

BLACK
POLITICS

1-4-81

30-5-81

clinically but if necessary without the supervision of a doctor or the option of referring patients. Obstetric nurses will be a key resource in the future. They should be able to cope with surgery if necessary (e.g. as in courses for advanced obstetric nurses at Durban) as is already beginning to be required in areas short of doctors.

More low-level personnel should also be trained in the general principles of health care: prevention of contamination of water supplies, home care of infectious patients, immunization techniques and simple treatment using a small range of medicines; in other words, barefoot doctors. If these are introduced in such a way that they are supported by the community, either with a salary or on a fee for service basis, they need not compete with other medical personnel for what will be increasingly scarce funds.

(Comm
cont
of he
commu
(as, e
demand
The co
need t
and wd

If such developments were to be implemented, the expected deterioration in the health care system could yield productive results and lay the groundwork for a system which is ultimately more successful, by increasing the capacity of South Africans to participate more in their own health care.

Makgotla facing a split

By WILLE BOKALA
THE notorious Soweto makgotla are threatened by a split after the suspension of its president, Mr Siegfried Manthata, and the quick expulsion of his successor, Mr Johnson Mokoena, last week.

The organisation's executive is also split with some members trying to bring back Mr Manthata and others siding with Mr Mokoena.

Mr Eric Mothibinyane, the councillor representing makgotla in the Soweto Community Council, is seeking to install Mr Manthata back as president and together with other members of the executive have expelled Mr Mokoena from the organisation and barred him from operating makgotla in Soweto.

Meanwhile Mr Mokoena, who was Mr Manthata's vice-president for more than six years, said the decision to expel Mr Manthata was taken by the executive. The decision stands, he added.

He said Mr Manthata was expelled because of his "aggression and dictatorship" which caused dissatisfaction and resentment among the rank-and-file.

But Mr Mothibinyane said in a statement that councillors representing makgotla in the Soweto Council and other executive members have met and decided to expel Mr Mokoena for his attempts to unseat Mr Manthata and making Press statements without the knowledge of the councillors who are the only people authorised to speak to the Press.

He said the statement was misleading.

Mr Manthata said in another statement that he was surprised by the move to expel him. "They got too big for their boots," he said.

the primary health care. This is essentially not something that can be learnt within the walls of a medical school or hospital.

One can expect that many private practitioners will continue with primary health care.

3. Investigate low-level health technology, to allow for more sophisticated services on the periphery. This may extend to doing operations without access to electricity. Ways of coping where there is inadequate conventional equipment are being evolved in many areas, especially China and Vietnam. Use should be made of these methods and they should be researched for local application. Research into the pharmacological properties of local plants (e.g. for analgesics) could provide a cheap additional source of medicines.



By Z B MOLEFE
 THE confusion at the Peter "Terror" Mathebula fight at the Orlando Stadium on Saturday over the singing of the national anthem, once again spotlighted the misuse of Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika.

Social occasions, which have no national significance, are the chief culprits. This reporter, two weeks ago, attended a birthday party where the national anthem

was sung. Also, some shebeens have taken on this "cheapening process" of the anthem.

Who was the composer of this anthem, which is also sung at stately occasions even beyond the borders of South Africa? Many people are under the impression that Mr Enoch Sontonga was the composer.

However, Mr Sontonga, a teacher at a Methodist Mission School, wrote a few stanzas of the anthem in 1897.

The history of Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika

Two years later at an induction ceremony in Soweto's Nancefield the anthem was sung in public for the first time.

A few years later, the Xhose poet, Mr S E Mqayi, added seven stanzas to Mr Sontonga's first stanza. The full text was published in 1927 in Umthetheli waBantu. During the same year it was also published in

the book, ImiHobi nemiBongo. Two years later, the anthem which was originally intended as a hymn, was published in a hymn book Incwadi yamaCulo kunye neNgoma, by Sheldon Press.

But the story of Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika brings home the tragedy that was the gifted songwriter, Mr Sontonga. During his life he was constant-

ly composing pieces for his pupils to sing at festivities.

Eventually Mr Sontonga compiled his songs into an exercise book with the view of having them published. This was when the Anglo-Boer War broke out in 1899.

