenge them, if there is any 'security of the state' in danger, to prove this through the due process of law by charging those detained or releasing them."

• The detentions were also condemned last night by the chairman of the South African Institute of Race Relations in the Western Cape, Mrs Daphne Wilson. She said that the "month's truce" in the school boycott should be a period of reconciliation between dissatisfied pupils and officials.

# The bear swims closer

FM 27/2/81

11a

The arrival of four Soviet warships off the Mozambican coast in response to a request from President Samora Machel has triggered much local speculation and adrenalin. Russian warships have for the first time docked at Maputo and Beira — a stone's throw away from SA's "storehouse of minerals" — in an act of solidarity with a Marxist ally, and a convenient show of strength for a Soviet might under pressure in other regions.

The move is a direct result of the SADF raid on the ANC in Matola nearly a month ago. Accordingly, strategists in SA and in the West are currently considering various scenarios which could arise out of the potentially serious occurrence.

Yet, in view of President Ronald Rea-

gan's stated hawkishness over Soviet expansionism, the US response has been decidedly muted. Washington has been paying more attention to the "olive branch" proffered by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in his speech to the Soviet Party Congress earlier this week. The US is also more concerned at the moment with the impending visit of Margaret Thatcher and the situation in El Salvador where the CIA has produced evidence of Soviet-Cuban arms supplies to left-wing insurgents there. Indeed, El Salvador is rapidly emerging as an arena in which the first Reagan response to the Soviets is being both formulated and tested.

The American silence on the naval

moves in southern Africa is indicative of the relatively low priority the US — at this stage — is according to the Mozambican developments. Observers at the SA Foundation (SAF) and the Institute for International Affairs (SAIIA) agree that the Russian action is essentially "symbolic." Even the conservative US Heritage Foundation, for instance, does not see international implications in the presence of the Russian warships off Maputo, and says an "incident" would be caused only if Soviet ships were to interfere with international shipping, reports our Washington correspondent.

There is no question of the Soviet Union actually attacking SA, which could adequately defend itself in a conventional

skirmish, says the SAIIA's Michael Spicer. But Mozambique, having had its sovereignty impugned, also feels threatened by alleged SA support for the anti-Frelimo Mozambique Resistance Movement, a shadowy organisation reputedly financed by Portuguese and SA sources. The visible presence of those awesome warships is designed to restore Mozambican pride and psychological security.

Mozambique does, after all, have a treaty of friendship and co-operation with the Soviet Union. The treaty provides for an "appropriate response" in the event of an attack on either signatory by an outside power. The Soviet Union acted in order to show that the treaty has substance, but is unlikely to go beyond a demonstration at this point, according to Bob Jaster, Africa expert of the London Institute of Strategic Studies, who said this was his personal view.

## Logistical cost

Yet the logistical cost of despatching four warships to this part of the world shows that Moscow does not take lightly any potential conflict here, says Dave Willers of the SAF. However, the alliance is not a "mutual assistance" pact — as in the USSR-Afghanistan case — which allows for direct military intervention.

Not yet, anyway. There is, however, the danger of the heightened tensions in southern Africa escalating further. This could come about, for example, if further cross-border raids aimed at terrorist "nests" (which the FM regards as being unfortunately necessary), to which PM Botha has in principle committed SA, could "drive Mozambique into Russia's arms," according to observers here and abroad. Another pre-emptive strike could force Machel to ask for more weapons, such as anti-aircraft systems, and advisers.

An important question is why SA, which already holds major economic leverage over Mozambique, is apparently willing to run the risk of destabilising its neighbour — unless, as some claim, the raid was simply calculated as a pre-election sop to *verkramptes*.

In this respect it is fortunate that southern Africa has a low priority for the superpowers at present, despite the "raised visibility" recent incidents have given it internationally. From SAIIA

hopes or calculations may exist whereby America could hardly afford to see its interests further challenged in the region.

There are two aspects to these developments. The first and really worrying side is the potential flashpoint the region could provide for superpower rivalry. In the nuclear age, any upsurge of this rivalry has to be assessed and, to as great a degree as possible, contained by the great powers.

For the moment, the possibility of southern Africa becoming as serious a threat to world peace as, say, the Middle

East is going to have to live with the prospect of further ANC terrorist attacks. The question of where the organisation will find bases can only lead to a field day of speculation — for the moment at least. But it has to be considered that if the Soviet presence off Mozambique is "symbolic" — and that Machel is in all probability weighing very carefully what further aid, if any, he can extend to the ANC — it is probably in the diplomatically-isolated "homelands" that incursions can be expected to increase.

## Rural attacks

The reasons for this are twofold. While the bantustans are ideologically committed to resisting any attempts to overthrow Pretoria by violence — because this would mean their overthrow as well — they form a largely unpoliced network of terrain around the industrial centres of SA and are logical springboards for rural attacks as well.

Secondly, the "homelands" provide convenient cover for the ANC in that the spread of any armed conflict in those regions will take place below the horizon of superpower rivalry. To this extent, the raid on Maputo will have provoked an effective sterilisation of Mozambique as a staging-post for incursion, in the short term at least: Mozambique can continue to provide rhetorical support for the "liberation" movement without risking the consequences of further overt material support; and the Soviets can paddle in waters which the West is probably, at this stage, unwilling or unable (because of years of declining military investment) to risk a potentially uncontrollable confrontation.

But whether the Russians can use the situation for an even greater build-up of naval strength while the Americans are engaged with threats closer to home is imponderable.

The new men in Washington are hardly likely to stand by idly if they perceive the Soviets as taking advantage of what is, for them, a soft option — given African support for the ANC via the UN and OAU. Should there be an intensified threat to the flow of strategic minerals from southern Africa, regional disputes and conflicts could rapidly be transformed into a much



Frelimo's Machel . . . weighing aid to ANC carefully

East is apparently not being taken seriously in Washington or by the Europeans. The developments have, however, placed the West in a very difficult position — not least because the Russian move is popular throughout the Third World and among a spectrum of SA blacks. A cross-section of black opinion from KwaZulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi to Soweto's Dr Ntatho Motlana has decried the SADF raid and sympathised with the ANC decrease. Furthermore, some strategists say the raid has played into the hands of the Soviets by enabling them to define the conflict as a classic war of liberation — in



# Bid to free 'abducted' men

118 208 339  
25/2/81 JMK

By Derrick Thema  
Attorneys representing three alleged members of the banned African National Congress, said to have been abducted by the South African Defence Force during its raid in Maputo recently, have briefed a senior counsel to apply for their immediate release.

The three men are Mr Lati Rantshekang (23), formerly of Central Western Jabavu, Soweto, Mr Vujani S Mavusa, formerly of Rockville, Soweto and Mr David Ntobela, formerly of Durban.

A Durban attorney, Mr Griffiths Mxenge, said today his firm and that of Priscilla Jana and Associates had briefed an advocate, Mr Ismael Mohamed, to apply for their release.

Mr Mxenge said they had written to the Com-

missioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuis, wanting to know under which Act the three were being held.

He said although they had received no reply they were preparing evidence to go to court because "their abduction was illegal."

Mrs Nokufa Mavusa, mother of Selby, said today she had last seen her son in 1976.

"He was a member of the outlawed Soweto Students' Representative Council and the last contact I had with him was when he went to attend the abortive "Swazi Summer '76 festival in Mbabane, Swaziland," she said.

She said she had not known her son was a member of the ANC.

Mr. Betty Rantshekang, grandmother of Lati, said her grandson left the country in 1977.

# OSCAR MPETHA

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11A

## A SOUTH AFRICAN LEADER ON TRIAL

On 3 March, Oscar Mpetha and 17 younger people go on trial in the Cape Town Supreme Court.

Even in a country like South Africa, where political trials are a part of every day life, it is unusual that a man aged 71 faces a prolonged prison sentence. But Oscar Mpetha is unusual. He is one of the few true leaders of South Africa who has managed to spend almost his entire life representing the demands and desires of both his community and the broader South African population.

Oscar Mpetha has not escaped persecution for his belief that the present social system in South Africa is fundamentally undemocratic. He has a history of banning orders and detentions. However, at the age of 71 he is faced with a trial which could put him in prison for most of the final years of his life.

To examine Oscar Mpetha's life is to examine the history of a people's fight for democracy. It is with his un-failing commitment that one sees the hope for a democratic future in South Africa.

### A LIFE OF PROTEST

Oscar Mpetha was born in 1909 at Mount Fletcher in the Transkei. At an early age he came to Cape Town to find work. He worked as a waiter and later became a dockworker, a hospital orderly, a roadworker and eventually a factory worker.

It was while working as a fish-worker in Laaiplek, that he became involved in establishing the Food & Canning Workers Union. During the 1940's and 1950's the Union was part of the Trades and Labour Council. It was within this white dominated trade union coordinating body that progressive leaders like Oscar Mpetha fought for non-racial worker solidarity.

The Nationalist Government of 1948 introduced laws which drove a sharp wedge between black and white workers (who were already divided). It was in this context that right-wing trade unionists took full control of the Trades and Labour Council. They eventually dissolved the council and formed the South African Trade Union Council, which specifically excluded African trade unions.

19 Trades and Labour Council unions opposed this new body with its Colour Bar Constitution. 14 of these, including the Food & Canning Workers Union, with leaders like Mpetha, released a statement in which they claimed that the interests of Coloured, European, Indian and African workers were the same:

"...we the undersigned delegates are determined to carry on a struggle against the policy of racial discrimination and work to the achievement of a single trade union organization embracing all sections of the working class."

It was at this stage in 1954, that Oscar Mpetha received his first banning order.

In 1955 the Food & Canning Workers Union joined with other trade unions to form the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU). SACTU was the first truly non-racial coordinating body for trade unions. It strongly recognised the necessity for its activities to be connected to broader political activities and therefore joined the Congress of Democrats, African-National Congress, South African Indian Congress and Coloured People's Organization in forming the Congress Alliance. In this context, SACTU organized the famous ~~5~~-a-day Campaign which ran from 1957 - 1962 and anti-pass year in 1959 which culminated in the activities of Sharpeville and Langa in 1960 in which approximately 70 people were killed.

Oscar Mpetha remained active throughout this period. In 1958 he became the President of the Cape Town Branch of the African National Congress. He was however severely limited by a second banning order in 1959 and his detention during the "State of Emergency" which followed the events at Sharpeville and Langa in 1960.

The years 1960 - 1964 were difficult ones for the trade union movement. Hundreds of trade union and political leaders were banned and detained, forcing SACTU to become an underground organization. Individual SACTU unions, like that of the Food and Canning workers, survived and continued to function as legal organizations.

The years 1976 and 1977 once again saw Apartheid in crisis with thousands of students and workers participating in riots and stay - aways. During this period, Oscar Mpetha was a founding member and chairperson of the Nyanga Residents Association. In this capacity he gave evidence to the Cillie Commission of Inquiry in 1977, in which he claimed that police had shot at Nyanga residents and actually attacked them inside their homes.

In 1978 Mpetha rejoined the Food and Canning workers union as an organizer. He contributed to the victory of the union in the Fattis and Monis strike of 1979 in which people throughout the country boycotted Fattis and Monis products.

Oscar Mpetha has 4 children and 4 grandchildren.

SIML. 2/3/81  
215  
~~222~~  
11A

# Azapo meetings to co-ordinate bus boycott

By Themba Khumalo  
Branches of the Azanian  
People's Organisation  
(Azapo) in Soweto are to  
convene a series of public  
meetings to discuss the  
implementation of the

proposed mass boycott of  
Putco buses.

The decision was taken  
at a crowded public meet-  
ing convened by Azapo's  
Moletsane branch at the  
Moletsane Roman Catho-

lic church yesterday.

Mr George Wauchope,  
Azapo publicity secretary,  
today said each of the  
seven Soweto branches  
would decide when to  
hold a meeting in its area.

The proposed boycott  
comes after Putco announ-  
ced last month that bus  
fares were going up at the  
end of this month.

An official said his com-  
pany was aware of the  
proposed boycott, but Put-  
co was firm on the deci-  
sion. Final recommenda-  
tions were to be made by  
top-level management and  
other senior Government  
officials, he said.

Mr Wauchope also said  
other organisations would  
be approached to work  
out a concerted effort  
towards making the boy-  
cott effective.

These included the  
Diepkloof Civic Associa-  
tion, a powerful affiliate  
of the Soweto Civic Asso-  
ciation.

The Soweto Taxi  
Owners' Association would  
be asked to reduce their  
fares to a reasonable  
charge during the boycott.

Mr Jimmy Solane, chair-  
man of the Taxi Associa-  
tion, last month said his  
organisation was willing  
to reduce fares after nego-  
tiations with the black  
leaders.

# 'SA in plot to murder Sibeko'

215  
11/11  
SWEETMAN  
2/3/81

DAR ES SALAAM —

The star prosecution witness at the trial of seven exiled South African black nationalists accused of murdering one of their leaders, David Sibeko, testified that their organisation was convinced Pretoria had a hand in the killing, despite evidence that faction feuding was behind it.

Mr Vusumuzi Make, deputy chairman of the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) of South Africa, was asked at a weekend hearing in Dar es Salaam about earlier claims that South African agents had killed Mr Sibeko. A member of the PAC presidential council, Mr Sibeko was shot dead at Mr Make's Dar es Salaam flat in 1979.

Mr Make, also a presidential council member, saw Mr Sibeko killed. He claimed the shooting was part of a plot to kill all three council members and restore power to Potlako Leballo, who was fired as central committee chairman in April 1979.

Mr Make recalled that the PAC had sent a guerrilla, Justice Yane, into South Africa, where he was arrested and then helped to escape by a black South African policeman, Samuel Ngubeni.

## ESCAPE

Mr Leballo had been asked to probe the escape, but had declined to, and appointed Mr Yane head of the high PAC's military wing.

The accused are: Mr Titus Soni, Mr Daniel Monnakgotla and Mr Gilbert "Smash" Nhlapo, Mr Ingram Mazihuko, Mr Abraham Tau, Mr James Hhlongwane and Mr Shindo Mahlangu.

Mr Make said that on the night Mr Sibeko was slain, he and Mr Sibeko were washing dishes in the flat when the doorbell rang. Peo-

Mr Make said that on the night Mr Sibeko was slain, he and Mr Sibeko were washing dishes in the flat when the doorbell rang. People outside were complaining in Swahili — Tanzania's main vernacular language — that Mr Make's car was blocking the driveway.

Though the car was in a garage, Mr Sibeko had suggested they investigate. Mr Make had opened the back door, and three men came in. Mr Soni and Mr Nhlapo held pistols and Mr Monnakgotla held a knife.

Mr Soni was Mr Leballo's bodyguard and driver. The armed men had said he and Mr Sibeko were wanted at a meeting, but they refused to go because of the late hours, the nature of the invitation and because they knew of no such meeting.

There was hostility. "Then shooting started," said Mr Make.

— AFP.



# Ban on Tlali's book slammed

RM 3/3/81 (11A)

Staff Reporter

THE newly-formed African Writers' Association (AWA) yesterday described last week's banning of Miriam Tlali's second novel 'Amandla' as an iron-fisted act against all black South Africans.

Her first book, 'Buriel of the Metropolitan', was banned by the Directorate of Publications in 1979. It was first published in South Africa in 1975.

Commenting on the ban, the secretary of AWA, Mr Nape Motana, said in a statement: "The banning of Miriam Tlali's second novel 'Amandla' is not only a senseless act against a black Soweto woman, but an iron-fisted act against all black South Africans.

"We are neither shocked nor surprised because there has been and there is a series of naked, systematic and relentless suppressive acts meted out against our novelists, poets, short story writers and playwrights

The statement said that individual and mass literary banings would not daunt, silence or force black writers into prostituting, distorting or misrepresenting their culture and history.

It said black writers were more committed than ever to mirror as accurately as possible the conflicts and crises of the South African socio-political condition, especially as far as it affected blacks.

DD 3/3/81



Pall-bearers carry Mr Lengisi's coffin shoulder high as they leave the church.

327  
11A

## 300 sing freedom songs at Lengisi's funeral

**EAST LONDON —** A crowd of more than 300 eventually attended the funeral of former ANC Youth League leader, Mabi Joel Lengisi, at Mdantsane cemetery yesterday.

When the funeral service — conducted by Presbyterian Church of Africa preacher, Mr M. Kombela — started at the Lengisi home in Zone Four, 120 people were present.

After a short service the body was carried shoulder high for almost 2 km before it was transferred to a hearse which took it to the church's Zone Three building for the major service.

Inside the church the crowd had grown to 250.

There were no tears, only clenched fists and freedom songs when Mr Kombela gave over to two speakers who were associated with Mr Lengisi during his leadership days in the late forties and early fifties before he was banished, first to near Barberton and then to the Vryburg district.

Both speakers emphasised Mr Lengisi's resilience — his determination to keep to his convictions right up to the end.

When the service started at the Lengisi home it was scorching hot but as mourners left the church a gale was blowing. And then came the rain.

From the church the coffin was carried shoulder high by relays of pall-bearers who walked the 4 km stretch to the graveyard in pouring rain.

There were two buses for the mourners but the majority, among whom were many students, chose to brave the rain and walk, singing freedom songs while the buses ran half empty.

The crowd sang Nkosi Sikelel'Afrika as the last post to Joe Lengisi.

Before the funeral authorities issued orders limiting mourners to 100 and decreeing it should be held on a weekday. — DDR



Mr Lengisi's wife, and his brother, Mr M. Lengisi, of Cape Town, at the church.

OF WOMEN	TOTAL
< 65	
60, 1 -	
55, 1 -	
50, 1 -	
45, 1 -	
40, 1 -	
35, 1 -	

AGE (YEARS)	WAGE (R)	1	2	3	4	5
30, 1 - 35	0-2,50	1	4	5		
25, 1 - 30	2,51 - 5,01	2	9	3		
2,01 - 25	7,51 - 10,00	6	1	1		
0 - 20		3	2	4		

Distribution of workers by Age (x) and ca

TABLE 35

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# Parents reject no-mandate claim

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Education Reporter

CAPE TOWN townships' Parents' Action Committee has hit out at the Government for using community recognised bodies when it is convenient and withdrawing recognition of them when it appears such bodies cannot be manipulated.

They were reacting to a statement by Cape Town's chief circuit inspector of the Department of Education and Training, Mr P J Scheepers, that he could not discuss the grievances of black pupils with them and the Teachers' Action Committee because they had no mandate as far as he was concerned.

Mr Scheepers referred them to the Community Council, from which the Action Committees have dissociated themselves.

## SQUABBLE

'We don't want to get involved in a squabble about how effective or how representative the Community Council is, we want to sort out the quickest, most practical way of keeping our children at school,' a spokesman for the Parents' Action Committee said.

'Last year Government officials were happy to meet parents in an attempt to resolve the situation, but now that pupils have agreed to go back to school we suddenly have no mandate,' he said.

'We as parents want to urge the Government once more to keep their word regarding meeting pupils' short-term demands.

'Parents feel the Government has violated the conditions for returning to school by pupils, thereby complicating and exacerbating the situation, for example, by detaining pupils instead of releasing those who were detained.

## EXAM FEES

'Both parents and pupils are strongly against the increase of examination fees by up to 100 percent without granting credit to those pupils who paid last year and did not write the exams.

'Not all pupils have been supplied with text books and regardless of Government excuses now we understand pupils were promised free stationery and set books as part of the conditions on which pupils returned to school.

'At a meeting last night parents were told the community Council was planning to provide stationery with money given by some concerned businessman,' the spokesman said.

## SHORT-SIGHTED

'Pupils and parents are against this move which they see as short-sighted in the sense that it is aimed at placating pupils and is not really getting to the root of the problem,' he said.

'Pupils get the impression that the Government always intends to make things better but they can't study on intentions,' the spokesman said.

YOU could call it the Treaty of Kimberley: after half a year of riot-peppered school boycotts, the city's 17 000 black pupils have returned to school.

But it is a fragile peace.

Black educationists there say the Department of Education and Training (DET) has six months to do something concrete about the grievances that sparked off the first boycotts in July last year — "otherwise it will be back to square one".

The DET has won similar "breathing space" around the country, but the respite until mid-year in Kimberley is significant because, unlike other centres, detainees have not been released as a back-to-school prerequisite.

There are 23 detainees at the moment — most of them pupils — and they are the cause of seething resentment in Galeshewe township, home for Kimberley's officially-estimated 66 000 blacks.

So are the critical shortage of teachers, classrooms and equipment in the three black secondary schools, only one of which has classes for girl matriculants.

The Galeshewe Action Committee (GAC), formed last year to speak for pupils and parents, played a large part in re-opening the schools.

But the committee's chairman, Canon Augustine Maropong, gives their patience six months: "We are seeing a ray of hope like the ones we have been seeing with the Prime Minister's promises, but at the moment it is only words to us.

"Whether these words will turn into desks and classrooms... we'll wait and see.

"But in six months' time it must be seen that the Government is doing something real. If there's no difference between now and then, we will know we have been fooled.

"Then it will be back to square one."

The pupils' grievances were put to the area's circuit inspector by Canon Maropong and the president of Kimberley's African Chamber of Commerce, Mr Ntise Matlhoka, at a meeting the Canon described as "very constructive... held in a very good spirit, we were received very well".

So Galeshewe was as much surprised as angered at the detention a few days later of the two men.

"We thought we were doing something to help settle the boycott," Canon Maropong said.

From mid-January to February 26, the entire action committee was detained. Three other swoops were made on pupils and ex-pupils: nine were held on January 14 and 15, one on January 20 and 10 on February 5.

"Now everyone in our com-

A FRAGILE PEACE HAS SETTLED ON ITS SIMMERING BLACK COMMUNITY HAS GIVEN SIX MONTHS BEFORE IT TEARS

# The 'Treaty of Kimberley'

056 IIA  
RDM 3/3/81

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

munity is worried," says Canon Maropong.

"We were hoping that when our children went back to school that last year's problems would be history. While these people are still being held this cannot be so.

"The release of detainees has been one of the main conditions for ending the boycott in other areas. There is a great feeling of resentment that this has not happened here."

According to another black Kimberley educationist, restlessness over the detainees died down after the circuit inspector told parents that the issue was out of his department's hands.

Mr J G Mmqina, chairman of Galeshewe's Principals' Committee and president of the North Western Districts region of the African Teachers Association of South Africa (Atasa), believes that intimidation, not genuine protest, was behind last year's "riotous boycotts".

"My worry is that the senior pupils, who are the ones making the demands, should interfere with those who haven't had the chance to get to that stage.

"No children should be kept away from school by intimidators, like last year. In fact, last year was not a boycott, it was a case of intimidation," he said.

Or was it?

A look at what happened in the second half of 1980 helps to understand why, in the words of someone who disagrees with Mr Mmqina, "the boycott has created a new, radicalised generation of youths in this isolated city".

The first boycotts began on July 29, last year, at two schools — Tshireleco, one of two State senior secondary schools, and the Roman Catholic St Boniface senior secondary — in protest at the lack of facilities and in solidarity with boycotters in other areas.

They were gradually joined by lower secondary and primary pupils until, by mid-August, every black educational institution — a total of 15 000 pupils — was involved.

According to a Johannesburg researcher, "the DET tried every method short of negotiating to break the impasse".

"The rounds of meetings all ended in deadlock, with

the pupils soon realising that the object of the meetings was not to listen to their grievances, but to convince them of the wisdom of returning.

"They tried detention and suspension threats, but never considered acceding to the pupils' basic demand: that someone of importance from the department sit down with them, listen to their grievances and start to do something about them."

Things came to a head when the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, visited Kimberley. He was to talk to nearly everyone — except the pupils.

On the morning of September 8, only hours before the Minister was to meet the local community council, pupils gathered outside Galeshewe's Abanto Batho Centre, where they piled up textbooks and began singing.

After police warned them to disperse, they moved to St Boniface.

There, after being given 10 minutes to disperse, police moved in with tearsmoke, batons and dogs.

The terrified pupils fled into the adjacent white suburb of West End, causing some damage to white houses. Several days of sporadic arson and unrest followed.

A few weeks later the Minister closed all schools in Galeshewe and sacked 13 temporary teachers, giving them 24 hours' notice.

These events, according to Canon Maropong, have served as a six-month real-life course in political awareness, with the pupils' initial naivete giving way to a widening perception of how their main grievance — lack of facilities enjoyed by whites — was linked to an inferior system of education and, in turn, the general plight of their community.

"The students are definitely more radicalised and militant now," says Canon Maropong.

This is why, as the boycott grew, their demands began to include that something be done about Galeshewe's lack of drainage and a hospital.

"And they are saying that all the changes being promised mean nothing unless they are aimed at gradually phasing out Bantu Education," he says.

And Mr Mmqina agrees with a six-month deadline for re-appraisal — "to show that they mean business, that they are answerable to us".

"We understand that these changes cannot be made overnight. But what we abhor is that the authorities should only be prompted to act by a crisis.

"The pupils have now been given a hearing by the DET. But it is a long process. These things can't be done overnight, although the department has done quite a bit on the teacher's side."

That is, for the few teachers there are.

3 BLACK SCHOOLS, BUT THE  
ARS UP...

# Kimberley'

N

This is Kimberley's most critical education problem: an acute shortage of qualified staff that could cripple the DET's short-term plans to add classrooms or build schools.

What is the use of building, for example, the three classrooms desperately needed by Thabane Secondary School if no teachers can be found to man them?

The headmaster of St Boniface, which has 200 boys and 130 girls this year, said he had been forced to close Forms 4 and 5 in the school's girls section because of insufficient staff, leaving only one

school where girls can matriculate.

"We have managed to keep afloat up to Form 3, but we saw what was coming and didn't even try to find staff for the upper forms.

"It is absolutely impossible, there is no hope of finding enough people.

"When things are like this, without qualified staff, you have troubled students. And it's not as if we can draw on the church for people. We are as troubled as the State schools," he said.

Despite this shortage, the DET has managed to eliminate the notorious double-shift system, in which one teacher supervises two classes.

Instead, several schools

now use the "platoon" system. In one lower primary school, for example, 16 classes are held every day in a school with only eight classrooms for half the pupils, the school day begins after lunch.

The DET says it cannot reveal all its plans for Kimberley, as many depend on money which has yet to be appropriated by Parliament.

But the department has been "drastically upset" by the boycotts, said the regional director of Education and Training for the Northern Cape, Mr M G Rossouw, in Bloemfontein.

Only yesterday, in fact, as part of the DET's "priority list" for the area, Mr Rossouw signed a contract for the supply of 1 000 panes of

glass to replace those shattered last year.

Included in the list are an extra 38 classrooms, eight administration blocks and nine caretakers' houses for nine of the city's primary schools, four new classrooms each at the two senior secondaries, and kilometres of new fencing.

The Kimberley City Council has also granted land for a new senior secondary school and tenders have been invited.

Last week Mr Rossouw visited all Kimberley's black schools.

His report: "Things are normal and the people happy".

"They are settled down," he said, "but you never know what can happen the next day."

© The names of those in detention are: Philip Vika, Connie Mofui, Paulus Mookena, Mhogadi Mabika, Thomas Plasjee, Luthando Charlie, Andries Tshakao, Mokuwano Masitso (all detained on January 14 and 15), Neville Mochabekwa, Peter Thakiso, Richard Makinane, David Muzaleli, Ben Swartz, Johannes Kere, Nelson Mntswane, Donald Seakwe, Lucky Mochabane, Ben Faris, Mocha Sanyo, Moge Chwa and Phisoan Mwa (all detained on February 11). Mr Len Makgwane was detained on January 20 and Mr Arthur Makgato Thabane was detained on February 14.



Back to school — but how long will the peace last?

# Buthelezi reacts to Azapo boycott

## Political Staff

Azapo's call for the sporting and cultural isolation of South Africa might have received considerable support from blacks if other black organisations had been consulted, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha, said today.

Chief Buthelezi was reacting to Azapo's statements that it would:

• Stop all overseas artists from performing in South Africa, the latest target being the O'Jays musical group.

• Stop Peter "Terror" Mathebula's world title bout scheduled for Orlando stadium on March 28.

• Force the postponement of all sporting activities and entertainment planned for next weekend.

Chief Buthelezi said he had no quarrel with Azapo's cultural and sports isolation policy but he had difficulty in accepting a blanket boycott of overseas artists and sportsmen.

"There have been instances in which overseas artists received massive support from blacks when they visited the country so there are blacks who might not support such cultural isolation.

"It might have helped Azapo had it consulted other groups on the issues. We might have reached agreement," said Chief Buthelezi.

Referring to the Mathebula fight, Chief Buthelezi



Chief Buthelezi . . .

said the world flyweight champion had put South African blacks on the sporting map.

"He is our triumph and we ought to see him in action in his own territory of Soweto. This would be a great inspiration for our sportsmen -- they would realise that, given the opportunity, we too can rise to the occasion.

"So this is one case in which sports isolation will not benefit us. If the Azapo people had consulted their brothers they might not have made such a mistake," he said.

Chief Buthelezi said the period of mourning for the 1960 Sharpeville shooting victims also needed discussion with other black groups.

Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr George Wauchope, said his organisation would step-up its campaign against overseas artists and sportsmen.

# Victory for right-wing feared by blacks

By Michael Phalatse,  
Political Staff

Black politicians and community leaders have shown little interest in the coming general election, but fear that a right-wing victory could be disastrous for the country.

Mr Mpiyakhe Khumalo, an East Rand community councillor and a lecturer at the University of Witwatersrand, said: "If the Prime Minister's plan is to 'clean up' his party so that there can be more participation from other racial groups, then I welcome his move to call the election.

"But if the intention is to entrench racial discrimination, then my fears for the country will be greater than they have been before. We are heading for a disaster.

## REALITY

"For practical and pragmatic reasons I believe it is essential for the Afrikaners to fight it out once and for all during this election.

"My hope is that the winner will face reality and involve blacks in the country's politics," Mr Khumalo said.

A member of Soweto's Committee of 10, Mrs Ellen Khuzwayo, said: "After the election we blacks can expect tougher legislation. The new Government is going to tighten the screws and I see us heading for a long and bitter period of kragdadigheid."

## IRRELEVANT

"The mine workers and the Herstigte Nasionale Party has been a threat to the Nationalists, so it seems the swing is fast moving to the right."

The publicity secretary of Azapo, Mr George Wauchope, said the coming elections meant nothing to blacks because they would not be participating.

"Whether Mr P. W. Botha and his party are moving right or left is irrelevant for us blacks. The Progressive Federal Party, which is supposed to be 'far left,' made it very clear that they were opposed to majority rule.

"So even if the PFP wins, conditions will remain the same for us blacks. Our stand remains unchanged: one man one vote in a unitary state," said Mr Wauchope.

(Report by M. Phalatse, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.)

# Punch in the eye for Azapo

11A 200

Aug 14/3/81

THE Peter 'Terror' Mathebula fight with Santos Laciar of Argentina, in Soweto, in two weeks time, is on, in spite of an Azapo call for a boycott.

Director of the tournament, Mr Chris Gibbon said: 'The fight is on and that's all I can say at the moment.'

But he added that all the parties organising the fight would meet to discuss the Azapo threat.

Azapo is involved in several attempts to stop tours by overseas artists. Two Soweto shows have so far been stopped because of Azapo intervention.

## WARNING

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, who was invited to the fight about a month ago said he would attend the fight 'in spite of the attitude of Azapo'.

The police have warned they will act ruthlessly against any attempts to disrupt the fight.

Divisional Inspector of Soweto Police, Brigadier N J Botes said: 'We will be out in full force to see that there is peace and order throughout the afternoon and, needless to say, we will deal strongly with anybody who attempts to disrupt the fight.'

Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Community Council and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Kwazulu Chief Minister, have both expressed their disapproval of the threatened boycott.



2/15 1978 STATE 4/3/51

# Register needed to control media — Inkatha

By Michael Phalatse  
Political Staff

South Africa's journalists, like its doctors and lawyers, must be made to register so they can be controlled, said the secretary-general of Inkatha in Johannesburg today.

Dr Oscar D Dhlomo made the recommendation when he gave evidence before the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the Mass Media.

In his evidence Dr Dhlomo said although journalists had their own

professional associations, these were not as well organised and strict as those of doctors and lawyers.

Journalist associations were not multiracial and did not have codes of ethics. There was no way an incompetent journalist or one guilty of misconduct could be dealt with.

"In the medical profes-

sion the doctor and not the hospital he works for, is held responsible for any act of professional misconduct.

"In the journalistic profession, the newspaper, or at times the Editor, is usually held responsible," Dr Dhlomo said.

Journalists should bury their differences and form a multiracial association to

monitor their professionalism.

In Inkatha's view the mass media was not sufficiently representative of the South African community and its needs, because.

There was not a single black newspaper in the country. There were a few white-owned newspapers that employed

black journalists. These newspapers covered news that was of interest to the black community only.

English and Afrikaans newspapers, without exception, have allowed themselves to be replicas of the political polarisation taking place in white politics today.

### PROPAGANDA

"If a black man reads any English or Afrikaans newspaper today he cannot escape the feeling of being subjected to political propaganda that is either for or against the Government."

Many newspapers do not bother to report any news that does not pertain to white people.

Dr Dhlomo said the SABC was doing the country a disservice by giving biased reports, especially in regional news bulletins.

The media were using the term "terrorist" unfairly.

Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita was seeking to overthrow the Angolan Government through the use of violence but the South African Press did

# Press victim of 'overkill,' says editor

By Iain Macdonald

There was far too much legislation hampering the Press, and this was a kind of "statutory overkill," the editor of the Financial Mail, Mr Stephen Mulholland, told the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into Mass Media yesterday.

Giving evidence before the commission, Mr Mulholland said that there was "an element of para-

noia in addition to paranoia there is also a gross lack of knowledge, albeit understandably, of how the Press functions," he said.

He added that the proposal of a register for journalists conflicted "with the thrust of the Prime Minister's commitment to the principles of free enterprise."

"I ask the commission to consider how the banking industry would react

He said the South African Press was lively, vigorous and controversial, but not reckless or irresponsible.

There was no evidence to support allegations that the Press was irresponsible and needed to be further fettered by legislation.

"Newspaper circulations are declining.

"Clearly the introduction of a state-owned tele-

vision service would curtail growth of advertising revenue."

He added that he saw "no point in the introduction of yet more legislation" and that the imposition of sanctions in South Africa was often more severe than it needed to be, representing a form of "statutory overkill."

The "arsenal of legislation" should be overhauled, and laws — such

used less frequently by farm labourers than by residents of the location. Instead, if the illness is severe enough, labourers take members of their family to the farmer, who would decide whether to arrange for medical care or to try some home medicine. The 'madam' was frequently mentioned as possessing pills and medicine which were sometimes effective in quelling pain.

**3. The indigenous healer**  
Few people admitted going to such a healer. 'Good' healers were apparently rare. However one such 'Sotho doctor' who threw bones and provided herbal medicine once lived in the neighbouring town where Tieredorp clients would visit her. A farmer whom I interviewed had a certified herbalist on his farm (certified by the Free State Ingaba Association). The maid said that this herbalist was not such a good practitioner as the diviner in a nearby town, but that she gave herbal medicines for 25c; she said that she herself would use the medicines if no white doctor were available.

It seemed that indigenous healers would only be sought out in cases of suspected bewitchment, and that even then it was often considered sufficient to be treated by any doctor far from home. Compared with the Transkei there seemed less demand for the services of indigenous healers. In part this may have been due to the greater availability of western scientific medicine.

**4. The district surgeon**  
In former times two doctors resided at Tieredorp. By 1971 there were none. One doctor moved in a few years later but remained only one year. According to local residents he found he could make more money elsewhere, although both the previous incumbents had left farms to their families. Another local doctor came out of retirement for some periods, but never undertook District Surgeon work. Thus, for much

... / ...

GENE

2/11/81  
4/13/81  
Supporter  
of ANC (11/4)  
dies at 73

A former associate of exiled ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo, Mrs Euphemia Odendaal (73), has died in Coronation Hospital.

Mrs Odendaal was a staunch supporter of the ANC and a close associate of Mr Tambo and of Mrs Mary Moodley, leader of the Women's Federation of South Africa, who died last year.

Mrs Odendaal will be buried at Reiger Park cemetery after a service at Ebenezer Congregational Church, Boksburg, on Saturday.

## Supermax pressured by Azapo

*Stam*  
*4/2/80* *250*  
*100*  
Tours to South Africa are being threatened by another blacklist — this time one compiled by the Azanian People's Organisation of musicians and other artists.

Like the blacklist of international sporting figures, which threatened the present MCC tour of the West Indies, Azapo's blacklist of entertainers will be circulated internationally.

"The aim is to put South Africa into cultural isolation, on the same lines as the present isolation of this country in world sport," said a spokesman for Azapo.

The Lovelace Watkins show due to have taken place in Welkom today has been cancelled, as a result of a boycott call by the local branch of Azapo, according to the show's organiser, Mr Yango John.

Supermax, a top overseas pop group, which opens its tour of South Africa in Johannesburg tonight, has already come under pressure from Azapo.

The group's manager, Mr Riner Portner, said the band had had a meeting with Azapo.

"We will continue with the tour, but we are now aware of what Azapo feels.

"When we return to Europe, we will explain the situation here," he said.

"There will soon be a black-list of all artists coming to this country," said the Azapo spokesman.

**Strike:**  
 10.5/3/81  
**Mavi**  
 cleared

JOHANNESBURG — Mr Joseph Mavi and two of his executive committee members were yesterday cleared on a charge of instigating an illegal strike among the workers of the Johannesburg City Council last year.

A Johannesburg regional court magistrate, Mr I. J. Luther, found that the work stoppage on July 29 could not be construed as a strike. The state had failed to prove its case under the Black Labour Relations Amendment Act which alleged that they had instigated an illegal strike, took part in a strike and incited other workers to strike.

Mr Mavi, 42, president of the Black Municipality Workers Union, Mr Phillip Dlamini, 29, secretary, and Mr Gatsby Mazwi, 29, an executive member, had pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Mr Luther said the state had not proved its allegations that the work stopped because of the failure of the city council to recognise the union.

Evidence led by the state pointed out that the municipal workers had stopped work because of a failure of the city council to recognise the union.

The state had limited its case by not including the recognition of the union in their charges.

Mr Luther said the city council could not have recognised the union as it was less than three months old.

men to some payments person per week, and

to which, to which some in kind, often in

10 category are

100,00
85,38
81,54
77,69
74,62
66,15
53,85
34,62
16,15
3,85

Cumulative %

Number of workers

( R per week )

Distribution of workers according to family income per head

TABLE 22 (a)

Mean: R19,70 a week.  
 Range: R 6,41 to R34,40.

111 families (85 percent) get R

in kind, 70 families (54 percent)

It is remarkable that even when

no value has been

the form of money

2) that 30 families

single men,

1) that 13 of the

Note:

Range: R1,80 to R20,47.

Mean: R6,18 a week.

TOTAL

> 10,00

9,01 - 10,00

8,01 - 9,00

7,01 - 8,00

6,01 - 7,00

5,01 - 6,00

4,01 - 5,00

3,01 - 4,00

2,01 - 3,00

1,01 - 2,00

0 - 1,00

Family income per head

5/3/8 G. WETAN 114

# Azapo members released

By LEN KALANE  
TWELVE Northern Transvaal people, 11 of them members of the Azanian People's Organisation were this week released from detention.

Those released include Azapo branch chairman Mr Mamabolo Raphesu and Mr M P Malatjie, chairman of the Seshego Village Committee on Tuesday at Modderbee Prison, Benoni.

Ten other members of the Azapo branch were released from the Victor

Vester Prison near Paarl. Mr Malatjie and Mr Raphesu were detained last October in the wake of the bus boycott in Lebowa. The Seshego Village Committee and the Seshego Azapo branch, were behind the bus boycott.

Mr Malatjie was also a member of the Seshego Town Council.

The rest of the Azapo members released are: Sarah Mapula Mogodi, Sello Joseph Raophala, Mmuntle Gideon Pasha,

Hineal Mamadima Mamabolo, Sello Mashao Rasethaba, Haroki Sam Madikota, Perry Madi Kekana and his brother, Hooly Thinta and Madimetja Jan Thobejane.

What started as a long, tiring visit to detained relatives at Victor Vester Prison ended in jubilation for the group when the detainees were unexpectedly released.

Instead of being allowed to enter they were told to wait at the gates "until further notice."

00 573181

# Family visits (117) Ja Toivo

CAPE TOWN — Members of the family of the imprisoned leader of South West Africa Peoples' Organisation (Swapo), Mr Herman Toivo Ja Toivo, visited him at the Robben Island prison yesterday for the third time since he was imprisoned nearly 13 years ago.

Mr Ja Toivo's mother, Mrs Elizabeth Ja Toivo, and his sister, Esther, came from South West Africa on Monday.