Unfortunately Mr Sontonga died without real-

ising his dream of his songs appearing in print. After his death various teachers and choir conductors came to his widow and borrowed the manuscripts. This is how the exercise book disappeared with the collection.

The disappearance of the manuscripts was confirmed by the late Professor D D T Jabavu in 1934 after he had spoken to Mr Sontonga's widow and people who knew Mr Sontonga personally.

POLICE AT TEMBISA RENT DEMO



Some of the riot squad police outside Raba-sotho Hall.



Mrs. Zodwa Radebe talks to Erab chief director Mr. F. E. Marx as a cop stands nearby.
Pics. by JOE MOLEFE.

Tractors burnt, beerhall damaged

On Home Pages
er that night, said Father Mark, partly damaged the church. He said damage was estimated at R5 000 and police were investigating.

In the same night, two tractors were set alight and a beerhall and hostel offices were damaged as about 500 Seghaga Hostel dwellers went on the rampage in protest against the rent increases that became effective yesterday.

The incident occurred after the hostel dwellers had gathered for what

was alleged to have been a march on the home of Mr. Mothiba to protest against the rent hikes.

Brigadier B. S. Pieterse, of the East Rand police confirmed that two men had been arrested in connection with the incident. He also confirmed that two offices of the East Rand Administration Board hostels and the recreation hall at Seghaga Hostel had been damaged.

Hostel rents increased from R8,50 to R14,50 a month and rent for local residents increased by R5.

Explaining in pamphlets, the local township

manager, Mr. W. A. Belihan, said the site rents increased because of the escalation of costs, "but the major part is intended for the implementation of electricity master plan for Tembisa as well as the upgrading of other services."

The demonstrators complained that residents in some sections of the township still used the bucket system for night soil which is removed in broad daylight, causing a stink. They also complained that the roads were not tarred and they have no electricity.



Tembisa Community Council member addressing demonstrators with a loud hailer.

Police watch as demonstrators sing 'NKOSI SIKEL' iAFRIKA

TENSION IN TEMBISA

24/11/81
Saw 7/11/81
34/11/81
280/11/81
22/11/81



Anti-rent hike Tembisa residents demonstrating outside the township manager's office yesterday. Pic by JOE MOLEFE

By MANDLA NDLAZI

RIOT police yesterday kept watch over the tense Tembisa township as groups of women and students demonstrated against rent increases.

And at the local administrative offices police watched as the crowd sang the national anthem, "Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika."

On Tuesday night damage estimated at about R80 000 was caused when hostel inmates went on the rampage after a meeting protesting rent increases. Two tractors were set alight and a



Demonstrators flying placards near Rabasotho Hall.

hostel and beerhall damaged. Windows at the home of local council

chairman, Mr L Muthiba were smashed. Demonstrators demanded the release of three

women — Mrs Zodwa Radebe (37), a mother of six; Mrs Selina Mdluli (37), a mother of four; Mrs Ester Dlamini (40), a mother of six — and an unnamed young man who

were arrested the previous night. They were later released with no charges laid against them.

They had been arrested at a bus stop at Endulweni Section, the assembly point of yesterday's anti-rent hike marchers. The rest of the crowd of 50 people fled at the sight of the police arriving in five vans, a truck and two small cars.

The arrests upset plans for a march of placard-carrying demonstrators yesterday. Angered by the increase in rents, the demonstrators had gathered at the local St Matthews Catholic Church on Tuesday night.

A "mysterious" fire lat-

● To Page 2

Why is the Republic of South Africa such a famous country? Is it because it is the poorest nation on earth? Is it because South Africans are cannibals? Is it because they have the highest birthrate in the world?

The answer to these questions is a big no. The Republic of South Africa is far from being afflicted by any of these evils. Actually, as many people who know South Africa well would be quick to state, South Africa is one of the most blessed nations on earth.

You have plenty of rainfall in South Africa, the best economy in Africa, you have mineral wealth and you have some of the best businessmen and the best brains in South Africa. The way it is, leaving politics aside, South Africa could qualify to be "the little garden of eden" in the continent of Africa.

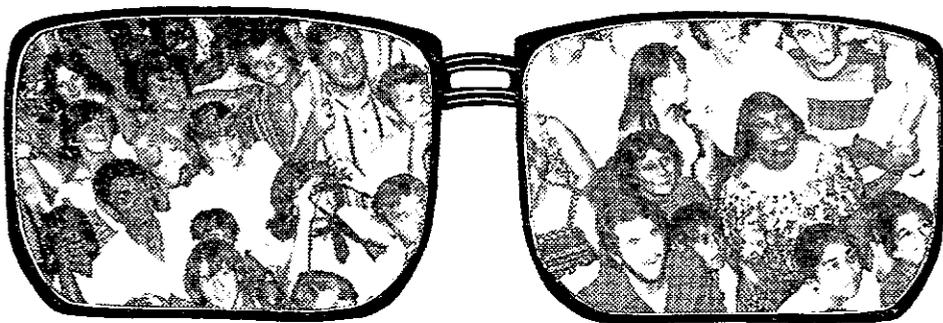
But then they have apartheid or laws which are designed to keep the black man "to be a human being virtually living in a zoo" in a country in a free world.

The economic situation in South Africa is a sad-denying affair indeed. You have people of all communities in the country working so hard together to create one of the strongest economies in the world. But when it comes to sharing dividends of their labour, the black man walks home with a bare minimum that will prevent him from starving. Again politics aside, one cannot understand the arrogance, greed and selfishness of the white man in South Africa.

The black man, you are informed by the white people, is not allowed to own any business, property or home anywhere in the white areas which means virtually everywhere except in the homelands where barely anything happens. I did not know this until I visited the country.

Racial segregation, as I had always known it back in my country during the colonial days, meant that you do your own thing in your own area, be it dancing and drinking wine, or buying a private jet. But this kind of system is a strange animal in the Republic of South Africa.

And, according to some wealthy white businessmen, keeping blacks poor and uneducated has a double purpose. It keeps apartheid solid and keeps the white man in power.



In the third and last article in a series on his recent visit to South Africa, Mr Michael Kabugua, group managing editor of the Kenya newspaper, *The Standard*, describes the bitterness he found among blacks in South Africa. The story has been slightly shortened solely in the interest of space.

'The white man thinks there is no problem...'

"The minute you allow them (blacks) to own property and run businesses all over the place you will make them economically strong and there is no way you are going to control millionaires if they can buy the Trust Bank and a chain of supermarkets," said an economist working for a major company.

A manager of a chain of emerging small super markets and little banks in the black residential areas of Johannesburg first said he had no comment to make on the matter "because I want to stay out of jail."

The only thing he would say was that he had worked so hard for the last 22 years that he was almost worn out. "Why do you nearly kill yourself running these businesses? To be economically powerful and self-reliant?" I asked him.

"No," he sharply answered, "to keep my people from staying hungry."

Barlow Rand Limited, which owns almost everything in South Africa, cannot find educated blacks to train as artisans in their tractor-manufacturing plant near Johannesburg.

They have to pick up illiterate young boys from the street and teach them ABC until they are able to measure the dimensions of tractor parts. This is equivalent to a high school standard.

So that is how it is in the South African economy and social life? Will there be change? Some white people doubt it but others are optimistic that there will be changes. They at least have something to point

at — a change of attitude towards blacks which enabled me to travel freely and do my own thing for three weeks in South Africa, without a single nasty incident.

And what do the ordinary white folk think about the future of their country?

As is the case with everything else the majority of South African white people think they have no problem. They are convinced that nothing will happen to change their system and should anyone try to change the system, they are convinced that they are well prepared to deal with such eventualities.

Most people in South Africa never bother to think about apartheid and they do not care what happens in future.

And what do the blacks think about the whole issue?

Dr K D Matanzima, "President" of the Republic of Transkei, says the best thing to do is to keep away from the white people until the time that the world community is able to solve the racial problem in South Africa.

"Look at it from a realistic point view," says Matanzima. "We have a lot of black people in white man's jails all over South Africa, imprisoned for political reasons, but no one comes to our aid, when we are sent to jail."

He is convinced that racial problems in South Africa would be solved if the international community agreed to supervise the creation of truly separate independent states for blacks and whites. Matanzima maintains that Transkei is truly independent. "This way, we would

avoid being the ones who are kicked and pushed all the time," he says.