Mr Ja Toivo was said to be in high spirits and forwarded greetings to all the people in Namibia.

Mr Ja Toivo, who was sentenced to 20 years in 1968, was the benefactor of the family after his father died, and is the oldest child in the family of eight.

His 73-year-old mother and sister said they were looking forward to the "next visit," which would probably be next year.

They return to Namibia today. — DDC.

This table, including 31 farms, shows that nearly half of them cover less than 6 000 hectares, and 17 employ 6 men or fewer.

$$n = 31$$

$$\bar{x} = 9\,550 \text{ hectares}$$

$$\bar{y} = 7,06 \text{ men}$$

$$r_{xy} = 0,85$$

# Azapo calls for EDM 6/3/87 singer (11A)

## boycott abroad

By MIKE LOUW  
and DOC BIKITSHA

THE WORLD famous black singer Ray Charles and other artists who performed in South Africa should be boycotted locally and abroad, a spokesman for the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo), Mr George Wauchope said yesterday.

He said it had already been publicised by anti-apartheid organisations overseas that singers and artists from other countries should refrain from performing in South Africa.

Mr Wauchope said those who continued to come to this country should be black-listed so they could be boycotted in countries where they would stage shows in future.

He said the first to be placed on the black list by Azapo was Ray Charles. Others were Suzie Quatro, Tina Turner, Jack du Preeze, Tavares, Lovelace Watkins and Super Max.

He said names on the black list would increase depending on who came in future.

Mr Wauchope said blacks were being asked to boycott shows of artists from abroad irrespective of whether they performed in black or white areas. He said Azapo decided to add the boycott of cultural activities to those practised by outside countries which were involved in boycotts of sportsmen who participated in local sport.

Meanwhile many people, asked to comment on the decision by Azapo to draw up a black-list of overseas musicians, did not want to do so. They preferred to give it thought and reply in the form of letters to the Rand Daily Mail.

There were, however, a few who readily gave comment. Mr Kolo Lebone, directing manager of Black Artists Management said: "I think Azapo's stand is ridiculous. They have nothing to back them against these boycotts.

"These artists have always been coming and we feel we benefit by their coming here. As musicians we learn from them. The standard of their performances on average is higher than that of local musicians. So I cannot go along with the view that they should be banned from coming."

Mr Jabu Dlamini, PRO of Isibaya Esikhulu, promoters of traditional music, said: "It is a fact that the Colosseum is used only when international artists are performing. When there's a film show, it remains white."

Mr Willie Jack Rasebotsa, an organiser of Music and Entertainment, said: "I don't know much about the issues at stake. I also don't understand Azapo's stand. We've got groups like Mahotella, Patience Africa, Ladysmith Black Mambazo and others who could serve South Africa better than overseas artists. But I'm not qualified to comment on these."

## Inkatha warns unions

Disagreements between Chief Gatsha Buthezi's Inkatha movement and some black trade unions could aggravate tensions in both black politics and industrial relations. The inner committee of Inkatha has accused certain unions of "exploiting black workers for political ends" and serving as "mere

surrogates of certain exiles." It also referred to "white activists" exploiting black workers for political ends.

Although the committee did not identify any union, it is believed to have been aiming at some in Natal.

The resolution, however, came as a surprise to labour observers because of Inkatha's commitment to working closely with the union movement.

Sam Kikine of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) told the FM that "there is absolutely no conflict between Saawu and Inkatha."

Inkatha is apparently concerned about possible competition for membership between itself and the tightly organised unions. Labour activism, with strong political undertones, has galvanised black workers and may be more attractive to some than Inkatha's relatively low-key approach.

Inkatha's warning that certain unions should check their political direction lest there be "unnecessary internecine strife among blacks, with disastrous consequences for the black trade union movement and for black unity," can possibly be interpreted as an indication of uneasiness about rivals for political support. In the past it has repeatedly used its platform as the largest black political movement to call for unity among the political groups.

The FM is told that reconciliation talks are under way between Inkatha and some unions but there is speculation that if they fail Inkatha might ask its members to disassociate themselves from the unions.

The apparent conflict is in contrast to Inkatha's normal stand on labour matters. The inner committee has defined Inkatha's role as being that of a channel between workers and management with a strong emphasis on conciliation. Whether the movement can hope to maintain this stance in an

era of increasing labour militancy remains to be seen.

However, the clash emphasises once again the difficulty in keeping black politics separate from the black labour movement. Much as employers and the government might like to handle industrial relations in isolation, this seems impossible.



**Inkatha's Oscar Dhlomo . . .  
eyeing the unions**



# The Inkatha connection FM 6/3/81

11a

Sir — I was disappointed to read your article on Black Consciousness (FM February 6). After clumsily paraphrasing the full text of my statement and then using it totally out of context, your writer concludes that I, as one of Chief Buthelezi's "spokesmen," am not free from chauvinism.

Your readers should consult the full text of my statement, which was quoted by one of my colleagues as part of a letter to the *Rand Daily Mail* (February 5). This statement was in turn part of a fairly long article on the impact of the Reagan Administration on SA, which appeared in the *Sunday Tribune* (January 18).

My statement simply pleads for a distinction to be made between Chief Buthelezi and those black leaders who have virtually accepted the fragmentation of SA by opting for homeland independence. I pointed out the ironical situation where the most vehement critics of Chief Buthelezi are themselves no longer South African citizens in terms of government policy. The political actions of the Matanzimas, Mangopes and Mphephus are either never attacked by these critics or,

if attacked, are deliberately grouped with Chief Buthelezi, whose policy is diametrically opposed to homeland independence. Many critics of Chief Buthelezi in the Transvaal cannot even get South African passports because the government regards them either as Tswanas, Vendas or what have you!

## Bastion of black resistance

It is therefore ironical that groups and individuals who have made it their full time occupation to vilify Chief Buthelezi are, in fact, expending their political energies trying to destroy the very bastion of black resistance to the policy of homeland independence in this country. In doing so, they allow the real culprits, who have co-operated in the fragmentation of the country and thereby deprived them of their South African citizenship, to go unpunished.

I see no trace of chauvinism in my stating an axiom that Messrs Mandela, Sisulu, Mhlaba, Mbeki, Tambo and Nzo are black South Africans of Xhosa extraction. Neither do I see any chauvinism in the statement that the late Chief Albert

Luthuli was a black South African of Zulu extraction. Further, in stating that Mandela, Sisulu, Mhlaba, Mbeki, Tambo and Nzo would, in terms of government policy, be regarded as foreign citizens of Transkei, I am merely spelling out the objectives of government policy as of now. This clearly has nothing to do with the fact that we in Inkatha are vehement critics of that policy.

If your writer had read the text of Inkatha's evidence to the Schibuschi Commission, he would have been enlightened on Inkatha's standpoint on ethnicity. Inkatha recognises the reality of ethnicity. The reality that there are South Africans of English, Afrikaans, Italian, French, Portuguese, Jewish, Sotho, Xhosa and Zulu extraction cannot be denied by any serious-minded observer of the SA political scene. What Inkatha objects to, however, is the present government's practice of exploiting and abusing this reality; and making ethnicity a yardstick to determine where black people will live, to which schools they can send their children, and what political rights, if any, they can enjoy in the land of their birth. Since this

abuse of ethnicity does not apply to white South Africans, we in Inkatha see no reason why it should apply to black South Africans.

I disagree with your writer when he states that Black Consciousness proponents have consistently attacked Chief Buthelezi "sometimes with a venom normally reserved for the Matanzimas and Mphephus who have 'sold out our birth right.'" A cursory glance at Black Consciousness literature and Black Consciousness-inspired articles in some newspapers shows that the most venomous criticism of the homeland policy is always, without exception, reserved for Chief Buthelezi. This is so even though these critics never tell the world which "birth right" Chief Buthelezi has "sold out," since six million of his people are still citizens of a unitary South African state. I have not seen a single article that makes a distinction between Chief Buthelezi and the Mphephus or Matanzimas. This was the gist of my appeal to the international community and holds true for Black Consciousness groups as well as other critics of Chief Buthelezi in SA.

## Conflict of personalities

If, instead of labelling me as a "chauvinist," your writer had followed my argument to its logical conclusion, he would

have realised that, given the above facts, it is clear that the apparent conflict between Inkatha and the Black Consciousness groups, as well as the ANC, has nothing to do with ideology or even strategy. It is simply a conflict of personalities with strong overtones of political one-upmanship.

We have reached a pathetic stage in black politics, where any proposal that needs to be supported by all black people is supported or rejected not in terms of its feasibility or relevance, but in terms of which leader or group has initiated it.

We in Inkatha remain confident that this apparent conflict among black groups will ultimately be resolved. Our appeal to the FM and other newspapers is simply that they should be seen to be creating a favourable climate for the resolution of this conflict instead of exploiting it. For instance, the whole article on Black Consciousness is extremely negative from beginning to end. The readers are told very little, if anything, about the philosophy, aims and strategy of the Black Consciousness movement. Little is said about the visible achievements of the movement, if any, as well as tangible benefits that have accrued to the oppressed black masses as a direct result of the existence of the movement.

Instead, the Black Consciousness move-

ment is portrayed as being anti-everybody and everything! It is anti-Inkatha, anti-Chief Buthelezi, anti-white journalists, anti-liberalism, anti-Black Sash and anti-Urban Foundation. If your writer wants us to believe that Black Consciousness strategy for black liberation consists of all these "antis" and nothing else, then surely Black Consciousness has neither the principles nor the strategy to sell to the black masses.

Lastly, it would possibly assist your writer to know that Inkatha is also a Black Consciousness movement. No black movement in the history of this country has done better than Inkatha in arousing the conscience of black people and making them realise that their power lies in unity and constituency mobilisation. Inkatha has propounded and practically applied the philosophy of *buntu-botho* and self reliance to situations affecting black people in this country.

Perhaps the difference between Inkatha's and other versions of Black Consciousness is that we in Inkatha lack the arrogance to regard ourselves as blacker than other oppressed blacks. We have also unequivocally singled out our political enemy in the struggle. That political enemy is the present South African government! Dr Oscar Dhlomo, secretary-general, Inkatha.

# Include urban blacks, say chairmen

11A  
6/3/61

By Tom Duff, Political Reporter  
Black community council leaders are pressing to be included at all meetings the Government holds in future with homeland chief ministers.

This decision was taken at a meeting of chairmen of community councils in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging region.

White Paper prepared by the chairmen have emphasised the development of the homelands should not be an excuse for depriving blacks of their South African citizenship.

"We wish to ask very strongly that urban blacks be included and represented at all meetings the Government holds in future with the Chief Ministers' Council," says a memorandum compiled by the community council chairmen.

The council chairmen feel it is vital for urban blacks to be represented by urban black leaders.

They stress they do not want to separate themselves from rural blacks, but that they and homeland leaders can "complement and supplement each other."

Opinions differ between the chairmen over recognition of the Urban Councilors' Association which is headed by Dobsonville Council member, Mr Steve Kgame.

Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Council, is strongly opposed to the association.

Mr Mpiyakhe Kumalo, chairman of the Kattlehong Council and convenor of the chairmen's meeting, has taken a more conciliatory attitude.

# Equity, Azapo may link to bar artists

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The British actors' trade union, Equity, may link up with the Azania People's Organisation (Azapo) to blacklist entertainers who perform in South Africa.

Equity's Afro-Asians Artists Committee met here yesterday to consider a report that Azapo intended to draw up a blacklist of entertainers, similar to the sporting blacklist, and circulate it internationally.

"The committee reached no definite conclusions, but could recommend support for the plan later," an Equity spokesman said after the meeting.

"We are going to wait and see what happens now. We have only seen a newspaper report and have had no formal contact with Azapo.

"We are very aware of the situation in South Africa and we are keeping a close watch on events there," the spokesman said.

Equity is equipped to play a major role in monitoring the blacklist, if it decides to support the plan.

At present the union has a ban on the sale of television programmes to South Africa, but takes no action against its members who perform there. "We left that up to the individual entertainers themselves."

A London theatre agent, who did not want to be named, said he was not concerned about the possible blacklist.

"We do business with South Africa and send entertainers there. But we are involved with theatre and entertainment, not with politics.

"Agents cannot afford to get involved and we leave it up to the artists themselves as far as South Africa is concerned," he said.

Derrick Thema reports that the South Africa visit of the O'Jays, scheduled for the Easter weekend, was today in jeopardy following pressure from Azapo which is trying to stop them coming.

Mr George Wauchope, publicity secretary of Azapo, said it had written to the O'Jays management, anti-South African lobbyists, Equity and other unions in a bid to stop the show.

He said that the organisation had also written to the management of Barry White and Peter Tosh warning them about coming to South Africa.

Mr Victor Mazibuko, a local promoter, said that he had been in touch with Azapo with a view of getting their permission to bring out the O'Jays.

"Azapo was firm that they will not allow the O'Jays to tour South Africa," said a disappointed Mr Mazibuko. The manager of the O'Jays, Mr Stu Rick, is in the country to tie up arrangements for the visit of the group, which is among the biggest record sellers in the country.

Mr Wauchope confirmed that they had refused permission to allow the O'Jays to visit South Africa.

# Actstop will fight Wit blitz

S. T. W. b.  
8/3/81

16A  
27  
27

## TERROR KOMMANDO FACES RETALIATION IF IT BOMBS BLACK FAMILIES

By Shami Harichunder

ACTSTOP warned this week it would retaliate if the rightwing terror squad Wit Kommando carried out its threatened bombing campaign against black families living in Johannesburg's white suburbs.

Cassim Saloojee, chairman of Actstop — the human rights body helping coloureds and Indians charged under the Group Areas Act in Johannesburg — said Actstop would not "sit back if the Wit Kommando took action against us or victims of the Group Areas Act".

He refused to say what counter measures Actstop would take.

Although the Wit Kommando's February 15 deadline for blacks to move out of white areas or face bombings has long since expired, Mr Saloojee admitted in an interview this week that many husbands were worried about the safety of their children and wives staying at home.

"But people are trying to ignore the threats and scare tactics being adopted by the Wit Kommando," Mr Saloojee said.

Actstop, he said, would not be intimidated by the Kommando which has already claimed responsibility for some bombings in the country.

He also said it was the police's responsibility to protect blacks living "illegally" in white areas.

"Probably many people are not paying too much attention to Wit Kommando threats because of the battle they are involved in to survive. With prosecutions under the Group Areas Act hanging over their heads, they are more worried about being ejected from so-called

This week the senior public prosecutor at the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court, Mr Andre de Vries, postponed 233 Group Areas cases for six months after a meeting with defence lawyers and Actstop.

### Case

Actstop has been asked to assign a lawyer to every one of the 233 postponed cases if they can put forward a strong case which they believe would be able to get an acquittal in court.

"Mr De Vries said that if he is satisfied that our evidence is strong, he will ask the Attorney General for the cases to be withdrawn.

"If the State believes that people living illegally in white areas will be able to find alternative housing in their areas within six months, it is wrong. Six months is not enough. Almost every outbuilding and garage in Lenasia and the coloured areas of Bosmont and Coronation have been taken up. Chances are remote that they will find a place in their townships," Mr Saloojee added.

He says about 10 000 houses will have to be built to wipe out the backlog for coloureds and Indians.

### Obsession

He said bad planning and the State's obsession to implement housing policy in terms of the Group Areas Act had caused the acute housing shortage.

"When the State moved Indians into Lenasia and coloureds into Bosmont and Coronation, it thought everything was all right and the people needed nothing else. But provisions had not been made for population growth and people moving into Johannesburg from rural areas and other provinces."



Mr George Wauchope.

9/3/81  
SOWETO  
1981

# Azapo tries to stop O'Jays

THE MANAGER of the O'Jays, America's top recording artists who have sold millions of records in South Africa, was involved in a bitter argument with the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) who want to stop a tour by the group in South Africa at Easter.

The meeting between Mr Stu Ric, manager of the O'Jays, and Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr George Wauchope and the national organiser, Mr Thabo Ndabeni, was also attended by Mr Victor Mazibuko, the promoter.

Mr Ric challenged Azapo's move to blacklist overseas artists coming to South Africa saying the O'Jays, who

had not gone on tour for 14 years, wanted to perform for blacks since they bought their records.

"The O'Jays want to come and help by spreading a message of brotherhood and peace."

He said isolation will harm the black cause and would make things worse.

Mr Wauchope and Mr Ndabeni argued that by coming here the O'Jays would thwart the strategy to isolate South Africa.

"Our choice is between entertainment and liberation," said Mr Wauchope.

The two hour meeting ended with Mr Ric saying he was going ahead with the tour.



The O'Jays.

# Handout scares Thebehali's mother

# HOUSE SHOCK

THE mother of Soweto Council chairman Mr David Thebehali yesterday expressed dismay at the news that the council had decided

By CHARLES MOGALE

to renovate and furnish her Orlando home.

The council has decided to improve the two-roomed

home to honour Mrs Caroline Thebehali (67) for providing Soweto with a "brilliant" leader. A close meeting of the

council over the weekend reported to have voted 9-5 for the improvement.

Speaking from her home yesterday, Mrs Thebehali said she was living in constant fear for her life, and viewed the whole idea with misgivings.

"I'm hearing the news for the first time from you, and if it is true I can only say I'm scared. I will have to talk to David first before I can tell you how I feel about it, anyway," Mrs Thebehali said.

"I educated him, and the nation decided to make him their leader. I did not choose his career for him."

Refusing to be photo-

## House shock

• From Page 1

graphed, she said she already had problems introducing herself. At times, she said, she was forced to say: "I do not know him (Mr Thebehali).

"People will just say things in my presence, not knowing who I am," she said.

Asked why she did not ask his son to resign if her life was becoming so unhappy, because of his position, she answered: "If your mother told you to leave your wife, would you?"

"As it is now, people are not appreciating the good my son is doing, and this has been making my life more and more miserable because I fear for his safety, I fear for ours as well," Mrs Thebehali said.

The announcement comes at a time when Mr Thebehali has said that Soweto rents will have to go up again before the end of the year.

The increases, he reportedly said, were inevitable because of inflation. Residents are still reeling from the shock of

the three-phase which increased the rents by an average R13.

Mr Thebehali's sister-in-law, Mrs Angy Thebehali, said the honour shown the family could be misconstrued by residents "because there's so much distrust between us people here."

She said: "He (Mr Thebehali) is living for the nation. I don't know why people are so ungrateful for what he is doing."

Mr Thebehali's younger brother, Nathaniel, refused to comment. Although he had a copy of the newspaper which published the report about the intended improvement to the home, he said he had not seen it.

"We are not talking," he said.

By WILLIE BOKALA

SOWETO'S Community Council will participate in the 20th anniversary Republic Day festivities — despite the decision by most organisations to boycott the celebrations.

This message was spelt out by Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the council, who said: "The whole thing has my blessing".

He was referring to the decision by the council to allow Mr F M Dube, a librarian with the council, to represent the council at a symposium in Durban this month which form part of the festivities.

The council has also voted R167 to cover his costs. It is not known whether the council will be refunded this money by the festival committee. The money used will

28  
SOWETO 9/3/81  
114

# Now Soweto Council joins Republic Day celebrations

have come from Soweto residents.

Earlier this year, Mr Thebehali said that the council had not received an invitation to participate in the festivities. He did not want to say whether it would participate "until we have received an invitation".

The disclosure of Mr Dube's participation, comes just after a morning newspaper reported that Mr Thebehali had made himself available for

the black council, scrapped by the government after opposition from black leaders who wanted representation in the President's Council. Mr Thebehali has denied this claim.

The symposium Mr Dube will attend will be

It is being organised by the Natal branch of the South African Institute of Librarianship and Information Science. The theme is "The Public Library in

the Eighties". The symposium, according to the Soweto Council, forms part of the republican festivities.

Mr Thebehali told SOWETO: "You write what you like. I know you have always been out to mess us up".

The festivities have been shunned by the South African National Football Association (Safra) whose president, Mr George Thabe, announced this shortly after the Pretoria City Council voted mixed soccer out of Caledonian Stadium. Top teams Orlando Pirates, Kaizer Chiefs and Moroka Swallows have backed Mr Thabe.

The executive committee of the South African Council of Churches also decided against the celebrations. It asked churches to hold a month of penitence in May. The Methodist Church, in its latest edition of Dimension, has also come out against the festivities.

SOWETAN 10/13/81 (11/17/81)

# Leaders hit out at Thebehali



Mr Steve Kgame . . . better leaders did not abuse their powers.

By CHARLES MOGALE

THE Soweto Council's decision to renovate and supply furniture for chairman Mr David Thebehali's mother's house in Orlando has been described as "misuse of public monies".

The Department of Co-operation and Development recently confirmed that it does not subsidise community councils. This means that residents may have to bear the costs of these renovations through rents they pay. Rents are likely to go up again this year.

Mr Thebehali, whose monthly allowance from the council is R750, was reported over the weekend as saying the increases will come before the end of the year.

His mother, 67-year-old Mrs Caroline Thebehali, told the SOWETAN of her misgivings over the weekend about the renovations offer. She said she was living in constant fear for her safety.

Prominent leaders interviewed said the council's decision, passed by a nine against five majority after a motion by deputy chairman Mr T J Makhaya, was misuse of public money.

Mr Makhaya, who has been working closely with Mr Thebehali since the days of the defunct Urban Bantu Councils, was reported to have tabled the motion to thank Mrs Thebehali for providing Soweto with "brilliant leadership," in her son, David Thebehali.

Leading black consciousness figure and member

of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Mr Tom Manthata said Mr Thebehali was earning far more than the average Soweto man.

"He is among the highest paid blacks around. It is not necessary to take people's money to improve his mother's house.

"The mere thought of doing it," Mr Manthata added, "was a clear indication of the 'moral decay' in the council."

The chairman of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (Ucasa), Mr Steve Kgame burst out laughing when asked to comment "Brilliant leadership? Good Lord!" Mr Kgame said.

Changing into an angry mood, Mr Kgame said the decision was a result of "madness."

"The people of Soweto have had better leaders who did not abuse their powers to make their mothers comfortable. Mr Thebehali earns enough money to improve life for his mother. The people of Soweto do not have to pay for that," Mr Kgame said.

An executive member of the Orlando Civic Association, Mr Robert Maphosa, said the community would do better to fight Mr Thebehali's "manipulators" than him.

"If we can destroy the machinery that controls him, he should not be a problem. I think Thebehali is just being used as a mere tool," Mr Maphosa said.

The publicity secretary of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr George Wauchope, refused to comment saying it would give "Thebehali the credibility he does not deserve."



Mr Tom Manthata . . . should use his own money for renovation.



Meeting: *5/17/46*

Motlana *(S)*

*10/2/46*  
charged *(11/2)*

Three members of the Committee of Ten are due to appear in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on March 19 charged with attending an illegal meeting, according to the committee's secretary, Mr Thomas Manthata.

The three members are Dr Nthato Motlana (chairman), Mr Manthata and Mr Leonard Mosala.

Their appearance arises from a meeting at Holy Cross Anglican Church, Soweto, on August 24 last year.

# Riot police move

## in on crowd

CAPE TOWN — Riot police moved in on a crowd of more than 500 marchers near the Supreme Court here yesterday and made a number of arrests after the throng had changed direction and headed straight for them.

Brigadier D. B. Nothnagel, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, said last night that six men and a woman had been held in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

It was the second march in the city in three days by people attending the trial of black community leader, Mr Oscar Mpetsha, and 18 others on charges of murder and terrorism.

The march started after more than 100 people who had been sitting in the public gallery throughout the day left the court and joined a crowd of over 200 people outside.

The crowd started moving off, then turned and marched back. At an intersection the throng seemed to waiver and started chanting "Botha is a terrorist."

The police moved in and members of the crowd turned and ran, screaming in panic.

A number of people were knocked to the ground and others collapsed as police attempted to arrest them.

Meanwhile, a 19th accused person provisionally joined Mr Mpetsha and the others on charges of murder and terrorism.

He is a 17-year-old youth who may not be named and who claimed to have been assaulted.

The court allowed the state time to consider what further particulars it would provide in terms of an application by counsel representing the 18 men and youths in the dock, whose charge was amended to an alternative of conspiracy.

Mr Mpetsha, 71, and the 18 others are charged with one count of terroristic activities, and two of murder, both of which allegedly took place on August 11.

None of the accused have been asked to plead.

The case will continue next Wednesday — DDC

This means that the total of Africans shown in the age classification for areas 11 and 13 will be lower than that shown in the occupational

are grouped as 'rest of Cape'.  
 are given for three economic regions in the Cape only and other regions to economic regions in the Cape. Age distributions for other Africans 11 and 13, but for Africans, only Xhosa-speakers are listed according age distributions for coloured people are shown for economic regions

broad age categories in the same way as those are included, (but included in the occupational total), have been distributed in In other words, the people not included in the age distribution total,

sample tabulation.  
 assumed to be distributed by age in the same way as is shown in the 02-05-04), which are higher, have been used and the difference is not coincide. The figures in the occupation survey (Report No.

1) The report listing occupations covers the whole population of the areas, while those listing age distributions are based on a sample survey. The result is that figures of total population by area do

assisted as 'not group, and who school children, 5-18 year olds the next age

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SOWETAN 10/3/81 (11A)

# 'I didn't know interview was for SABC'



Mr George Wauchope, Azapo's publicity secretary.

By Z B MOLEFE

THE publicity secretary of the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo), Mr George Wauchope, claimed yesterday that he was unaware that a radio interview he gave on the proposed tour by

the O'Jays was intended for the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC).

The interview was broadcast on the SABC's "Radio Today" programme on Friday morning. In the interview Mr Wauchope gave reasons why Azapo had called on blacks to boycott the group's shows.

A number of people had asked why Mr Wauchope had elected to be interviewed by the SABC while at the same time its reporters had been "banned" to cover say, the June 16 commemorative services, at places like Soweto's Regina Mundi Church.

Explained Mr Wauchope: "I wasn't aware that I was interviewed for the SABC. It later emerged that the person who interviewed me had given the wrong impression that ours was just a casual chat over the tour."

He further added that he had not listened to the broadcast. It was only later that he realised the interview had been on "Radio Today" after a number of people asked.

But the SABC had a different story to tell the SOWETAN. According to Mr Hennie Cloete of the corporation's public relations office, Mr Wauchope was aware that he was interviewed for the programme. The interviewer made it clear to Mr Wauchope that they were from the corporation.

"I have checked with the people who were responsible for the programme. And they tell me there is no way Mr Wauchope could not have known that he was interviewed for one of our programmes. We are sorry that he feels this way about the programme. Anyway, we welcome views from people like Mr Wauchope," said Mr Cloete.

# Call to observe mourning week

By LEN KALANE

**BLACK** Consciousness organisations have called on people to observe next week as "Heroes Week," a week of mourning.

The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) Azanian National Youth Unity (Azanyu) and the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) have appealed to people to observe March 16 to 22 as a mourning week in memory of the people who died in Sharpeville and Langa in 1960 and Soweto in 1976.

And the organisations have called on all sports and showbusiness promot-

ers to postpone their activities during this week.

Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr George Wauchope, asked blacks to refrain from merry-making, revelry and to conduct themselves "with pride and dignity during the period."

## CLOSE SHOP

Azapo is calling on shebeens to close shop and the NPSL and Sanfa to postpone soccer matches and other sporting activities. Mr Wauchope said they were also appealing to show promoters to observe the period by cancelling shows.

But Sanfa boss, Mr

George Thabe said yesterday: "They haven't approached us yet. This is the first time I hear about it and I cannot comment right away. We will react later."

Mr Peggy Senne, president of the National Tavern Association, the body representing shebeens, also said they were waiting on Azapo to approach them.

Mr Wauchope said they will also commemorate the deaths of Abram Tiro and Steve Biko.

Mr Wauchope said details and venues of services to be held throughout the country would be released soon.

Some information on TB is available from the work of SANFA volunteers. 27 new cases of TB were notified between

3.

used less frequently by farm labourers than by residents of the location. Instead, if the illness is severe enough, labourers take members of their family to the farmer, who would decide whether to arrange for medical care or to try some home medicine. The 'madam' was frequently mentioned as possessing pills and medicine which were sometimes effective in quelling pain.

## 3. The indigenous healer

Few people admitted going to such a healer. 'Good' healers were apparently rare. However one such 'Sotho doctor' who threw bones and provided herbal medicine once lived in the neighbouring town where Tloerdsorp clients would visit her. A farmer whom I interviewed had a certified herbalist on his farm (certified by the Free State Ingaka Association). The maid said that this herbalist was not such a good practitioner as the diviner in a nearby town, but that she gave herbal medicines for 25c; she said that she herself would use the medicines if no white doctor were available.

It seemed that indigenous healers would only be sought out in cases of suspected bewitchment, and that even then it was often considered sufficient to be treated by any doctor far from home. Compared with the Trankel there seemed less demand for the services of indigenous healers. In part this may have been due to the greater availability of western scientific medicine.

## 4. The district surgeon

In former times two doctors resided at Tloerdsorp. By 1971 there were none. One doctor moved in a few years later but remained only one year. According to local residents he found he could make more money elsewhere, although both the previous incumbents had left farms to their families. Another local doctor came out of retirement for some periods, but never undertook District Surgeon work. Thus, for much

4.

shops.

2. The farmer and wife

Pills and medicine available in the shops seem to be

• / ...

• / ...

11A  
'WHY SHOULD WE WASTE OUR TIME CELEBRATING THIS REPUBLIC?'

# Independence for the 'whites only'

SOWETO 11/3/51

11A

By SAM MABE

A NUMBER of people interviewed yesterday believe that there is no reason why they should participate in the forthcoming celebrations to mark the 20th anniversary of the Republic of South Africa.

In a snap survey carried out by the SOWETO yesterday, people were asked whether they thought there was a role they could play in the Republic festivities.

Non-participation in the law-making machinery by blacks and apartheid were cited as the main reasons why the festivities should be boycotted.

Miss Anna Diale from Orlando East said: "Niks, the independence of this country was given to whites and not to us. That is why it was even given without us being consulted. I see no reason why we should waste our time with those celebrations. We should in fact pretend to be unaware of them."

Mr Enoch Tau (27), a window dresser, said there was no way blacks had benefited from the Republic's independence.

"If there was equality where all had an equal share of the country's wealth and if laws were made by all of us with no regard to skin colour or any form of discrimination, we could perhaps be celebrating something now," he said.

Mr Goodman Seathodi (21) from Soweto said: "I feel that such celebrations have nothing for us. It will be like celebrating your own defeat in your own country. Can you celebrate your defeat?"

"When we have commemoration services on days that are significant to our lives, police frustrate us by going to such places and intimidate us. We should just be left out. Those festivities are a non-event as far as I am concerned."

Mr E L Makhetha an official of the Soweto Civic Association, said: "That is nonsense my boy, we have nothing to celebrate man. Those celebrations are for the whites and not us. The days of our celebrations are still coming when this country will be ruled justly."

"If we celebrate now we will not only be irrelevant but will be putting the cart before the horse. We are still involved in the struggle for our rights and only after we achieve our goals can we think of celebrating."



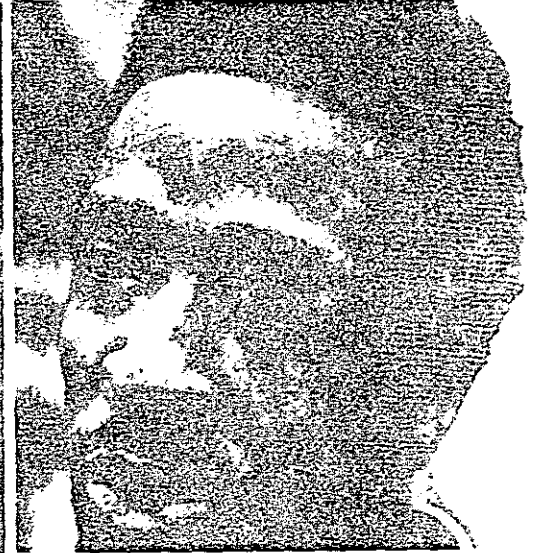
Miss Lizzie Moloï . . . "cannot celebrate with whites."



Mr Makhetha . . . "days of celebrating are still coming."



Mr Patrick Molekoa . . . "why should we celebrate apartheid."



Mr Enoch Tau . . . "Blacks benefited nothing."



Mr Goodman Seathodi . . . "Can you celebrate deaths of your brothers?"

Mr Patrick Molekoa, a waiter at a Johannesburg hotel, said: "If we are left out in so many other things that happen in this country, why should we now be required to be part and parcel of the celebration of apartheid?"

"Right now these cops will come and start asking me to produce a passbook and if I cannot produce it, I'll be in trouble. We are poor because we are underpaid while whites have the

best of everything in life. "They should stop making oppressive laws for us and allow us to participate in the law-making machinery first, then we'll participate in everything else that happens in this country."

Miss Lizzie Moloï, of Diepkloof, said: "I have been looking for a job since last year and I cannot get one because I am black. Whites do not have problems in getting jobs because

they are protected by laws which discriminate against us. How can I then celebrate with them?"

Mrs Nerriah Mafoko (37), a furniture saleslady said: "What are you talking about? Those celebrations have nothing to do with us. In fact, as far as whites are concerned, our existence is a hindrance to them."

"You only have to look at the laws they pass against us to un-

derstand what I mean. There is nothing we can boast about which can be attributed to the Republic's independence. Not when we had incidents like in Sharpeville and Soweto where people were gunned down."

"Some of us are virtual widows because we live alone without our husbands who are rotting in jails."

The Republic festivities are also being boycotted by leading

black soccer teams like Kaizer Chiefs and Orlando Pirates who supported a call by Mr George Thabe, president of the South African National Football Association and the Football Council of South Africa, for the boycott of Festival Games.

According to Mr Thabe, the stance was taken because of the "blatant racism" displayed against black teams at some venues.







**'We were offered R10 000 to sanction tour'**

# AZAPO BRIBE CLAIM



SOWETAN  
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● Mr Victor Mazibuko . . . promoter of O'Jays tour.

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**THE Azanian Peoples Organisation dropped a bombshell when it claimed it was offered a R10 000 bribe to sanction the O'Jays show.**

But promoter Mr Victor Mazibuko yesterday denied the claim and instead said the money was to be a donation to any deserving black organisation.

The Azapo claim was contained in a letter released at the weekend when Mr George Wauchope, Azapo's publicity secretary, and Mr Thami Ndabeni, Azapo's national organiser, met Mr Mazibuko and Mr Stu Ric, the O'Jays manager, in Johannesburg.

The letter to the O'Jays which spelt out Azapo's objection to the tour, read in part: "The promoters who want to bring you here have made it virtually impossible for us to see your manager whilst he was here in the country. They even offered us R10 000 to sanction your tour here. Unfortunately, the price of our liberation cannot be bought by 30 pieces of silver."

Mr Mazibuko told SOWETAN that he never offered the money to Azapo as an organisation but "I suggested

**By Z B MOLEFE**

to them that I was prepared to pay the money to any deserving black organisation of their choice. They would only administer such money if they saw fit."

Pressed on whether he did not think this suggests a bribe of some sort, he explained: "Remember the Azapo argument has been that we should not be coming here to exploit the O'Jays as a group of political opportunists. That is not the case involved. That is not the case."

Mr Mazibuko then charged that Azapo was a group of political opportunists. He accused Azapo of protesting to the Peter "The fight in Soweto this month" interests had a heavy stake.

He retorted: "The fight though we all know the truth about the country. I can't help getting the word of protest has been the Mr Mazibuko claims



to desire to obtain a large proportion of black . . . In many cases this will state of medical science, notice shows that there by which only a reduction in state resources. The advent of the new era because it may under the 'state' provisions more easily accessible to It is another question.

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# Supermax show off: Azapo is slammed

11/3/87  
SOWETO  
230  
11A

**THE AZANIAN Peoples' Organisation (Azapo), should contact the community first before making any decisions of boycotting overseas artists, Mr Sipho Zwane of Atteridgeville, said yesterday.**

He said this following cancellation of a fund-raising show by Supermax, a German-based group, because of pressure from Azapo.

Mr Zwane lashed out at Azapo's "confused ideologies which could prove detrimental to the black society".

The organisation's stance of boycotting overseas artists, he said, was uncalled for. "Why should they boycott live performances of these artists when they buy and listen to their records at home," he asked.

Mr Zwane said that musicians should not be boycotted because they earned their living through entertainment. "After all the black Americans know more about the struggle than the blacks here because they were once slaves," he said.

"Azapo claims to preach

## By MONK NKOMO

black consciousness and yet it seems victims are overseas black entertainers". He added that Jimmy Cliff's multiracial show at the Orlando Stadium last year was not boycotted. "Why?", he asked.

But the blind entertainer, Ray Charles, was forced to cancel his show scheduled for the Jabulani Amphitheatre last year. Blues singer, Champion Jack Du Pree's show at the same venue was cancelled on Sunday February 1, following a call by Azapo for people to boycott the show.

The planned visit by the American group, O'Jays, during the Easter weekend is in jeopardy from the pressure by Azapo to boycott their shows, he said.

"And yet they cram-

med the Colosseum to listen to the German-based multiracial group, Supermax, who are currently performing in the Republic," he said.

Mr Zwane said that if Azapo really feel that the total isolation of overseas artists could bring about change in South Africa, they should not choose

particular entertainers as their prey. They should boycott all the black Americans as well as their records," he said.

The O'Jays, he said, have a message to identify themselves with us. "And I am positive that a number of Azapo's members, together with those who are attached

to their ideologies, have record albums of the O'Jays. And yet they do not want to listen to their "live" performance, he said.

The Supermax show, scheduled for Jabulani Amphitheatre in Soweto on Sunday, was to raise funds for TEACH.



Supermax ... in the middle of the controversy.

care such as family planning, antenatal care, child clinic etc.

7. The extent to which people used health services seemed very much dependent on whether they had easy access to transport.

Summary Tables

requires that the communities contribute both in labour and material terms.

- 2) It is hoped that all these supplies will be taken over by the Water and Sewerage Board.
- 3) Protection and treatment of the water is done in conjunction with the Ministry of Health through field health assistants.
- 4) Water is not supplied into the homes but there is always one standpipe for several homesteads (usually about 5).

Voluntary Organizations in rural areas

Women in Development

This organization works with already organized groups in rural areas. They help the women to improve themselves in many spheres, both as individuals and in groups.

Home improvement, helping women to build stoves, white wash their houses with local white earth, and making cupboards for food storage with soap planks. They also encourage them to join voluntary organizations and to have small scale industries.

Red Cross

The Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross was founded in 1932 as a branch of the Red Cross Society. In 1969 it became an independent Society whose objectives are:

- 1) Giving aid to the sick and wounded in times of war.
  - 2) The improvement of health, prevention of disease and mitigation of suffering throughout the world.
- The Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross Society operates through its local branches throughout the country although there are few areas where there are no Red Cross representatives.
- Activities:
- 1) 26 M.C.H. clinics in the rural areas.
  - 2) Outpatients' and visitors' hospital canteens, three in number.
  - 3) Rehabilitation programmes at the mental and the T.B. hospitals.
  - 4) First aid posts at public, traditional and sporting events.
  - 5) Publicity and recruitment for blood donor programme, and providing space for actual bleeding of donors.
  - 6) Training and examination of first aiders in nursing colleges, companies, general public and ordinary schools.
  - 7) Distribution of clothing, blankets, and food for the welfare of destitute sick persons.
  - 8) Emergency relief to disaster victims of fires, tornadoes, etc.

- 9) Transportation of the sick needy person to hospital and back home after discharge especially in rural areas.
- 10) Tracing of missing persons.

Health Services

We have 11 hospitals in Swaziland, 7 are run by Government, 2 run by missions, 1 run by industry, and 1 by a private concern. Distribution is as follows:

District	No. of hospitals	No. of beds
Hhohho	4	455
Manzini	4	763

"We have cabled them to help us stop artists and American boxers from coming to South Africa," he said. They had also cabled a London contact to help them spread their "blacklist" to other countries.

"We want all fights sanctioned by the World Boxing Association to be pressurised because of their collaboration with

# Azapo threat to disrupt big fight

Azapo, the Azanian People's Organisation, is now threatening to disrupt the Peter "Terror" Mathebula world title bill at the Orlando stadium on March 28.

According to Mr George Wauchope, Azapo's publicity secretary, they have enlisted help from America in the shape of the Reverend Jesse Jackson, chairman of Operation Push and Mr Roy Wilkins, chairman of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (NAACP).

"We have cabled them to help us stop artists and American boxers from coming to South Africa," he said. They had also cabled a London contact to help them spread their "blacklist" to other countries.

"We want all fights sanctioned by the World Boxing Association to be pressurised because of their collaboration with

the regime in South Africa," he said.

Azapo would try to disrupt the Mathebula fight because, "it is hoodwinking the international world that all is well in South Africa."