"What are we to gain by dying in South African jails? I do not see the South African white man changing and granting equality to the African in South Africa tomorrow or next year. The whole process will take years," he said. I asked President Matanzima whether the Republic of Transkei would become part of South Africa when the majority got into control. He replied: "No, we would still be on our own as an independent Republic of Transkei."

"But we would obviously consider joining a greater union of southern African nations if they decided to form a federation."

I asked him how Transkei would survive as an independent nation.

Since the world community had rejected the independence of Transkei, saying it was only a political ruse by South African whites to keep the black man out of white South Africa, he replied: "We will carry on with our development business under our free atmosphere. As you can see, we are running our own businesses in Transkei and there is no way South Africa, or any other nation for that matter, is going to interfere with our independence."

President Matanzima insisted that Transkei had always been independent in many ways because the white man never had interfered with the government of paramount chiefs.

Looking confident as he talked from his posh office in a hilltop state house 8 km from Umtata, President Matanzima

said: "It is unfortunate that the OAU member-states have refused to recognise us . . . what puts Swaziland or Lesotho in any better position than we are?" he asked.

President Matanzima insisted that Transkei was in a better position as a free nation in many respects than some nations recognised by the United Nations and the OAU. "We have a population of over 4-million, we have a coastline 480 km long and we have the best farmland in Africa. Look at some little nations recognised as fully independent. They have less than a million people, they are landlocked and are mostly deserts.

"Some are wholly within South Africa and depend mainly on what is shipped out by the Pretoria Government," he claimed

Matanzima charged that OAU was being unfair to the Republic of Transkei. "Our northern neighbour nations are trading openly with South Africa while making the loudest noise condemning it. What is wrong with us trading with South Africa, which is our immediate neighbour?" he asked.

He said more and more European nations were trading with Transkei and that his country had more deals with some European nations than they have with South Africa. Matanzima said he was buying farm equipment from Australia because Australia was willing to train his young men to maintain this equipment. "It is cheaper that way because if we bought tractors from South Africa, we would depend on South Africans to maintain them . . . You know it is law in South Africa.

"Blacks cannot train as engineers and so on. So we are sending out men to Europe for training and they are maintaining our farm equipment. . . . I am sure we are doing better than some of the recognised free African states," he said.

But Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu, sees the issue differently. "I want to develop kwaZulu and teach my people how to grow food and work in both small and big industries so that we can achieve better standards of living. But we want no independence.

"We are part and parcel of the Republic of South Africa."

Chief Minister Buthelezi wants his people to be economically self-reliant while they remain part of South Africa.

And what about the freedom of the black man in South Africa?

How was the racial problem going to be solved to get the black man to share power with the white and the other communities in South Africa?

Chief Gatsha smiles and says: "Don't worry about that for now. . . . There will be an answer someday . . . the whole thing cannot go on for ever."

RDM 3/4/81
Service to be
held for Goch
Street man

Pretoria Bureau

THE Mamelodi branch of the Congress of South African Students, Cosas, is to hold a memorial service on Monday for Solomon Mahlangu who was executed for his role in the Goch Street shootings of 1977.

The service will be held at the Hervormde Kerk in Suid Afrika, Section L, Mamelodi West, at 1.30pm.

Cosas has appealed in a statement released in Pretoria for students to attend.

Mahlangu, a former high school student of Mamelodi, was hanged in 1979 for his part in the Johannesburg incident.

rates; the measure depends on the choice of standard population.

Life expectancy uses the same data and is easier to comprehend. It can be calculated at different ages, e.g. at birth, 30 years and 60 years. This gives some idea of the distribution of mortality by age group as well as the average expectation of life.

Proportional Mortality Indicator (29) uses less information than life expectancy but has a similar import; it only requires a distinction between deaths which occurred over and under 50 years of age on the grounds that one may be more concerned over death below than above 50. It uses the fact that as the population becomes healthier life expectancy increases, and so will the number of deaths over 50.

Service for Solomon Mahlangu

By NORMAN NGALE
S O L O M O N Mahlangu, the executed African National Congress youth will be remembered at a commemoration service to be held at the Hervormde Kerk in Mamelodi on Monday.