Mr Wauchope said that they had issued statements to the international media, including Radio Mozambique, about a "Liberation Heroes Week" planned for March 16 to 22.

"We will hold commemorative services throughout the country to remember the people who died in the Sharpeville and Soweto shootings," he said.

Despite threats by Azapo to wreck the Jimmy Borne show at the Colosseum next week, Mr Ronnie Quibell, promoter of the show, says the show is "definitely on."

Mr Quibell said it was too late to have the show cancelled.

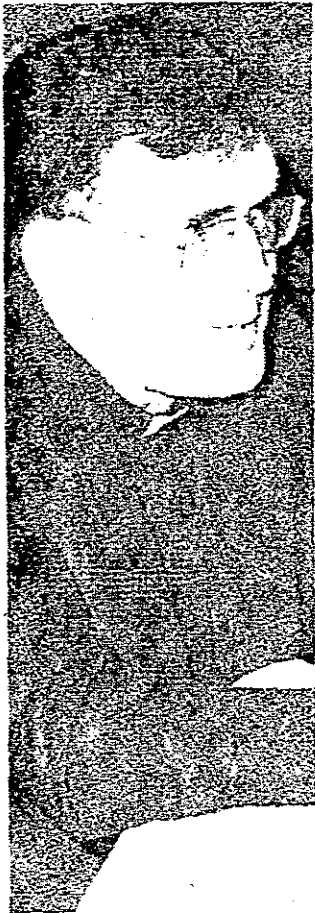
Injuries.

Most of the rivers are infected with schistosoma haematobium thus a number of school-going children have bilharziae.

Public Health Services

The Public Health Services of the country are centred at the Health Office in Manzini for the control of Malaria and Bilharzia, and at Mbabane which controls environmental health, Health Education, Public Health Nursing, and Public Health School Service. There is a pathology laboratory at which serological, biochemical, bacteriological and haematological investigations are carried out.

# White priest is not wanted in Zondi



Father Paul Winters ...  
"No 'baaskap'."

**THE APPOINTMENT** of a white priest to the Zondi Mission of the Roman Catholic Church has caused a row between the congregation and the church's authorities.

The congregation, represented by the Parish Council, does not want white priests and claim they "are tired of sweet heavenly words preached by whites". They demand blacks be appointed to their churches because blacks know problems faced by their communities and they "preach within the context of these problems".

Explaining the situation yesterday, Father Paul Winters, head of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate (Provincial), said the black council at Zondi was accusing the church of creating a "baaskap" situation with the church being controlled by whites and blacks being tossed around. They claim white priests were being forced on them.

"We have tried to explain to them that this is not the situation. It is not a matter of whites underdoing blacks. Our duty is to see to it that congregations are served with priests and we do this as honestly as we can," he said.

In a heated meeting between the Parish Council and Father Winters last week, the council demanded to be told why a black priest, Father Gerald Lodi, had been removed from the church and replaced by a white priest, Father Anton Paulson.

They rejected Father Paulson claiming he was old and that they wanted energetic blacks "who understand the black people's problems and that bringing a white priest would kill what blacks are building in the church".

Father Winters said yesterday that his

**By WILLIE BOKALA**

council was looking into the matter to see how best the problem could be solved.

"It is not that we don't want to listen to the suggestions and recommendations of the Parish Council, but they should understand that they do not have the power to appoint priests. Otherwise every congregation would be appointing their own priests to their churches.

"The allegations that we are creating 'baaskap' is not true because there are other churches which have white priests in Soweto but we have never had such problems. We only appoint priests to serve the people but, truly the idea is not to force whites on blacks," he said.

Among claims made by the Parish Council was that it objected to Father Lodi being transferred because he had introduced a good process of Africanising the church by initiating a lot of cultural youth activities at his Zondi mission. "And this is what we want in our churches," the council said.

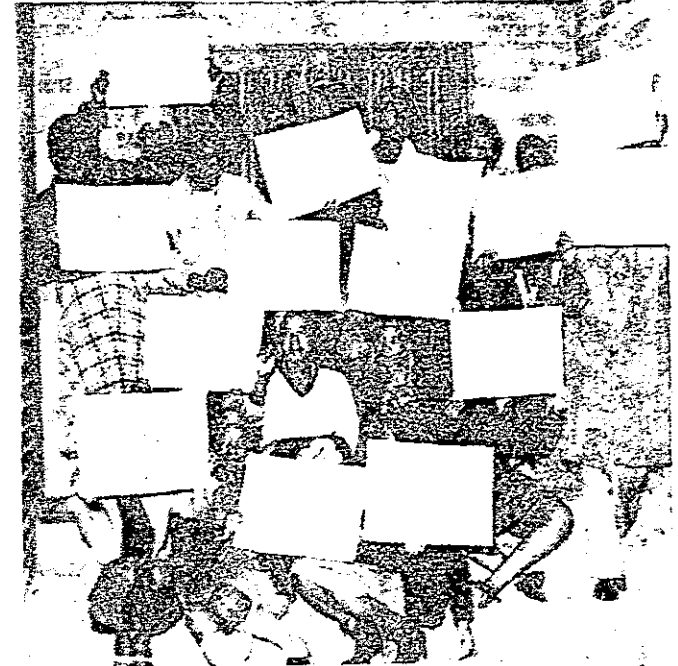
They refused Father Paulson because he would not accept all the "Africanisation business" in the church.

Father Winters also revealed there was a shortage of priests in Soweto. The Roman Catholic Church has 16 missions in the area with 13 priests — six blacks and seven whites — to run them.

"All we are doing is to try and serve these missions as best we can. We don't aim to create problems," he said.

*SOWETAN 12/3/81*  
*11/9*

## in Zondi



Protesting outside the Zondi Mission of the Catholic Church at the appointment of a white priest to the area.

Pics: **JOE MOLEFE**



# Plain petition on due date for power bills

CT 12/3/81  
IIA

Staff Reporter

NEARLY 6 000 Mitchell's Plain residents have signed a petition to the City Council to get the due dates for the payment of their electricity accounts changed.

But a spokesman for the City Treasurer's department said the due date could not be changed to earlier in the month because different areas had to pay their accounts at different times, to spread the workload for council staff.

A spokesman for the Electricity Petition Committee (EPC), formed from representatives of three Mitchell's Plain residents' associations, said a survey of residents in the Rocklands, Mitchell's Plain, area in October last year showed that 61 percent of residents there paid their electricity account after it was due.

This meant a 10 percent surcharge was added to their bills.

"The due date for most people falls in the third week of the month," he explained. "This is extremely inconvenient for people because most of them are paid at the end of the month. By then, their account is already overdue so they have to pay the account as well as the 10 percent surcharge."

## Surcharge

Furthermore, residents were "doubly penalized" if they failed to pay for two months because their electricity was then cut off. When they wanted it reconnected, they had to pay the account, the 10 percent surcharge, the R6.90 reconnection fee and a R20 deposit.

"People in Mitchell's Plain already have a big enough financial burden to bear without adding this to it," he commented.

The EPC is surveying a sample of 400 residents throughout Mitchell's Plain to find out how many support the campaign to get the due date changed, how

many pay their accounts after the due date because they cannot pay when their accounts fall due and how many have had their electricity cut in the past six months because they did not pay.

The City Treasurer's department said the council's housing committee had recommended last year that the possibility be considered of the due date for Mitchell's Plain electricity accounts being changed to fall due at the month end.

## Date changed

His department had reported it could not agree to this because to allow more consumers to pay at the beginning of each month would "considerably increase the workload at an already congested period".

"If the data-processing branch was required to bill an additional 150 000 electricity accounts during this already busy period, it would mean that the computer would have to operate for 24 hours per day for at least seven full days and extra staff and equipment would almost certainly be required," said the report.

The spokesman said consumers always received the account at least 10 days before it had to be paid. "They should keep enough money from the month before to pay their accounts."

He said residents' electricity supply was only cut off when they had been in arrears for three or four months. They then had to pay the R6.90 reconnection fee and R20 deposit.

"If their electricity is repeatedly cut off, the deposit is increased by R20 every month until it is equivalent to two months' accounts. This is so that if a consumer is a particularly bad payer and runs up big accounts, we at least have some security if he should flit without paying."

119 2-22  
STAR 12/3/51

# Sharpeville: two days of mourning

Services are being planned throughout the black community by the Azanian Peoples' Organisation for March 21 and 22 to commemorate the twenty first anniversary of the Sharpeville shootings, and four days have been set aside by Azapo to be observed by blacks every year.

Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr George Wauchope, announced yesterday that blacks had been asked to observe March 16 to March 22 as a national week of mourning.

"We have requested

Soweto traders to mourn with the nation on March 21. We have asked that they close their shops at 2 pm when the services start.

"We have also asked the chairman of the Soweto Taverners' Association, Mr Lucky Michaels, to ask his members to observe this period. We have written to the NPSL, Sanfa and showbiz promoters to postpone their shows," Mr Wauchope said.

Venues for the prayers to be held on March 21 and 22 would be announced later in the week.

SOWETAN 13/3/81

# Cape pupils end boycott

3/4  
5/5  
11A

**SOWETAN Correspondent  
CAPE TOWN.** — Pupils in Cape Town's townships have decided to suspend their boycott of schools indefinitely.

Members of the regional committee, which represents pupils in Guguletu, Nyanga and Langa, said the decision was made at a meeting of about 450 pupils at Fezeka high school in Guguletu.

They were discussing how to co-ordinate the suspension when police ordered them to disperse, they said.

In a statement, the pupils said: "We have come

to realise that the intention of the Government is to keep us black children uneducated. We have therefore decided to suspend the boycott indefinitely and resume our studies.

"Though the boycott is now suspended, the struggle against inferior education is continuing. Our form of struggle will from now on take on a different complexion and tactics.

"The moment calls for us not to react to the provocation by the authorities in the way they want us to, but calls for us to attempt to normalise a

very abnormal situation."

Pupils said the new tactic would be to react to each problem as they encountered it. They said they were still waiting for the Government to meet demands for the release of detained pupils, free provision of stationery and library books, recognition of the Parents' Action Committee and a review of increased examination fees.

"The community and students recognise the PAC in matters concerning the boycott, so any negotiations should include them," the pupils said.

# Azapo firm on fight row

THE row over the Peter "Terror" Mathebula fight raged on yesterday with Azapo sticking to their stand that the fight will be disrupted, while the promoters said it would be staged.

Mr George Wauchope, publicity secretary of Azapo, categorically stated that, "we are not withdrawing anything."

This was said minutes after Mr Chris Gibbon, director of the tournament, had told SOWETAN: "We have been made to understand that reports in certain newspapers may not have been a true reflection of Azapo's standpoint on the Peter Mathebula fight."

The fight is scheduled for the afternoon of March 28, when Mathebula will be defending his world flyweight boxing title against Argentinian Santos Laciaf.

## DISREGARD

Mr Gibbon said the promoters decided at Wednesday night's meeting to "disregard any possible threats from any parties, including Azapo."

"However," said Mr Gibbon, "we have been made to understand that reports in certain newspapers may not have been a true reflection of Azapo's standpoint on the Peter Mathebula fight."

He went on: "We have not met with Azapo, so from our point of view this is unconfirmed. However, we have met with Dr Nthato Motlana who has re-iterated his support and good wishes for

By **MANDLA NDLAZI**

our venture. Indeed Dr Motlana will be our guest at Orlando Stadium on March 28."

Dr Motlana said, "I stand by my statement that I will go, but I've no wish to engage in a public debate about the Mathebula fight."

Mr Wauchope said, "We are happy and proud of Mathebula's achievement but what concerns us most is the political mileage that is going to be gained by the Government by involving the

State President and cabinet ministers in the fight."

He added: "The international world will gain the impression that everything is normal in South Africa and this is happening at a time when the blacklisting of overseas sportsmen and women including artists who come to South Africa is gaining momentum."

"Our stand remains unchanged," he said.

11 A SOWETAN 13/3/81



**Mwasa**

**meeting**

**to discuss**

**boycotts**

Labour Reporter

Tomorrow's meeting of the Southern Transvaal branch of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa is expected to discuss the proposed boycotts of overseas performers in South Africa.

Calls by the Azanian Peoples Organisation to boycott overseas performers appearing in South Africa have been the subject of a heated debate over past months.

Journalist members of Mwasa have found themselves caught up in the controversy.

A proposed show by Supermax in Soweto has been called off as a result of pressure brought to bear by Azapo and moves have also been made to stop the O'Jays tour of South Africa.

The regional meeting is also expected to discuss Mwasa's talks with management in the newspaper industry on employee conditions.

The union has undertaken to represent all newspaper employees and not just journalists.

Plans are under way for Mwasa's national congress in May, and at the meeting, announcements are expected to be made about a proposed journalists' school.

RDM 13/3/81

# Meat Board told: Scrap most rules

By PAT SIDLEY  
Consumer Mail

ALL regulations and limits, barring the hygiene rules used by the Meat Board in issuing butchers' licences, should be scrapped.

This was said in evidence yesterday in Pretoria at the Commission of Inquiry into red meat industry by a member of the Afrikaner Cattle Breeders' Society, Mr Chris Derksen, who is also a beef and maize farmer.

Quoting his own application for a licence, he said some of the objections were misleading and monopolistic.

Mr Derksen said most of the questions asked by the Meat Board in the application form to operate a butchery were not necessary, particularly those pertaining to the finances of the applicant.

The whole process took far too long, he said. Five months for a businessman to wait was excessive.

He also criticised the fact that the large firms were represented on the board and were the people who examined the information in the application.

When giving evidence in

Kroonstad on his application he said the application had taken more than five months to process.

Objections to the application were lodged by two butcheries in Kroonstad, both of which were owned by one of the large firms with representatives on the board, Imperial Cold Storage.

In one of his replies at the time to the Meat Board, which he quoted in evidence, Mr Derksen accused the butchers of being misleading in that they did not state their ownership.

He had also said that their objections were a monopolistic practice, and he threatened to complain to the Department of Trade.

"Small people can't get in. The big companies will always win," he said.

He objected, too, to the idea that a licence would not be granted if it would affect competition in the area.

"We are not so socialist," he said, that licences had to be distributed in that manner.

His application was granted eventually and Mr Derksen was told by a member of the Meat Board he was "very lucky" to have had it granted.

# Deal on Mandela, says editor

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — A Kenya newspaper editor says he has been told by President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei that Nelson Mandela, the ANC leader, will be freed from imprisonment on Robben Island as soon as he agrees to get out of South Africa

and settle in Transkei.

The editor, Mr Michael Kabugua, of The Standard in Nairobi, says he was told that an agreement to this effect had been reached between South Africa and Transkei.

Mr Kabugua, who recently interviewed several Cabinet Ministers

in South Africa, said President Matanzima told him about the alleged agreement on Mr Mandela during an interview in Umtata.

In a report datelined Umtata in the Standard today, Mr Kabugua says President Matanzima said he was still waiting for Mr Mandela's reply.

Mr Kabugua quotes President Matanzima as saying: "I approached South African leaders pointing out to them that Nelson Mandela was from the Transkei and that, since Transkei had become independent, South Africa had no right to keep him in their jails."

~~113~~ (114) 5132-74/31/81

Total payment (R per week)	Number of workers	Cumulative %
0 - 2,50	0	0
2,51 - 5,00	2	1,54
5,01 - 7,50	5	5,38
7,51 - 10,00	14	16,15
10,01 - 12,50	17	29,23
12,51 - 15,00	34	55,38
15,01 - 17,50	26	75,38

TABLE 18

The addition of cash wage, bonus (expressed in weekly terms) and payment in kind gives an approximation of total payment made by farmers (with the omissions noted above). The distribution of workers at various levels of total payment is shown in the table below.

(c) Total payment.

It appears then, that either farmers' estimates of payment in kind in the agricultural census are well below actual payments, (8) or that many of the farms included in this survey pay high wages relative to the average for the area. This question will be further examined in the next section.

S. AFRICAN 10/13/8

# Mandela 'can go to Transkei'

Own Correspondent

10/13/8 11/9 32

NAIROBI. — A Kenya newspaper editor says he has been told by President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei that ANC leader Nelson Mandela, will be freed from jail on Robben Island as soon as he agrees to get out of South Africa and settle in Transkei.

Mr Michael Nabukua, editor of the Standard in Nairobi, says he was told that an agreement to this effect had been reached between South African and Transkei.

Mr Kabugua, who recently interviewed several cabinet ministers in South Africa, said Chief Matanzima told him about the alleged agreement in an interview in Umtata.

President Matanzima had said he was still waiting for Mr Mandela's reply.

Mr Kabugua quotes Chief Matanzima as saying: "I approached South African leaders, pointing out to them that Nelson Mandela was from the Transkei and that since Transkei had become independent South Africa had no right to keep him in their jails."

This applied to all other political prisoners in South African jails who originated from what is now Transkei, Chief Matanzima said.

In the same issue, the standard says in an editorial that there is no such thing as a republic of Transkei since it has never been recognised by any state (other than South Africa) and Mr Mandela should be free to go anywhere.



# Heroes Day poses 'test of sincerity'

11/17

THE observance of Heroes Day was a strong challenge to the people's sincerity in their involvement in the national struggle for liberation.

Mr Tom Manthata, executive member of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said this yesterday in an appeal to sports leaders, traders, musicians and shebeen "Kings and Queens."

Heroes Day (March 21) was a highly significant day for black people in their struggle for liberation, said Mr Manthata.

"Yesterday, the battle of Majuba hills was an important event for the Afrikaners in their liberation struggle against British imperialism."

In his appeal for the observance of Heroes Day, he said "the oppression of blacks by whites in South Africa is an indisputable fact nationally and internationally."

All black people were involved in the struggle. "Hence, we can distinguish between claims as typified by the bantustan leaders and other bodies created by the system and the fact of the liberation struggle as personified by the parent organisations ANC, PAC, BPC, and other bodies operating outside the system."

For this reason isolation of South Africa politically,



Mr Tom Manthata ... an appeal.

economically, culturally and in sport was welcomed by the black community.

Mr Manthata said black sporting organisations should be the first to welcome the isolation of South Africa in the international sporting arena "because they have benefited immensely from the international pressures that have

been brought to bear by the international sporting world, even by actual isolation of South Africa."

"How the actual isolation campaign should be conducted locally is a matter to be heatedly discussed and resolved by relevant bodies," said Mr Manthata.

"The observance of national days like Heroes

Day is a challenge to local sporting organisations on the sincerity of their involvement in the liberation of themselves and the entire black masses. It is a challenge to be understood by the sympathetic and supportive international bodies."

"No sporting black man can be excused for alleging to understand, sympathise and to be engaged in the liberation struggle when in actual fact he fails to perform just a simple national act of commemoration of a national day. Let sports not be used as a drug to leave people in either a coma or drunken stupor.

### AZAPO

"Let the Tavern Association heed the call, for their respectability lies in their sober national awareness and commitment."

● Azapo has released details of Heroes Day service. The service will be at St Francis of Assisi Anglican Church, Rockville, starting at 2 pm on Saturday. Speakers will be from most black consciousness organisations.

Azapo said that organisations invited included Mwasa, the Soweto Committee of Ten, the Black Lawyers' Association and student organisations.

This service will commemorate the deaths of people at Sharpeville, Langa, Nyanga and elsewhere when the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) mounted an anti-pass campaign in 1960. The PAC was then led by Mr Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe who has since died.

**IF ADVERTISERS' PROMISES TAKE**

**Plot to kill Samora Machel**

318  
2-25-81  
16/3/81

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — By calling an international cultural and sports boycott, Azapo had usurped the right of decision of the people of Soweto. Mr David Thebehali said here at the weekend.

Mr Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Community Council, said it was the democratic right of every person to decide for himself, within the laws of the country, what was good for him.

'It is his right to decide what entertainment he would like to partake in or what he would like to attend.'

# Azapo rapped for bid to stop big fight

Argus 12/3/81 (TA)

Azapo, in recent weeks, had adopted a strategy to stop all overseas artists from performing in South Africa.

It had also threatened to disrupt the world fly-weight title fight, scheduled for Orlando Stadium on March 28, which features South African

world champion Peter 'Terror' Mathebula.

Mr Thebehali said Azapo was planning to deprive the people of Soweto of one of the greatest events in its history.

Of the cultural isolation,

Mr Thebehali said: 'Azapo is doing its utmost to

isolate Soweto from the outside world and what it could present to the people of Soweto.

'Azapo prevents the people from benefiting from the vast cultural treasures of the overseas world of entertainment. Who gave Azapo the right to do so?'



STAR  
16/3/81

# Govt denies deal to turn over Mandela to Kei

## Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Government spokesmen have dismissed a suggestion that South Africa had agreed to release ANC leader Nelson Mandela provided he stayed in Transkei.

A Kenyan newspaper editor reported at the weekend that President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei had told him that Mr Mandela would be freed from Robben Island as soon as he agreed to get out of South Africa and settle in Transkei.

The Minister of Police, Mr le Grange, and a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs denied any such agreement had been reached.

## PLOT

President Matanzima has asked for Mr Mandela's release several times.

The South African Government has turned down the request for Mr Mandela's release on the grounds that he is not a political prisoner but that he was involved in a plot to overthrow the Government by violence.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman in Pretoria said he was not aware of

such an agreement. "It is highly unlikely there could be one," he said.

Mr le Grange said there was no such agreement.

The matter had not even been discussed and he would have known of any such "deal."

## VORSTER

President Matanzima said he had told the Kenyan newspaper the agreement on Mr Mandela's release had been reached while Mr B J Vorster was Prime Minister of South Africa.

Nothing had come of it because Mr Mandela had indicated he was "not interested" in settling in Transkei.

● The Star's London Bureau reports that TV star Joanna Lumley has joined the campaign calling for the release of Mr Mandela and other political prisoners on Robben Island.

Yesterday she took part in an hour-long vigil on the steps of St Martin in the Fields in London, organised jointly by the Anti-apartheid Movement and the Defence and Aid Fund.

4. Cash and/or kinds?

Apart from housing, farmers generally provided retired workers with meat (either free or at subsidised prices), milk (free), fruit and vegetables when available, and some farmers allowed retired workers grazing rights and clothing. Many farmers would bank workers' old age or disability pensions and would take some of the money to partly pay for the items they provided.



**PAC marks  
Sharpeville  
anniversary**

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Pamphlets showing South African police shooting fleeing blacks are being distributed in New York to advertise a rally commemorating the 21st anniversary of Sharpeville.

The rally is being organized by the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) for Saturday March 21.

Speakers include Nyato Pokela, the PAC national chairman, and Professor Andre Lukhele of the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania.

$\bar{xy}$   
=  $\bar{y}$   
=  $\bar{x}$   
=  $u$

TOTAL NO. OF WORKERS	4	WAGE					No. in family	TOTAL NO. OF WORKERS
		2,51-5,01	5,01-7,50	7,51-10,01	10,01-12,50	12,51-15		
> 12							1	
12							1	
11							0	
10	1		1	2	1		5	
9		3	1	6	1	2	13	
8		1	2	3	2	2	10	
7			3	2	1	2	8	
6	1	2	2	5	2		14	
5		2	8	3	1	2	16	
4		1	7	4	6	1	21	
3	1	3	4	1	1	1	11	
2	1	4	1	4	2		12	
1		6	4	5	2	1	18	
		0-2,50	2,51-5,01	5,01-7,50	7,51-10,01	10,01-12,50	12,51-15	

Distribution of workers by number in family (x) and cash wage (y)

TABLE 36

Majority support Azapo's stand against overseas personalities coming to SA

# Blacks say Azapo is right

11A  
200



Mr Isaiah Ngubeni



Mr Sydney Matube



Mr Samuel Nkosi



Miss Thandi Manganye



Mr Noah Sitto



Mr Jerry Makharilele

By MANDLA NDLAZI

A MAJORITY of people picked at random in a snap survey yesterday showed support for Azapo's stand against visiting overseas artists and "abnormal sports."

While some showed caution, others said it was the right time for such reaction.

"I endorse the Azapo stand and that we cannot allow these artists or organisations pretending all is well in South Africa to come here and give the country the image it does not deserve because the climate of apartheid has not altered," said Mr T W Kambule, lecturer at the Witwatersrand University.

Mr Kambule added: "It is also regrettable to read in certain quarters that there are people who go counter to this stand by Azapo when we would expect them to endorse it thereby destroying their credibility in the community."

Mr Noah Sitto said: "Azapo is right and I support it." Asked for reasons, he said: "We live in an abnormal society and if these groups of artists and sportsmen and women come here, they will give the whole world the wrong impression about conditions here."

He added: "As people we are bound to differ, but I strongly support Azapo and the time is long overdue for us to react and show our disgust."

Miss Politzer Tshabalala, a part time student with Unisa said: "I'm for the principle behind Azapo's stand, but I still feel Azapo should have gone into consultation with the other black relevant organisations."

Mr Oupa Mthimkhulu, a poet in the making said: "The Azapo cause is right but just a little too fast for the people. All the same I think they've spelt it out properly."

Mr Jerry Makharilele said: "I whole heartedly support Azapo in all its aims and objects as a political organisation, so let them go on, and we'll follow."

Miss Thandi Manganye, a student from Alexandra township said: "Azapo is dead right in that we still live in an abnormal society, where there is a great pretence that our sport and what-have-you is normal. It's a great pity that Mathebula does not understand what is happening around him."

Mr Samuel Nkosi said, "I support Azapo because these are great efforts in the struggle for liberation. We should stop pretending and follow the right cause

to freedom."

Mr Peter Mahlangu, an artist said, "I fully support Azapo, but they should try and clarify their standpoint so as not to confuse the people."

Miss Queen Masondo said, "though I support Azapo, I still feel that they should have consulted other relevant organisations for the sake of unity." She added "it's a pity that now Peter Mathebula will suffer the onslaught."

But Mr Nhlanganiso Sibandla said Azapo was a group of "reactionaries and it seems they are clutching at straws." He said by following Azapo's stand, "we will be isolating ourselves culturally and in the music and sports fields which thing is not healthy for the blacks in this country. What alternative have they got for us."

A student who did not wish to be named said, "Azapo is becoming a group of dictators, and I told this to their supporters. The people will decide, and not Azapo."

An angry Mr Sydney Matube said, "I've no room for Azapo. They have confused and divided the people with a number of issues that mean a lot to us."

My family is now destitute, says abandoned wife

# LEADING PRIEST MISSING

By CHARLES MOGALE

A PRIEST of the Soweto Anglican Church, the Rev Joe Rakale, has disappeared leaving his wife and children stranded in his mission house.

Mr Rakale of the biggest Anglican Church in Soweto, the Church of Resurrection in Zone 7, Meadowlands, is understood to be in Mafikeng.

He disappeared mysteriously after conducting a service on February 1.

His destitute wife, Mrs Elizabeth Rakale, wept yesterday as she told SOWETAN that a new priest will be inducted next Sunday and



Mrs Elizabeth Rakale . . . "We never quarrelled." *Sowetan 17/3/81*

the family has nowhere to go.

Said Mrs Rakale: "We never quarrelled. We were a very happy family and Joe was more

like an older brother to the kids. His disappearance has left me stupefied. I was never one to believe in witchcraft, but this incident has left

me wondering if it doesn't exist."

Mr Rakale, who turned 45 in January, took with him his clothing, books, savings book and marriage certificate. His wife and two of the couple's four children were not home when he left.

Two days after his disappearance, the Anglican bishop, the Rt Rev Father Timothy Bavin, visited his family and told them Mr Rakale had sent a resignation letter.

"The Bishop told me to try and find alternative accommodation because a new man is coming this Sunday. The church and its council has been very kind and understanding, but I can't believe it really happened. How I'd love to see Joe again," Mrs Rakale said while fighting back tears.

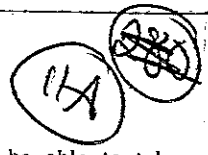
Eldest daughter Pinkie (21) said everybody in the family had cried when the initial shock of their father's disappearance dawned on them.

The couple's other children are Benny (19), Mpho (16) and Refilwe (14).

A leading member of the church council said if Mr Rakale's whereabouts could be established he would be "forcibly" back, even if physically. The Rev David Nweu, an archdeacon of the church, yesterday said the church would handle Mrs Rakale's situation like any other case of destitution. Charama of the church council, Mr J Diale, refused to comment.

# Mathebula shapes up to Azapo

Argus 17/3/81



Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.— Peter 'Terror' Mathebula, the world flyweight champion, has angrily reacted to threats by the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) to disrupt his title fight against Argentina's Santos Laciari at Orlando Stadium on March 28.

'The South Korean Government wouldn't give me a visa to fight Tae-Shik Kim in Seoul last year because I was a South

African,' said the champion, and now Azapo don't want me to fight in my own country.

'Where must I fight to earn my living? In heaven?'

'Azapo are fighting apartheid their way — they shouldn't interfere with me. What they are really doing is stopping us (individual blacks) from progressing. They are wrong.'

Mathebula said he, as a

sportsman, should not be involved in politics and reiterated previous statements that he was fighting for 'South Africa as a whole'.

'I'll fight here if they allow me to. If they don't I'll become a gentleman of the world and go all over the world to make my money.'

'For me, history is the thing. I want to write my name into the big books. That's something nobody

will ever be able to take away from me. I'll always be remembered as South Africa's first black world champion.

'I did my level best to get to the top. Nobody was there to watch me suffering. What right do they have to interfere now?'

'I'm not blind to the shortcomings of the Government. But what can I do about it? I'm not a politician.'

# Account deadline angers residents

CT 17/3/81

11A 2/6/81

Staff Reporter

THE DIVISIONAL Council extended the due dates for the payment of Lotus River electricity accounts from March 13 to March 31 after angry tenants marched into the council's offices yesterday.

The bus load of Lotus River and Grassy Park tenants — mainly women, some with babies in their arms — arrived at the council's headquarters to protest against receiving their accounts only two or three days before they were due to be paid on March 13.

"It is impossible for our people to pay at such short notice," a spokesman for the Lotus River and Grassy Park Residents Association, to which the tenants belong, told Divisional Council officials.

"Most of us received our accounts on Tuesday and Wednesday and some even on Thursday and we were expected to pay on Friday," he said.

"Pensioners and those of us who receive disability grants just do not have the money and will have to suffer our lights being cut," he said.

As he spoke his sentiments were echoed in a chorus of comments from those crowded into the reception room at the council's offices.

"We want an extension. We have no money. How can we live like this? What are you trying to do to us?" people said.

When the anger subsided, the principal accountant of the Treasurer's Department, Mr. J. G. Gittins, assured the people that he would grant them an extension.

"You can take my word for it that you can ignore the due date and pay on March 31," he said.

"I admit that it is our error. Normally tenants are given 14 days to pay their accounts. The Christmas holidays have left us in arrears. The computers have not processed all the accounts," he said.

Mr. Gittins also assured residents he would formally inform their association of the extension in writing and that no resident need fear their current being cut off.

Some residents, holding high their accounts, then crowded around Mr. Gittins and tried to explain individual problems. Accounts showed that payments due ranged from R14 to nearly R20.

He took their names and said he would try to solve the problems.



Lotus River and Grassy Park tenants pour into the Divisional Council head office yesterday to protest against the due date for payment of their electricity accounts.

1011  
VAN

# Plans to boycott Republic Day festivities

STAMP  
17/3/61

The Congress of South African Students (Cosas) held an emergency meeting in Johannesburg at the weekend and decided to form parent-teacher committees to plan anti-Republic Day festivities.

It called on the community to boycott all celebrations because "we cannot celebrate our oppression" and resolved to hold regular prayer meetings be-

tween now and Republic Day "to explain to the people all the incidents that have happened during the last 20 years."

On examination fees being increased for matric and junior certificate the meeting said it condemned "this exploitation of students by the racist regime. We see this as a way of chasing students away from schools to join

industry where they will be more exploited."

Cosas said it was not surprised by the "cool" stand taken by teachers because they knew they were benefiting from the recent increases. "Their salaries have been increased on condition that they co-operate in exploiting their own children."

Cosas asked the students not to pay the

increased fees and the teachers not to demand such fees.

The Republic Day festivities, planned to commemorate the severing of ties by South Africa with the Commonwealth 20 years ago, also came in for sharp criticism.

"We cannot celebrate our own oppression and it is important for our people to understand that

since South Africa became a republic in 1961 the black people have been subjected to repressive laws.

Cosas is the second national organisation to boycott Republic Day festivities. The first was the South African Council of Churches.

The Soweto Community Council has said it will join in the celebrations.

# Religious split threatens new Indian council

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Last-minute agreement by members of the South African Indian Council (SAIC) to elect representatives to the executive committee on a regional basis overcame the Hindu-Muslim split that threatened the first day's proceedings of the new council.

A further bid to split the vote for chairmanship of the council failed when unsuccessful executive committee candidate Mr A Rajbansi, won comfortably.

Yesterday 15 nominated and 15 elected members were sworn into office by the Assistant Chief Magistrate of Durban, Mr A Potgieter. Four of them took the oath of office of the executive while Mr J B Patel took over as the new chairman of the executive committee.

Yesterday's elections were held against a background of a suspected Muslim pact to keep Hindu members from office.

Twelve candidates offered themselves for the four positions on the executive. After agreeing that there should be representation on a provincial basis, the following members were elected: Mr Yunus Moolla and Mr Hashim Cassim of Natal, Mr Ismael Mayet of Transvaal

and Mr Gopi Munsook of the Cape.

Yesterday tension marked the opening of the new session and members on both sides of the religious barrier were silent about an alleged pact by some Muslim members to gain control of the council.

Muslims with 14 members on both sides of the number Hindus. Two members, the Reverend E Manikkam and the Reverend John Prakassim are Christian clergymen.

Asked what precipitated the split, which followed a similar pattern that "reduced the elections to a farce," a source said: "It is nothing but blatant sectarianism reflecting the religious and ideological differences in the council."

Today the Vice State President, Mr Alwyn Schlabusch, officially opened the new council.

17/3/81  
5/10/81

# Weekend services to mark Sharpeville

7/10/81  
3/12/81

Services to commemorate the 21st anniversary of the shootings at Sharpeville have been planned for various centres on the Reef with the biggest at the St Francis Anglican Church in Rockville, Soweto, on Sunday at 2 pm.

The Johannesburg West Branch of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) will hold a service at the Bosmont Methodist Church in Hexarivierberg Avenue on Saturday at 3 pm and the Solidarity Front at the Jiswa Centre in Lenasia on Saturday at 2 pm.

On Sunday the Pretoria branch of Cosas will meet at the Anglican Church in Mabopane at 1 pm and in Atteridgeville at the Anglican Church in the afternoon.

Cosas plan a service on Saturday afternoon at the Alexandra NGK in Afrika and the Kwa Thema, Springs, branch at the St Barnabas Church, also on Saturday afternoon.

A service in Soweto on Friday evening will be at a venue still to be announced with another at the Dube Y on Saturday evening.



# Buthelezi joins festival boycott

11/18  
SOWETO  
18/3/81

THE SOUTH African Black Alliance, under Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has joined several other organisations which are going to boycott festivities to mark the 20th anniversary of the Republic of South Africa.

One of the latest organisations to join the growing list of boycotters is the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), which this week issued a statement saying: "We cannot celebrate our own oppression."

Speaking to SOWETAN yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said even the KwaZulu cabinet passed a resolution to boycott the festivities which will be centred in Natal.

He said there was no point in blacks celebrating Republic Day because they had no citizenship rights. The Government, he said, was busy at this time trying to strip blacks of their birthright as citizens of South Africa.

"Blacks were not consulted about the launching of the Republic because they are regarded like inanimate things. How can we celebrate something about which we were not even consulted in terms of human rights and dignity.

"What have we as blacks to celebrate in the last 20 years," the Chief

**By SAM MABE**

asked. "We expect the Afrikaners to understand this as they never celebrated Empire Day while South Africa had dominant status," the Chief said.

A spokesman for Cosas said students and parents from all over South Africa were asked over the weekend to form anti-Republic Day committees and to mobilise all people in this country to boycott any activities connected to Republic Day.

The spokesman said Cosas, in consultation with other black organisations, will hold regular prayer meetings on all days that Republic Day celebrations will be going on, until the end of May.

"We cannot celebrate our own oppression and it is important that our people understand that since SA became a republic in 1961, blacks have been subjected to a myriad of repressive legislation."

Also featuring among the names of organisations which have called



Chief Buthelezi...not celebrating Republic Day.

for the boycott of the festivities are the Black Sash, South African Council of Churches, Azapo, Soweto Committee of Ten, Natal Indian Congress, the National Union of South African Students and the Lenasia-based People's Candidates.

A renowned artist, Professor Walter Batts, is reported to have resigned from the Republican Festival Committee on the grounds that the festival had become a political issue and would not be truly representative of South African art.

# Detentions confirmed

13/3/81

By LEN KALANE

Sowetan

POLICE have confirmed the detentions of ~~four~~ people held in terms of security legislation. (229)

A West Rand youth and an executive member of Cosas, Mr Vusi Gqoba, is held under security legislation, the police public directorate in Pretoria said. Messrs Wellington Mpalweni, Arlone and Norman Ngwendzeni are also held under the same law. (114)

But police said they could not as yet confirm the detention of Miss Catherine Lenka, the girlfriend of the banned Kagiso youth, Lawrence Ntlokoa. Ntlokoa was yesterday jailed for six months for contravening his banning orders.

The Ngwendzeni brothers were taken with a 17-year-old youth after an early morning raid at their Meadowlands home on Wednesday. They are believed to be held at the Protea Police Station.

Published

Mathebula's opponent jets in despite boycott

# FIGHTERS ARRIVE

SCHEIDT  
R/S  
11/18

**THE United Nation's Special Committee on Apartheid's international sports blacklist does not bother the Argentinian fighters who arrived in Johannesburg yesterday.**

Lectoure, the millionaire boxing promoter and manager, who is making his eighth visit to South Africa, arrived here with four Argentinian fighters and their managers and said no attempt had been made by the Argentinian Government to stop them from getting here.

He said they "had no problem with their fight arrangements even though they were aware of the sports blacklist drawn up by the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee and backed by the United Nations Special Committee on Apartheid.

If WBA world flyweight title challenger, Santos Laciari, wins the title from the champion, Peter "Terror"

**By PHIL NYAMANE**

Mathebula, on the King Korn bill at Orlando on March 28, he will fight his defences in his country. "This is because Argentina is one of the most important venues in boxing," Tito Lectoure said yesterday.

"Sports does not have to mix with politics," Lectoure, who managed the late WBA world light-heavyweight champion Victor "The Animal" Galindez said through interpreter Alberto Marengo: "It is through sports that South Africa and Argentina are friendly."

Meanwhile Mathebula, who previously said he regretted Azapo did not try and speak to him before going on a campaign to disrupt his fight, added that the fight can, instead, show the Argentinians what Soweto is like.

"It is only by getting

into Soweto and seeing the townships with their own eyes that they can get first-hand knowledge of how people live," Mathebula said.

He asked what progress blacks will make if Azapo stops them from using their talent to progress in life "so that they cannot be always at the mercy of whites. If there are opportunities for blacks, they must be used to progress instead of retrogressing."

"I won the title outside South Africa and I thought my victory would show my black brothers that they too can do it. To them I say they are beautiful people who can do it in life and must strive for success in every field so that they can walk tall and be proud." Mathebula said.



WBA world flyweight champ Mathebula and challenger, Laciari.

# Sharpeville to be remembered

By **MANDLA NDLAZI**  
**OUTLAWED** in South Africa, the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) is organising a rally in New York to commemorate Heroes Day - Sharpeville's 21st anniversary - on Saturday.

Pamphlets depicting the South African police shooting fleeing blacks have been distributed to advertise the rally to be held on Saturday - March 21.

On that day in 1960, police opened fire on a crowd of black men, women and children who were protesting against the pass laws. In the wake, 67 died and 186 were wounded.

Among other speakers at the New York commemoration of Heroes Day, will be Mr Nyato Pokela, national chairman of the PAC and Professor Andrew Lukhele of the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania.

Back home, several organisations in various parts of the country are making preparations for such services to be held on the same day.

One such service will be held at the Jiswa Cen-

tre in Lenasia, near Soweto. Organised by the Solidarity Front, the service will start at 3 pm. Among other speakers will be Mr Goba Ndlovu, chairman of the Southern Transvaal region of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Achmat Dangor, and Mr S Chetty.

Mr Sam Ntuli, secretary of the newly formed East Rand People's Organisation (Erapo) said his organisation was trying to get a venue for such a service on Saturday.

Mr Ntuli said he has urged Harari, the Afro Rock group to cancel their show scheduled for Saturday at the Sinaba Stadium.

But Miss Di Brukin, manager of the group said, "I spoke to Mr Ntuli on Monday and we came to some agreement that the show could go on as planned." She said the agreement was on condition a 30-minute prayer service in observance of Heroes Day was held at the stadium before the show started.

Memorial services have also been organised in Gaborone on Saturday.

The area. The second observation could be teaching of the need to maintain the child with diarrhoea which is given Rietvel but not at Holy Cross. While his latter point cannot be stated with a number of deaths associated with Holy Cross area itself illustrates the need to prevent both about the prevention of gastro-intestinal.

Abandoners: Those guardians who had abandoned from the IRU's in most cases provided good reason for having done so, and two recommendations may be made in this connection: Firstly, that such guardians be given the opportunity of resolving the difficulty at home and then returning for a stay at the IRU (having left their children at the hospital should their condition necessitate it), and secondly that active steps be taken to disperse the apprehension of the hospital, doctors and

The explanation of the differing death rates probably lies in two other differences found, concerning deaths in the two areas: the steadily rising death rate with distance from the hospital at Holy Cross which was not found at Rietvel, and the high proportion of deaths associated with diarrhoea at Holy Cross which was not found at Rietvel. The reason for the first observation is probably the establishment of a large number of permanent outlying clinics in the Rietvel area which has brought daily medical care, within reasonably easy access,

19/3/68  
M. NDLAZI  
11/11

be encouraged in those areas where guardians cannot afford chicken-wire, while the provision of chicken-wire at low cost by the IRU's should be investigated. Alternatively, in those areas which have been "rehabilitated", with the population living close together, community gardens should be regarded as a priority.

### Recommendations

Length of stay at the IRU: From the nutritional education aspect, the study points to a need for only about 1 week's stay at the IRU. However, the over-riding factor should be whether the clinical condition of the child is such as to safely allow discharge home, so to minimise those deaths occurring within a few days of discharge.

e the IRU's have been effective in education of the guardians and in bringing home practices, the condition of the casts doubt on their immediate practicality. In this respect, the study merely points to the problem of malnutrition where cultural and other factors tend to point which can be achieved purely through bearing this in mind, the study has, however, on which recommendations concerning the

# Women's RDM 18/3/81 group to boycott festival

Staff Reporter

THE Women's Federation of South Africa has called for a boycott of this year's Republic Festival.

A federation spokesman said the group would call a meeting of church and other bodies.

The aim would be to form an "anti-Republic Festival committee".

She said the federation had already approached black consciousness groups and other organisations, which would meet soon to decide a date for the meeting at which a strategy for the anti-Republic Festival campaign would be formulated.

Among the organisations which have called for a boycott of the planned festival — to mark the 20th anniversary of the Republic — are the SA Council of Churches, members of the SA Black Alliance, the Azanian People's Organisation and other black consciousness bodies, the Soweto Committee of 10, the Lenasia-based People's Candidates Party, the Black Sash, the Natal Indian Congress, the Congress of SA Students, the National Union of SA Students and the University of Natal.

On Saturday, millions will remember Sharpeville



The wounded at hospital.

# Sharpeville, where 69 people were killed

ON March 21, 1960, thousands of blacks throughout the country responded to a call by the Pan Africanist Congress (now banned) and when the day ended about 71 were dead after police action.

The worst hit was Sharpeville, where 69 died and more than 200 were injured. Two people died in Cape Town.

The Sharpeville disaster was followed by sporadic outbreaks in various parts of the country and the toll, according to figures from various sources show that about 83 people died, 266 injured, 3 black constables died, 33 whites injured and 25 black constables injured.

This Saturday those who died will be remembered in services throughout the country. Most black organisations in the country are involved in the services.

The catalogue of events on March 21, 1960 throughout the country reads grimly. From early morning hundreds had converged on police stations in response to a call by the PAC.

The PAC had called on all men in the pass-carrying age group to surrender themselves to police stations.

The organisation had launched this campaign in protest against the pass laws.

This campaign was the first major one by the relatively young organisation, and to the surprise of South Africa mustered support numbering thousands of blacks.

In Sharpeville, 9000 people had gone to the municipal offices by 7 am. According to The Star of

March 21 1960. "Greening was on that day "without servants"

As the day continued the crowd grew bigger.

At one stage the crowd had swelled to about 20 000. Police, in order to cope with the situation, had reinforcements brought in.

Police told an inquest later that tear gas or batons could not work in a crowd of that nature and size.

"We would have been wiped out," a senior policeman told the inquest magistrate.

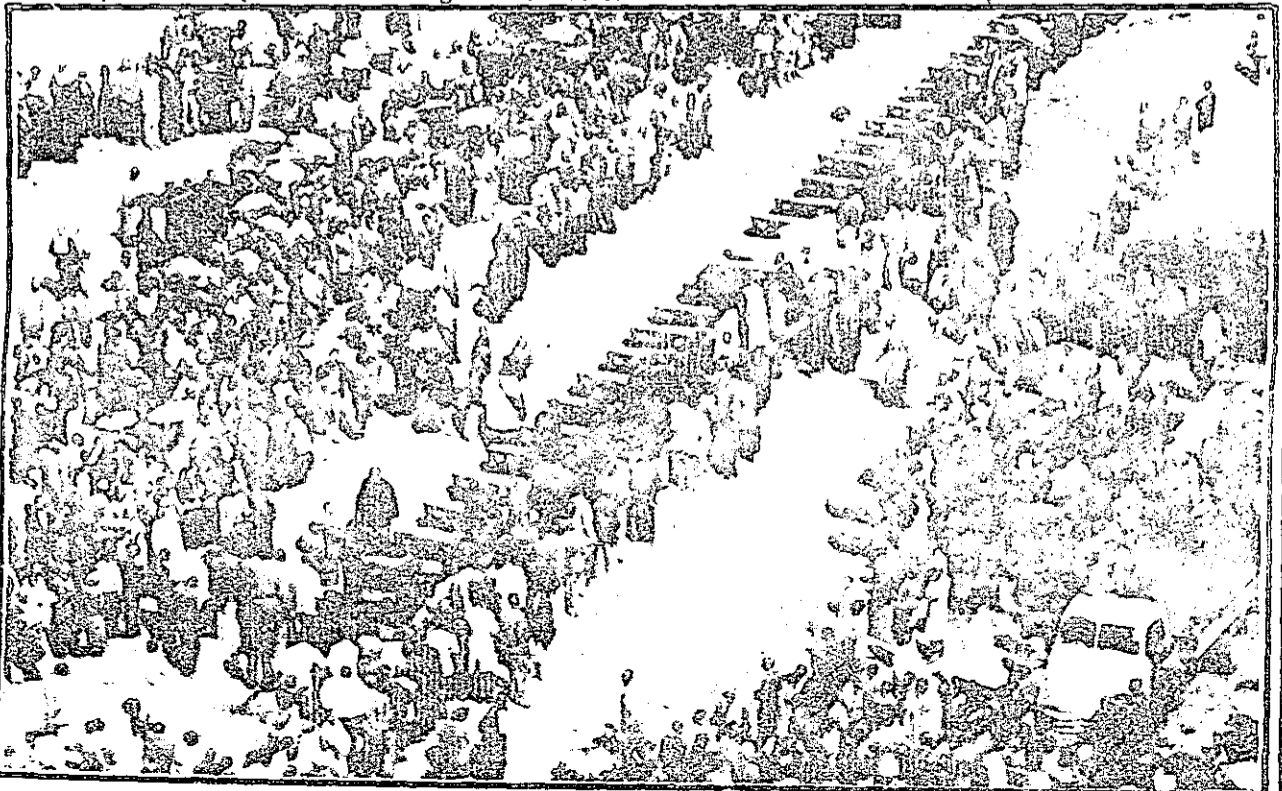
The fateful shots were fired after 1.30 pm, after the crowd had been given five minutes to disperse. According to records police fired sten guns and rifles, killing and wounding scores of people.

The aftermath included the usual spontaneous outbreaks of violence in other areas, and the swift action by the authorities in detaining leaders, banning meetings and outlawing organisations.

In other parts of the country March 21 saw thousands marching and the usual police activity. In Cape Town Philip Kgosana led crowds to the city centre, while in Evaton, near Sharpeville, crowds were dispersed.

In Soweto Robert Sobukwe, the PAC leader with other senior members of the organisation, surrendered themselves to the Orlando police. Among them were many Soweto men, including Orlando High School students, who responded to the anti-pass call.

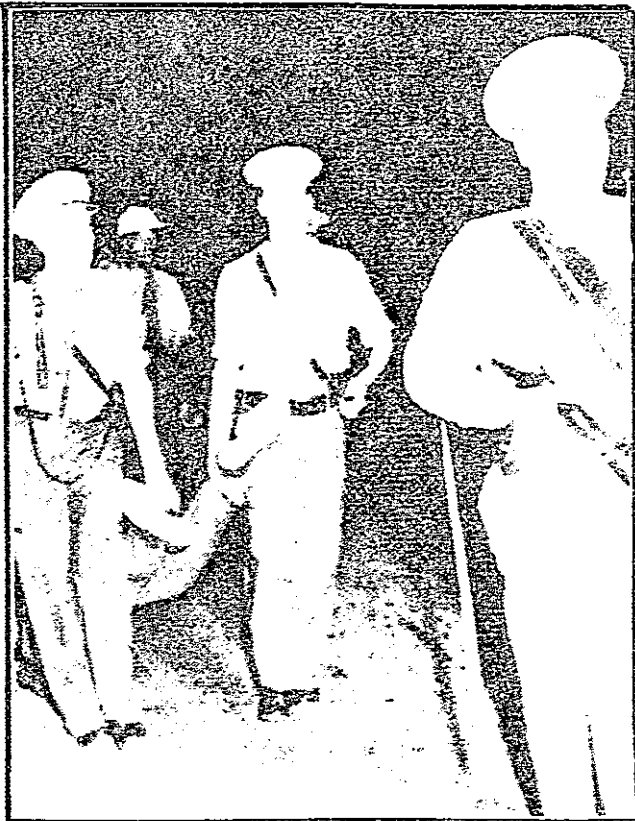
Sobukwe was sentenced to three years imprisonment, his lieutenants including Potlako Leballo and Zeph Mothopeng, two years imprisonment and the rest to 18 months imprisonment.



Thousands bury the victims in a moving mass funeral.

11A

## ville martyrs



A victim is carried by police armed to the teeth.

# No democracy in SA 114

## says Zinzi Mandela

CAPE TOWN — The South African system of government could only be described as a "mockery of democracy," Ms Zinzi Mandela, daughter of imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela, said at the University of Cape Town yesterday.

She was addressing about 1 000 students on the Nusas theme, Students for a Democratic Future.

Ms Mandela said it was not the black man who had decided there was no longer room for negotiation. It was the white man's laws which left the black man "no choice but to take up the spear and respond to the challenge."

"In the words of Chief Albert Luthuli, who, when he was asked what his attitude was to this

country's laws, said "I am a black man, and if any man attacks my kraal I should take my spear and defend my kraal."

"This is today every black child's inevitable answer to the present situation, if we are to attain our honour and dignity. We are not prepared to turn the other cheek any longer. What choice can any man be left with where every aspect of his life is violently interfered with?"

Ms Mandela condemned the "balkanisation" of the country into homelands' attempts to create a black middle class, and the continued detentions of black students.

"The so-called Department of Education and Training promised that there would be no further

arrests should students return to school, but it was only two weeks ago that some student leaders were detained."

She asked the audience if they were prepared "to march the streets hand-in-hand with black students during the next inevitable unrest."

"If not, how then are you going to prove your identification with the black youth in the building of a democratic society?"

"It is not us who decided that democracy in the SA situation should be the government of the majority by the minority at gun point. There could be no better ingredient for armed conflict than this."

"What is South African democracy? The black man's concept of

democracy is none other than the Freedom Charter, and no white man can decide otherwise for him."

(News by R. Wicksteed, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town).

### Shoplifter leaves R875 000 will

LONDON — Lady Isobel Barnett, the radio and TV personality who committed suicide after conviction for shoplifting a tin of tuna fish and a pot of cream, left nearly R875 000 in her will published yesterday.

Lady Barnett, 62, was found dead in her bath last October, four days after being convicted of stealing the tuna fish and cream, worth a total of about R1.50 from a village store. — SAPA-AP.

Distribution of workers according to family income per head

( R per week )		Family income per head
Number of workers	Cumulative %	TOTAL
130		0 - 1,00
19	3,85	1,01 - 2,00
5	16,15	2,01 - 3,00
5	34,62	3,01 - 4,00
4	53,85	4,01 - 5,00
11	66,15	5,01 - 6,00
16	74,62	6,01 - 7,00
11	77,69	7,01 - 8,00
4	81,54	8,01 - 9,00
5	85,38	9,01 - 10,00
19	100,00	> 10,00

Mean: R19,70 a week.  
Range: R 6,41 to R34,40.



# Saawu men delayed

## (2) at airport

EAST LONDON — A claim that two South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) officials missed their morning plane here yesterday because security police were questioning them could not be confirmed by the head of the security police here.

Col A. P. van der Merwe said none of his officials had any knowledge of the incident.

The secretary of Saawu here, Mr Xolani Kota, said he had learnt that the national organiser of Saawu, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, and the chairman of the union's workers' committee at Chloride Electrical, Mr Ben Sifingo, had been delayed at the

airport here.

"They were supposed to have left for Johannesburg at 8.05 am but they could not leave although they were already at the airport at the time," Mr Kota said.

He was not certain whether they left on the 11 am flight but they were in Johannesburg by yesterday afternoon.

Chloride Electrical in Johannesburg confirmed there had been an incident at the airport. They would not comment further.

Mr Gqweta and Mr Sifingo went to Johannesburg for top-level talks with officials of the company — DDR

- (1) .
- (1) m
- (2) ing
- (1) c goats
- (1) or days
- (1) work

because the farmer refused to pay money he had  
 unspecified reasons (3)  
 because of flights with other workers (also for  
 unspecified reasons) (3)  
 left because of flights with the farmer (for unspecified  
 reasons) (3)  
 left because 'it was time to go' (5)  
 left to be with other members of the family (4)  
 wages too low (7)  
 work was too hard (1)

Jobs. Reasons given for leaving other farms were:  
 deduced from the reasons they gave for leaving their previous  
 However, some information on workers' priorities can be

tiring.  
 problems: they said working hours were long or the work was  
 value. Only a few workers volunteered information on their  
 etc., but answers elicited in this way are probably of little  
 better to have a bigger house, more money, longer holidays,  
 When pressed, workers would agree that it would be

suspicious and unwilling to voice their complaints in  
 case they landed in trouble later.



WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1981

11A

# SELECTIVE MORALS

IF students at the University of Durban-Westville have received elementary instruction in logic they should question Mr Hassan Howa's exhortation to boycott the university's sports facilities because to use them 'would give the university and the Nationalist Government credibility' — apparently in some unexplained way that their very attendance at the university and use of its other facilities does not.

Mr Howa's attitude is not altogether surprising in view of his position as president of the South African Council of Sport, which unashamedly uses sport as a political weapon.

But the flaws in his argument are less understandable in others who engage in selective moral sanctions on the basis of expediency or convenience rather than the consistent application of a set of principles.

One area which is currently troubling some consciences is that of participation in or support for the cultural programmes and exhibitions being promoted as part of the Republican Festival, as distinct from the mass celebrations.

To boycott an otherwise worthy concert or an art exhibition simply because it is part of the festival suggests a failure to think one's continuing citizenship of the Republic through to a logical conclusion.

Four main courses are open to opponents of the Nationalist Government. They can ignore politics and make the most of the good life; or they can decide that the system is morally intolerable and beyond redemption, and leave the country; or they can decide that there is some good and some bad, and that they will stay and support what is good and try to change what is bad. Or, of course, they could become outright revolutionaries, which many young blacks are doing.

Each of these positions, except the first, can be respected, even if one does not agree with it.

Most white anti-Nationalists (who are not necessarily anti-Republican) are probably in the third category. And they are under some obligation to think their position through to a logical conclusion before self-righteously boycotting festival functions that are in themselves open to all races and are likely to have an uplifting influence on the community.

Those who can find nothing of merit to support in the festival should earnestly consider whether they can in all conscience continue supporting the Republic (as distinct from its Government) in innumerable other ways, not least by paying taxes to the State, and enjoying the considerable benefits of living in it.

TABLE II

Most of the workers (89%) were given, free, a daily milk ration. On some farms the farmer took the 'top' off the milk before handing it out to workers, on others workers were given full milk and on a few farms workers were given some skim and some full milk daily. The table below shows the distribution of workers according to milk ration (skim plus full milk) in litres a week.

(11) MILK.

# BC leaders angrily deny reports of split

By MANDLA NDLAZI

A REPORT that black consciousness organisations have split over the controversy arising from Peter "Terror" Mathebula's fight was yesterday termed "a filthy lie."

The controversy arises from Azapo's threats to disrupt the fight scheduled for March 28 at Soweto's Orlando Stadium when Mathebula defends his world flyweight boxing title against Argentinian, Santos Laciari.

"It's a lie and it becomes more stinking when one comes to know what it is calculated to serve," an angry Mr Tom Manthata, executive member of the Soweto Committee of Ten said yesterday.

Azapo's stand was a "cut and dry matter" that did not call for discussions between all relevant organisations before a decision was taken, said Dr A B Asvat, president of the Transvaal Cricket Board yesterday.

"I fully support Azapo's stand," he said, "firstly because boxing is not important to our daily existence."

"I believe in the total isolation of South African sports in general until we have a just society. It is taken for granted that the other organisations would back Azapo because it is a cut and dry matter that did not need all relevant organisations to discuss it before a decision was reached."

Reacting to reports of

split in black consciousness, and a "myterious meeting" carried by an afternoon newspaper, Mr George Wauchope, publicity secretary of Azapo, said: "Nothing could be more fictitious and farther from the truth than the diabolical attempts to destroy the credibility of black consciousness."

"It is even more tragic that a responsible newspaper could be carried away by this sensationalism so as to make its headlines without ascertaining if ever such a meeting was contemplated, let alone its being held."

Mr Goba Ndlovu, chairman of the southern re-

gion of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa) also angrily refuted the reports of a meeting where black consciousness organisations are alleged to have reached a deadlock over the Mathebula fight controversy.

Meanwhile Dr Nthato Motlana has called for a meeting of black consciousness organisations to "take a considered stand" on the issue and says he cannot say whether he will go to the fight until that meeting takes place.

"Let me assure you that there are no differences between us and Azapo over the international campaign to isolate South Africa. Indeed we support this campaign totally," he said.

then divide the crop equally amongst themselves. (The garden in fact) is covered in shoulder-high khaki-bos and it is obvious that very little

## 4.2.5 IPOTI GARDEN

1. This garden was actually started in July 1977 although the land was fenced and allocated years earlier. The garden was started by a re-vitalised Zenzele which was motivated by a clinic sister as part of her attempts to help very poor people get some sort of income. Ipoti has an exceptionally high proportion of "home" gardens (60% of houses have gardens). Many of the people have worked on white farms and the local Zenzele stress the nutritional benefits of growing vegetables. Most members of the communal garden have home gardens - they say that the home gardens produce for home consumption and the communal garden is for selling. In this area the very poorest people are joining. All the plots have been allocated and since members are still joining the garden will have to be extended.
2. Organisation: Not communally run. Individuals work their own plots for their own benefit.
3. Marketing: Sales from the first crop (which did not have a high yield) varied between R2 - R6 per member.
- 4.2.6 IDOLOPHU GARDEN

I will discuss this garden in more detail here, as by its nature it does not

ission of the other gardens. Just

able women decided to form a Idolophu

ptions to welcome all the new Black

s. They applied for a site for a

re allocated half of the one field which

kspruit River. A pump is provided

ent who use the other half of the

was ploughed in September 1977

mentioned by the Zenzele women

the six members now, all of whom are

Of the top officials in Umhlaba. Some plots

have been re-allocated from original members who never used them.

3. Marketing: Because Abalimi is so productive and large, one can assess the marketing problems extending here and so attempt to predict problems which would arise if the other, smaller gardens expanded to a similar size.

Because nobody worked their plots, in September 1977 N.M. bought seed and hired labourers and used them. Now however 2 members are using their plots individually and 3 others have combined into a group which divides costs and profits.

# 11-year-old saw his father, grandfather and two uncles mowed down

## Tears as relatives recollect



It is two days to Heroes Day, March 21. On this day 21 years ago, 69 people died in Sharpeville during a massive demonstration there. CHARLES MOGALE, SOWETAN man on the Vaal, spoke to two residents who lost their loved ones.

**FOR Sello Masilo, March 21 1960 is no ordinary day.**

Aged 11 on that day, he saw his father, grandfather and two uncles mowed down by police bullets near the Sharpeville municipal offices — the focal point of the 1960 shootings.

Like many other young kids he had joined his parents and the thousands at the offices. Later in the day he came home running, crying and alone, his four relatives' dead bodies were lying in the veld before the offices.

To this day he finds it difficult to talk of these events. He is 31, and he still cries when he remembers. The bravest outburst he can afford is a sigh, but according to his wife Mmaleshoane, he cries bitterly when he remembers the day.

When we spoke to him at his business place in Sharpeville this week, all Sello could say was: "It was terrible. My father, grandfather and two uncles were with the group near the offices. We were squatting when the cops charged. I ran away . . ."

His voice falters. He stops, and his eyes become watery. His mouth opens and shuts, but no sound comes out. At this point a co-worker who knows him intimately steps in and changes the subject. That is the end of the interview.

Great grandmother Mrs Mirriam Maine paints a completely different picture. She remembers "Sharpeville" — during which her son was gunned down and she herself was attacked by a young white cop with a rifle butt — quite vividly. She starts relating her story coolly and fairly clearly for a woman who can't remember her age, and she drops a tear as she approaches the climax.

She remembers the events as if they happened last night — the time of the day, the clothes her son Naphtaly (she fondly called him "Buti") wore, the dialogue that preceded the encounter and everything else.

And she does not mind talking.

"It all started on a Saturday," Mrs Maine related, "when pandemonium built up. I feared for Buti's safety, and advised him to go to Dachfontein to stay out



Mrs Mirriam Maine . . . attacked by young white cop with a rifle.

of trouble. I had to persuade him because he was not keen. Not that I did not want him to show solidarity with the people. But you know how a mother feels about her only son — an eldest child.

"I was under the impression that he was in Dachfontein when all of a sudden he knocked on my door about midnight on the following day. I collapsed when I saw him, and only came to in the early hours of Monday morning."

By sunrise, excitement was rising in the township. Mrs Maine, who was a shebeen queen then, said she locked her doors and drew the curtains to pretend there was nobody home. She did not want her "Buti" out there where "hundreds of soldiers and saracens were hanging around toting menacing rifles".

But around midday, Buti craved for a smoke, he persuaded his mother to let him go out to buy cigarettes and left the house after reassuring his mother he would avoid the cops and saracens.

That was the last time Mrs Maine saw her son alive.

The next thing Mrs Maine heard was a helicopter flying so uncomfortably low she thought it was landing on her roof. Shots rang out, there were screams and cries of pain. Peeping through her window, she saw



Mr Sello Masilo . . . "We ran away."

*Pics: Bongani Mnguni*

what she still maintains was a naked man running, followed by a group of limping and bleeding people who were obviously injured.

The wild scene cooled down a bit, and a knock came to Mrs Maine's door. It was a young girl from the neighbourhood called Emma Nyokong. She had come to say that "Buti" had been shot.

In panic, Mrs Maine bolted out of the house and ran towards where she was told her son was lying.

Before she could reach the scores of dead and injured bodies in the veld, a young white policeman charged her with a rifle.

"He hit me with the back of his rifle. His vicious blow hit me on the knee and I went down crying. I couldn't move, and another cop stopped him attacking me further. Had it not been for the other cop, I doubt if I would have lived to tell you the story today," Mrs Maine said.

She was later told that "Buti" was in hospital and had sent a message that he doubted if he was going to live. But when she tried to visit him at the then Vereeniging Hospital, she was stopped from seeing him by cops.

The next time she saw him was when she identified him at the mortuary.

MT/3/6-1 S. Owe MW

INKOMO

Name

D. Gunundu ( )  
 A. Magahla ( )  
 N.M.'s brother (3)

G. Bonendini (4)

A. Bukula (5)

J. Guda (6)

J. Sidzamba (7)

IDA. M- (8)

F. Mvimbi (9)

O. Mabusela (10)

Note: 1

# Erapo calls BC bodies

~~20/1/81~~  
~~21/1/81~~

By SELLO RABOTHATA  
**THE EAST Rand Peoples Organisation (Erapo)** which was established two months ago, wants to meet and work hand in hand with other black consciousness groups.

This was said by the organisation's secretary, Mr Sam Ntuli. He added that the organisation could not get off the ground because of the ignorance of East Rand residents.

Mr Ntuli said that the aims of Erapo were to put the East Rand people's views on the political scene and to show their commitment to the black man's struggle for liberation.

He added that it is about time that East Rand people stood up to be counted. Erapo wants to communicate with all residents all over the East Rand but it seemed the people are reluctant to do so. Presently Erapo has 78 members from Thokoza, Natalspruit and Vosloorus.

Organisations are also invited to arrange meetings with Erapo to share ideas and to discuss common grievances.

Erapo's office bearers are: Mr Elijah Masinga (chairman), Mr Ntuli, (secretary), Ms Patricia Mahlangu (vice secretary), Simon Mofokeng (organiser) and three

temporary committee members, Mr Isaac Kotongwane, Mr Isaac Mbele and Mr Tim Mcube.

Meanwhile Mr Ntuli said that his agreement with Harari's manager that the Heatwave '81 festival for Saturday could go on provided a 30 minute service observing Heroes Day was held before the show began had been broken. He explained that the Erapo executive rejected the agreement at a meeting earlier this week.

Mr Ntuli said that Erapo was now calling for the total cancellation of the festival. Show organisers were not available.

are milk out	which country
	DAIRY
one	Home
AIRY	DAIRY
DAIRY	DAIRY
DAIRY	DAIRY
DAIRY	DAIRY
Home	Home
Home	Home
Home	DAIRY
-	-
Essentially	
since July	
ed to sell	

Note that even when N.M. did take the milk out 10 people got R10 or less per month

1. For people earning under R5,00 and R10,00 a month one must consider the inputs they have to pay to cover the costs of the co-operative services. In some cases - particularly Amathole - the profits do not cover the payments. This leads to the poorest members leaving or to the services being scrapped; often both happen.

In early 1977 the members at Inkomo hired a person to herd and milk the cows and a woman to wash the dairy. Their combined salaries came to R20,00. There were 12 participants at that time so each had to pay R1,70 towards the salary. They also had to pay R1,00 a month for transport costs and R4,00 a year subscription. Thus a person earning R5,00 a month would take more than 54 years of all his milk income to pay off the dairy to pay off his share in the dairy building (R136,60). Only after this would he be able to start realising his monthly profit of R2,00.

At Amathole 10% of the cheque from the Bloemfontein co-op is deducted each month to cover transport costs and pay the salary of the woman who cleans the equipment. These two overheads come to R7,50 a month but an average of the 10% figure taken over a year is only R3,19. Thus one sees why the woman's salary has not been paid for more than three months.

At Amathole too, members decided to club together to pay a herder, but when Inkomo they dropped the system because the overheads were too high. In both places they reverted to individual herding and milking with all the waste of labour time this involves. For people getting a very small amount of milk the labour time is not justified and lack of labour is the most common reason cited for leaving the dairy.

At both Inkomo and Amathole there is a pattern of people just stopping using the dairy although they still consider themselves members. As members leave the low and uneven production becomes even worse and so marketing problems increase. It is interesting to note that at Amathole many people have started to sell their milk locally after seeing dairy members do this, but only 2 people have joined the dairy since 1952. It seems from the above evidence that the others are making a logical decision in not joining.

# Council drops lease scheme

~~114~~ ~~124~~ 114 CT 19/3/81

Staff Reporter

THE City Council's Housing Committee yesterday agreed that new lease agreements, which will make occupiers responsible for most of the maintenance of council dwellings, should apply only to new tenants or those who transfer from one council unit to another.

The decision came after the Housing Committee met a deputation from four affected areas, jointly represented by the Bokmakierie, Bridgetown, Silvertown, Kewtown, (BBSK) Residents' Association, yesterday morning.

The deputation told the council that tenants in the area would refuse to pay for the maintenance of houses which they felt had been neglected by the City Council for years.

Close to 40 000 families in 18 housing estates would have been affected had the council gone ahead with the implementation of the new lease agreement.

In a memorandum presented to yesterday's housing committee meeting, the association de-

manded that the council drop the proposed new lease and retain the old.

Housing Committee chairman, Mrs Eulalie Stott, said last night that the council was glad that the association had come to come to give its views on the matter.

"They made it clear that there was just no way people could afford the high costs of maintenance. We decided not to apply the new lease agreement to existing tenants and to make representation to the National Housing Commission to find a solution to the problem.

"We told the deputation the alternatives were to do nothing, to go on asking the government to increase the contribution of tenants to the maintenance reserve funds (which would mean a rent increase), to ask tenants to do their own maintenance as is done under all other housing authorities or to continue inadequate maintenance."

She added that for the past three years, the council had been doing only what was

known as "essential" maintenance. But the income from maintenance charges could not keep pace with rising costs of material and labour.

Yesterday's decision is a reversal of a decision taken in May last year that new and existing tenants be made responsible for internal maintenance and some items of external maintenance.

The residents' deputation was the culmination of mounting pressure from residents' associations in other Cape Flats townships including Facticeon, Manenberg and Hanover Park.

In the memorandum presented to the committee yesterday, the BBSK Residents' Association explained that a fee for maintenance had been included in the rent for the last 40 years since houses were first built in these areas.

They accused the council of having effected very few repairs which led to deteriorating conditions.

"It is our right to live in decent homes. We therefore request that the money allocated to the council be used for the benefit of all and not on the construction and maintenance of buildings such as the Cape Town Civic Centre and the Good Hope Centre."

Grievances listed in the association's memorandum related to ceilings which had become mouldy and subsequently rotted due to water seepage through the gaps between age-worn skirting boards; cracked walls through which water seeped causing dampness and low quality doors incapable of withstanding weathering with door frames and skirting boards needing repair.

# Blacks against Azapo boycott of entertainers

STAR  
11A  
250  
19/3/61

by epidemic of influenza and rheumatism in Thailand.

2. Many areas have actual shortages at harvest time - even have to import workers from other regions. Then idle much of the year - actually a case of seasonal unemployment.

Letters to The Star on attempts by the Azanian Peoples' Organisation to prevent overseas entertainers from visiting South Africa have shown that many black readers oppose the Azapo stand.

attempt to boycott a proposed tour of the O'Jays, a three-man black American soul group.

More than 60 letters received by this newspaper's Africa edition in the past week reveal that 60 percent oppose Azapo's attitude.

The most common com-

plaints are that the organisation acts "without consulting the people" and that it is "mixing entertainment and politics" in its attempts to isolate this country culturally.

As one "Disguised Music Lover" from kwa-Xuma put it: "Is the stopping of the O'Jays performing in South Africa going to grant us freedom immediately? Is it going to end apartheid instantly?"

### THREATS

"Are all the revellers in Soweto and elsewhere going to abstain from patronising places of entertainment simply because Azapo has stopped the O'Jays tour?"

Other letters condemned threats to the O'Jays manager. Said Mr Mankhanga Muyanga of Mafolo South: "You (Azapo) threatened the manager and said if the group came here they would do so at their own risk.

"You are inciting the people... yet you claim to be a non-violent organisation."

## Black boxers a 'special problem'

The world flyweight champion, Peter "Terror" Mathebula, presented a special problem which would arise again over the years, the chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, said last night.

organisation (Azapo) was "nonsensical", appealed "for an end to this controversy which is doing the community no good at all.

"There are mischievous people out to exploit imaginary differences in the black community over the question of cultural and sports isolation of South Africa.

"Let me assure all there are no differences between us (Committee of Ten) and Azapo over the international campaign to isolate South Africa.

"Indeed, though we may differ in detail, we both support the campaign totally."

He was reacting to reports which have led to speculation that "South Africa's black consciousness movement has been split down the middle" over Mathebula's defence of his title in Soweto on March 28.

Dr Motlana, who allegedly said the call for a boycott of the fight by the Azania People's Or-

Results show a very high inverse relationship between variations in infant mortality rates and variations in changes in subsequent agricultural output. Indeed in this statistical pattern, health and education - to a much smaller extent - revealed a more vigorous relationship to agricultural achievement than did labour and fertilizer - the more usual inputs of agricultural change. Some of the Mathebula's are health inputs and some are outputs.

used unemployment controversy.

t a job which is below one's productive capacity. Thus in a States during the depression, college graduates became policemen (N.Y. Post Office). Common definition

enveloped countries is "P=0. For example three men do the work and India have a labour surplus of 20-25 percent. Miller and

25 per cent. Moreover in less developed countries many cases of unemployment in urban areas - newspaper or cigarette not blacks, peddlers, hucksters not necessarily due only to on but also lack of demand.

farming operates on a small scale basis (population pressure) get smaller and smaller and surplus labor stays on the farms anyone has a claim to income even though he may not be fully

study by Robinson in Bangladesh between 1951-61, the degree of unemployment increased sharply, amounting to some 20 per cent of force. This is attributed to the rapid population growth begun two decades earlier plus the fixed supply of other The labor surplus that developed seems to have been largely through work sharing, that is a reduction in average hours worker.

against disguised unemployment:

1. Great famines or epidemics have generally resulted in reduced production. In 1918-19 epidemic in India - 9% of labor force died.

This was followed by a 3.8% decline in acreage sown. Decline greatest in provinces which had the highest death rates. Griffith's estimates loss in rice production in Thailand equal to 1% of GNP in 1957 caused

There are a number of instances in which economic progress has encouraged the spread of disease. For example Trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness) is endemic in some parts of Africa. It is very difficult to control because in many parts of the continent migrant labor moves in a seasonal pattern so that even if a local area succeeded in controlling the



With the exception of hospitals for infectious diseases and medical poor relief, much of the above may be regarded as preventative health care. The State employs part-time (rural) and full-time (urban) district surgeons. The former delivers a personal health service: whilst he is in private practice and accepts private patients, the State subsidises him for the treatment of indigents and pensioners. His function is thus identical to that of the outpatient service at provincial hospitals in urban areas. The Department of Health does not decide who is indigent or not. This is left to the discretion of the magistrate in the district. In 1975, there were 134 district surgeons in the country. (Department of Health Annual Report 1975)

The Department of Health also subsidises certain health services of local authorities. Whilst certain health services (such as refuse removal) do bring in council revenue, the bulk of municipal health services (such as attendance at clinics) are free. Different activities receive a different rate of refund by the Department of Health. This is shown in Table 2, which indicates the Department of Health subsidy on actual approved health expenditure by the Cape Town City Council Health Department in 1976.

TABLE 2  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SUBSIDY ON CAPE TOWN  
MUNICIPAL HEALTH SERVICES IN 1976

Activity	Expenditure	Government Refund
Air Pollution Control	R 80 131	R 7 875
City Hospital for Infect. Diseases	1 577 499	1 239 425
General Clinics	60 411	43 592
Dental Services	221 836	65 228
Tuberculosis Clinics	400 718	273 559
Communal Health Care	645 656	343 561
<b>TOTAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>5 279 431</b>	<b>2 747 831</b>

68,3  
53,2  
52,0

As can be seen, the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases as well as Tuberculosis Clinics receive substantial refunds whilst other services receive a much lower subsidy. The balance between expenditure and Department of Health refund is made up by an allocation of 41% of the council's Board refund whilst 4% should be made up in to the Health Department.

The total expenditure R263 822 by the council Black townships of La... of the Health Act, Be... considered as local a... these services. The... these services. Th... should be made up in... to the Health Departm... 41% of the council's... Board refund whilst 4... Health. In certain... by the Department of F... as family planning, th... it completely out of i... rentals, employer taxe

1.2 Health Finance

By Naude Montanyane  
Court Reporter

Three members of the Committee of Ten and a Soweto principal appeared in the Johannesburg Regional Court today charged with convening an illegal meeting.

Dr Nthato Motlana (55), Chairman, Mr Tom Mantata (38), secretary, Mr Leonard Mosala (51) and Mr Sidney Motinogoe (28),

the principal, are alleged to have convened or addressed a meeting on August 24 last year as a time gatherings had been banned by the Minister of Justice.

Dr Motlana, Mr Motinogoe and Mr Mosala pleaded not guilty before Mr A H Barlow.

They also pleaded not guilty to an alternate charge of attending the

alleged illegal gathering.

The magistrate initially granted an application by Mr Mantata to have his trial separated from that of the other three men.

His defence attorney, Mr Ratha Mokoathlong, said Mr Mantata's summons had been delivered to the wrong address and they had not had time to consult.

But after an adjournment, the magistrate ruled that Mr Mantata be tried jointly with the others.

All four will appear again on May 11.

Before the court adjourned Mr Mokoathlong had threatened to withdraw from the trial because the magistrate refused a request for a 15-minute break so that an advocate called by the accused could arrive.

The magistrate said the accused had had ample time to secure legal representation.

Mr G Thant appears for the State.

# Meeting: Committee of Ten men plead not guilty

19/3/81  
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211



On Saturday, 21 years ago, one of the most tragic events in South African history took place: Sharpeville.

A mass protest against the still-hated pass laws at a previously little-known black residential area near Vereeniging ended with the deaths of 69 black people and the wounding of another 178.

It was later established that 155 of those killed and wounded during the incident had been shot in the back as they tried to escape the bullets.

Quite who or what was responsible for Sharpeville has been a subject of dispute ever since and there is little point re-opening that issue now, but what is beyond dispute is that Sharpeville changed the nature of black resistance to apartheid and the government's response to black frustrations.

At the time the acting leader of the government, Mr Paul Sauer, actually made a speech in which he predicted the ending of the pass laws; twenty-one years later Dr Piet Kooimhof was making the same kind of prediction. Sadly, however, the pass laws are still with us and are still exacerbating racial tensions at a cost, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert has been pointing out this week, of at least R118 million a year.

Whether the government's proposed fingerprinting law comes into effect or not, the pass laws which areas discriminate as anything, are a source of tension. This tension existed for years and has led to innumerable protests. Between 1955 and 1959 hundreds of women burned their passbooks, held protest marches and presented petitions to native commissioners. In these circumstances, little wonder that the then legal African National Congress (ANC) regularly called on the government to abolish the pass laws.



Leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert — the pass laws are exacerbating racial tensions at a cost of R118 million a year.

# 21 years after Sharpeville

and industry would be brought to a standstill.

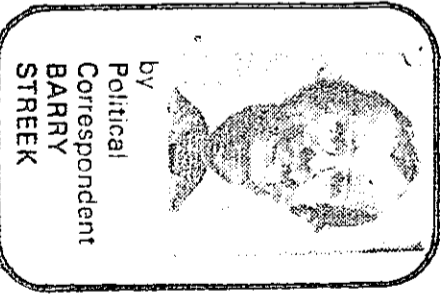
The government, it was somewhat naively argued at the time, would be forced to come to terms with the workers or the economy would collapse.

At Sharpeville thousands of people converged on the police station and according to their evidence later to the commission of enquiry, the police there felt threatened and the shots were fired.

In a recent book, Prof Gwendolen Carter, who said that Sharpeville created a new watershed in South African history, wrote:

"The government panicked, declared a state of emergency, outlawed the ANC and PAC, arrested and detained some 1 900 people, including for the first time members of the predominantly white Liberal Party which stood under its leader the internationally known author, Alan Paton, and imprisoned thousands of so-called African idlers.

"Urgent appeals from inside South Africa for consultation with Africans were disregarded by the government. Inter-national censure on the wanton killings was followed by an outflow of



Political Correspondent BARRY STREEK

foreign capital.

"With the banning of the ANC and PAC shortly after the Sharpeville killings, the organisations went underground and turned to violence."

The bombs, death trials and hearache caused by the decision of the ANC and PAC activists that there was no alternative but violence, need not be detailed here. It is however clear that Sharpeville was indeed the turning point. Until then the ANC and PAC were prepared to operate above ground although in conflict with the government. The moment they were proscribed the leadership of these organisations turned to violence — a decision

which has resulted recently in things like the bombing of the Sasol plants and the raids into Maputo.

Sharpeville today is a whole generation back in our history, but it symbolises so much. There have been other essentially political tragedies since then, such as June 16, 1976, in Soweto, but Sharpeville was the turning point.

The question now, surely, is whether the steady process to more violence and more militarisation in South Africa can be avoided or whether our country must sink into the tragic pattern of events of Zimbabwe or Namibia?

If there is no solution, we may as well build the lager, close the hatches and fight it out, but there is surely an alternative? One merely has to take an issue like the pass laws, the focus of resentment which contributed so much to the killings 21 years ago. Surely it is time that the government real-ly declared war on the dompas as Dr Kooimhof has already said publicly, and accept that they are simply not worth it.