Mahlangu was executed on April 6, 1979 after he had been condemned to death for his role in the Goch Street shooting which claimed the lives of two men.

The international plea for his life included an unprecedented cable from the United Nations Security Council and the then President of the United States, Mr Jimmy Carter.

AZAPO

A spokesman for the Mamelodi branch of the (Cosas) said the service to mark the second anniversary of Solomon's death would start at 1 p.m.

The spokesman said various branches of Cosas and representatives of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) and Azanian Student's Organisation (Azaso) had been invited to attend.

After a similar commemoration last year several Mamelodi youths and two reporters, Mr Willie Bokala of Post and Mr Willie Nkosi of the Star were arrested.

the proportion dying under 50 in relation to the age structure is higher, less if it is lower. It is therefore comparable to a percentage.

For more precise indicators of particular types of problems, it may also be desirable to measure:

Perinatal mortality: late foetal deaths, stillbirths and deaths of liveborn in the first week, as a proportion of liveborn and late foetal deaths. To a large extent this is a measure of the effectiveness of antenatal, postnatal and obstetric care, though it also reflects genetic factors and the general health of the population.

Late neonatal mortality: deaths of liveborn in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th week per 1 000 liveborn; this reflects natural environment and the

deaths of liveborn in the liveborn. It reflects as, fathers' occupation, he above.

of liveborn up to 1 year is often used in place of it tends to be more readily alive also to the social and natural environment, including nutrition.

$$\frac{\text{deaths} > 50}{\text{population} > 50} \times \text{Std. pop.} > 50 + \frac{\text{deaths} < 50}{\text{population} < 50} \times \text{Std. pop.} < 50$$

This formula yields a coefficient equal to one if the mortality experience of the test population is the same as that of the standard population; above if

29. S Swaroop & K. Uemura (1957), WHO Bulletin 17, 439 - 481.

30 H. Katsunuma & A. Koizumi, HSMHA Health Reports, April, 1971, vol. 86 no. 4, p. 986.

In addition the effects of particular diseases on length of life may be measured by estimating competing life risks, i.e. by how much life expectancy would be increased by the elimination or reduction of a particular condition. This is not the same as cause-specific mortality rates. Difficulties are involved in estimating whether, if a person had not died at a certain age of one disease, what are the chances of his succumbing to another and after how long. Normally only age is taken into account, but in theory the number of variable which should be included is enormous.

4 GENERAL NEWS

Big 'No' to rent rise in Tembisa

RBM 4/4/81 (S) 127 114

By HARRY MASHABELA
MORE than 1 000 Tembisa residents resolved at a meeting on Thursday night not to pay increased rents.

The residents, who crammed the Lutheran Church hall and the churchyard at Endulwini Section and had to be addressed through a loud-hailer, also called for the resignation of all members of the Tembisa Community Council.

And they decided to hold another mass meeting at the local Rabasotho Grounds tomorrow morning to introduce the newly-formed Tembisa Residents Action Committee, established on Monday this week to fight against the high rents.

The meeting stressed that demands be made on the East

Rand Administration Board, the local authority, to allow members of the new committee to take over control of the township from the community council.

The crowd, the biggest ever in Tembisa, was told that the rent increase was a "life and death issue" which demanded absolute unity among residents.

Monthly house rent for a family has gone up by R5, bringing the rent to about R22, while hostel rents have been increased by R4 to R14.50 at Sethokga hostel and to R10.50 at Makhulong hostel.

The new rents became effective from Wednesday this week. But the previous day, hundreds of Sethokga hostel dwellers rioted in protest against the increases.

Suspicion over Labour survey

RESIDENTS of Maitland Garden Village —
facing eviction under the Group Areas Act —
reacted warily to a mystery Labour Party survey
in the area last week.

But, the Labour Party says there is no need for alarm. Residents were asked for their names, occupations, incomes, and places of employment. With possible eviction in terms of the Group Areas Act, in store for them, they were at first confused and suspicious when they were approached by Labour Party officials.

Some of them refused to fill in the survey forms which are titled Garden Village Survey March 1981, because they did not know the purpose of the survey.

A Labour Party spokesman who asked not to be named said residents need not be worried about the survey as it was in their

interest. He said the Labour Party intends handing the Government a memorandum on the area.