Undoubtedly the abolition of the pass laws would accelerate the process towards urbanisation and towards people living in the impoverished rural areas would move to the cities.

Even with the pass laws, according to a Pretoria University professor last week, there will be 21 million more people in the cities by the year 2000 than originally estimated.

Which in real terms means that South Africa has to plan for a phenomenal growth in urban population over the next 20 years. That rate of growth may be larger without the pass laws, but it is clear that no government actively removing sources of grievances in South Africa can seriously try to keep the pass laws on the statute books.

In the end, what it boils down to, is that the intensification of conflict in South Africa cannot be avoided unless there is direct negotiation between the government and the leaders of the majority of South Africans. For in the interests of everyone, is the removal of those frustrations which make people feel so helpless about the possibilities of change that they turn to solutions by guns.

The resolution of those grievances is going to be difficult and traumatic and the changes are going to be painful, but surely that is preferable to bloody shoot-outs? If, after 21 years, South Africa can learn those lessons of Sharpeville, March 21 could turn into a symbol of hope rather than the commemoration of a tragedy.

Dr W. G. Rogers, who had had the occurrence of silicosis in mind in the war, pointed out that amongst miners and mineworkers was already pronounced. This may have been because the disease was not recognised as silicosis for so long and miners' deaths were attributed to other conditions.

Urgent appeals from inside South Africa for consultation with Africans were disregarded by the government. International censure on the wanton killings was followed by an outflow of foreign capital.

CAPE TOWN City Council's Housing Committee is to drop the proposed home maintenance lease scheme, the committee chairman, Mrs Eulalie Stott, said today.

It will, however, apply to new tenants or those transferred from one council home to another.

The scheme would have meant that all tenants were responsible for the care and repair of council homes.

Mrs Stott said the council believed the lease agreement would not work.

#### 40 YEARS

The council had maintained its homes for 40 years. Tenants felt this was a council responsibility, and their attitude could not be expected to change.

Argus 19/3/81

# Council drops home-repair plan

12/4  
2/5  
1/4

A feeling that they would not be able to maintain their homes had been confirmed at a meeting with the Bokmakierie, Bridgetown, Silvertown and Kew Town Residents' Association (RBSK).

Mrs Stott said the lease would apply to new tenants or those transferred from one home to another.

#### 'STUCK'

The Housing Committee is now again stuck with having far too little money to maintain the homes correctly.

'The residents' association was invited by the committee because it was hoped they could offer a solution.'

Although no solution had been worked out, she was glad the committee had had an opportunity to meet the association.

She said asking the Government for a loan would mean increased rents, and this residents could not afford.

The committee decision comes after the BSK and the Kensington/Facreton Ratepayers' and Tenants'

Association had said they would refuse to pay the maintenance cost, or sign the lease if it were introduced.

Tenants will continue to pay a small percentage of their rents towards a maintenance fund, and the council will take care of repairs.

In terms of the new lease, tenants would have paid for interior painting, plumbing, leaking taps, wastepipes, cracked cisterns, light bulbs and fuses, and damaged doors and windows.

COM 20/3/81 (11A)

# New black group seeks support

By HARRY MASHABELA

A NEWLY-formed East Rand organisation which aligns itself with black consciousness bodies is planning an inaugural meeting before the end of the month.

The organisation, called the East Rand People's Organisation (Erapo), was formed about two months ago and has a total membership of 78 people, ac-

ording to its secretary, Mr Sam Ntuli, of Tokoza.

Mr Ntuli said the inaugural meeting would also be used to whip up support for the organisation.

"We want to work together with black consciousness organisations and will invite the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) and the South African Council of Churches (SACC) to address our inaugural meet-

ing," he said.

Mr Ntuli said the main objective behind the formation of Erapo was to unite blacks on the East Rand.

A special committee, comprising the executive, had been established to organise membership for the organisation.

"It is our hope that everybody in the East Rand area will join the organisation and so

become involved in the struggle for liberation," he added.

Other office bearers are Mr Elijah Masinga of Tokoza (chairman), Mr Simon Mofokeng of Katlehong (organiser) and Ms Patricia Mahlangu of Katlehong (vice-secretary).

Three other committee members are Mr Isaac Kotongwane of Tembisa, Mr Isaac Mbele and Mr Tim Mcube of Vosloorus.

# Services for Heroes Day

AT SUNRISE tomorrow, a group of youths will clean the Sharpeville grave yard, where the victims of the March 21 shooting are buried, while thousands prepare to mourn the dead at Heroes Day commemoration services throughout the country.

The youths — members of the Azanian National Youth Unity (Azanyu) — appeal to the local youth and residents to join and assist them with garden implements. After the clean-up, they will join the other mourners at a service in the local church.

Azanyu also invites youths and residents from other areas to join in the clean-up. They said they would appreciate it if motorists would give lifts.

Soon after midday, the national executive members of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) will be among the main speakers at the various centres earmarked for services.

## By MANDLA NDLAZI

And as a sign of respect, Mr Theo Rutstein, managing director of Teljoy TV company has cancelled a promotional event that was scheduled for 2 pm tomorrow at the Diepkloof Hall.

There will be a service at the DOCC hall in Orlando East tomorrow at 2 pm and among the main speakers will be Mr Kehla Mthembu, Azapo's national president. A similar service will be held at the St Francis of Assisi, Rockville at 2 pm on Sunday.

There will also be services Kagiso near Kruger-dorp.

Organised by the Cong-

ress of South African Students (Cosas), one such service will be held at the NG Kerk in Alexandra township at 2 pm tomorrow. The main speakers will include Mr Tom Manthata, executive member of the Soweto Committee of Ten, and Miss Amanda Kwadi, executive member of the Women's Federation of South Africa.

Cosas has appealed to local businesses shops and shebeens — to close at 1.30 pm.

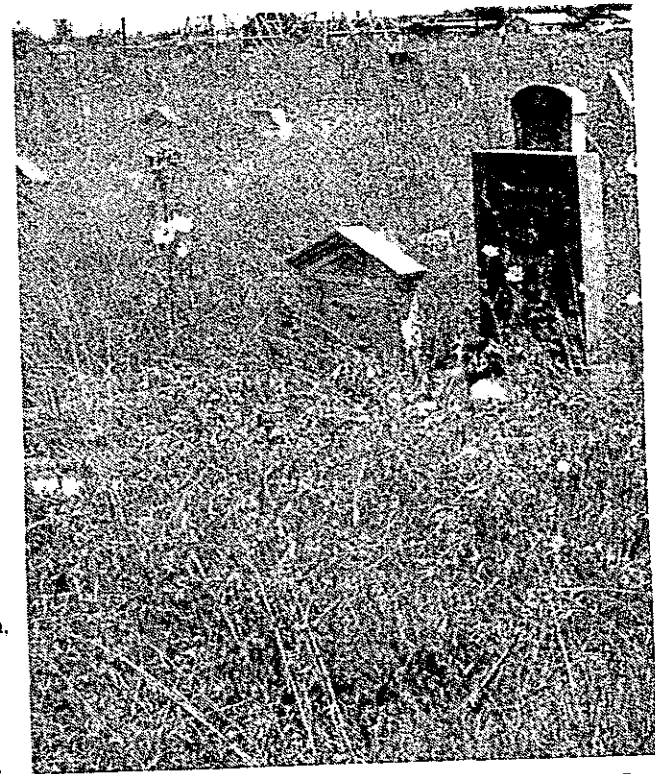
A similar service by the Pretoria branch of Cosas will be held at the St Bernard The Martyr Church in Atteridgeville tomorrow at 2 pm, members of the different relevant black organisations have been invited.

The other venues are: McCamel Church in Eva-ton at 2 pm tomorrow; 2 pm tomorrow at the

local church in Witbank where Mr Mlungisi Mav- ana, Azapo's general secretary will be the main speaker.

In Alexandra township, the main speaker will be Azapo's national organiser, Mr Thabo Ndabeni, and in KwaThema, Springs, Mr Ratha Mokgo- atlheng, Azapo's secretary for legal affairs and sports will address mourn- ers.

In Lebowa-Kgomo, Mr Khangale Azapo's secretary for urban and rural development will be the main speaker; in Tzaneen, Mr Mamabulo Raphesu, Azapo's regional organiser will be among the main speakers; in Nkowankowa, in the Northern Transvaal Mr Sammy Tlo- ubatla will be the speaker; in Welkom, the speaker is tentatively, Mr George Wauchope, publici- ty secretary of Azapo, and



Graves of the Sharpeville shooting victims. On Saturday a squad of members of the Azanyu will clean-up.

in Lenasia, among the speakers will be Mrs Magauta Mofokeng, Azapo's secretary for culture.

In Tembisa on Sunday at 2 pm, Mr Duke More, Azapo's secretary for health will be the main speaker, and at Mahwele- reng in Potgietersrust on

Sunday the speaker will be Mr Letsatsi Mosala.

At Turfloop University tomorrow at 2 pm, Mr Jeff Lengane, Azapo's secretary for labour will address the crowds of mourners. There will also be a service in Bosmont tomorrow.

*Sowetan  
20/3/81  
11/19*

RDM 20/3/81  
Residents  
tell of  
confusion

City Editor

ACTSTOP — the residents' rights association — was told last night of the confusion and insecurity of many Group Areas "illegals" living in white Johannesburg.

The main source of confusion, several said, was the apparent withdrawal of dozens of cases under the Group Areas Act.

They pointed out that there were still 233 cases pending, which have been postponed until September this year.

The vice-chairman of Act-stop, Mr Mohammed Danger, told about 50 people at last night's meeting that it appeared that the courts could not cope with the huge number of cases.

He said he feared that cases would be withdrawn until there were a manageable number and then prosecutions would go ahead.

There were also complaints of "illegals" being harrassed by police, an yet not being charged.

# Sharpeville quietly remembers

20/3/81

57th

11A 222

On a typical South African summer's day of sunny skies, braais and rugby a mass of people heeded the call by the Pan-Africanist Congress to destroy their reference books and present themselves to the nearest police station for immediate arrest.

The call was nationwide, and was one of several confrontations between the authorities and black nationalist movements that would escalate to violence.

A decade earlier the older African National Congress had launched the partially successful Defiance Campaign which did not trigger the kind of violence seen on March 21, 1960.

Survivors of the Sharpeville drama say today that all the shootings achieved was a hardening of atti-

On March 21 twenty-one years ago 69 people were killed in Sharpeville just outside Vereeniging when police opened fire on protesters who had marched on the local police station demanding to be arrested because they were not carrying passes. Pass laws and migratory labour regulations remain, despite the protests. JON QWELANE reports.

tudes — from both white and black sides.

The scene has hardly changed in 21 years. At that time there were already shops at the back of the police station and a clinic facing the side where policemen armed with sten guns were stationed next to armoured saracen cars. A tarred two-way street stretches immediately in front of houses largely unchanged since that day.

The only additions are a new post office and a bottle store.

Walking the streets of present-day Sharpeville, one hardly senses the intensity of the deep-seated resentment which drove otherwise law-abiding citi-

zens to register protest.

"In 1961 it was the few against the many," someone commented.

Even after 21 years, most of those who were involved are still wary of saying what happened on that fateful day.

"How are we to know that police will not come after us once we talk to you? You should realise that police will not come injured in the shootings were discharged from hospital they were detained at Boksburg Prison," said Mr Solomon Masilo.

Mr Masilo, who today practises as a herbalist and spiritual healer, was shot three times in the right foot and leg during

the Sharpeville tragedy and spent more than four months in Baragwanath Hospital, Security police, he claims, visited him there and asked what he was doing at the police station.

His nephew, Mr Sello Masilo, manager of the only night-club and restaurant owned by and run for blacks in the Vaal Triangle, wept and refused to continue the interview after recalling seeing his father, grandfather and an uncle killed by police bullets. He was then 11 years old.

"All I can say is that tomorrow I will not open for business. I and my family will remain indoors

until Sunday morning.

"It is dismaying that such a day as this should be observed in New York, London and Soweto while the people here in Sharpeville seem to be doing nothing to remember it," he said.

Taxi owner Mr Charles Mkhwanazi thinks it is strange the way some things turn out. "Here we were in the forefront of the march and challenging the police to look up. What happened was that those not connected with the protest were the most hurt."

He said that as the protesters neared the police station, they noticed that the police were ready

for any emergency. But everybody in the march was jovial and many children had joined out of curiosity.

"I heard a sharp snap burst of gunfire. Then a bull — and people began scattering in all directions. Another spur of fire came — longer than the first — and people were falling all around me. I immediately fell to my knees."

"I crawled to a nearby garage with bullets whizzing past my face then jumped over the fence and ran all the way home," Mr Mkhwanazi said.

He said that as the protesters neared the police station, they noticed that the police were ready

for any emergency. But everybody in the march was jovial and many children had joined out of curiosity. "I heard a sharp snap burst of gunfire. Then a bull — and people began scattering in all directions. Another spur of fire came — longer than the first — and people were falling all around me. I immediately fell to my knees."

5. It is true, nevertheless, to observe that the department of mental health tended to be slow to stir, being finally moved to act by the bursting-point pressures of extreme overcrowding crisis, or other unpredictable crises arising from sources beyond their immediate control, such as the assassination of premier Verwoerd, or the international harassment by the "Church" of Scientology. The South African National Council for Mental Health lays claim to the initiatives for a number of projects ultimately embarked on by the Department of Mental Health.

Thus the technology behind the psychotropic drugs, as with that behind the printing press, or steam-power, has contributed to the reorganisation of man in his society (although, by no means, in equal measure). By citing technology as the solution to the problems of excessive demands, we discover only the potential whereby that demand could be overcome. The actual "market process" whereby the demand is met depends on the specific conditions under which this potential is exploited, these conditions generally being unique to each situation. This paper has dealt with the specific conditions under which this potential was applied in South Africa.

6. This paper has also shown in a small way how racism has played its role in regulating the development of services.

AZAPO

(llc)

On a limb FM 20/3/61

As the implication of the "blacklist" of overseas sportsmen and artists spreads, the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) has been plunged into a bitter controversy among its supporters and in the black community itself. Azapo supports the "blacklist," and has actually sent the names of foreign artists and sportsmen who have been in SA to organisations like the UN.

At home, Azapo has, with limited success, tried to discourage shows by foreign performers, but since it began its campaign last year at least five such major shows have taken place. The organisation is now campaigning to call off the world title fight between SA's Peter Mathebula and Argentinian Santos Laciari, a move backed by the UN and the SA Non-Racial Olympic Committee, Sanroc. Laciari is already in SA despite a UN appeal to the Argentinian government to prevent him from coming.

Disregard for Azapo's stand has come from unexpected quarters. Soweto Committee of Ten leader Dr Nthato Mollana, who has received an invitation to the

fight, has said he will attend despite the boycott call.

A definite backlash to Azapo's stand is becoming evident. "They should not practice autocracy with the black masses," comments a leading black sportsman. Others have slated it for joining the "isolation bandwagon" without having weighed the prospects. The emphasis on isolationism was perhaps, an opportunity for Azapo to flex its muscles and make its presence felt. But even its call for the

suspension of sports and entertainment activities on March 21, in memory of the Sharpeville shootings, is not going down well.

Azapo is undaunted by its critics. "We are still concerned about the political implications of the fight," publicity secretary George Wauchope tells the *FM*. "Yes, we are faced with a diversion, but this won't affect our overall objectives. People must learn to sacrifice." But perhaps sport and entertainment are not what

black people regard as a worthwhile sacrifice, without any practical results in the erosion of apartheid. Such events at least enliven the greyness of the townships.

# Coloured civic leaders hit out at 'vicious' Act

*Sim 20/3/61*

*LLA*

By Deon Delport  
Municipal Reporter

Coloured civic leaders, angry and frustrated at the housing crisis facing their community, have hit out at the Government for trying to evict blacks living illegally in white areas.

Two motions were unanimously accepted by the Coloured Management Committee at its monthly meeting yesterday. The first called for the Johannesburg City Council to purchase more land for coloured areas and the second deplored the ha-

ressment of people living in white areas.

The city council was asked to buy land next to the Eldorado Park complex and other areas within the city's municipal boundaries. This would help bring down the official waiting list of over 4500 applications and would accommodate the natural growth of the population.

"Where are these people living now? Living with relatives but the council tells them they are illegal and kicks them out," said Mr D Mateman, of the Coloured Management Committee.

Mr A Pop asked that the Coloured Management Committee "deplore the harassment suffered by so many of our people who are occupants of units in so-called white areas, where the vicious and conscienceless application of the Group Areas Act has brought untold misery to people who find themselves homeless through no fault of their own."



# Sharpeville meeting (1A) called off

ALICE — A prayer meeting to have been held in the Lovedale Great Hall today in commemoration of the Sharpeville shootings was called off yesterday after the organisers claimed to have been told it was banned.

Mr Makhosi Ngcola said that he and Mr Vusumzi Duma were yesterday called in by the head of the security police here, Major Lategan, and told the meeting had been banned.

Mr Ngcola said they were not shown any document authorising the ban.

He said they had taken the matter up with the Rev Duncan, of Lovedale, who had also told them the meeting could not be held in the hall because of the ban.

A Fort Hare University lecturer, the Rev A. M. Stofile, who had been invited to conduct a prayer and read scriptures at the service, said he had also been summoned by Major Lategan.

Major Lategan said he had no knowledge of the matter. Mr Duncan refused to comment on the claims by the students.

He said he would not comment on the matter until he had discussed it with the church's authorities. — DDR

# 21st anniversary of RDM 21/3/81 (11A) Sharpeville shootings

**By MONTSHIWA MOROKE**  
TODAY is the 21st anniversary of the shootings at Sharpeville in which 69 people died when police opened fire during anti-pass demonstrations in the Southern Transvaal township.

The tragedy will be commemorated by black organisations throughout the country at the weekend.

Meetings organised by various organisations will also pay tribute to dead black consciousness leaders, including Mr Steve Biko, Mr Onkgopotse Tiro and Mr Mapetla Mohapi.

Although key speakers at these meetings will be from the Azanian Peoples' Organisation, leading members from other organisations will also participate.

In Soweto today, a service will be held at the Orlando

East DOCC at 2pm. Speaker is Mr Khehla Mthembu, national president of Azapo.

A cultural night will be held at the Dube YWCA at 8pm. Performers will be the Malapoets, the Khuvangane drama group, Mhloti Black Theatre, Mandla Ndlazi and others.

Other services will be held at the following venues today:

The Methodist Church, Alexandra Township, at 2pm. Main speaker is Mr Thabo Ndebeni, national organiser of Azapo.

The Methodist Church, Bosmont, near Johannesburg, at 2pm. Speaker Mr Goba-meng Moseki, Soweto chairman of Azapo.

The Jewish Centre, Lenasia, at 2pm. Speaker Mr Magauze Moletshe, Azapo secretary for youth and culture.

St Barnabas Anglican Church, Kwa Thema, near Springs, at 10am. Speaker Mr Ratha Mokgoatheng, Azapo secretary for sports and legal affairs.

Mount Carmel Church, Evaton, near Vereeniging, at 1pm.

The Dutch Reformed Church, Lynnevill, near Witbank, at 2pm. Speaker is Mr Mlungisi Mayana, secretary-general of Azapo.

The Lutheran Church, Zone 1, Seshego,

near Pietersburg, at 2pm. Speaker Mr Sefako Molea, Azapo vice-president.

The Roman Catholic Church in Labo-weg-gomo, near Pietersburg, at 2pm. Speaker Mr Khengile Makhado, Azapo secretary for rural and urban development.

At the University of the North, near Pietersburg, at 2pm. Speaker Mr Jefferson Longene, Azapo secretary for labour.

The Swiss Mission Church, Nkwenkwe, Gataankulu, at 2pm. Speaker Mr Sammy Toubata.

Tomorrow services will be held at the following places:

In Tembisa, near Kempton Park, at a venue still to be named, at 2pm. Speaker Mr Duke More, Azapo secretary for health.

The Roman Catholic Church, Thebong, near Welkom, at 1pm. Speaker Mr George Wau-chobe, Azapo publicity secretary.

The Lutheran Church, Lennyons, near Tzaneen, at 2pm. Speaker Mr Mamabolo Raphoso, regional organiser for Azapo in the Northern Transvaal.

In Mchwelelang, near Potgietersrus, at a venue still to be named, at 2pm. Speaker Mr Lemetsa Mosela.

St Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church, Gugulethu, near Cape Town, at 2pm.

St Francis Anglican Church, Rockville, Soweto, at 2pm.

Other services will be held at the Anglican churches in Attardville and Mabopane, near Pretoria. The dates were not available yesterday.

CT 21/3/84  
**Sharpeville**  
**recalled**  
**at UN**

GENEVA — The 21st anniversary of Sharpeville was observed at the United Nations here yesterday amid growing disenchantment at the uselessness of UN resolutions against South Africa.

Statements from the UN General Assembly president, Baron Rudiger von Wechmar and the chairman of the Special Committee Against Apartheid called for more effective measures against the South African government. Yesterday's ceremony, on what is officially known as the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, took place with only passing reference to the existence of racial discrimination anywhere except in South Africa.

There were increased condemnations of the alleged role of major Western countries in providing South Africa's economic, military and alleged nuclear power.

Sharpeville Day commemoration services were planned yesterday for Amsterdam, London, Cairo, New York, Gaborone, Maseru, Geneva and Avignon, France.

● A service to commemorate the death of 69 Africans in Sharpeville, near Johannesburg, 21 years ago will be held in Guguletu tomorrow.

The service, organized by the local branch of the Azanian People's Organization will be held at 2.00 pm at the Roman Catholic Church hall.

Political comment by A H Heard, G F Shaw, R A Norval, J V Scott, W P Harris and M P Acott. Headlines and sub-editing by A J Moth, L Raubenheimer, W Odendaal and T Stefano. Cartoons by A Grogan. All of 77 Burg Street, Cape Town

C. Herald 21/3/81

36/11A

# Set example, Zinzi tells students

MORE than 500 people gave clenched fist salutes and sang Nkosi Sikilele Afrika and other freedom songs when Zinzi Mandela, daughter of the imprisoned African National Congress (ANC) leader, Nelson Mandela, spoke at the University of the Western Cape last week.

Miss Mandela spoke to the students on Friday about the role of the black

university students in the struggle today before visiting her father on Robben Island on Saturday.

She saw him last in December last year.

Miss Mandela told the students they should educate their brothers and sisters and make them realise their worth.

'We are our country's future and if we don't set a dignified example of determination and courage

in our struggle for recognition as human beings, then we have a lost cause.

'The struggle has not been set aside for certain individuals only. Which black person in South Africa has not been affected by this country's vicious laws?

'So instead of showing disrespect for our leaders who have been incarcerated for life, for our brothers who have sacri-

ficed their lives in the bush, for those who have been murdered for voicing their opinions, for those children who were gunned down in June 1976, let us continue where they have left off,' she said.

Miss Mandela asked students to decide what kind of society they wanted for the future.

Miss Mandela said the Government was only con-

cerned for the welfare of blacks when they were threatened with trade sanctions.

'Blacks who support the Government in its stand are those who want to protect their own hidden wealth and who are too greedy to share what they have,' she said.

Miss Mandela said black men should encourage black women.

'Not only does the black woman have to liberate herself as an oppressed black in South Africa, but she has to fight for recognition from her own men,' she said.

'We should also realise that emphasis on our cultural background is the white man's ploy to divide us to such an extent that today we are known as black, coloured and Indian,' she said.

# Council told: Last chance in rents crisis

S. Tribune 22/3/81  
11A ~~11A~~ ~~125~~

By Shami Harichunder

THE three-week-old rent boycott in Phoenix, Newlands East and Sydenham Heights could continue indefinitely if tomorrow's meeting between the Durban Housing Action Committee and the Durban City Council to end the crisis breaks down.

This was the warning yesterday by DHAC secretary Virgile Bonhomme, who also told the Sunday Tribune hundreds of rent boycotters would march to the corporation's Martin West Building in the city centre unless the corporation promised to grant them relief.

Most black township residents pay their rents at Martin West building.

If the march goes on, it will herald the start of mass community action in the boycott which, until now, has been confined to public meetings and threats.

The boycott, involving an estimated 60 000 people from the three townships, started three weeks ago following months of unsuccessful attempts by DHAC to get the City Council to reduce rents.

"It's going to be a make-or-break meeting," Mr Bonhomme said, and the last round of talks with the City Council before

the people carry out their threats to resort to other measures.

He claimed people in the townships were becoming more bitter and DHAC was finding it difficult asking them to wait any longer for relief.

The City Council's Health and Housing Committee chairman Lesley Sprague said yesterday the corporation was concerned about the boycott and was looking at a number of ways of bringing relief to the people.

"We are prepared to cut rents," Mrs Sprague said, "but on condition that ratepayers are not burdened with its effects."

She hoped there would be constructive discussion between the City Council and DHAC tomorrow.

of 13 000 hectares employ 25 and 23 in the Beaufort West forces - than the many of the farms ent by the Unisa in this survey and

In the graaf permanent me district, co average in t In this sur research, s those quote The dl workers pe The U

TABLE 2  
District, Number of permanent ('regular') Coloured and African men workers employed, number of holdings and average number employed per holding, 1972-73 :

District	No. of workers	No. of holdings	Average No. of workers per holding
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Beaufort West	1 015	274	3,7
Fraserburg	591		2,8
Middelburg	1 141		5,6
Graaff-Reinet	1 384		7,0
Total	4 131		4,6

SOURCE: Report on agricultural Census 06-01-10.

Agricultural census data give the following averages:

The results of the actions of people like these, that is in undermining the economic self-sufficiency and political power of black groups and ensuring their incorporation in the new white dominated society should not be confused with their liberal protestations.

People on "good terms" with Africans were often called in to facilitate the signing of concessions which were generally of a pretty brutal nature. Chiefs like Mziikazi who had seen what white presence meant further south and so were anxious to avoid all contact with whites were won over by missionaries. In the case of the Ndebele, it was the original missionary's son, John Moffat, who was largely responsible for persuading Mziikazi's son Lobengula to sign the Rudd Concessions whereby Rhodes' British South Africa Company gained control over Ndebeleland.

More recently different government development schemes have been the cause of much suffering. For example rehabilitation scheme was forced on various areas they first began to implement it. (Now it is only mented on request). There was a violent reaction it in many places, the most famous being Pondoluan Witzieshoek (in Basotho Qwa Qwa). On four different occasions old women said to me that malnutrition and the incidences of "swollen children" had only become common since the "Trust". Various people said that they were only given ten pounds<sup>45</sup> to move their houses, they had to sell their oxen to be able to re-establish themselves in the new villages, and so have nothing to plough with.

#### 9.2.2. Exploitation by local people.

In just about all the "community projects" I had experience of, the mass of people were very sceptical about whom the project would actually benefit. They often gave as a reason

for non-participation that such things benefit a small clique only. This is apparently a general phenomenon. "Once a confidential relationship with the villagers had been established, they revealed their strong conviction that the sanitation project would not benefit them but would rather serve the local large landowner..."<sup>48</sup>

People obviously have good reason for such scepticism. At Umhlambo, where a clinic project is underway, I found that many people would not get involved because of an experience in 1952. They were told that a school was being built and were asked to come and help. Only when the building got to roof height did the volunteers realise they were building a Methodist Church.

In a discussion with a group of men at Igusha about the agricultural co-op, they said they would never join. They said that all ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~benefit~~ <sup>benefit</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~educated~~ <sup>educated</sup>

## S. Times World <sup>22/3/81</sup> recalls 1960 <sup>(114)</sup> tragedy

By MARC DOBSON

THE 21st anniversary of the Sharpeville shootings, in which 69 people died and hundreds were wounded, was commemorated world-wide yesterday.

In South Africa, hundreds of blacks attended township services in remembrance of those who died on March 21 1960 when police opened fire during a demonstration against the pass laws.

Tribute was also paid to dead black consciousness leaders, including Mr Steve Biko, Mr Mapetla Mohapi and Mr Onkgopotse Tiro. Azapo officials addressed the crowds.

About 50 people, many of them members of the Azanian National Youth Unity, turned up at the Sharpeville cemetery near Vereeniging yesterday morning to clean the graves of the 69 dead.

There was a brief ceremony followed by a service at the St Cyprian Anglican Church in Sharpeville.

Services were also held in London, New York, Avignon (France), Cairo, Gaborone and Maseru.

In Geneva, the anniversary was observed during the United Nations International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

They find that the benefits are steered towards the bigger and more powerful farmers. This arises from both the political power and the size of holdings belonging to these larger farmers; thus a road to market is of greatest benefit to those who sell most to market."<sup>49</sup>

People concerned with various projects involving a new way of life and re-organisation of the productive forces, have often stressed that a psychological and emotional commitment is a necessary ingredient for the success of the project.<sup>50</sup>

STAMP 23 3/51 (1/1) (1/2) (1/3)

## Union claims good support for boycott

### Labour Reporter

The Eastern Cape boycott of Wilson-Rowntree, Hulett's and Rainbow Chickens entered its second week today.

The consumer boycott was launched by the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) as a protest against recent worker dismissals at the three food groups.

A strike at Wilson-Rowntree has seen violence and the mass dismissal of about 500

workers at the East London plant. Management at Wilson-Rowntree has refused to comment on the unrest.

The Hulett's dispute involves the dismissal of 19 workers at one of the company's subsidiaries and the Rainbow Chickens dispute also involves the lay-off of staff.

Mr Sam Kikine, general secretary of Saawu, said there was a "good public response" to the boycott call.

AT the weekend, thousands of blacks throughout the country commemorated Heroes' Day, an event that went largely unnoticed among whites.

On May 31, thousands of whites will celebrate Republic Day marking the 20th anniversary of the creation of the Republic of South Africa. Major black organisations — as well as some white and multiracial bodies — have called for a boycott of the Republic Festival.

Two divergent streams of political thought exist, with analysts describing them as part of the growing polarisation process in the country.

In fact, if one compares the official holiday calendar to the days declared special by black organisations, one finds the stark portrayal of a black South Africa and a white South Africa.

The official "political holidays" are Founders' Day on April 6, Republic Day, Kruger Day on October 10 and Day of the Vow, formerly Day of the Covenant or Dingaan's Day on December 16.

Founders' Day replaces Settlers' Day, which previously was in September, and what was once Van Riebeeck Day, which fell away from the calendar a few years ago.

Settlers' Day commemorated the arrival in 1820 of the English in the country, and Van Riebeeck Day marked the arrival of the Dutch voyager who "discovered" the Cape in 1652.

Kruger Day commemorates the role of the President of the old South African Republic, Paul Kruger, regarded by Afrikaners as the personification of their resistance to British imperialism.

Day of the Vow marks the vow taken by the Voortrekkers to declare December 16 a religious holiday should they emerge victorious in the Battle of Blood River against Dingaan's men in 1838.

December 16 has come to be seen by blacks — and some white critics as well — as a symbol of Afrikaner superiority and chauvinism.

Last December, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said South Africa confronted more serious circumstances than those which faced the Voortrekkers and called on Afrikaners to sweep aside misconceptions about the Day of the Vow.

He also called on them to display enough faith to leave the laager and launch a "peace offensive".

Mr Botha rejected the belief that the Battle of Blood River had been a racial conflict and said it was a conflict between faith in God and heathendom, between civilisation and disaster.

This remark further angered blacks, who interpreted it as confirmation of the white man's belief in the superiority of his ways.

But while December 16 has come to be seen as an occasion of Afrikaner nationalist rededication Black organisations have countered this by also declaring it a special day — National Day of Prayer for those who lost their lives in the struggle and for a better future.

<p><b>MARCH</b></p> <p><b>21</b></p> <p>Heroes' Day</p>	<p><b>JUNE</b></p> <p><b>16</b></p> <p>Soweto &amp; unrest elsewhere</p>	<p><b>OCTOBER</b></p> <p><b>19</b></p> <p>Banning of black organisations</p>	<p><b>DECEMBER</b></p> <p><b>16</b></p> <p>National Day of Prayer</p>
<p><b>APRIL</b></p> <p><b>6</b></p> <p>Founder's Day</p>	<p><b>MAY</b></p> <p><b>31</b></p> <p>Republic Day</p>	<p><b>OCTOBER</b></p> <p><b>10</b></p> <p>Kruger Day</p>	<p><b>DECEMBER</b></p> <p><b>16</b></p> <p>Day of the Vow</p>

RDM 23/3/81 (11A)

# Black vs white calendars reveal the racial gulf

The gulf between black and white South Africans was underlined again at the weekend when thousands of blacks commemorated Heroes' Day, an event which is not part of the country's official calendar. Political Reporter AMEEN AKHALWAYA details "political holidays" observed by whites and by blacks.

Black consciousness organisations have come up with a "black calendar" and declared four special days — December 16, March 21, June 16 and October 19.

March 21 revolves around the deaths of more than 60 blacks when police opened fire on a crowd protesting against the pass laws in Sharpeville in 1960. But it also commemorates the deaths of other blacks in clashes with authority this century as well as the deaths in detention of such young black leaders as Steve Biko and Mpetla Mohapi.

"During Heroes' Day, we remember all the martyrs of the struggle who paid the supreme sacrifice for a better and free Azania," the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) said in a document distributed at commemoration services at the weekend.

The document lists various events around the country in which blacks lost their lives in clashes with authority, or were arrested for demonstrating against apartheid laws.

It includes the deaths of eight black miners during a strike at Village Deep in 1920 and of 163 blacks who refused to be evicted from the Bulhoek area near Queenstown in 1921, together with other events culminating in the Sharpeville incident.

June 16 marks the start of the 1976 Soweto student-police clashes which led to unrest in other black areas throughout the country.

October 19, or "Black Wednesday", marks the 1977 crackdown by the then-Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, on nearly 20 predominantly black consciousness organisations, The World and Weekend World newspapers, and the subsequent banning of several black consciousness leaders.

Some black organisations also regard other days as special — for example, the Congress of SA Students regards as special the march by thousands of black women — led by an African National Congress women's leader, the late Mrs Lilian Ngoyi — to Pretoria

to protest against the pass laws.

Whether the authorities allow black commemoration services to go ahead as planned is always a matter for conjecture.

In the past, some commemoration services have been banned, with chief magistrates saying they believed the services could affect the maintenance of law and order.

The fact that blacks and whites commemorate different "political" holidays is a perfect indication of the growing gulf between the two groups, according to the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on black affairs, Mrs Helen Suzman.

The differences also raise questions about patriotism. "There is no doubt that what is patriotic to one group is totally rejected by the other, Mrs Suzman adds.

She believes that instead of holidays being celebrated by the whole country, there is a clear rejection by blacks of some of the days. "What blacks feel must be commemorated are days of tragedy for them."

The vice-president of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr M J Naidoo, comments: "It shows that when freedom comes, national holidays, the national flag and the national anthem are among things that will have to be changed."

The leader of the Labour Party, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, says the official calendar in terms of "political" holi-

days is of significance only to whites. "That was one of the objections we had to the commission which investigated public holidays last year and to (former Labour Party leader) Mr Sonny Leon's serving on it."

Mr Hendrickse believes that the official holidays should not be commemorated, "because they are a reminder of conquest and dispossession more than anything else".

He regards March 21 and June 16 as particularly significant days for blacks and supports their commemoration "until such time as we can discover ourselves together".

Mr Hendrickse says he is not over-concerned about the polarisation process. "In fact, polarisation is essential in the sense of rediscovery — you cannot have reconciliation on a basis of inequality."

But days such as Kruger Day and Day of the Vow are "group holidays" and are not commemorated on a national basis. "They do emphasise differences more than the togetherness required by nationhood," Mr Hendrickse adds.



# All RDM 23/3/81 quiet as 16A blacks honour victims

Staff Reporters

THOUSANDS of people throughout the country attended Heroes' Day commemoration services marking the 21st anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre during the weekend.

Police kept a low profile in most centres and no incidents were reported.

Speaking in KwaThema, Springs, Mr Ratha Mokgoatlheng, Azapo's secretary for sports and legal affairs, said the main aspect of the liberation struggle was the land issue.

He told the gathering that "land is the determinant whether a nation is free or not" and that blacks should bear in mind that they were once free and had a proud history.

He cited the early frontier wars in the Eastern Cape as an early example of South African blacks' consciousness of themselves as a national entity.

In those wars, men, women and children all fought in the "national resistance" against the "land-grabbing whites".

Mr Mokgoatlheng maintained that the Sharpeville shootings were a continuation of those battles.

"We must put the day in its perspective and bear in mind that we were once a free nation and that the struggle has gone back 300 years."

But blacks were now up against a sly enemy. "The Government will co-opt certain economic outlets to blacks and this confuses them, making them forget the vital land issue. Whites have 87% of this country and the Bantustans are merely fostering divisibility," said Mr Mokgoatlheng.

He believed that blacks were united but tended to drag their feet. The main issue now was how to galvanise them into action. "Blacks must be vigilant in their resistance. This Government is not legitimate. Blacks are not fighting for the vote but to regain their land."

On the present controversy over sport and culture, Mr Mokgoatlheng commented: "Peter 'Terror' Mathebula is a Western creation. The O'Jays must not come here and be awarded honorary white citizenship or status. Both are non-issues and tend to blur the lines of truth."

Mr Duke More, Azapo's secretary for health, read a dedication to:

- "The dispossessed Africans in the southern tip of Africa;
- The heroes of Sharpeville who were massacred by the South African police in 1960;
- All the patriots of Azania who had laid down their lives defending their fatherland from colonial and imperialist aggression from 1952 onwards;
- All Azanians who had been murdered, imprisoned, tortured, exiled and persecuted in various ways; and
- All other nations of the world who supported morally and materially the cause of freedom and independence in Azania."

At the Bosmont Methodist Church, Dr Ismail Mohamed, a mathematics lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand, said Sharpeville had confirmed "what we had always known: that the rule of the white man in our country is the rule by the gun".

"We were experiencing again what was experienced at Village Deep in February 1920, when eight blacks were killed. Bulkock, near Queenstown, in May 1921, when 163 were killed and 129 injured. Boldelswarts, Namibia, in May 1922, when over 100 were killed and an undisclosed number injured, to name but just a few of the deeds of the racist society.

"Sharpeville, however, will stand out as a turning point in our history. In the aftermath of Sharpeville when the full horrible magnitude of the tyrant became clear, the lines of conflict were drawn and gave birth to forces destined to determine the destiny of our society."

Miss Amanda Kwadi, of the Women's Federation of South Africa, told an Alexandra gathering that all black movements — be they political or social — should come together to launch a national protest against the 20th anniversary of the Republic of South Africa.

● See Page 7

STIM 23/3/81 (11A) 2

# Azapo won't disrupt title

One of the highly charged commemorative services held over the weekend to remember the Sharpeville shootings was told the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) was, in principle, opposed to the Mathebula world title fight although it had decided not to disrupt it.

The Soweto services, in particular, were marked by attacks on the United States, England and West Germany for, "conniving with the Government in perpetuating the oppression of blacks and exploitation of them."

The services, held at various centres throughout the country, were symbolised by the dawn clean-up on Saturday morning of the 69 graves

of the victims who died on March 21, 1960.

The victims were among residents of Sharpeville who had staged a protest against the pass laws.

The clean-up was organised by the Azanian Youth National Unity.

Several speakers, picked from proponents of the black consciousness organisations, condemned the shootings as "cowardly, violent and showed the Nationalists's determination to continue oppressing blacks."

### REMEMBER

Mr Tom Manthata, secretary of the Committee of Ten, speaking in Alexandra, said blacks should not only remember Shar-

peville victims but those "liberation heroes" who died in other incidents including the recent raid on ANC bases in Maputo.

Mr Manthata attacked the Alexandra Liaison Committee without mentioning it by name by saying it had forsaken the people's right to own land for a "suspicious reprieve."

Without offering an alternative, he said the people of Alexandra should not have agreed to the State removing from them the free-hold rights.

Mr Leonard Mosala, a member of the Committee of Ten, and Mr Kehla Mthembu, president of

Azapo, warned that peace and stability would not prevail as long as "people were brutalised."

Mr Mthembu re. (ing GST) \*\*\* affirmed Azapo's commitment to isolate South Africa culturally and sportingly.

At a meeting in Lenasia, Mr George Wauchope, Azapo's publicity secretary, said the many blacks who would go to the Mathebula fight, would be "perpetuating their own oppression and delaying their own liberation struggle."

Most of the services were punctuated by freedom songs, the raising of the clenched fist and the reading of poetry.

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# Blacks 'fighting for own land'

114) Aug 23/3/81

BLACK consciousness was the most viable philosophy in the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa, Mr Khehla Mthembu, president of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo), said yesterday.

Mr Mthembu was speaking at a meeting to commemorate Heroes Day, a day of mourning for the 69 people who died in Sharpeville in 1960 and others who have died in the struggle for the liberation of the black people.