(16A) C. Herald 4/4/81

Mrs Verwoerd leaves Nats

S. Tubano 5/4/81 11

THE defection of Mrs Betsie Verwoerd from the National Party this week has potentially major repercussions for the party which is now fighting a desperate battle with the right-wing.

This was underlined yesterday when the chairman of the Afrikaner Broederbond, Prof Carel Boshoff, who is also Mrs Verwoerd's son-in-law, appealed for Afrikaner unity.

Mrs Verwoerd, the 79-year-old widow of the assassinated former Prime Minister, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, is to join the latter's right-wing splinter group Aksie Eie Toekoms.

Day 4 for siege town

BEIRUT: Residents in the embattled Lebanese town of Zahle yesterday spent their fourth day trapped in bomb shelters as heavy fighting broke out again after a 10-hour lull.

People in the rightist-held market town said shells were landing in the centre of the town as Falangist Party militiamen battled troops of the all-Syrian Arab Deterrent Force. Tanks and artillery surround Zahle. — Sapa-Reuter.

By William Saunderson-Meyer and
Rodney Jackson-Smith

Her decision, contained in a letter to the NP in Over Vaal, the constituency in which she is registered, is seen as a move deliberately timed to embarrass the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, on the eve of the April 29 general election.

Dr Connie Mulder, leader of the National Conservative Party, said he was not surprised at Mrs Verwoerd's decision.

"I think it's natural for Mrs Verwoerd to leave the National Party because P. W. Botha has turned his back on Dr Verwoerd and the policies he stood for.

"Many supporters of the National Party feel the same way but find it difficult to vote against the NP at this stage as a result of a tradition," he said.

The leader of the HNP, Mr Jaap Marais, was not available for comment.

Aksie Eie Toekoms, which has been dubbed by some opponents as Aksie Sonder Toekoms, has been struggling against HNP and NCP claims that they are the legitimate heirs of the Verwoerd vision.

Mrs Verwoerd's resignation and endorsement of it will lend them much-

needed credibility and could spark off further resignations from the National Party.

It is known that AET was, for some time before its formation, actively sabotaging the Prime Minister's policy initiatives within the ranks of the National Party.

Under the guise of "discussion groups", many of the "doubtful" Nationalists involved with these groups could now find the courage to leave the party.

Her move could also improve the fortunes of the HNP in a seat such as Waterberg, where the leader of the HNP, Mr Jaap Marais, is opposing the leader of the Transvaal NP, Dr Andries Treurnicht, on the basis of the move by the NP away from the Verwoerdian apartheid policies.

With Mrs Verwoerd's resignation, it now becomes considerably more difficult for Dr Treurnicht to convincingly claim that the present NP policy initiatives are still in the Verwoerdian mould.

Mrs Verwoerd is believed to be greatly influenced in her move by her son, the Rev Hendrik Verwoerd

jun. who is the guiding light behind moves to establish a white homeland on the banks of the Orange River, near the H. F. Verwoerd Dam.

Prof Boshoff, head of the Bureau of Racial Affairs (Sabra), as well as the Broederbond, acted immediately to dispel any suspicions that he was involved in her decision.

He issued a statement stressing the importance he placed on Afrikaner unity.

"Under present circumstances, I see the National Party as the only party which can take care of the future of South Africa in these difficult circumstances."

He said that anyone who knew Mrs Verwoerd would realise what a difficult decision it must have been for her to resign.

"It must be seen as her personal prerogative to form her own opinion and take her own decisions.

"I will, however, be sorry if this step brings her into political channels (vaarwaters) and if the nice image which she has built up with the nation over the years is damaged. She is, in the first place, a citizen and not a political figure."

Report by W. Saunderson-Meyer of 47 Sauer Street Johannesburg, and R. Jackson-Smith of 85 Field Street, Durban.



□ Mrs Betsie Verwoerd ... her move could step up right-wing break-away

Argus 6/4/81

343 11A 2008 12/19

Injuries, damage in E Rand rioting

Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — Several people were injured, shops and bottle stores looted and burnt and police vehicles damaged during a riot in Tembisa township yesterday.

Violence erupted when police fired teargas into a crowd discussing the increases in rent after they had been warned to disperse.

Throughout the day, the township was a scene of

stone throwing, plundering and arson.

Three people were admitted to the Tembisa Hospital with bullet wounds. Police have denied they used their rifles to quell the riot.

People gathered shortly before 10 am yesterday to discuss the rent increases and police warned them to disperse. They were given two minutes to clear the area and when they refused, teargas was used.

People scattered as the smoke clouded over their heads and many people were overcome by the gas.

By late afternoon the situation was still tense and people gathered in protest.

Two hours after the initial violence began, a crowd of residents attacked the East Rand Administration Board owned Leralla bottle store.

A road roller was hijacked and driven at its full speed into the side

wall of the building. The shop was looted, beer, spirits and cigarettes were taken by the mob.

Trucks and cars, owned by the Administration Board and parked behind the building were overturned and set alight. They were totally destroyed.

At the St Matthew's Roman Catholic church, police fired teargas into a crowd of people who scattered, and many were overcome.

After protesters had been told their meeting was illegal, a group of youths moved on the security office at Endulwini section and stoned an East Rand Administration Board rubbish removal truck. The driver jumped out and escaped uninjured.

In the streets of the township, board vehicles were seen stoned and burnt out.

Other bottle stores and beerhalls which were

damaged and looted were Lekaneng bottle store, Endulwini beer hall, Ummuyaneni and Moedi beerhalls and a bottle store near Enhlanzeni hostel. Damage has been estimated at several hundred thousand rands.

Early today the township was still tense but no incidents were reported to the police. Police are still on standby to prevent a recurrence of yesterday's violence.

Tembisa 16 held by police under Section 22

Pretoria Bureau
The 16 people who were arrested by police in Tembisa township on Saturday, are being held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, a police spokesman said in Pretoria today.

He said he could not confirm whether those arrested were members of Azapo or the Tembisa Residents' Action Committee, as Tembisa residents said they were.

Mrs Zodwa Radebe of Endulwini Section, who led the rent protest march in the township last Wednesday, and her husband Dr David Radebe were arrested with Mr Mxolisi Moyo, a freelance photographer, a Mr Skosana and a Mr Radebe. They were arrested at about 1 am on Saturday.

Mrs Snowy Mathabathe, also believed to be a committee member, was arrested at her Endulwini home an hour later.

Mr Ishmael Seeta, also believed to be a committee member, was detained at his home in Sedibeng Section early on Saturday.

A known Azapo member, Mr William Modugo of Moriting Section was detained as were Mr Fora Mathobela, Mr Frans Pale, Mr Donald Makgakga, Mr Tlaki Lekganyane, Mr Lazarus Mokoena, Mr Alex Mogale and Mr Jacob Seroke, all believed to be Azapo members.

Also detained was Mr James Moleye, a former chairman of the banned Black People's Convention.

Tembisa riots after police fire teargas

RDM 6/4/81

842 127 267 11A

Staff Reporters
VIOLENCE exploded in Tembisa township near Kempton Park yesterday after police used teargas to prevent residents holding a meeting to protest over rent increases.

A man was shot, a policeman injured, bottlestores set alight and looted, and vehicles stoned.

Two white motorists trapped by roadblocks set up by residents had to flee for their lives when their vehicles were stoned by youths.

By sundown there were still sporadic outbursts of violence as groups manning roadblocks attacked cars.

But last night police said the situation was under control, though they were still standing by.

A police spokesman confirmed that they had used teargas, but said they had not fired their arms.

Several people had been arrested, he said, but would not say on what charges.

During the day, six bottlestores and beerhalls were either burnt or smashed and looted. A Putco depot, where tickets are sold, was also looted, and several private vehicles — mostly taxis — damaged.

For almost two hours, from about 10.30am, the township choked under heavy teargas smoke after police put a halt to the planned meeting to protest over rent rises.

About 10am, shortly before the start of the meeting — called on open ground opposite Limindlela Station by the Tembisa Residents' Action Committee, police arrived in a van and told the huge crowd that they were not allowed to hold an open-air meeting.

Some in the crowd shouted that they would continue with it



Trucks behind this bottlestore in Tembisa were burnt out yesterday when rioters looted and set the building alight.