He said the black people were not fighting for reconciliation but for re-possession of their own land.

## REJECTED

Mr Mthembu said Azapo rejected the concept of the constellation of states, community councils and all other puppet bodies created by the Government.

Referring to the South African attack on ANC camps in Mozambique, Mr Mthembu said that to every white South African,

including the most ardent of liberals, there was nothing wrong with the attack.

Cape Town attorney Mr A M Omar said Sharpeville had taught the black man to fight for his freedom.

He said that in the past, black leaders used to beg the whites for their freedom, but since Sharpeville blacks had come to realise that begging for their freedom was not going to help them.

More than 1 500 people attended the service.

An hour before the meeting started, 20 policemen stood outside the church building.

## ARRESTED

Eighteen students from the University of the Western Cape were arrested and taken to the Guguletu police station, where they were served with summonses for entering a black area without a permit and were subsequently released.

A Guguletu man, Mr Mandla Klaas, was arrested outside the church.

## Sharpeville commemorated at services throughout the country



Mr Leonard Mosala of the Committee of Ten, speaking at the Sharpeville commemorative service at the Donaldson Community Centre at the weekend.

# 'Blood that has been shed shall never dry'

By Z B MOLEFE  
and MONK NKOMO

"THE BLOOD that has been shed during the struggle shall never dry — it shall strengthen our tree of liberty."

That was said by a member of the Congress of South African Students at one of the dozens of Sharpeville commemoration services held throughout the country during the weekend.

And at an emotion-charged meeting at the Donaldson Community Centre, the crowd held its breath as the ceremonial burning of a reference book was staged, to symbolise the pass issue that led to the March 21, 1960 massacre of 69 people in front of Sharpeville police station.

"This meeting has proved that blacks have understood the unity we need to fight against the odds facing us. Black people can no longer wait that long to throw off the yoke of their oppression," said Mr Leonard Mosala, of the Committee of Ten.

Mr Khehla Mthembu,

president of the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) paid tribute to those who died in Sharpeville amid cries of "Amandla" and "We shall overcome."

"Some of us fail to grasp the realities that are facing us. But there is the new generation that is born. And it will fight. This is the generation that knows that we are fighting the oppressor," said Mr Mthembu.

### TRIBUTE

He paid tribute to fighters for liberation in South Africa, including the late president of the Pan Africanist Congress, Mr Robert Sobukwe, the late Mrs Lilian Ngoyi of the African National Congress and the late Mr Abram Tiro, who died in exile.

After the meeting, at which police kept a low profile, copies of Azapo's statement on the boycott of visiting sportsmen and artists were distributed. The statement in part, said: "The struggle for liberation is multifaceted and thus has to be fought on all fronts. Azapo, as an overt political organisation, has embarked on an

isolation campaign of South Africa.

"This is done in order to pressurise the racism minority regime into implementing fundamental changes inside the country.

"The United Nations has called for economic sanctions and FIFA has expelled South Africa from international soccer scene. Azapo is thus extending this isolation to the cultural field, hence the call to boycott overseas artists who come to perform in South Africa."

More than 200 people, mainly youths, attended the Sharpeville commemoration service at the St. Bernard the Martyr Church, in Atteridgeville.

Miss Amanda Kwadi, a social worker and member of the Women's Federation, condemned the continued harassment and imprisonment of "our black brothers and sisters by the oppressive Government of South Africa."

Clear evidence, she said, were recent attacks on the black people in Maputo and Angola.

She lashed out at the Government's banishments

of "our parents and banings of our black brothers: Zwelakhe Sisulu, Phil Mthimkulu, Joe Thloco and Mathata Tsedu."

Another speaker said blacks should unite to fight the racist regime. "The Government has implemented the homelands to divide us and suck the blood of the sufferer," he said.

A moment of silence was observed when the names of some of those who have died during the riots and in detention, were read.

### STRUGGLE

They included: Mapetla Mohapi, Steve Biko, Joseph Mdluli, Hoffman Banda, Nchimane Modise, Irene Phalatshe, Kgomo-tso Ditshego, Hector Petersen, Wellington Tshazibane, Sipho Tabataze, Ahmed Timol, Jacob Mkhwanazi Patrick Moloto.

"Their blood shall not dry. They died during the struggle and the struggle shall continue," said one speaker.

With shouts of: "Amandla nga Wethu" and "Matanzima is a sellout," the service was interspersed by moving freedom songs and poems.

Indians  
RDM 23/3/81  
urged to  
boycott  
SAIC poll

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA  
Political Reporter

THE Indian community has been urged to boycott the SA Indian Council elections scheduled for November and to have no truck with the President's Council.

Dr Rashid Salojee, leader of the People's Candidates group, speaking at the Heroes' Day commemoration meeting in Lenasia, Johannesburg, at the weekend questioned the motives of those serving on the two bodies and warned them of the consequences of their action.

He said: "They may be Indian, but they certainly do not represent the Indian community."

The meeting was organised by the Lenasia branch of the Azanian People's Organisation.

Mr Goba Ndhlovu, Southern Transvaal regional chairman of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa said: "The SAIC has taken the same road as Matanzima, Mangope, Mphahlele and the rest of the homelander."

"They accepted the politics of inferiority by accepting that they need a special democracy suited for them. Democracy is one."

By THAMI MAZWAI

OF ALL the March 21 services at the weekend, one brought a lump to the throat.

It was as if the events of March 21, 1960 — which left 69 dead in Sharpeville — were only yesterday.

Within the graveyard in which most of the 69 lie, members of the Azanian National Youth Unity, and relatives of the dead, got down to cleaning the graves — a simple, emotion-charged salute to the victims.

On this day in 1960 police fired on a crowd numbering thousands in Sharpeville. The crowd had responded to a call by the Pan Africanist Congress that men surrender themselves to police stations after leaving their reference books at home. Leader of PAC was Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe, now buried in Graaff Reinet after dying in 1978.

In other parts of the country thousands remembered the day with fiery speech, emotional song and throaty slogan. In the now disused old Sharpeville Cemetery about 40 remembered the tombstones and mounds of soil beneath which lie March 21 — the people who died.

There is something eerie about graveyards, something sinister, something ghostly, and when the wind whispered it seemed as if the people beneath had only been buried and mourners were on their way home.

Only that the forest of weeds and tall grass dispute this impression, and tell a story of people buried some two decades ago.

Finding the cemetery is not that easy, at least for non-residents of Sharpeville, and even then, you have to find a resident who remembers the shootings, and then you will be taken by a very "silent" resident to the graves.

There were no speeches. No need for them. The mounds and tombstones, some decaying with time, were ample testimony of the tragic events of 1960.

It seemed those that wanted to make speeches, had been hushed to silence by those mounds of soil, whose inhabitants with much cynicism hear from new arrivals of the continuing harshness of the pass laws, now the order of the day.

The graves themselves were speeches.

A tear would fall. Expressions were inscrutable. It was as if all cleaning the graves had in their mind the pictures of the thousands fleeing from bullets, only that the flight of 69 would end in graves.

With spirits at their lowest, they were lifted when the usual powerful soprano led the group in Nkosi Sikelela. There was a letting loose of feelings as the crowd joined in, watched by the silent graves, and for five minutes all was lost, only the strains of the anthem.

# Sharpeville: weeds, tall grass tell grim story

11A  
Soweto  
23/3/81



Members of Azanyu carry weeds and grass away from graves of the Sharpeville victims. This group joined relatives in the clearing of graves on Saturday.

# No violence will be used at fight-Azapo

By CHARLES MOGALE

THE Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) has announced that although it was calling for a complete boycott of the forthcoming Peter Mathebula world title fight, "no violence will be used to disrupt it".

This assurance came from the publicity secretary of Azapo, Mr George Wauchope, when he was addressing about 250 people at the Sharpeville shootings commemoration service at the Jiswa Centre in Lenasia on Saturday.

Reiterating Azapo's stand on the fight, Mr Wauchope said it was being used to "demonstrate to the outside world how things have 'changed' in South Africa", and as a catalyst to counteract the successful blacklisting of overseas sportsmen who come to the country.

## ENDORSE

"We endorse the stand of the Supreme Council of Sport in Africa and of the United Nations with regard to sporting contact with South Africa, that while it does not discourage individual sportsmen from fulfilling their potential overseas, that these individuals do not go and sell the Government's policy abroad and further that they go and inform the outside world of the real situation here," Mr Wauchope said.

The fight was being used to further mislead the world that apartheid "is dead".

Mr Wauchope said no violence was used to disrupt the Lovelace Watkins show which flopped in Welkom or the Ray Charles show which was cancelled at the Jabulani Amphitheatre.

the differences within the black nation — "all oppressed people of this country" — unity was essential.

The Government was convinced it was invincible.

"It is up to us who

keep the wheels of industry turning and the overall wealth of the country so high, to see to it that the oppressive system is not invincible. It is the black man who should get the glory for the economic wealth the country

boasts today. We should just learn to bury our little differences and show South Africa, which has boasted that it can attack Maputo and nobody there can live to tell the story, that it is not at all invincible," Dr Salojee said

"It would," he said, "need a man with a South African Defence Force heart to go and listen to Jack du Pree when the black nation was mourning the spilling of our brothers' blood in Maputo, I would need such a man to go and listen to Ray Charles when the black nation was commemorating the clamp down on black organisations on October 19.

## ANTHEM

"When Mathebula fought for his title, no South African flag was hoisted in his corner, and no national anthem was sung for him because in terms of government policy, he is not a South African citizen.

But now that he has won the title and is to defend, Cabinet Ministers and politicians are invited to the fight. It will be very interesting to hear what national anthem will be sung before Mathebula fights," Mr Wauchope said.

Dr R Salojee of the People's Candidates in Lenasia said besides the lit-

# 'No whites in struggle'

ABOUT 1000 people who attended a Heroes Day commemoration service in Soweto yesterday were called on to exclude whites from the black man's liberation struggle.

The service was to commemorate the shooting down of 69 people by police during the March 21, 1960 anti-pass demonstration in Sharpeville.

Addressing the huge crowd at the St Francis Anglican Church in Rockville, the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) secretary for labour, Mr Jefferson Lengane, said multiracialism should be rejected when it encroached on the struggle.

(1/A) Soweto 23/3/67  
The Muzorowa regime had collapsed because of multiracialism. "Are we going to close our eyes to history?" he asked.

There were cheers of approval from the crowd when Mr Lengane said: "Black man, you are on your own. You do not have to sit back and say, 'White man, please come and help.'"

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, praised the symbolism of having pictures of Chief Albert Luthuli and Robert Sobukwe next to each other, as "these two stand high in the estimation we owe to the past."

During the service.

pamphlets issued by the Pan Africanist Congress were given to members of the audience. The PAC was banned in 1960, shortly after its anti-pass campaign.

The African National Congress was also simultaneously banned.

In Tembisa, trade unionist Miss Amanda Kwadi told a service attended by about 300 people at the Lutheran Church that blacks must boycott the forthcoming Republic Day festivities scheduled for May 31.

She suggested the formation of a committee to see to the success of the boycott.

See Page 4.



# Festival marred by fights, stonethrowing

SOWETAN  
233/81  
LCP

**STONE-THROWING** and fights marred the Heatwave '81 festival at Sinabaz Stadium in Daveyton during the weekend.

The festival took place despite a call by the newly-formed East Rand Peoples Organisation, (Erapo), to have it cancelled to observe the Heroes Day.

Instead, two minutes of silence was observed and the promoter of the show, Bishop Maziph Mtshali, gave a short prayer in memory of those who died during the 1960 Sharpeville shooting.

Trouble started 10 minutes after the top Afro-rock group, Harari, took the stage.

Music lovers rushed to

By **MZIKAYISE EDM**

the stage to get a better view of the group and those sitting on the grandstand started throwing stones, beer cans and bottles.

People ran in all directions for cover, as more stones and cans were thrown and Harari stopped playing.

Fighting continued for about 10 minutes until the chairman of the local community council, Mr Tom Boya, pleaded with the people to stop.

It was only then that Harari continued playing.

The few security guards at the festival could not cope with the many stone-throwing incidents and fights which continued throughout the festival.

## GROUPS

Other groups which took part in the festival were Tou, Yellow Notes and Leatherette, a white group from Johannesburg that used to be called Rag Dolls.

In an interview with **SOWETAN** after the show, Mr Sam Ntuli, secretary of Erapo said: "My organisation allowed Mr Mtshali to go on with

the festival on Saturday on condition that a two-minute silence was observed by all performing groups and the people who attended the show.

He added: "But, we would like to warn Harari and other groups that in future, we will not allow them to hold any festivals in the East Rand during mourning periods. If they do not co-operate we will take further steps."

Erapo was formed two months ago to unite East Rand people, to put their views on the political scene and to show their commitment to the struggle for liberation.

# Black students at Wits lash critics

BLACK students at the University of the Witwatersrand have reacted angrily to criticism of student behaviour at a mass meeting addressed by Dr Piet Koornhof, last week.

Members of the Black Students Society distributed pamphlets on campus yesterday explaining spontaneous action.

The pamphlet read: "We firmly uphold the essential and universal principles of freedom of speech but it is important to note that this very principle is constantly denied to the majority of South Africans.

"Moreover, it is enforced by bannings, arrest, detention without trial, forced removal and even the death penalty. Dr Koornhof at least was only subjected to heckling."

Two students said they were expressing anger at Dr Koornhof and the Government he represents.

"The students emphasised their commitment to total democracy by calling for the release of Walter Sisulu, Nelson Mandela, Ahmed Kathrada, Govan Mbeki and others that have been silenced by the Nationalist Government that is represented by Dr Koornhof," the pamphlet said.

The students asked where was the criticism when Helen Joseph, veteran campaigner for democratic rights, was pelted with eggs at a campus meeting last year.

Blacklist  
(114) ~~117~~  
for Ciskei  
Argus 24/3/86  
self-rule

support

Argus Bureau 80

PORT ELIZABETH — A black Port Elizabeth civic organisation has unanimously decided to blacklist anyone celebrating the forthcoming Ciskei independence.

In an attack on the homeland system, the chairman of the Committee of 21, Mr A Z Lamani, called for action against organisations and people attending the celebrations on December 4.

He did not elaborate on what action would be taken but the resolution was unanimously accepted by a loudly cheering audience of about 100, at last night's meeting in New Brighton.

Mr Lamani said the South African Government was using the homelands as a dumping ground for unemployed people. 'While they suffer, their so-called leaders are living in luxury,' he said.

CT 24/3/81  
**Parents  
vote not  
to pay fees**

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 250 parents of pupils in the black townships resolved at a meeting in Guguletu on Sunday night not to pay this year's examination fees unless the government provided free stationery to the pupils.

The parents also decided not to pay the latest increase of examination fees — from R10 to R20 for matriculants and R8 to R16 for Junior Certificate pupils.

The fees paid for last year's examinations should be used as payment for this year's examinations, the parents resolved, because no examinations had been written in 1981 as a result of the schools being closed because of the boycott.

A speaker said the refusal to pay examination fees would show the government that the parents and pupils did not like the way they were treated by the authorities.

A parent proposed that the Parents' Action Committee be dissolved. He said the pupils were back at school and the action committee had finished the task it had been elected for.

However, the proposal was successfully opposed by others at the meeting who felt that no other body could handle the problem as the members of the action committee had done. The dispute was not yet over, they said.

A member of the pupils' body, the Regional Committee, told the meeting that some teachers had not been attending classes, and it was decided to call the teachers to a meeting to discuss the matter.

The meeting was adjourned and another meeting will be held next weekend.

11A

# Howa calls for national convention



MR HOWA

JOHANNESBURG — The South African Council of Sport (Sacos) president, Mr Hassan Howa, renewed his call yesterday for a national convention of all organised sport in South Africa.

"Not enough has yet been done to warrant backing a call to end the isolation threat," he said.

But Mr Howa made it clear the situation could still be saved — by South Africans.

"There is a solution.

There must be a solution. And I believe that we should sit down together, all this country's sporting administrators, and find it.

"Dr Craven and the others on his side believe that the concessions they have made, are already enough. I say they have made no concessions at all.

"Quite clearly they don't understand my feelings, my reasonings just as I am prepared to concede I do not

appreciate theirs," Mr Howa said.

"Let us be brave enough to get together and try and find that solution. When we reach a decision acceptable to all, I will press for South Africa's full return to international sport," he said.

It was now over to the other side. He was not happy about young South Africans, at the top of the international sporting tree, or able to get there, missing their chances. And he asked white sports

bodies to consider his offer and accept it.

Mr Howa admitted Sacos had supplied names for the "blacklist".

"We support the list while the existing system of control in South African sport persists," Mr Howa said.

He said the attempt at "opening" Craven Week to all races, was only a matter of convenience.

"The white kids are being made so confused by what's going on, the refusal of Transvaal to

play a coloured side, the intervention of Dr Craven by saying there will be no reservations, that they are in real danger of becoming schizophrenics," Mr Howa declared.

He regarded the 15 East Rand headmasters who were holding out against an integrated Craven week, as "the only honest men".

"At least they are showing their pupils an open, honest and unchanging point of view," Mr Howa concluded. — SAPA.

which he can use professionally. He will practise in co-operation with other colleagues, medical and non-medical. He will know how and when to intervene through treatment, prevention and education to promote the health of his patients and their families. He will recognise that he also has a professional responsibility to the community.

Confusion exists between the disciplines of community medicine and general practice. Community medicine is concerned with the determination of health priorities of the population by epidemiological means. General Practice is a clinical discipline of which the essential unit is the consultation. The nature of the consultation and its significance is found in the words of Sir James Spence, 1960. "The real work of a doctor is only faintly realised ..... it is not an affair of health centres, public clinics, operating theatres, laboratories, or hospital beds. These techniques have their place in medicine, but they are not medicine. The essential unit of medical practice is the occasion

This implies the recognition of each patient as a unique individual with his own genetic inheritance, his own response to disease process and his own attitudes. "The mark of a general practitioner is his overriding interest in people. Hand in hand with this interest in people goes a unique attitude to their diseases. Whatever troubles the patient is important whether its origins be emotional or physical." (McKinnney) It is important to the doctor because it is important to the patient, not because it is an interesting disease. Herein lies the difference between patient-oriented medicine and disease or doctor-oriented medicine. Personal care also implies the concept of responsibility. There must be a doctor to guide the patient through the maze of modern medicine and to take the responsibility for his welfare. Divided responsibility threatens this fundamental role of the doctor. This can occur in a large hospital, in the health team approach or when the patient has direct access

Personal care.

# Azapo outlines why it <sup>(11A)</sup> wants SA isolated <sup>DD 24/3/8</sup>

JOHANNESBURG — The struggle for liberation is "multi-faceted and has to be fought on all fronts".

This is why the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) has embarked on its campaign to isolate South Africa, it says in a statement spelling out its reasons for mounting a sport and cultural boycott of the country.

"South Africa is now allowing mixed shows because blacks are making noises demanding their freedom.

"It has been South Africa's aim to window-dress to the outside world that apartheid is being gradually got rid of. Another strategy is to relax some of the laws affecting blacks while passing more legislation on other matters that affect their movements, their freedom and their lives."

Foreign artists who came here to perform claimed they were musicians and not politicians.

"Yet as soon as they arrive here they speak of great change in South Africa. Is the relaxation of petty apartheid regarding the opening of multiracial theatres not a political gambit?"

"Is 'equality' in that mixed audience just as long as the show lasts not a political bluff? Soon



Letta Mbula



RAY CHARLES



MIRIAM MAKEBA

after the show ends everything goes back to normal and we are again subjected to a myriad racist laws," the Azapo statement says.

Azapo was aware some of the foreign artists came to perform here because they needed the money; that some had the talent and wanted to boost our local artists; that some sang songs that had a message for the poor and deprived; and that some were prepared to perform only for blacks.

"Some are so presumptuous they think they can prescribe to us the answers to the South



Champion Jack du Preez

African problem. They claim to be aware of our problems but they do not

believe that isolation is the answer," the statement says.

The statement criticises black American singers Ray Charles, Champion Jack Dupree, Jimmy Bo Horne and Candi Staton, who it says chose to perform in the country while blacks were observing periods of mourning.

"To them the historic tragedies of Sharpeville, Langa, Nyanga, Cato Manor and the banning of black organisations did not mean a thing as long as they made their money. This is a great insult to our heroes who sacrificed for a better Azania."

About visiting artists who pledged to donate some of their money from the shows to charitable organisations, the statement says: "The donation stunt smacks at paternalism."

"If we were free and our country was a normal society, there would be no need for artists to donate any money to charity. That would be the sole responsibility of the government."

The statement says Azapo opposed equally foreign artists coming to the country whether they were imported by black or white promoters.

"Azapo will even go a step further to say its stand will also affect our own people, black artists like Miriam Makeba, Hugh Masekela and Letta Mbula because the very frustrations that made them leave this country for greener pastures elsewhere still thwart the aspirations and progress of our black artists locally."

Azapo's campaign was succeeding because some performers like Brook Benton, O.C. Smith, Rufus Thomas and Buddy Tate, who had been billed to come to South Africa, changed their minds and stayed away.

"This is indicative of the fact that our message is receiving a sympathetic hearing abroad," the statement says. — DDC.

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see also Bailey, H., Ichinose, Disease in Corv Disease,

it., p. 27;

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58.

cit., V. 1, p. 387.

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- 144. Hurwitz, op. cit., pp. 127-128.
- 145. Hurwitz, op. cit., p. 127.
- 146. Ziskind et al, op. cit., p. 652; Spencer, op. cit., V. 1, p. 394.
- 147. Steele, op. cit., p. 27.
- 147a. Ibid; Robbins, op. cit., p. 415.
- 148. Ingram, R.H. Jr., 'Chronic Bronchitis, Emphysema and Chronic Airways Obstruction' in West et al, (eds.), op. cit., p. 1355. See also Webster, op. cit., p. 24, for a definition of chronic bronchitis. See Farber and Wilson, op. cit., p. 39, for a definition of emphysema.

- 118. Webster(a), op. cit., p. 356.
- 119. Steele, op. cit., p. 26; Ziskind et al, op. cit., p. 660; Hurwitz, op. cit., pp. 139-146; Steele, op. cit., pp. 20-23. See also Einbrodt, H.J., 'The Influence of Dust Elimination and the Effects on the Development of Pneumoconiosis', in Shapiro, (ed.), op. cit., p. 301.
- 120. Webster, op. cit., p. 58.
- 121. Ziskind et al, op. cit., p. 649.
- 122. Steele, op. cit., p. 26.
- 123. Ibid.
- 124. Ibid; Hurwitz, op. cit., pp. 92, 99, 103.

Argus 24/3/81 (11A)

# Let a national convention sort out sport—Howa



Mr Hassan Howa

MR HASSAN HOWA, president of the South African Council on Sport (Sacos), has called for a national convention to diagnose South Africa's sports problem.

His call comes amid world turmoil over the UN blacklist of sports figures who have ties with this country.

Mr Rudolf Opperman, president of the South African Olympic and National Games Association, has welcomed Mr Howa's suggestion with reservations.

## ASSESSED

Mr Howa said the true sports situation could be assessed at a national convention.

He said: 'A lot has been done to paint an untrue picture of sports in this country, especially overseas, and I believe at such a meeting the true situation can be gauged.'

'We can find what changes have been brought about and what more needs to be done and can be done.'

## COMMON GROUND

If South Africa's sports problem could be properly 'diagnosed' sports leaders could find common ground to seek a solution.

'I don't see the convention as an immediate solution to South Africa's sports isolation.'

'But if properly tackled, it could lead to this country's re-entry to the international sports arena.'

Mr Howa said he would like the Minister of

National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, to be present.

'I am earnest in trying to find a solution because I would like my son, if he's capable, to represent South Africa in sport.'

Mr Opperman, who is also president of the Sports Federation of South Africa, said that in view of the attitude of Mr Howa in the past, his call for a convention should be welcomed by all sportsmen and women.

'I'm worried, however, about the presence of the Press and the Minister of Education at such a meeting.'

'Without casting aspersions on anybody, I'm worried that certain people would play for the gallery.'

## SPORTSMEN ONLY

'I firmly believe this is an issue for sportsmen to sort out, and the Government must be kept out of it.'

Mr Opperman said sportsmen should not pretend they could solve problems outside the sports arena.

'Mr Howa must put his proposals in writing. They will be seriously considered by the organisations I represent.'

'On our side there is much more goodwill than certain people believe,' he said.

Dr Danie Craven, president of the South African Rugby Board, was not available for comment.

# The bitterness I feel—by Sally Motlana



She came to Johannesburg as a baby on her mother's back. Today, she is an internationally-renowned figure.

**CHARLENE BELTRAMO** reports.

Sally Motlana arrived in Johannesburg fifty years ago an infant on her mother's back. "I thank God she brought me or I might never have seen a blackboard," she says.

Fifty years later, she is internationally known and serves on innumerable committees and organisations. She has been president of the Black Housewives League for a decade and vice-president of the South African Council of Churches since 1972.

Mrs Motlana has been vice-chairman of the general committee of the All Africa Conference of Churches, based in Nairobi, for some years. However, her involvement in the AACC has been subdued following the withdrawal of her passport three years ago.

Born of a poor, illiterate family on the outskirts of the tiny Transvaal dorp of Pilgrims Rest, her mother followed her father to Johannesburg shortly after he moved with his employer, a mine manager, to Parktown West.

Her father worked as a cook. Sally traces her birth to April 1927 — "I had to give myself a date of birth, my parents were too unsophisticated to record mine."

Seeing men harassed and pushed around—"for a tiny piece of paper, this pass"—had a deep effect on her as a child. So did the mass revivals of people from Sophiatown to Soweto.

Sally had already qualified as a teacher at Fort Hare University when she met her future husband Nthatho, then a medical student at the University of the Witwatersrand, at a Nusas conference in Cape Town. The two sang in the same choir. On April 25 1953 they married.

In 1955 the Bantu Education Act came into effect and Sally Motlana walked out of her school in protest, never to return. She taught in a private school for a time before working as supervisor of Anglican nursery schools in Soweto.

Ten years later, she resigned to open a shop, Sizwe Stores, in Mofolo, Soweto.

The day I visited Sally Motlana, a newspaper poster hanging limply on a pole outside said: "Motlana, Mosala Charged." It refers to her husband.

Sally herself has clashed with authority.

"I was detained for three months in 1976 under section 10 of the Internal Security Act, then in 1977 for nine days under section six of the Terrorism Act and again in 1978 for three months under section six.

"That left me very bitter, very suspicious, and it doesn't matter how hard I try sometimes that bitterness comes out.

"I remember being locked up in the cell, no communication with the outside world, not even my priest or lawyer. All you hear are those huge keys opening doors.

"That cannot leave a very good feeling in you. I have never been charged.

If I had done something wrong I should have been told, I should have been charged in court."

"In 1976 my husband was detained for five months. Two months after his detention I was arrested. We left behind my shop, his medical practice and our four children.

"My eldest child, Kumotso (who is in her final year of articles at a law firm) was 21 years old. She came home every weekend from the University of the North to look after the family."

Sally heaves a deep sigh: "I don't think the children will forget for a long time."

Their eldest son fled into exile in April 1976. Now 24, Lebogang has just obtained his BSc economics at Washington State University in the United States.

He has recently been joined by 21-year-old Karabo, who has a BA degree from the University of the Witwatersrand.

Nthatho, the baby, has begun studying for his BSc degree at the University of the North.

Sally confesses she would have liked to have been a missionary.

"A decade ago when I was elected president of the Black Housewives League we adopted and have maintained the theme, 'love thy neighbour'.

"Each of our 52 branches has a project along this theme, a pensioner they care for, an orphan they rear and educate — We have four

such students at university and others in school — or a poor family they assist.

"Whereas the white-led Housewives League fights for the reduction of prices on certain goods, we are fighting for the survival of the black man.

"If we must be involved in the argument on prices, well then maize meal, meat and milk are our chief concern; others are luxuries."

Sally was elected vice-president of the SACC three years after the Archbishop of Cape Town in 1972, Dr Selby Taylor, asked her to represent the Church of the Province on the council.

"The church can play a very big role in bringing about reconciliation and peaceful change in this country, because the main churches are multi-racial and have large followings."

Sally sees land, education and food as the three most important issues facing black people. "Until a solution is found on the question of land — and that includes housing, resettlement and rural development — I see no peace. Until Bantu education is completely abolished, I see no peace."

What will come out of the general election?

"In my opinion, the status quo will be solidified I see no change whatsoever. This Prime Minister has taken 10 steps backwards," she says. "The black man should have no hope of anything good coming from this election."



# Heavy security for fight



Police chief Brigadier Van Eyk.

By ELLIOT TSHINGWALA  
MASSIVE security arrangements have been made for the Peter "Terror" Mathebula world title defence at Orlando Stadium on Saturday.

Soweto police chief, Brigadier M van Eyk, said yesterday a large contingent of police will be on duty to maintain law and order. Announcing the security arrangements, Brig van Eyk, said this will include the might of Soweto's police force, West Rand Board police and more than 250 officers from a private security firm.

This indicates that a "small army" has been assigned to maintain order at the big fight — the first world title fight at Orlando Stadium, and in any black township in the country.

And Mr Chris Gibbons, the tournament director, also announced yesterday that Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-Operation and Development has indicated he will be present at the fight. They will get a confirmation from his office today.

But the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen and Prime Minister, P W Botha, have turned down invitations to be at the fight.

Mr Gibbons said: "As far as we know, Dr Koornhof would be the only cabinet minister at the fight. No other minister will be there."

And the Soweto Committee of Ten has

also taken a stand against the fight. According to sources close to the committee, the stand might bar the chairman, Dr Nthato Motlana, from attending the show-down at Orlando.

It was not yet clear yesterday whether Dr Motlana will still be getting to the fight as he had earlier announced.

Dr Motlana said yesterday: "The less said about the fight the better. I am not going to discuss this with the Press."

Meanwhile pamphlets calling on people to ignore Azapo's call to boycott the fight were distributed in several black townships yesterday morning.

The pamphlets entitled "Save Our Champ", are authored by a group calling itself the Peter "Terror" Mathebula Fan Club.

The pamphlet states that Azapo was being unfair on Mathebula because they did not stop him from fighting for the world title and should therefore not interfere with his title defence.

On security, Brig van Eyk has appealed to the public to help the police in their endeavour to maintain law by informing them about any "nasty" incidents outside and inside the stadium. Police would search everybody who entered the stadium for

TO PAGE 3

# Kagiso church slammed

By WILLIE BOKALA

ORGANISERS of the Heroes' Day commemoration services in Kagiso, Krugersdorp, have accused certain churches in the area of "working against the interests of the people."

A spokesman for the organisers of last Saturday's service, Mr Dikgang Moiloa, also said the priest at the local Roman Catholic Church, Father B Mbatha, refused to offer his church for the service and on Saturday locked up the church and called the police.

But yesterday Father Mbatha denied that the police were there at his invitation. "I saw the police here but, to say they came at my invitation is completely untrue. How can I do such a thing when in the past services had been allowed to take place in my church," he said.

After the incident on Saturday the service was finally held at the Apostolic Faith Mission Church where a number of resolutions were taken attacking the churches and calling on them to ex-

plain to the public whether "they identified themselves with the oppressed and poor masses or with the oppressive National Party Government."

The churches were accused by the meeting of working against the aspirations of the black people by refusing to offer their buildings as venues for them to hold services to honour their dead. "They are stifling any progress to liberate the oppressed masses. The meeting resolved to ask the churches to explain:

- ④ Whether they identified themselves with justice or injustice; and
- ⑤ What type of gospel they preached which allowed security police to manipulate the church.

Father Mbatha explained that he had no authority to offer his church for the service without the agreement of the parish council. "All I told them was that I could not agree and that they should approach the council for permission."

# TPA to present memo to Det

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

THE Thokoza Progressive Association (TPA) will present a memorandum concerning residents' grievances to the Department of Education and Training (Det) before the end of next week.

This was said yesterday by the chairman of the association, Mr Phineas Lekoloane, who also said he would discuss the memorandum with senior officials of Det and Mr G Engelbrecht, chief PRO of the department.

He said: "We held a public meeting on Sunday in the township where residents drafted a memorandum complaining about the high school fees."

Mr Lekoloane said the residents also demanded that there should be one school uniform in the area, that more schools be built in the area, that black traders be allowed to sell schools' text books and that Det should not prevent residents and his organisation from holding meetings in school premises.

He said that parents were presently paying between R10 and R15 for school fees and that they were demanding the fees to be reduced to R1.40.

Mr Lekoloane said: "A circuit inspector of Det sent us a letter two weeks back stating that in future my organisation will not be allowed to hold meetings in school premises"

20/11/70  
26/11/70  
11/11  
11/11

# Police question Erapo leader

By SELLO RABOTHATA

THE secretary of the East Rand People's Organisation (Erapo), Mr Ntuli, claimed yesterday that security police had questioned him on his organisation's activities.

Mr Ntuli, of Thokoza, said that three plain clothes policemen had come to his place of employment at about 10.00 am. They questioned him on Erapo's constitution, aims and were concerned with black consciousness organisations, he claimed.

He added that after he told the policemen that the organisation had no constitution, they had told him that they would come again tomorrow (Wednesday).

## MOURNING

Meanwhile, Mr Ntuli said that Erapo would not like to see the people in the East Rand ignoring the mourning period. He has said that if in future shows were held during this period, Erapo would take further steps.

Erapo had earlier called for the cancellation of the Heat Wave 81 festival held at the Sinaba Stadium on Saturday, but later agreed to the staging of the festival on condition that the groups observed a two minutes silence in commemoration of the Sharpeville shooting.

Col F N Swart, the PRO for East Rand Police, was yesterday not available for comment on Mr Ntuli's allegations.

COLOURFUL characters who make provocative statements to liven up sport are a rare breed.

Muhammad Ali, of course, reigns supreme internationally as the "Louisville Lip" whose words are echoed throughout the world.

On the local level, Hassan Howa is a newspaperman's dream. None of the "no comment" or "I don't speak to you" newspaper stuff. Any journalist who phones him at any time is assured of a story or, at least, a headline-making comment.

All says outrageous things, people love him or hate him for that — and they swell his bank balance by flocking to see him win or get battered.

Mr Howa, on the other hand, makes people's blood boil by making statements that outrage most whites — and a lot of blacks too. He operates on a different level — keeping crowds away from those sporting events of which he disapproves.

Mr Howa, as usual, has been in the headlines this week. First, for saying that his South African Council on Sport (Sacos) has been supplying names for the United Nations blacklist of those who maintain links with South African sport.

Second, a Nationalist newspaper has found an about-face on Mr Howa's part because he has called for a national conference to solve the country's sports problems, saying it was his duty to get South Africa back into international sport.

About face? The Rand Daily Mail files show that Mr Howa said very much the same things way back in 1971, and again in 1970.

If there is one thing he has been consistent about in the face of seemingly inconsistent statements throughout the years, it is his pledge to get South Africa back into international sport — but on his terms, not those of other sports administrators or any political organisations.

He has been called a black-maler, an enemy of South African sport, a man out to destroy sport, a politician out to use sport for his own ends; he has been linked with communism and threatened with death and legal action.

Some white journalists, the files reflect, would wish that he disappears forever from the face of the earth because he is seen by them as an obstructionist in the way of "normal" sport as they perceive it.

On the other side, he was once found guilty of assaulting a spectator at a cricket match; a former sports colleague laid a charge of assault against him; in his younger days he was nearly charged with abduction after running off with his fiancée who happened to be of a different religious persuasion.

To most whites, he is sport's Public Enemy No 1. But who is this man Howa? Hassan Howa was born in

# Who is

# this

# man

# Howa?

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In the wake of the international sporting crisis sparked by the United Nations "blacklist", Mr

Hassan Howa has called for a national conference to solve South Africa's sports problems and the country's sports isolation.



AMEEN AKHALWAYA looks at the man who is regularly in the thick of the sports row.

trator has led to bitter wrangles with colleagues. He has resigned several times from different sports bodies, usually to return as a kind of local De Gaulle imploring by his followers to sort out the mess.

It is his urge to be captain at all times, it is said, that led to his refusal to be party to the "normal" cricket set-up when the black and white national bodies merged in 1970.

The "normal" set-up was led by Rashid Varachia, a colleague and rival of long-standing in the SA Cricket Board of Control (Sacoboc). There never has been — and still isn't — any love lost between the pair.

Mr Howa's detractors say that if he — and not Mr Varachia — had been at the forefront of the final move to "normal" cricket, the Cape official would have thrown in his lot enthusiastically.

There may be some truth in this but Mr Howa flatly denies it. He maintains that white officials were not sincere about genuine nonracialism, that they had reneged on a promise to call a halt to all overseas tours until South African cricket put its house in order.

While "normal" cricket plans were being formulated in 1976, black student unrest broke out in Soweto and later in the Peninsula.

The aftermath of events in Cape Town aroused bitter anti-white emotions, leading to a re-assessment of values which directly affected the sports scene.

That is when Mr Howa made public Sacos' now widely-quoted maxim of "no normal sport in an abnormal society". His fight for truly nonracial sport started with a call for merit national selection after mixed trials, then changed to mixed trials at provincial level, then to all or nothing at club level.

Finally, when "normal" cricket was launched, Mr Howa changed his stance to a call for genuine mixed cricket at school level, which he knows is impossible under South Africa's "abnormal", segregated education system.

The abnormal society he refers to also includes Government policy which has seen the destruction of settled multiracial communities, influx control and the pass laws.

For years, Mr Howa lived in his modest little Heathfield home with his wife Sybil and their nine children. One of them, Sherreen, died of heart trouble at the age of 23.

Two of his sons have now married, and the Howas recently moved into a new house, also in Heathfield, after successfully fighting attempts to have the area declared "white".

As happens to a man who is constantly in the news, his phone rings incessantly and visitors stream in and out of his house.

Educated at Wesley Training College and Trafalgar High — a focal point of last year's schools unrest — Mr Howa ran his father's retail business for a while, then became a factory manager.

He has now retired, but his passionate love for cricket remains. Two weeks ago, the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, accused him of "trying to demoralise South African sports". How true is it? Mr Howa has had a few

heart attacks, but he refuses to be an office-bound administrator, or one of the "Chairborne Troops".

For years, he went early on Saturday mornings to the William Herbert grounds in Wynberg to roll out the mat and draw the lines. Even today, when his board is involved in inter-provincial matches in Ellendale, he is at the ground early to help remove the covers from the pitch.

And he still coaches under-12 pupils in his area. Hassan Howa is a complex character, and the contradictory statements attributed to him do nothing to unmask the private man behind the public image.

But those statements first put Sacoboc on the map and have given Sacos a further boost overseas.

And those statements have also led to the Government's refusing to give him a passport. This doesn't worry him unduly, as it gives him further ammunition to fire at the Government's sports policies.

No doubt, he explains, they are also the reason why the old Burees kept tabs on him. Mr Howa has been involved with sport for more than 30 years, rising to become president of Sacoboc in 1970. He was the man Sacoboc needed at the time.

In South Africa, black sportsmen were seeking a spokesman to put their views across in the face of the Government's multinational policy. Overnight Mr Howa became a much-loved — and much-hated — national figure because he spoke his mind in a way the sporting public had not heard before.

But if many whites are convinced he is a politician, black politicians are not. He has, over the years, resisted attempts made by different political organisations for him to link up with them.

His view all along has been that he is merely interested in having genuine nonracial sport, that he wants to get politics out of sport — a statement his detractors refuse to believe.

While his critics have dubbed him a politician, they have not been able to prove it. In turn, he has pointed out that some old adversaries were either politically active or were listed as Broederbonders.

Mr Howa has angered the black consciousness groups by rejecting their call not to admit whites and saying in turn that their philosophy is "racist". Other political groups have also been trying unsuccessfully to woo him.

Youngsters have been angered by his view that he does not hold meetings in black townships such as Soweto "because they know what we stand for, and they can come join us".

Sacos has been accused of being primarily a coloured and Indian body. "We don't look at our sportsmen on grounds of colour. But if we must, we find that more and more Africans are joining Sacos."

Statements he made during last year's schools boycott about the need for students to return to classes further angered the youth.

Another statement attributed to him, saying he did not believe in one man, one vote, further enraged black politicians. He now says that what he meant was that in the present segregated set-up, one man one vote is a fallacy — a statement which has not convinced many people.

Mr Howa, in fact, is very much his own man, so much so that he has often been accused of being dictatorial in his role as an administrator.

This charge has been taken further, with allegations that he intimidates people into joining the Sacos line. One Nationalist newspaper called for a probe operations. Mr Howa ately welcomed such state Sacos' case, h cause it was "fr misunderstood."

With the volume per coverage he gets often sharply and critical — he has explained about being 1 Years ago, a Sunday per was continually t at him.

His reply: "I can't claim, started or uns time. If anybody want me, I am ready to f drop of a hat, and I for help. The help the spontaneous."

Mr Howa went on that one of his shar critics be made ch the "Hassan Howa F As a result of his e have received tele support from just al corner of South Afric was all we wanted."

He said he returns Town two days early north" because the support he had rece were so strong, embarrased.

Mr Howa, who d image has a great humour, added mo cause then I can fight they slam me I am another level — pr him to quit Sacos t his "soft" political l Even if he does qu still remain the spirit of the fight for Sout sporting isolation.

He will then probab on the bench, waitr call to take over the once again.

As one of his c says: "We may come but when it come crunch, we know Hassan will never sell us out

Cape Town 58 years ago, the son of an Indian Muslim father and a "coloured" DRC mother whose ancestors included whites. One doesn't have to delve too deeply into his lineage to uncover some prominent white South Africans as his relatives, he says. Pretty mixed-up, he points out with a laugh and a twinkle

in the eyes behind the glasses. Because black cricket in his Malay, coloured, African and Indian unions — he played for a coloured club. He was, by his own admission, not a very good player, preferring rather to be the captain and to lead his men. To this day, of course, he has

remained a captain, except for the Peninsula club's fourth team for which he occasionally still turns out. Mr Howa, a stocky man with a strong, aggressive personality, preters to be captain; president of the Western Province Cricket Board and the SA Cricket Board, president of Sacos. His captaincy as an adminis-

trator has led to bitter wrangles with colleagues. He has resigned several times from different sports bodies, usually to return as a kind of local De Gaulle imploring by his followers to sort out the mess.

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# Tight security at Wits for Motlana talk

EDM 25/3/81  
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By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

TIGHT security was in force yesterday at a lunchtime mass meeting organised by the University of the Witwatersrand's Academic Freedom Committee.

Students had to leave their bags outside and show their student cards to security guards manning the entrances before they could enter the Great Hall to hear Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, and Mr Arthur Chaskalson, a Johannesburg advocate, speak on "Academic freedom in an unfair society".

In what was clearly an attempt to forestall any heckling or rowdiness after last week's vociferous reaction to a speech by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, university security officers also kept a close eye on the audience during the meeting.

"It is absolutely impossible to have academic freedom in a society as unfair as ours," said Dr Motlana.

"South African whites are

unfortunately descendants of the slave-owners of the last century, when it was a major crime to teach a slave to read or write.

"Today, there are few things they fear as much as an educated black mind. Their greatest fear, however, is mixing among schoolchildren.

"When you talk about this, whites from the Right to the Left start sweating."

He had once "got talking" to the head of the Broederbond, who could countenance his 25-year-old daughter attending the same university as Dr Motlana's 25-year-old son.

"But the idea that we could live next door and let our five-year-olds play with each other was unacceptable," Dr Motlana said.

"Whites fear that the children might get to know each other, like each other, and, God forbid, love each other."

He said South Africa was the only society in the world today where the thrust of education was to separate and segregate — "not to create a common

society, but to make sure there are no shared symbols".

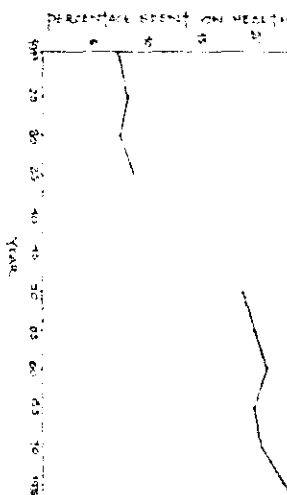
"Many leading South Africans have, over the years, joined with you in what is almost a yearly ritual, fighting for academic non-segregation.

"But the fight is a non-starter, because they refuse to go beyond that and 'dirty their hands with politics'," he told the students.

"It is politicians . . . who decide who may be admitted to what school, and it is therefore a political fight in which we must demand not only that schools and universities be open to all, but that society must be structurally and fundamentally changed.

"Our fight is therefore for the abolition of the pass laws and influx control, the right to vote and be elected to Parliament — that's where the problem is."

Mr Peter Nixon MPC and Mr Peter Mundell, president of the Transvaal Teachers Association, will speak on South Africa's education crisis in the university's Great Hall tomorrow at 12.30pm.



VI. PLANS 1976-1985

The department of mental health estimated its capital requirements to be R123 million for the period 1975-1985. This is for the erection of new and the repair and expansion of old mental hospitals.

The following table:

Maqina 25/3/81 detained		NEW BRIGHTON — The banned New Brighton playwright and founder member of Roots cultural organisation, Reverend M. Maqina, was detained yesterday afternoon by the security police, according to his wife, Sindiswa.	
		Late last night the charge under which Mr. Maqina was detained could not be established.	
		DDR	
Category	Number of Patients	Cost (R)	Cost/bed (R)
Geriatric	540	25m	4 800
Acute	140	2.5m	4 800
General	10 950	70.5m	7 170
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 660</b>	<b>123m (12)</b>	<b>Average</b>

2 700 of the 13 660 beds to be created are earmarked for the 'homelands'. The R123m constitutes a nine-fold increase over the capital expended between 1948 and 1977. Between 1948 and 1977 only R13.1m was spent by the department on capital works.

12. Details of the remaining R109m were not available.

• / ...

TABLE B  
CAPITAL WORKS  
1948 - 1985

Period	Amount (R)
1948-1952	00-00
1953-1958	923 000-00
1959-1963	4 791 000-00
1964-1968	1 113 350-00
1969-1977	1 251 400-00
	13 174 300-00
Projected 1975-1980	59 320 000-00
1980-1985	47 160 000-00
	129 000 000-00

Plans drawn up in 1966 for the Matroosfontein project (13) were estimated at R62m in 1972, the estimate was R24m, and in 1976, the estimate was R99m. Projects estimated at R50m in 1972 were re-estimated at R110m in 1976. Thus the projected capital needs of R123m for the 1975-1980 period can be expected to escalate, to a figure approaching R200m by 1985.

VII. 120 PROBLEMS

The development of mental health facilities in South Africa has been marked by two features, 1) the chronic overcrowding crisis and 2) the racially biased distribution of facilities.

13. Matroosfontein has since been renamed Mitchell's Plain.

• / ...

# Motlana hits out at pass laws

THE CHAIRMAN of the Committee of Ten, Dr Nihato Motlana, yesterday told a gathering at the University of the Witwatersrand that South Africa was so divided it could not even decide what anthem to sing at the "Terror" Mathebula fight.

He was sharing the platform with Mr Arthur Chaskalson SC, a leading advocate and director of the Legal Resources Centre. The two spoke on education at the Great Hall of the university.

Dr Motlana rejected the liberals' fight for non-segregated education and

called it a non-starter because many were unwilling to stand and fight beyond politics.

"The question of academic freedom is political. We must fight pass laws, influx control, fight for all South Africans to live where they choose, to vote and to be elected to Parliament.

"We have shied away from political questions, but we must address ourselves to these questions.

"When segregation is abolished completely, only then can we speak of academic freedom," he said.

Delivering the case for

academic freedom in South Africa, Mr Chaskalson said there would be no peace in this country until segregation laws were repealed.

Mr Chaskalson said South Africa could learn from the American experience.

"Bantu education had failed the Nationalist because it did not produce a compliant black elite but instead produced Saso, identifying with black consciousness.

"It had not produced hewers of wood and drawers of water as they were designed to turn out," he said.



# Assassin jailed for 14 years

28/11/9  
5/11/9  
25/13/51

## Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A 21-year-old Izingolweni man was sentenced today to 14 years in jail for the assassination of an Inkatha leader.

In the Supreme Court, Durban, Mr Justice

Broome found that Nicholas Ngcobo shot Mr Elias Blose, deputy speaker of the kwa-Zulu Legislative Assembly, in the head and chest on August 7 last year.

The judge rejected

Ngcobo's evidence that he shot Mr Blose in self-defence. But, he said, Ngcobo's youth and the fact that his family had suffered as a result of faction fighting between the Ngcobo and Blose

tribes constituted extenuating circumstances.

Mr Justice Broome said the shooting was "a deliberate assassination after a bitter and bloody dispute between the two tribes."

# No to forced education

By LEN KALANE  
THE newly-formed Kagiso Residents Organisation Committee said they were rejecting compulsory education introduced at school in West Rand township.

"We are sending a memo to the Department of Education and Training," said the secretary of the body, Mr George Moiloa. "People of Kagiso have noted with great shock and disgust that the Minister of Education and Training has undermined us by claiming that we have accepted the compulsory education system."

Mr Moiloa said a residents meeting was held

at the weekend which was addressed by top educationist, Mr T W Kambule.

He said the meeting was shocked by the Minister's announcement that Kagiso has accepted compulsory education.

He said the meeting further noted that:

- the compulsory education is the same education that was rejected by students in 1976.
- this education which is to be enforced is the very education geared to make the black man a slave, inferior and passive in the face of exploitation and oppression.

The organisation had also called residents to

discuss rent increases in the township. But Kagiso Community Councillor, Mr J M Mangope said rents have not yet been increased in the township.

"But rent hikes are imminent. We might be forced to increase them soon," Mr Mangope said.

Kagiso was the only township under the West Rand Board which did not increase rents when the three-phase rent hikes were announced for most townships last year.

Mr Mangope said: "There was no reason for us to increase the rents last year. It also depends what the budget holds for us this year."

# Talks on bus fares

By SAM MABE

THE Dobsonville branch of the Azanian People's Organisation will hold a meeting at the Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk van Africa in Lognill, Dobsonville, tonight, to discuss the forthcoming Putco bus fare rises.

The organisation's publicity secretary, Mr George Wauchope, said the theme of the meeting, which will start at 7 pm, will be "Let oneness prevail, we would rather walk proudly than pay high bus fares."

Another meeting will held on Sunday at 2 pm at the Roman Catholic Church in Moletsane near Sakies Garage.

*Section 24/3/81*

# Review committee to meet next week

By Mzikayise Edom

A TEN-MAN committee which will review the draft legislation which was to have given blacks a new deal, meets next Wednesday in Pretoria to discuss the legislation and to make recommendations.

This was said yesterday by Mr M B Kumalo, chairman of the Katlehong Community Council and one of the two blacks appointed to serve on the committee.

The other is Mr B Mokoatle, a member of the Wiehahn Commission. The commission was announced last week in Parliament by Dr P Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Mr Kumalo said: "Dr

Koornhof has given us until the middle of April to submit our report and recommendations in connection with the draft legislation. I will participate in next Wednesday's discussions with an open mind as I am not a Government stooge or supporter."

The committee will be chaired by Mr Justice I M Grosskopf and includes several senior members of Government departments.

Dr Koornhof withdrew the draft legislation earlier this year after widespread criticism that its effect would be the opposite of what he had promised and that it would limit black labour movement.

(11A)



CT 27/3/81  
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# Azapo explains reasons behind artists blacklist

Staff Reporter

THE Azanian Peoples' Organization (Azapo) had embarked on a campaign to culturally isolate South Africa in order to pressurize the government into "implementing fundamental changes inside the country", according to a statement released by the organization.

The document has been made available to clarify Azapo's controversial decision to blacklist foreign musicians and other artists who visit South Africa.

The American musician Lovelace Watkins, who is performing in Cape Town, has been put on the blacklist. He was forced to cancel a show in Welkom following a threat to boycott the performance.

Azapo said the blacklist was being circulated internationally and that it had enlisted the help of influential anti-apartheid organizations and artists' unions to dissuade artists and sportsmen from coming to South Africa.

## Cancellations

"Those who have the interest of the black people of Azania at heart have heard the call and will not come," the statement said. These included well-known artists such as Brooke Benton, O C Smith and Rufus Thomas, who have all cancelled tours of South Africa.

"Those artists who come here to perform claim that they are musicians and not politicians, yet as soon as they arrive here they speak of great change in South Africa.

"Is the relaxation of petty apartheid at 'multiracial' the-

atres such as the Colloseum not a political gambit? Is equality in that mixed audience just as long as the show lasts not just a political bluff?

"Soon after the show ends, everthing goes back to normal and we are again subjected to a myriad of racist laws. So that while (blacks) are allowed to pay equally with whites to see international stars, they have to carry passes in their pockets," the organization said.

## Evil system

Azapo said it was not fighting international artists, but wanted them to "help us fight the evil system which is perpetually trying to destroy the human in us".

The organization said it could not allow the presence of international artists in South Africa to "boost the morale of the government". Some artists visited this country to encourage local talent, but Azapo could no longer allow them to "further discourage" local artists, who had always been "curtain raisers" on visitors' shows.

Other visiting artists sang songs which offered messages for the poor and deprived, but this could not change the political situation for blacks, Azapo said.

"Azapo now calls on the black man to make the sacrifice of boycotting performances by foreign artists. We have to choose between entertainment for the sake of enjoyment and liberation. Certain pleasures must be sacrificed for the greater goal of liberation," the organization said.

# Majority of blacks couldn't care less who won elections

SOWETAN, Friday, March 27, 1981



Mr Job Malefetse . . . more jobs for blacks.



Victoria Ngcobo . . . "I don't care."

27/3/81



Michael Mangera . . . the PFP should win.

by Bongani Mnguni.

## 'It won't change our lives'

AS SOUTH AFRICA'S five white political parties made their final nominations for the 1981 General Election this week, SO-WETAN carried out a survey in Johannesburg to determine the views of blacks.

Hostel dwellers appeared to be ignorant and none of the 15 Dube and Inhlazane inmates approached knew about next month's general election.

"What is that. A war?" One of the men asked when approached for his views. "We will fight," he added.

After long explanations about what a General Election is and what it means, their answers were: "We don't know. What do you want us to say?" or Kunzima — it's difficult — we don't know this thing."

The survey, done on three sections of the black community — students, white-collar workers and blue-collar workers — revealed surprisingly that blacks do not care whether there is a general election or not while men in the hostels do not even know there is an election.

Only two of the 15 students approached favoured the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) to win the election while their colleagues said they did not care who wins as blacks are not party to the elections. Some of them said it was not even worth commenting as the election was "a white business" involving white voters and a white parliament.

In the centre of Johan-

### By WILLIE BOKALA

nesburg salesmen, clerks and other white-collar workers supported the students' view that they were not concerned about the election. Only one out of 15 people interviewed favoured the Progressive Federal Party to win the election as they "are more liberal".

Among questions asked during the survey were:

- Which of the five parties contesting the general election do you favour to win?
- Why do you favour this particular party?
- What benefits do you think this party would offer should it win?
- What changes do you wish this party to implement if it comes to power?

The five parties contesting the 165-member South African Parliament are the ruling National Party, Progressive Federal Party, New Republic Party, Herstigte Nasionale Party and Dr Connie Mulder's National Conservative Party.

Another interesting point revealed by the survey is that some of the parties are unknown to blacks. Some did not know which party the Prime Minister, Mr P. W.

Botha belonged to and who the leaders of the other parties are.

And of the five political parties only the Progressive Federal Party was favoured and by only three of the 45 people interviewed.

Miss Victoria Ngcobo, a Form Five student at Mncube Senior Secondary School, said: "Why should I crack my brains about which white man can oppress me better. I don't see any difference among them. In fact these elections don't just give me a sleepless night at all because I don't even care who wins or who will appear the best loser.

They are the white man's problems.

"I will only start caring when I have the right to vote and that means only when it is blacks running for elections.

Another Form Five student, Gaotlholwe Parage, of Meadowlands High School, said the election was not worth commenting about. "They are the white man's business. Wait until it is black political parties contesting this country's general election and then ask me your questions," he added.

From Naledi High School, Michael Mangera and Honey Molefe, favoured the Progressive Federal Party to win.

Said Miss Molefe:

"Whether we like it or not the general election does not affect us. The truth is, whichever party comes to power blacks will also be ruled by that party and it is for us to wish that the election at least produce a liberal rather than the conservative party. I favour the PFP because it would at least soften the harsh laws passed and governing blacks at the moment. I wish they come to power so that they can give us better education and change the pass laws.

Supporting his colleague, Mr Mangera said: "Perhaps the PFP will not only promise but will truly implement change in the country. We hope that change will be meaningful."

Among the white-collar workers, Ms Ntombi Mhlauli, a nursing sister, said the general election meant nothing to her and the black community. "Why should I care about who wins?" she asked.

But the only pensioner interviewed — and who is not counted among the 45 people — Mr Job Malefetse (50), said whoever wins should create more jobs for blacks.

"I am pleading that the winner recognise that I

have suffered all my life as I am crippled. I wish they increase pension money and change the two-months pay system to a one-month system," he said.

(Report by Willie Bokala, corner Blumberg Street and Commando Road, Industria. JHB)

## 'Strive to achieve'

①

PM 27/3/81

Ntatho Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, gives his views on his organisation, free enterprise and prospects for change in SA.

**FM:** The Soweto Civic Association (SCA) was established a year ago. Has it really become a significant force?

**Motlana:** I certainly think so. We have acted and are seen as the voice of Soweto. Opinion surveys have shown that blacks in Soweto, and throughout the country, look to both the SCA and the Committee of Ten for guidance in civic and political issues so that there is tremendous pressure for us to go national.

**Is there any pressure from within your organisations to participate directly in local government or any other institution which could maximise your influence?**

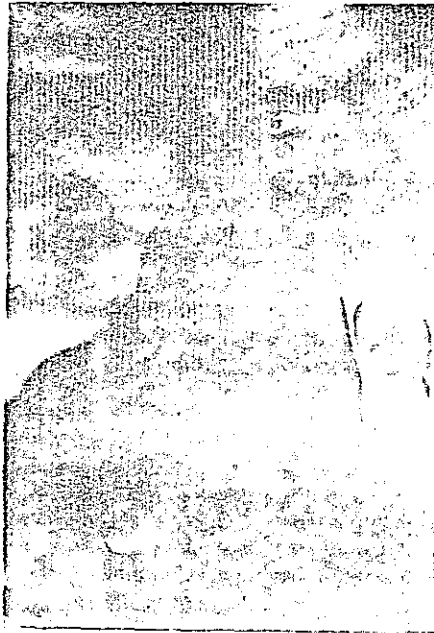
There is. People feel that things are going wrong, that those who are recognised by Pretoria as representatives of Soweto are doing a rotten job. Therefore we should be seen, it is argued, to participate in the affairs of Soweto. Our answer is that when originally conceived, the Committee of Ten was intended to draw up a blueprint with the view to actually participating in local government. We were later locked up. But many of the proposals have since been incorporated into the Community Council Act. The reason why we are still not happy is that the Act does not meet the desires and ambitions of Sowetons.

**If financial provisions for greater self-support were to be made, would you consider participation?**

We certainly would consider participation. We are not simply saying that whatever they present we will not accept. Our pre-conditions are freehold land tenure; local authorities must have complete autonomy; and the problem of funding must be solved. We cannot accept that Soweto can be financed from rentals. Soweto needs a commercial and industrial belt and a CBD for rateable property.

**What kind of business arrangements should be established in Soweto?**

They should take the normal forms. For many years black business was actively discouraged. What we now demand is normal business throughout



the country. But first of all there should be reverse discrimination. The government must discriminate in favour of blacks and prevent the entry of massive white capital except on our own terms. It should be on a loan basis, not the 51/49 arrangement. That is a fraud because no blacks can contribute that amount even for a RIm venture. Are there any elements in the black community now actively discouraging free enterprise, and what is your position?

Of course there are. For many years the so-called free enterprise system has been the monopoly of whites, and blacks have been actively discouraged from becoming part of the mainstream. Now young blacks are just not interested.

**What are the effects of this on the development of black communities?**

It is an unhealthy and a very unhappy situation in which we have a problem of persuading young blacks to work hard, to acquire — even knowledge — and to succeed. I am very keen that blacks should be self-sufficient. I am sick and tired that we should go to whites to see bright black youth through university. I see it as part of my job in the committee to convince blacks that we need to work hard, to acquire and to succeed.

**Is the SCA in touch with the labour movement?**

Obviously workers in town also belong to the SCA. There is a tremendous amount of co-operation between ourselves and all black consciousness movements. We shall not, however, involve ourselves in a separate body. The labour leaders are capable of handling their own situation.

**Is there a middle road between Pretoria's determination to go ahead with separate development on the one hand, and the demand for a one-man-one-vote system?**

No. There can never be. It was still possible at the turn of the century when SA had a liberal constitution. Since then, this country has deliberately chosen the opposite path. With the influence of Machel and Mugabe, blacks see that they can come into their own. You cannot succeed in asking for gradual change.

**Does this not mean an impasse and how do you think this can be resolved?**

There are many ways — for example continued increased pressure by blacks inside SA. And Western countries will come to realise that the only way to safeguard their investments is to convince the racists here that the only way to a peaceful future is a peaceful resolution by giving every man equal rights immediately.

**What do you make of the Reagan administration's stand on SA?**

I am terribly disappointed that the Reagan administration is engaged in a love affair with SA. It seems it is bringing comfort, telling them that they are doing well. I told Senator Charles Percy five years ago how the West had lost out in Vietnam and so on. Still the West is on the retreat and the Russian bear is on the rampage. Why can't the West support the eventual rulers of this country?

**It is said that black consciousness has become a spent force. What is your assessment?**

Those who say so never understood what black consciousness is about. It's not a movement but a psychological force. It says to blacks "you are on your own," pull yourselves up by your own bootstraps. It can never be a spent force since it tells black people to strive, to achieve and to proceed.



The necessity of diverse not only to project entrepreneurs.

I came across many m who aimed to make th generally had very l white farms wanted t stay, while they got but then found they category. Common a brickmaking, buildi tailoring and farmi

In the situation w channels inhibits l outside their vill. is limited by extr to get enough work

Thus they try to c mention above, so Even so, many havl - If another entrepreneur sets up in the area, the delicate balance is disturbed and they may both be forced to migrancy.

6.2.1.3 Non-viable co-operatives

I discussed the pattern in the dairies where the members' stock of capital (here cows) is too small to generate a profit which will cover the members' share towards the costs of the communal services provided by the co-operative. This leads to members dropping out and thus the costs are divided amongst fewer people and so the situation gets worse.

successful internationally. It will be both counter-productive and tragic if the most pragmatic and progressive attempt to solve SA's housing problems fails because of ideology.

- from white farms
- These people
- Those from
- less places to

but for the first time a scheme was being implemented which took stock of the realities of the housing recipients' financial situations. Now a major crisis is looming.

The scheme got off the ground with unprecedented speed. Six months after its inception, more than 14 000 people are living in the tent town. However, the foundation is now finding itself in deep water and might be forced to pull out.

A number of accusations are being levelled at the foundation by sections of the Inanda community. One is that "the foundation is doing government's dirty work and the community is not getting what they were promised." Other accusations probably stem from the experimental nature of the project.

Even more serious, it seems as if the major problems are in fact political rather than procedural - a reflection of the hard issues presently confronting and dividing SA society.

A foundation source believes that "the major problem is that of black power politics. It is not in the interests of the black power struggle to see improvements or something happening there; in fact it's in their interests to increase misery in order to hasten the revolution. Ideologically, it would be wrong for them to support us. The idea of improvement works against the cause."

The majority of people in Third World rural areas are too poor to support co-operatives. C.B. Lamb's work on Kenyan coffee growers shows that 75% of farmers in the area did not even grow enough coffee to make membership worth their while. 35

In Horschel there are eight agricultural co-operatives (initiated by government extension officers). I discuss the one at Igusha, which is a fairly typical

The self-help approach has been successful: each member R20-00 to join and then join a year. Co-operative members and officer estimated that 70% of "farmers" year on agriculture. In this area tractor costs R12-18 per morgen and most of their own seed. It is unlikely that these spend R5-00 a year on seed. Using this R, members would only save 50% a year co-operative (i.e. 10% of R5-00, 10% being a discount). Obviously the overheads are less than the benefits.

It started in 1974 with 34 members, only 22 and no new people are joining. officer says that members are withdrawing co-operative does not fulfill the promised these were:

- there would be a tractor
  - the co-operative would buy seeds and medicines at low prices
  - the co-operative would plough for the poor on a delayed payment system
- ... of the co-operative says that people are because they are too poor.

MASS HOUSING Inanda and ideology

The Urban Foundation's Inanda self-help housing project in Natal was hailed as a breakthrough when given the go-ahead by government last year. Not only was it a turn-about in traditional housing strategy.



# Azikhwelwa, say leaders

By LEN KALANE  
"AZIKHWELWA" — this is the threat by black leaders should Putco go ahead with its intended fare increases.

Putco bus fares on the Witwatersrand are expected to go up by an average of between six and seven percent. No fixed date has been set for the increases but it is hoped this will come about next month.

Putco, the country's largest passenger bus operator, yesterday announced a 41 percent increase in pre-tax profit to R5,4-million for the six months to December 31, 1980.

On Sunday, the Soweto branch of Azapo will hold two public meetings to discuss the bus boycott. One meeting

322/124  
1149  
would be held at the Lutheran Church in Moletsane and another at St Andrews in Klipspruit.

And Mr Leonard Mosala, of the Committee of Ten retorted: "Azikhwelwa — we have no option. If Putco increases fares our only response would be to stop using the service because it is clear that they can absorb the increased costs without suffering a serious damage to their profits."

Mr Chris Mokoditso, former executive of the banned BPC said: "If Putco wants to have a confrontation with blacks it must go ahead with increasing the fares as this would be a clear challenge to the destitute people."

27/11/80  
SOWETO

# Island leaders met?

UNITY talks between the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress and the Black Consciousness Movement could have been held by leaders of these groups held on Robben Island.

A prisons department spokesman said yesterday the department had no knowledge of such talks, but conceded it was possible that they could have taken place.

The spokesman was reacting to a report from the African News Service that the new PAC chairman, Mr Nyati Pokela, announced in Dar es Salaam

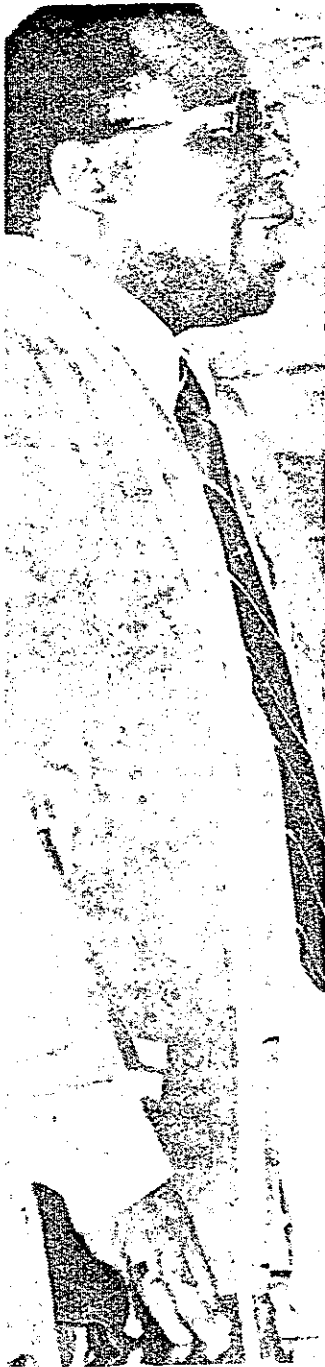
that leaders of the three groups on Robben Island had agreed in principle to unite.

Mr Pokela said the time had come to implement the agreement. He urged the external wing of the PAC to work towards the establishment of a united revolutionary organisation to "liberate" South Africa.

Mr Pokela was released from Robben Island on June 1 last year, according to the Prisons Department spokesman. He said the department was not aware of Mr Pokela's present whereabouts.

Observers regard Mr Pokela's announcement as significant.

SOME TALK 27/12/64



Mr David Thebehali welcomed a new councillor.

# Thebehali hits out at 'ten's' political thugs'

343 (11A)  
SOWETAN 27/2/81

MR DAVID THEBEHALI has threatened to fire all superintendents in Soweto who accept representation from members of the Committee of Ten's Civic Associations.

Welcoming a new councillor in his council during yesterday's monthly meeting at the Jabulani Chambers, Mr Thebehali, launched an attack on the Committee of Ten's Dr Nthato Motlana and the Civic Association, calling them "political thugs."

"And I want to warn strongly that any township manager in Soweto will be fired immediately if he accepts any representation on any matter from the Civic Associations. I will fire them," he told the cheering councillors.

He said he wanted to warn Dr Motlana that he would be held fully responsible if any violent confrontation was to erupt between the Council and people of Soweto. "He is confusing people. This nonsense must stop," he said.

Mr Thebehali said the Civic Association had tried to disrupt a Soweto Community Council by-election held in the Senaoane-Dlamini area last week. "They had used groups of political thugs who confiscated people's

## By Willie Bokala

reference books and prevented them at street corners from going to the voting depot," he said.

He said that the people who were disrupting the by-election were people who supported Dr Motlana and his "political madness." He said those people were "sick political activists."

The new councillor was Mr N Nthonjeni who won in the 6,84 percent poll with only 350 people voting. He got 131 of the 350 votes beating Miss Enid Futa, Mr M Ntloko and Miss Regina Dladla to the vacant council seat.

Mr Thebehali said he wanted to make it clear that he would not allow anybody to stop him or his council from their activities in Soweto.

through participant groups centered around institutions, for example, schools, churches, and clinics).

Chiefs and headmen can have a central role in making or breaking projects. In the Ipoil creek project a lot depended on an elected committee having control over (and being seen to have control over) the development of the project. However the chief, who supported the project, verbally anyway, made some authoritative decisions about how the committee would be constituted and who the acting headman was to be. This anticipated the sub-headmen so much that they did not hold the sub-elections in their areas, whereas before most of them had been practically assisting the project.

b) Government Extension Officers:

Most of the people whom I interviewed (from all the

THE Grassy Park Carnival organisers have strongly denied having any links with either the Coloured Development Corporation or the local Management Committee which they feel is not recognised or respected by the residents.

In a Press statement they also denied that they operated under a veil of secrecy. All their documents were open to interested parties.

We wish for unity and co-operation from all other organisations in the area, the statement said.

extension responsible for agriculture. In that they liaise with committees. All so any project six support. In

project.

It does seem that these men who were trained at Fort Cox are better and more active than extension officers in other reserves. Obviously the quality of their work varies from man to man. A good extension officer can have a very widespread effect in an area, whereas some do nothing. I would see the variations in success of the various communal gardens as mainly due to the different extension officers.

People talk about the one time policy of house to house visits by extension officers as very successful. However

there is a shortage of extension officers so they can no longer operate on this level.

APPENDIX II:

PEASANT CO-OPERATION, COEXISTENCE AND SOLIDARITY

Benre Gallant

In many developing countries, peasant (service) co-operatives are induced by governments, local authorities or other local bodies, without due regard to the fact that everything depends on the degree of incorporation of a rural community, or who will be willing to co-operate, and to what ends. For this reason, the co-operatives often fail. If they do not, governments are likely to have unrealistic expectations regarding their effects.

The promoters see the co-operative not only as an excellent way in which to stimulate local agricultural development but often expect, implicitly, that everyone will benefit. However, the history of all successful service co-operatives shows that they benefit the poor and richer, somewhat larger, more innovative and more educated peasants rather than the others, and that they cannot prevent the increase of socio-economic differentials. The rise and fall of induced co-operatives can be sketched in ideal typical form (cf. Gallant, 1975):

a) A local government official or some other prominent person who is certain of the utility of a co-operative, talks about it with local peasant-farmers. If these show interest, he looks for informal leaders whose task it becomes to convince others to participate in setting-up an association.

(I) This shortage and also the lack of adequately trained personnel has been cited since the Tomlinson Commission. For references see Neil Alcock "Thoughts on Kwa-Zulu's agricultural future (Ronde) p.9 + 10. See also The Kwa-Zulu Government Service Select Committee on Land Tenure Interim Report 1975.

# Grassy Park

## A lot still has to be done

C. Herald  
28/3/81

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GRASSY PARK residents have been trying for decades to improve living conditions and, while there have been some successes, a lot remains to be done.

On the principle of strength in unity, the Grassy Park Residents' Association and the Lotus River Residents' Association have linked up to form the combined Grassy Park/Lotus River Tenants' Association.

They told Cape Herald of the battles they have fought — and won — and those they still have to fight.

### PREVENTED

Perhaps its biggest success was in gaining the reduction — by nearly half — of property rates. This they know will be only temporary relief, because before long the valuation of all properties will rise and the amount payable in rates would rise.

Early last year residents were advised of the increase in valuations, and collective action prevented the authorities from taking immediate action.

The Valuation Court was in fact forced to move from its office in Cape Town to a church in Grassy Park as the Cape Town offices were too small to accommodate the residents' committee.

At this meeting the residents questioned the spending of funds derived from rates.

But the fight hasn't ended yet. Full details of the valuations are apparently still being worked out, and it may be some time before the dust settles.

11. Gill Westcott: "Obstacles to the Development of Transkei Agriculture" S.A.L.D.R.U. Farm Labour Conference 26 September 1976, Paper No.26 p.17.

12. Information from Jeff Thomas. EDA Fieldmaker Natal.

13. C. Board op. cit. p.43 and p.45.

14. G. Westcott op. cit. p.17 and 18.

15. 10 families have full economic units.  
22 families have half economic units.  
200 have one morgen plots.  
... and more than 300 have no fields at all.

16. This is due partly to Thornhill.

17. Colin Bundy. "The E South African Peasants No.285, October 1971. C.1990-1974: "Passes "Roots of Rural Poverty". Heinemann 1974.

18. Bundy in African Aff

19. Ibid p.378ff.

20. Quoted in Majeke "Roots of Rural Poverty" p.134.

21. Francis Wilson. "Economic History of South Africa" ed. by Oxford University Press.

22. Quoted in Merle Lipton "Two Agrarian Reformers" S.A.L.D.R.U. September 1976 p.1

23. Bundy in "Roots of Rural Poverty" p.213.

24. Ibid p.217.

25. Francis Wilson "The Economic History of South Africa" ed. by Oxford University Press.

26. Bundy in "Roots of Rural Poverty" p.213.

27. Edward Brett op. cit. p.8.

28. Michael Lipton. "Towards a Theory of Land Reform in Agrarian Reform and Agrarian Reformism" ed. by David Lehmann. Faber and Faber 1974 p.302.

29. e.g. Tomlinson: Tomlinson Commission. Government of South Africa 1954.  
Merle Lipton: "Two Agrarian Reformers. A preliminary comparison of black farmers and white farmers."  
Neil Alcock: "Thoughts on Kwa-Zulu's Agricultural

43. In Philip's preface to "Researches in South Africa". Quoted in Majeke op. cit. p.8.

44. Quoted in A.J. Dachs "Missionary Imperialism - The Case of Bechuanaland" Journal of African History XIII, 4 (1972) p.450.

45. Consider "A second advantage is that the costs of resettlement in Zululand has not reached astronomical proportions. So far the cost of developing one morgen of arable land has varied from R2.62 to R8.36 and the cost of developing an economic unit has varied between R178 and R360. Considering what is involved, these figures are not excessive. In Eastern Nigeria on the other hand, the cost per settler on the farm

30. Interim Report of Select Committee on Land Tenure in KwaZulu 1975 p.26.

31. Merle Lipton op. cit. p.29 and 30.

32. "Ninety-one per cent of the households in the Ciskei and eighty-five per cent of the households in the Transkei receive an income that is below the Poverty Datum Line". (Based on surveys in 64 & 68).  
J. Mase & P.J. de Vos p.11.  
Johann Mase & P.J. de Vos "Under employment, poverty and migrant labour in the Transkei & Ciskei".

# Funeral of

CT  
ex-ANC

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28/3/81  
executive

Staff Reporter

THE funeral of a former executive member of the Cape branch of the African National Congress will take place at his Guguletu home today.

Mr Joseph Ndabezitha, 45, died last week after a short illness at Tygerberg Hospital.

Mr Ndabezitha was one of 49 people charged in 1964 with belonging to a banned organization (the ANC) and taking part in the organization's activities.

Among the people charged with him was the chairman of the Nyanga Residents' Association, Mr Oscar Mpetsha, who is appearing with 18 others on charges of murder and terrorism.

In 1965 Mr Ndabezitha and 14 others were sentenced to six years and a year later won an appeal against the conviction and sentence.

Mr Ndabezitha, who stopped working in 1977 because of illness, suddenly became critically ill last Saturday and was taken to Tygerberg Hospital. He died the following day.

He leaves his wife and eight children. His funeral will be conducted by one of the men convicted with him in 1964, the Rev Howard Marawu.

CONCLUSIONS AND NOTES.

1. Cf. Telegraph board "The Rehabilitation Programme in the South African and its effect on the Agricultural Development and Rural life of the South in the Eastern Cape." South African Journal of Geography, 1964 p.37.
2. In many areas one third to half the people had no land own them.
3. This mathematical process is set out clearly in all the plans. Cf. also M.B. Mc I Daniel "Rural Resettlement in African Areas", Journal for Geography Vol.3 no.6 p.496 and C. Beard op.cit.

C. Herald 28/3/81

# Pushing for a better deal

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ONE of the people pushing for a better deal in Grassy Park is Mrs A Davis, who has been a Divisional Council tenant for the past 12 years.

She pays R21 a month for the two-bedroomed dwelling. None of the rooms in the house has a ceiling and one tap, which is situated in the toilet, serves the whole house.

Recently the residents had to take over maintenance of the interior of their homes. Then they were given seven days to rebuild their fences. The residents have to pay for water too, although their homes are rented.

**PAY MORE**

Those tenants who do have electricity in their homes have to pay more than City Council tenants because the Divisional Council buys electricity from the City Council and passes it on to them 'at a profit' according to a resident in the area.

The conditions tend to increase the crime rate, and the only police station in the area cannot cover the complete area.

Another problem is that there are only two day hospitals on Grassy Park's outskirts to serve everyone.

## Amenities needed

FOR years Grassy Park's 65 000 residents have been crying out for amenities such as proper pavements and streetlighting which areas built much more recently take for granted.

This is what a survey revealed:

⊕ **ROADS:** A large number of the roads are untarred although much work is being done on Klip Road and First Avenue. To make the roads usable lots more work is needed.

⊕ **SEWERAGE:** A large number of houses in the area are still on the 'bucket system' of night soil removal.

⊕ **STREET LIGHTING:** The main thoroughfares are the only roads which have lighting.

⊕ **SCHOOLS:** 20 primary and three high schools serve the area.

⊕ **CRECHES:** These are present in a large number.

⊕ **LIBRARY:** One library serves the entire area.

⊕ **SWIMMING POOLS:** None.

10. That the people of Grassy Park in fact, for all their betterment, are still in a state of deprivation and that the process of deprivation is being perpetuated by the following factors: (a) Inadequate housing, a fact established in 1970 in 1970 and yet only 45 per cent have had concrete walls and latrines built since that time. In the early 1970s only 11 per cent had full concrete walls and 4 have built concrete walls.

(b) Inadequate survey and rehabilitation in the field with the Town District of the District in 1962 found that there was a high correlation between families selling cream and those with large arable holdings, good accessibility and more people in the family. Ibid. p. 45.

course, information existing in the processes, it is difficult to conduct projects outright because they are complex. In this type of atmosphere they have some value just as accurate a which set of actions in addition, even if an action might just be the seed to be rejected. They certainly have a certain consciousness effect and furthermore some specially motivated poor people have managed to make a go of them. The crucial question here, for both those people who would see projects as the beginning of a process of "Western development" for numbers and those who would see their value as a concrete reality, how far can the subjects develop in economic

if we accept that due to lack of resources and growth based on production cannot take place in this context accept that producers for themselves and concrete structures also as a means of a number of people or to foster any ongoing change. Furthermore the aspect of class differentiation is significant because this thesis implies that there for a few people to be rich and there are others in a position, but hostility from among the middle class capital and the mass of poor people in the region



# Students fined in permits raid

C. Herald  
28/3/81  
855  
114

A BUSLOAD of University of the Western Cape (UWC) students — singing freedom songs on their way to a Heroes' Day memorial service in Guguletu on Sunday — were detained for more than three hours and then fined a total of R360 for being in an 'African' area without a permit.

Eighteen people were taken to Bishop Lavis and Manenberg police stations where each one had to pay admission of guilt fines of R10 and R30.

Two girls were told to stay in Guguletu because they were 'bantus' and that they did not need permits.

Those fined R30 were: Neville Abrahams, Deon Williams, Henry Weber, Desmond Abrahams, Trevor Swart, David Visagie, Johan Strydom, John Goetman and Lionel Herandier.

Pietersen, Keith Fransch, Pieter Grove, Laura Sisman and Belinda Bell were all fined R10.

### STOPPED

One of the students, who did not want to be named, said they stopped outside the St Gabriels Church in Guguletu before three o'clock on Sunday and two of them got out to see if it was the right place.

Two plainclothes policemen climbed into the bus and demanded to see our permits. They told us to remain seated. We kept on singing freedom songs, he said.

### ESCORTED

The bus was escorted to the Bishop Lavis police station by a police van while the two armed policemen remained inside the bus.

Later some of those detained were taken to the Manenberg police station. The students were all released at about six o'clock.

TABLE III

YEAR	AI	7	26	38	40
1971					
1973					
1975					
1976					

AGGREGATION  
GUGULETU

PERSONNEL SITUATION GUGULETU AREA 1976

ANNEXURE 10.1

YEAR	NO. OF PATIENTS IN POLYCLINIC	ADMISSIONS	OUT-PATIENT ATTENDANCE	POPULATION
1966	24 747	35 865	28 657	19,1 Mill.
1966				20,4
1970	23 124	37 133	55 047	22,4
1971				23,0
1975	25 157	24 880	267 625	25,5
1976	25 139	26 277		26,1
1976 - 1977	25 307	25 688		27 Mill.
1977 - 1978			232 958	
1978 - 1979			26,93	
1979 - 1980			25,34	

STATISTICS SUPPLIED BY MEDICAL PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS. FIGURES CIRCLED FROM THE REPORT OF SECRETARY FOR HEALTH 1976

TABLE II

YEAR	PSYCHIATRIC CONSULTANTS	PSYCHIATRIC NURSES	PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKERS
1966	40	675	27
1970	47	896	30
1975	131	2 079	57
1976	138	2 779	59

25,5 MILL.  
26,1 MILL.

STATISTICAL MEDICAL PERSONNEL IN SOUTH AFRICA 1966 - 1976

object, which helps him to identify and counteract sorcery (which is caused by magical harmful substances) or witchcraft (based on psychic powers), or to help with the atonement of ancestral shadows (Hammond-Tooke 1975).

The client can also be diagnosed to be suffering from "molopo" and be referred to the "nyaka ja Molopo" - the diviners - for their attention.

In contrast to the herbalist, the diviner, or rather the diviner-priest, is not in need of any special device for his/her task. They can communicate directly with the forefathers' spirits through ceremonies, rituals and "molopo" dancing. Their patients are taught how to participate in these ceremonies and to do the "molopo" dancing, through which communication with the forefathers can be re-established. After a period of training, these ceremonies are enacted in an extended family and community setting, which have a cathartic function and includes many facets of what we will call family therapy. Through these procedures the patients become members of the "molopo" cult, which in many ways can be seen as a privileged group in the community, and some of them eventually end up as full-fledged diviners (v.d. Hooff, Erasmus, 1976).

The competition among traditional doctors is often excessive. There can be one doctor for every 10-15 families in certain areas. Sometimes the fees are exorbitant and, as in the case of the helping professions before the advent of registration, there are a lot of charlatans in the field. The main problem with the tribal doctors, and especially the herbalists, is their search for more potent divination objects as well as objects to counteract misfortune, such as herbs, potions and organs, which can be harmful to their clients. Sometimes, especially under pressure of fear, these rituals may take on a perverted and dangerous nature, which in turn might lead to asocial behaviour. Lambo (1963, 1974) has discussed this phenomenon in depth.

. / ...

A final but indirect problem related to the traditional practitioner is that all rituals are accompanied by the consumption of their local alcoholic brew, which has a low alcoholic content. In the past the ability to consume large quantities of this brew was looked upon as a sign of strength; today, however, local brews are substituted by strong alcoholic drinks, resulting in excesses.

A marked characteristic of the traditionalist is their flexibility in their temporary intimacy made a remarkable come bush country, but also This comeback must be sight, the community's ability to take their attention to the total a holistic unit with the ancestral shadows.

A look at the separat Sundkler, 1961) in South of departure is Christian adapted to local customs African religion concern healing of disease. This on the priests, especially churches, where they can the herbalists and divine

Many of these churches prohibit their members from taking herbs, medication or alcoholic beverages. These churches play a tremendously influential role in the lives of their followers, especially those in transition from a tribal lifestyle to urbanisation.

#### 4. THE PHILOSOPHY ON WHICH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ARE BASED IN SOUTH AFRICA

In the development of mental health policy in South

. / ...

# Pamphlets at the athletics

C. Herald 28/3/81

11A

THOUSANDS of pamphlets commemorating Sharpeville were distributed at the Champion of Champions athletics meeting at the Athlone Stadium on Saturday.

The pamphlet gave a brief description of the events of March 21 1960 when 67 people in Sharpeville and two others in Langa were shot dead by police during peaceful anti-pass demonstrations.

'Remember them, what they stood for, what they

struggled for and (let it) strengthen our commitment in the struggle for which they gave their lives,' the pamphlet continued.

A large banner bearing the name Sharpeville was draped across one section of the stand.

At the A Section athletics meeting last week clenched fist salutes were given by many of the athletes and the anthem, Nkosi Sikelele iAfrica was sung by the spectators.

# Living in the shadow of Robben Island

S. Express  
29/3/81  
7/8

Zinzi Mandela is a princess with no airs and graces. Despite being born into Tembu royalty she has had few privileges. She's learnt to live with a father in prison and a mother who is banned. And at just 20 she has already proved to be a powerful and persuasive speaker and an important force in the Black movement. SUE DOUGLAS reports.

"I'M BORED and frustrated," she says wrestling with an enormous pile of washing in the bath.

"At the moment I'm doing little else but babysitting."

Zinzi, the youngest daughter of Nelson Mandela, is kneeling on the bathroom floor of a four-roomed township house, her bare arms immersed in dirty water.

"I want to go away to study law but I can't because I can't get a passport. At the moment they are mumbling about seeing the Transkei Commission but I want a South African passport because that is what I am."

A flicker of anger crosses her face.

"You know I've never had a passport. They wouldn't even let me go to New York to receive a prize for my book 'Black as I am'."

But it's not the first time she's been thwarted.

Zinzi's whole life has been a saga of oppression, harassment and deprivation.

In fact, she has never known any different.

Her father, leader of the banned African National Congress, has been in prison on Robben Island ever since she can remember.

As a little girl she never sat on his knee. She's never walked beside him in the street.

When she sees him they talk over the telephone, gazing at each other through a glass window.

They can't touch and they can't talk about what they want because a warder is listening at each side of the glass.

"But I always come away feeling so strong," he says, pausing over the iles of washing. She looks istful.

"The Robben Island men are such seasoned men. The spirit and atmosphere there must be very strong. They know they have not fought in vain because every day more people are thrown in to jail with them."

Much of her own determination and fight is apparent in her admiration for her father.

"As a child I never knew my father but I built up a strong image of him from other people's comments."

"And I was always told that the reason why Dad was in prison was because he was fighting to liberate the Black man."

"We knew all about the consequences of doing that — but we were never scared. We were taught that not even law should stand in our way."

Living by that doctrine the Mandela family has had nothing but trouble. Mrs Mandela is banned for behaving like a human being in the country of her birth, says Zinzi.

Mrs Mandela has been arrested with the regularity of clockwork. Zinzi's lost count of the number of times — sometimes she and her sister didn't even know she'd been taken. They would just have to wait at home until a relative came to look after them.

But it's not just the disrupted family life that has affected Zinzi.

When her mother was banished to Brandfort everything changed.

Zinzi says she never believed the family would be uprooted and dumped in the Orange Free State like they were. It could only happen in South Africa.

Friends stopped coming to see her because they were frightened. She was lonely and living in a hos-

tile environment.

Before long the stress of all the harassment and hardship began to take its toll. Zinzi started to see a psychiatrist.

But with typical pragmatism she worked out her own solution.

She had a child. Zoleka — her name means faith and dignity — is now 11 months old. She has solved a lot of problems, says Zinzi.

"I'd have crumbled in a place like Brandfort. I was under psychiatric treatment — not that I was going nuts or anything — but every day I grew angrier and I had no outlet. It just bottled up inside me."

"You know in Brandfort young kids come out of school drinking meths. Girls of 13 are living with their White employers. Some maids still earn R8 a month."

If you think of what Zinzi at just 20 has already lived through it's not hard to understand her adamant political stance.

It would be unfair to her to say she's following in her father's footsteps because Zinzi is unique.

She has a startling effect on people. She talks on an emotional level that is impossible to ignore.

Yet she's not the angry radical you might imagine. She's warm and very human.

She spends a lot of time in the house with friends — anyone is welcome to stay and pinch as much food from the fridge as they like.

She reads. She writes poetry (about anything that comes to her head, she says). She plays the guitar — but only to herself. She laughs.

She shares the interests of any 20 year old. How to plait your hair into dread-



● Zinzi Mandela — her whole life devoted to the fight for Black liberation.

locks, shopping with friends.

And yet she has a depth of character that would be hard to match in someone twice her age.

When she stood up to speak at last year's "Free Mandela" rally at Wits University she totally stunned the audience.

She has the same effect in her own home, although she's totally relaxed sitting in an arm chair.

"I could never leave South Africa for good. I'm needed here and I need my people too to give me courage and inspiration."

By staying she senses she is committing herself to a violent struggle. The Black youth of South Africa are bitter and exasperated.

And it is no good argu-

ing that White South Africa is strong enough to fight back. To Zinzi, the Government's attempts at further cramping Black people are like the last kicks of a dying horse.

"We won't die down. Since 1976 how many more strikes and boycotts have there been? The whole pattern will continue until it becomes explosive."

And what is her role? "I'll lead," she laughs. "No — I can't conceive of any individual effort. It's a mass thing."

Zinzi once said that Whites must be prepared to march hand in hand with the Blacks in the street.

Some will, she says, but maybe others are frightened that they will eventually be rejected by the Blacks.

If it is only that fear of

rejection that prevents them from identifying with Blacks they should still go ahead, she insists. The Black people need all the help they can get.

The students' disruption of Dr Piet Koornhof's visit to Wits delights her.

"After all, those students are the sons and daughters of the powerful Whites of South Africa. They will not be ignored in the same way as we are." Even though she knows her words fall on stony ground much of the time, she never gives up.

Zinzi's life is devoted to the struggle for Black rights:

"What part of our lives isn't affected by the politics of this country? What a Black man eats, where he lives and the type of lifestyle he leads are all a constant reminder of what we have to fight against."

# Compare the

# Private Sector

OVER the years the Council has constructed some 40 000 housing units for the Indian and coloured communities with State financial aid. Over 29 000 of these units were constructed for sale and some 29 000 have been sold. The owners are now, as ratepayers, in the same financial circumstances as anyone in Durban who prefers home-ownership to renting.



S. Tubane  
By 29/3/87

Lesley Sprague

# RENT BOYCOTT

Week 4

## The Council can save situation

THE rent boycott in Phoenix, Newlands East and Sydenham Heights enters its fourth week tomorrow with little hope of the crisis being resolved.

Durban Housing Action Committee, which has organised the boycott, claims the protest is gaining momentum and if it continues, the Durban City Council will lose hundreds of thousands of rands.

It estimates that 60 000 people are involved in the boycott in the three housing schemes.

The City Council, determined not to allow the first mass action by its tenants to force it into giving in to the black boycotters' demands, is sceptical. Council officials have said they have found no evidence of tenants withholding payment of rent.

On this page Health and Housing Committee head Lesley Sprague and DHAC secretary Virgile Bonhomme discuss their views towards the boycott.

is that the State must be guided by the principle that housing be provided at rentals which tenants can afford.

city at large. We are also forced here that racial than human concerns are taken account by the Council and use of City's resources at equitable basis.

It is the policy of the Council and the National Housing Commission to encourage home-ownership. The State has introduced subsidised interest rates for the lower income earners wishing to purchase. Buyers who earn R250 to R450 normally pay lower instalments than they would in rent.

Municipal housing definitely favours buyers. There are 19 700 Indian and Coloured tenants representing 49 percent of all occupiers. The tenants are concentrated mainly in the flat schemes, where rentals are lowest.

Most tenants are poorly paid and battle to make ends meet and their rental. Electricity commitments to the Council are perhaps their greatest single financial obligation. It is natural therefore, that these charges are subject to criticism. Any hopes for a reduction of commitments will be avidly taken up, in the hope of some relief from inflation.

Even in Council accommodation, tenants take in sub-tenants to help them meet their commitments. Although this is contrary to their tenancy agreement no action is taken unless complaints are received. It would be interesting to know what these boarders are paying.

A reduction in rentals in the face of rising costs can only be achieved if— (a) the State is prepared to grant greater subsidisation, or (b) operating costs are reduced with tenants being prepared to accept reduced standards of service and possibly

limiting the provision of community facilities, or (c) tenants are subsidised out of rate income. Every effort has been made to get more State subsidisation. There has been some success, with those earning more being given greater subsidies to enable them to buy their dwellings. It seems doubtful whether there will be further subsidisation.

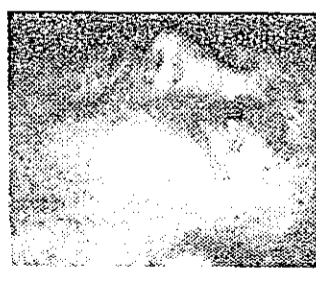
Every effort has been made to reduce operating costs and sub-committees have been set up. Reductions in the standard of service will not be popular.

This leaves subsidisation out of rate income and an increase in the rates, with ratepayers being asked to bear the loss of unrecovered costs in housing schemes, or ratepayers giving up other facilities or amenities so that reduced expenditure can offset the subsidisation. This is not likely to be acceptable to the ratepayer.

The Council has shown its concern for its tenants and will continue to investigate ways of limiting increases despite galloping inflation. But as wage levels increase tenants must be prepared to make appropriate contributions for their accommodation and not depend on subsidisation.

It is our view that the Council must make a substantial contribution from the rate fund to subsidise housing for the less privileged sections of the community as the provision of housing for this sector at rentals which the tenants can afford is the duty of the

By Virgile Bonhomme



are charged rates in the same way as the property owners in the City. The rates in respect of Council houses have increased phenomenally this year and this has had a profound effect on the tenants' payable. The Council has the power to grant a rebate on rates and this should be done immediately.

the most important aspect of living in the City, the Council is prepared to subsidise while compared to subsidise while urgent pastimes such as sport and recreation, erection of temporary orchid stands, contributions towards an open house for the old sections of the community and numerous other similar projects.

As the problem has become extremely serious and the consequences have only served to a small degree.

This problem has become extremely serious and the consequences have only served to a small degree.

We are convinced that with determination and a proper realisation of the seriousness of the problem on the part of all concerned and with a willingness to arrive at a more equitable solution to the rent problem, the crisis facing us can be averted.

The Durban City Council must therefore:

- Scrap the increases of up to 15 percent as the tenants are not in a position to pay any increases and the sum of R15 000 which the Council hopes to recover each month should be met from the rates and general fund.
- An amount of R180 000 a year spent on housing is, in the context of the Council's total budget, a paltry amount but would make a tremendous difference to the tenants.
- Grant an additional rebate of 30 percent on rates; Council's tenants

Adopt a policy of subsidisation of housing schemes; the City Council's refusal to subsidise the housing schemes is the crux of the whole rental struggle. While it continues with this refusal to subsidise

We assert that housing is a fundamental human need and a right, and DHAC believes that a greater portion of the country's resources must be allocated towards meeting this need. DHAC's view

It is our view that the Council must make a substantial contribution from the rate fund to subsidise housing for the less privileged sections of the community as the provision of housing for this sector at rentals which the tenants can afford is the duty of the

Certain Council officials that there is a problem and that the provisions against rentals are being motivated. This is misguided and a complete lack of sight regarding the problems on the these persons.

The Council has the duty to find a solution. Members must if they resolve to accom-

plish their duty to the community and not depend on subsidisation.



- care-groups was measured using three indices:
- a) health status - a composite index
- b) consumption of clean water
- c) use of medical services

a) Health Status

# Sibeko Murder - 4 may be freed

SOWETO 3-135  
112

gled weapons into the country.

Mr Kaihula said the camp commander told him he was ordered to bury the weapons in a poultry shed by Justice Mkonyane, one of the 19 nationalists originally charged with the Sibeko killing.

Mr Mkonyane, appointed to head the PAC military wing by Mr Leballo, and 11 others were freed by the High Court last year due to lack of evidence.

Earlier testimony was given that Mr Mazibuko, one of the defendants who was a member of the military high command, told a meeting at Itumbi came the week before Mr Sibeko's death that he presidential council that replaced Mr Leballo should be liquidated because it was not revolutionary.

Mr Kaihula said yesterday that the weapons unearthed were in two boxes, were made in Italy, and had their serial numbers filed off.

The trial is to resume on April 11, when the defence will be heard. Proceedings began on February 19. — AFP

Abraham Tatu, James Hlongwane, Shindo Mahlangu and Ingram Mazibuko and that they should be released.

The other accused are Titus Soni, Daniel Monakgoila and Gilbert "Smash" Nhlapo. There has been testimony that they actually carried out the shooting of Mr Sibeko.

Testimony in court yesterday illuminated the relationship between the Tanzanian Government and exile nationalists who take guerilla training in this country.

BAN

A Tanzanian official, Mr Kaihula, who coordinates exile guerilla affairs, told the court that despite a government ban on their possessing firearms while in Tanzania, a cache of weapons was dug up at the PAC's camp at Itumbi, Southern Tanzania, on March 5 1980 — nine months after Mr Sibeko was killed.

Mr Kaihula said he had Tanzanian soldiers search the camp after PAC leaders told him some of the PAC guerillas had smug-

**DAR ES SALAAM.** — The prosecution has closed its case in the trial of seven South African black nationalists for the murder of David Sibeko, one of their leaders, and defence attorneys say they will argue that no case had been made against four of the exiles.

Mr Sibeko, a member of the presidential council of the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), which is banned in South Africa, was shot to death here on June 11, 1979.

Prosecution witnesses testified that he was the victim of internal feuding that followed the deposition of the former PAC president, Potlako Leballo.

After the prosecution closed its case before the Tanzanian High Court on Friday, defence attorneys said they would submit that the state had not made a case against

cted to the factors such as environment. However, we have insufficient data to come to any firm conclusion.

Summary.

In summary, these figures seem to show that the care-groups have been successful in attaining the desired health requirements listed these items.

Water.

tion in most communities is the drinking of herefore investigated the water source and d or not. We have divided the water source water - i.e. water from boreholes, rain e roof, or water which has been boiled, bed from a spring or river.

Community(%)	Care-Group(%)
74	93
53	100

care-groups shows that 100% of the Chavanti, group use primarily clean water. The slight two groups may be accounted for by their standards, however the net result is that groups have been educated as to the ter.

ities, however, shows an anomalous result. Some clean water or boiled water, only lty do so. This can be explained by ach community who had access to borehole ysis shows that 69% of the Mbovota Chavanti population drew their water his discrepancy in mind, it would seem ot modify the attitude of the population the water they consumed.

c) Use of Medical Services.

As another index of the attitude of the populations towards health, we investigated their use of medical services. In Chavanti, which has a clinic, we found that 76% of the community had used it;

in vegetable gardens, however, more difficult to explain. Although in both populations 50% more of the care-group than the general population possess vegetable gardens, the figures for both the care-group and non-care-group members in Mbovota are lower than those for Chavanti. It may well be that this discrepancy is related

# Detentions to be discussed by students

11/11/71  
~~20/11/71~~

**SOWETAN** Correspondent  
THE MAMELODI branch  
of the Congress of South  
African Students (Cosas),  
will hold a general stud-  
ents meeting tomorrow to  
discuss the recent deten-  
tion of six of its mem-  
bers.

Sowetan

The police have con-  
firmed the detentions of  
five adults and a youth.  
Moakeng Daniel Kgwete  
— held under Section 6  
of the Terrorism Act and  
Koni Lekhumbi — were  
arrested in January.

Stella Masuku, Alfred  
Kgamae, Abram Msiman-  
ga and the youth, were  
detained this month under  
security legislation.

31/3/81

The proposed link be-  
tween Cosas and Vu'a-  
mehlo Vukani People's  
Party of Mamelodi will  
be discussed at the meet-  
ing together with other  
problems encountered by  
the students.

A Cosas spokesman, Mr  
Ntwampe Mampura, said  
all students are being re-  
quested to attend the  
meeting. Teachers are be-  
ing asked to suspend their  
vacation classes to allow  
students to attend



# Sentence in CT 31/3/81 transport case cut on appeal

## Staff Reporter

A GUGULETU man who conveyed passengers without a road transportation permit during last year's bus boycott had his sentence reduced in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Morriat Jata was fined R500 (or four months) and sentenced to a further four months suspended for five years when he appeared in the Bellville Magistrate's Court on August 26 last year.

The court found that he had transported nine passengers, who paid him 50 cents each, from Bellville South to Racecourse Road, Durbanville, on August 6 last year. Jata appealed against both the conviction and sentence.

## Trivial

Mr C Y Louw, for Jata, said the offence had been a "comparatively trivial one" which courts did not traditionally "take in too serious a light".

"The offence took place during a trying time for a section of the community. People were boycotting buses and people not in line with the boycott exposed themselves to some risk," he said.

Mr Louw said the fine of R500 was "substantial for an offence which contained no morally reprehensible act". Jata and his wife together lived on about R140 a month, he added.

Jata had a previous conviction for conveying passengers without a road transportation permit. He was fined R200 (or six months) in the Bellville Magistrate's Court on July 31.

## In contempt

The Judge-President, Mr Justice Watermeyer, said Jata was "clearly in contempt of the law" and dismissed an argument by Mr Louw that the trial magistrate had acted irregularly by not informing Jata that the onus was on him to prove that the people in his vehicle had not been passengers as defined in the Road Transportation Act.

The judge dismissed the appeal against conviction, but ruled that the additional four months suspended sentence be deleted. He ordered that Jata pay the fine in instalments of R50 a month starting on April 1.

Mr Justice Pagan concurred. Mr W C Viljoen appeared for the State. Mr Louw was instructed by Buchanans.

31/3/81

# Students support sports isolation

164

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Representatives of a number of predominantly black student organizations have come out in support of local and international moves to isolate South African sport.

Delegates who met at the University of Durban-Westville at the weekend also rejected participation in any Republic Day celebrations.

In another resolution they accused the University of the Witwatersrand's administration of "hypocrisy" for its stand on student behaviour during the chaotic meeting of Dr Piet Koornhof there recently.

A statement issued after the meeting said delegates included members of the Black Students' Society at the universities of Witwatersrand, Natal and Cape Town, the SRC of the University of Durban-Westville, representatives from the University of the Western Cape, the University of Transkei, Turfloop, Rand College of Education, Transvaal College of Education, medical SRC of the University of Natal and the South African Black Inter-varsities Committee.

A few white students also attended the conference.

The delegates affirmed their commitment to the struggle for a non-racial, democratic South Africa and endorsed the South African Council on Sport (Sacos), led by Mr Hassan

Howa, as "the sole representative of the non-racial sports movement" in the country.

The sports resolution noted that there was a dire shortage of sports and other fundamental facilities "in all the oppressed communities of South Africa", and that the international community could not be deluded by these "so-called changes while the majority of South Africa's population continues to be denied fundamental human rights".

Delegates reaffirmed their support for the international sporting isolation of South Africa and for the blacklist of those who have sporting contact with the country.

They also condemned the proposed Irish rugby tour of South Africa and the proposed Springbok tour of New Zealand.

The students said the creation of the Republic of South Africa was "a shame and disgrace to the meaning attached to 'republic' and it has resulted in the entrenchment of racial laws and oppression of our people".

The creation of the Republic had "exposed the government's contempt for the oppressed people of South Africa by excluding them from the Republic referendum".

Rejecting Republic Day celebrations, they pledged to continue striving to make a democratic society a reality.



# Awa debates name problems

SOWETO 11/11  
31/3/81

By CHARLES MOLOKO

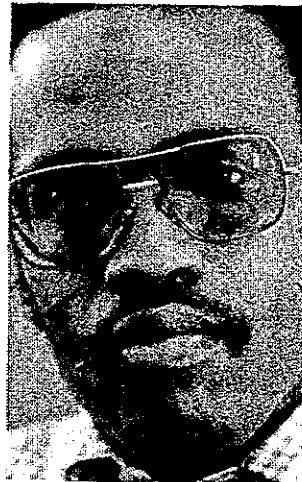
THE definition of the term "African" was discussed at the Africans Writers Association (Awa) third general meeting held at the weekend at Them-bisa High School.

In a meeting chaired by Mr Mthobi Mutloatse and attended by about 80 people, mostly writers and poets, a long discussion was held when the draft constitution of Awa was put forward for consideration and amendment.

It was difficult to say whether an Indian and coloured are Africans and to define the term "African" was to turn the constitution into a reactionary document, it was said.

In the end no amendments were made.

The name of the Association itself includes the term African, so it causes problems, it was said. But the constitution was eventually adopted. Any problems with the constitution that come up in future will be referred to the National Executive Committee of Awa to be investigated and clarified.



Mthobi Mutloatse.

Mr Nape McLana suggested that Awa should have its own newsletter so as to compile information about Awa and disseminate the information about Awa in full. The matter shall be considered again in future.

Mr Mutloatse announced that a writers conference will be held in Sebasa on May 2 and preparations for the conference are being made.

It was also announced that Awa is invited to a workshop and reading of literary works at Atteridgeville on April 11 and final preparations will be made known this week.

# PFP and NRP must resign, says Motlana

By SAM MABE

THE EXISTENCE of opposition parties like the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) and the New Republic Party (NRP) in Parliament gives the outside world the false impression that there is democracy in South Africa.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, who spoke at the Institute of Race Relations yesterday, suggested that the two parties walk out of Parliament and leave the Nationalists to "do their own thing all by themselves."

This would expose the facade that there is democracy in South Africa.

Dr Motlana said he had turned down an invitation to participate in a Press debate on the forthcoming elections with a representative of the PFP and of the National Party because the elections were "irrelevant" to blacks.

He said the Nationalists have finalised their decision that there is no place for blacks in South Africa and that any attempt to change the status quo would be met with the might of the army.

The Nationalists were promoting militarism, the

love for the uniform and the gun and spending massive amounts of money on the purchase of weapons of war.

Dr Motlana said it was not true that South Africa was preparing itself for a total defence against the Russians' total onslaught. "South Africa

can never stand against the Russians. It is preparing itself against its own inhabitants, who are blacks."

"No one will willingly choose violence as a way of solving problems. But I pray that even in this late hour, we can avoid the kind of violence that

is so inevitable in this country." Dr Motlana said.

He added that the biggest issue worrying white South Africans was what to do with blacks and on how to share the 'spoils of this rich country.'

(Report by S Mabe of corner Blumberg Street and Commando Road, Industria, JHB).

# Court told of cash for ANC information

PORT ELIZABETH — A man giving evidence in a terrorism trial yesterday told the Supreme Court he was paid by Security Police to get information on the African National Congress, but he did not consider himself a spy or informer.

The man, referred to as Mr X, gave evidence in the trial of Mr Wordsworth Kholekile Mhlana, 25, of Kwazakhele, who pleaded not guilty to a charge under the Terrorism Act. He is alleged to have undergone military training in Mozambique and other places in and out of South Africa between February 1, 1979, and September 5, 1980.

He also pleaded not guilty to an alternative charge under the Internal Security Act alleging that he was an active member or official of the ANC during the same period.

Mr X was recalled yesterday after giving evidence at an earlier hearing. In reply to a question by the defence counsel, Mr M. T. K. Moerane, he told the court he gave information to the police, but he did not consider himself an informer.

He admitted receiving money for information he passed on about the South African Students' Organisation (Saso).

At a previous hearing Mr X said he left South Africa in 1977 and entered

Swaziland. He joined the ANC and went to Maputo. He was later taken to Luanda where he was trained in the use of weapons.

He told the court yesterday that obtaining information for the Security Police about the ANC was a minor reason why he left the country. He had other reasons.

Mr Moerane: Is it correct that if you obtained information about the ANC you would sell it to the Security Police at a high price?

Mr X: If I obtained it.

Mr X later said his understanding of a spy was someone who went about collecting secret information. An informer was no different.

In evidence yesterday after the close of the State case, Mr Mhlana said he was born in Port Elizabeth in 1955. He attended school until Std 8 in 1976, when he dropped out because of the disturbances.

In 1977 he joined the South African Students' Movement, whose main objective was to deal with students' complaints. He first attracted the attention of the Security Police when he distributed pamphlets produced by the Black People's Convention.

He went into hiding in Johannesburg, Zwide and Hankey until 1978. He met a friend, Phindile Dobo, also on the run, who told him that he knew people in Johannesburg who could help them leave the country and obtain education across the border.

In Johannesburg, he was introduced to Eric Nkeleza who was to help him cross the border. After a week he left with five others for Swaziland where they spent a week before going on to Mozambique.

He said he met Mr X in Maputo. They shared the same room, but it was Mr X who "did much talking about himself."

He was persuaded there by one David to undergo military training, but he insisted on education. He said David made vain efforts to contact places in Lusaka, Nigeria and Dar-es-Salaam.

On his return to South Africa he was advised by Peter Bele not to stay in Port Elizabeth as police were still after him. He went to Johannesburg.

"I was never a member of the ANC and never supported it," he said.

The trial continues on Thursday. — DDC.

This survey. The tables below show length of time on farm against cash wage, age against cash wage and number of dependents against cash wage, for the workers as a group. Correlation coefficients have been calculated for all three combinations.

Tests for workers on individual farms were also attempted (pp. 70-72).

CT Meeting  
3/3 rejects (11A)  
18/ body (27)

DURBAN. — Agitation against the Urban Foundation may cause the biggest resettlement scheme of its type in South Africa to suffer a serious setback.

The Natal regional director of the foundation, Mr Alan Mountain, said misconceptions had been spread among people at Inanda Newtown on the northern outskirts of Durban, and as a result, the foundation was asked at a residents' meeting to withdraw from Inanda, reports the SABC.

Mr Mountain said that as a matter of principle, the Urban Foundation would not involve itself where it was not wanted or required.

A direct investment of R100 000 in the form of a training centre and an advice centre would have been provided, but because of the developments, all plans had been shelved.

The Inanda scheme was initiated by the Department of Co-operation and Development last year to improve the plight of squatters living in the typhoid-stricken part of the district. So far about 18 000 people have moved to Newtown. — Sapa

DD 313/81  
 Freedom  
 for ANC  
 man (11A)

GABORONE — A Botswana national imprisoned on Robben Island since mid-1960 would be released by the South African authorities and repatriated on May 5, the Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Archie Mogwe, announced here yesterday.

He said Mr Kitso Michael Dingake, a member of the banned African National Congress, would be handed over to immigration officers at one of the border posts between the two countries.

Mr Dingake fled South Africa in early 1960, but was arrested shortly afterwards in what was then Rhodesia. His wife and daughter are living in



Wilson and Gill Westcott (eds.). *Economics of Health in South Africa Volume II: Hunger, Work and Health*. Francis and Taylor, London, 1980. (R4,00)

Gill Westcott and Francis Wilson (eds.). *Economics of Health in South Africa Volume I: Perspectives on the Health System*. Cape Town, 1979. (R4,00)

Francis Wilson, Alide Kooij and Delia Hendrie (eds.). *Farm Labour in South Africa*. Cape Town, 1977. (R9,00)

BOOKS

26	L.C.G. DouwesDekker	The Process of Collective Bargaining and its Implications for Industrial Relations Policies. (R0,75)
27	Marc Best	The Scarcity of Domestic Energy: A Study in Three Villages (R1,00)
28	Jonathan Myers	Asbestos and Asbestos-Related Disease in South Africa (R1,00)
29	Dudley Horner/ Alide Kooij	Conflict on South African Mines: 1972-1979 (R0,75)
30	George Ellis	The 'Quality of Life' Concept: An overall framework for assessment schemes (R2,00)
31	Don Pinnock	Telona: Some reflections on the work of a private labor recruiter (R2,00)

# Black students back blacklist

DD 31/3/81 (11A)

JOHANNESBURG — Representatives of a number of predominantly black student organisations have come out in support of local and international moves to isolate South African sport and of the United Nations sport blacklist.

Delegates who met at the University of Durban-Westville at the weekend also rejected participation in any Republic Day

celebrations.

And in another resolution, they accused the University of the Witwatersrand's administration of "hypocrisy" for its stand on student behaviour during the chaotic meeting of Dr Piet Koornhof on the campus.

A statement issued after the meeting said delegates included members of the Black Students' Society at the universities of Witwatersrand, Natal and Cape Town, the SRC of the University of Durban-Westville, and representatives from the University of the Western Cape, the University of Transkei, Turfloop, Rand College of Education, Transvaal College of Education, Medical SRC of the University of Natal and SA Black Inter-universities Committee.

A few white students also attended the conference.

The delegates affirmed their commitment to the struggle for a nonracial, democratic South Africa, and endorsed the SA Council on Sport (Sacos), led by Mr Hassan Howa, as the sole representative of the nonracial sports movement in the country.

The sports resolution noted that there was a dire shortage of sports and other fundamental facilities for blacks and that the international community could not be deluded by these "so-called changes while the majority of South Africa's population continues to be denied fundamental human rights".

They also condemned the proposed Irish rugby tour of South Africa and the proposed Springbok tour of New Zealand.

The students said the creation of the Republic of South Africa resulted in the entrenchment of racial laws. — DDC.

TOTAL NO. OF WORKERS	WAGE (R)							TOTAL NO. OF WORKERS
	0-2,50	2,51-5,01	5,01-7,51	7,51-10,01	10,01-12,50	12,51-15	>15	
130	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
1								
1								
0								
5			1					
13	2	1						
10	2	2						
8	2		1	2	3			
7								
6	1	2	2	2	3			
5	2	8	3	1	2			
4	1	7	4	6	1			
3	1	4	1	1	2			
2	1	4	1	2	1			
1		6	4	2	1			
18		4	5	2	1			
	0-2,50	2,51-5,01	5,01-7,51	7,51-10,01	10,01-12,50	12,51-15	>15	

Distribution of workers by number in family (x) and cash wage (y)

TABLE 36

# Black student groups back the blacklist

RDM 31/3/81

11A  


By AMEEN AKHALWAYA  
 Political Reporter

REPRESENTATIVES of a number of predominantly black student organisations have come out in support of local and international moves to isolate South African sport.

Delegates who met at the University of Durban-Westville at the weekend also rejected participation in any Republic Day celebrations.

And in another resolution, they accused the University of the Witwatersrand's administration of "hypocrisy" for its stand on student behaviour during the chaotic visit of Dr Piet Koornhof to the campus recently.

A statement issued after the Durban-Westville meeting said delegates included members of the Black Students' Society at the universities of the Wit-

watersrand, Natal and Cape Town, the Students Representative Council of the University of Durban-Westville, and representatives from the University of the Western Cape, the University of Transkei, Turfloop, Rand College of Education, Transvaal College of Education, the medical SRC of the University of Natal and the SA Black Inter-Varsities Committee.

A few white students attended the conference.

The delegates affirmed their commitment to the struggle for a nonracial, democratic South Africa, and endorsed the SA Council on Sport (Sacos), led by Mr Hassan Howa, as "the sole representative of the non-racial sports movement" in the country.

The sports resolution noted that there was a dire shortage

of sports and other fundamental facilities "in all the oppressed communities of South Africa", and that the international community could not be deluded by these "so-called changes while the majority of South Africa's population continues to be denied fundamental human rights".

Delegates reaffirmed support for the international sporting isolation of South Africa and for the United Nations blacklist of those who have sporting contact with the country.

They also condemned the proposed Irish rugby tour of South Africa and the proposed Springbok tour of New Zealand.

The students said the creation of the Republic of South Africa was "a shame and disgrace to the meaning attached to 'republic', and it has resulted in the entrenchment of racial laws and oppression of our people".

The creation of the Republic had "exposed the Government's contempt for the oppressed people of South Africa by excluding them from the Republic's referendum".

Rejecting Republic Day celebrations, they pledged to continue striving to make a democratic society a reality.



**KAIZER NGWENYA** hails the Market Theatre for its brave stance against the racial policies of this country and for having given black playwrights and actors the chance to prove that given the proper facilities, they have the capabilities and talent to reach the very top.

**THIS** country reflects some of its hazards through its artists who are part of a very real life. And it is mainly in theatre where artists show how we aspire to survive; to a dignity and to a respect.

There is a mocking quality and motivation in the expression of the latest black plays. Inevitably and desirably, there is protest, too, sometimes subtle and masked, sometimes raw

# Free of prejudice

and naked. But there is more than this in theatre. There is profound expressions of truth about the human condition. The greatest play transcends whatever blackness it might manifest, and we have the capacity and the will to open ourselves to it. It reveals glimpses and apprehensions of men to us, whoever we are.

But what are the options open to a playwright or actor on this side of the colour-line? How does he engage himself creatively with the real world he

lives in when some people look at him and see the colour of his skin?

For a long time black theatre was relegated to tumble-down township halls. A black playwright or actor had no choice because theatre managements in the city were bound by a racial structure. And this racism was neither surprising nor a symptom of impending moribundity for black theatre.

This racism, will pass in time, will be rationalised and resolved. Meanwhile,

however, it is here, influencing the attitudes of many theatre managements.

On the other hand, there is a theatre complex in Johannesburg that is free of prejudice and racism and is dedicated to the good of all people in this country who are involved in the performing arts.

And one can say with some justification that when the history of South African theatre comes to be written, the Market Theatre complex will be at the forefront.

# and racism

theatres in this country stage black productions if they are produced and directed by a white.

Pact and Capab have done little to encourage and stimulate indigenous work nor can they offer many jobs to black actors and playwrights because they are subsidised by the Government.

It was only a few years ago when Pact, Capab and other theatres allowed blacks in to see their

The black audience you get at the Colosseum and the one that attends theatre shows at the Market are very different people. The latter is concerned with feeding enough on the arts. Theirs is not material, but emotional experience and understanding.

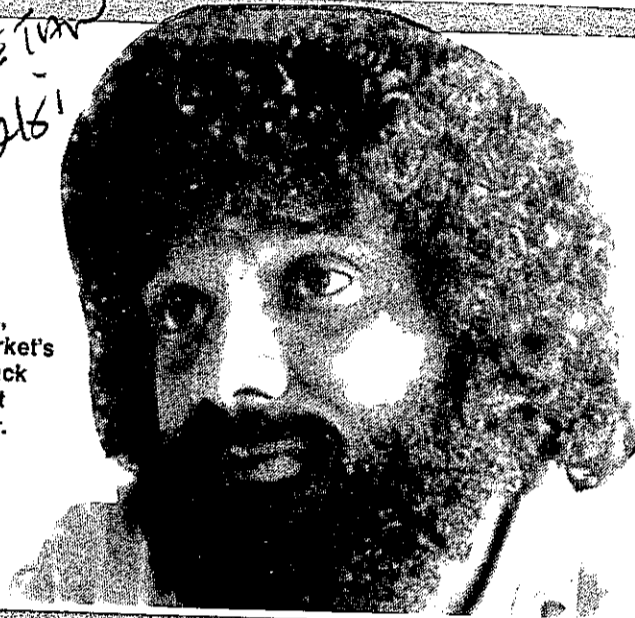
The public is kind of apathetic. They would rather go and see light entertainment than to go to the Market for soul

food. The only time one sees lots of black faces among the audience at the

complex is when Winston Ntshona and John Kani are performing there.

White audiences must thank the Market for giving them the opportunity of seeing the black man's plight through some productions that are staged there.

**Benjy Francis,** the Market's first black resident director.



114  
SOWETAN  
27/2/81

... had box-office problems. The attendance of their white audiences had dropped considerably.

Theatres like Intimate and Brooke used to allow blacks in on Thursdays because most of them were workers in the suburbs and were day off and the whites were baby-sitting or cooking and unable to attend shows. And in 1976 after the introduction of TV, blacks were allowed in on

Tuesdays because there was a good serial on the small-box called 'The World At War' which kept many whites indoors.

The opening of doors to blacks didn't solve the box-office problems of these theatres except the Colosseum which specialises in overseas musicians. There, you get a lot of blacks dressed impeccably on opening nights.

Some went there because they have been brain-washed into thinking that anything from abroad is first class entertainment.

... by interesting classics and avant-garde writers but has also provided a platform for indigenous work by both black and white playwrights. Unlike most managements, the

complex is not petrified to risk anything that is not hilarious or full of belly laughs.

The Market opened its doors to all races when it was opened in 1976. It was also the first theatre in the country to employ a black resident director Benjy Francis. And that was only the beginning. It followed with a few multi-racial stage productions that proved that a black actor can explore his talent to the fullest if given the opportunity.

Black artists who work at the complex get the same salary and share the same facilities with their white counterparts.

The theatre serves as a platform of expression for black playwrights. It also accepts works by budding township dramatists for a

trial before presenting them to audiences. In fact, most if not all



The Me Nobody Knows ... one of the first Market Theatre mixed productions.