Picture: STEVEN BOLDBLATT

unless the police gave them another meeting place.

The van then drove away, but returned with reinforcements and an officer ordered the crowd to disperse within five minutes.

When they did not the police began firing teargas canisters. Overwhelmed by the fumes, the crowd scattered in all directions.

However, after the police left, people regrouped in an attempt to resume the meeting — their numbers swollen as

more arrived.

The police returned and fired more teargas, again dispersing the crowd, but large groups lingered some distance away.

One group which gathered on the bridge above Limindlela Station was fired on, and Mr Mike Khumalo, aged about 23, was hit in the left arm. He was carried away by youths.

About 1pm the police contingent moved to a camp at an administration office not far from the open ground.

People then started fires in

the veld, apparently to distract the police. Then they began burning, smashing and looting bottlestores.

The tension in Tembisa resulted from rents being increased from April 1.

The rises have angered township residents. Last Monday they formed the Tembisa Residents' Action Committee specifically to fight the increases.

Last Thursday night, more than 1 000 residents met at the Lutheran Church and decided they would not pay the higher

rents.

It was decided then to hold a meeting yesterday and ask officials of the East Rand Administration Board to attend and get first-hand the feelings of the community.

Last Tuesday night, there was a riot at the Sethokga hostel over the increases.

● A police spokesman said last night that police had not used firearms to disperse the crowd — only teargas. No civilians had been injured, only a policeman, whose hand was hurt

when struck by a stone.

He said police had arrested a man at a bottle-store for breaking and entering after rioters used a steamroller to smash into the store.

● He would not say on what charges.

By last night, the situation was quiet and under control, with police on standby, the spokesman said.

CT 6/4/81

127

279

11A

343

11A

Violence as police stop meeting

Own Correspondent
ANNESBURG. — Tembisa, Kempton Park, was the scene of unrest yesterday as a burnt and looted bottle store and smashed cars after using teargas stopped residents from holding a public meeting on open ground near Limindlela station.

Witnesses claimed that a man was shot but a police spokesman last night denied that firearms were used. He said teargas was used and that one policeman had been injured in the hand by a stone. No civilians were injured, he said.

He said one man had been arrested at a bottle store for breaking and entering after people used a steamroller to break into and loot the store. Several other people had been arrested, but the spokesman

would not say on what charges. By late last night the situation was quiet and under control, with police on standby, the spokesman said.

Five bottle stores and beerhalls were either burnt or smashed and looted. A Patco depot was also looted and several private vehicles, most of them taxis, damaged.

For almost two hours from about 10.30 am the township

choked under heavy tearsmoke as police broke up the meeting. About 10 am, shortly before the rent meeting, convened by the Tembisa Residents' Action Committee, started, police arrived and told the huge crowd they were not allowed to hold an open-air meeting.

People in the crowd shouted that they would hold the meeting unless police gave them another venue. The police left and

returned with reinforcements. An officer ordered the crowd to disperse within five minutes. The crowd did not move. Police then fired teargas canisters and the crowd ran in all directions.

The police contingent left and residents regrouped to resume the meeting.

The police returned and fired more canisters, once again driving the crowd away. Large groups lingered some distance

from the venue of the meeting. Witnesses claimed that Mr Mike Khumalo, aged about 23, was shot when police dispersed a crowd gathered on a bridge above Limindlela station.

About 1 pm the police contingent moved to an administration office. As residents moved off they started fires on the open ground and began burning, smashing and looting bottle stores.

The Leralla bottle store was set alight and looted. Five other beerhalls and bottle stores were smashed and looted.

Tension in Tembisa has been running high after a rent increase was implemented on Wednesday last week. Monthly house rents have been raised by

To page 2 **A**

19 CENTS plus tax 1c



Armed police stand on open ground they had stopped residents

A From page 11A

... bringing them to about 100. While hostel rents have gone up by R4 bringing monthly rent for a bed at Sechofoga hostel to R14.50 and to R10.50 at Makholong hostel.

This has angered and embittered the township. Last Monday residents formed the Tembisa Residents' Action Committee to fight the rents.

Last Thursday night more than 1 000 residents at a meeting in Emdinwini Section decided that they would not pay the rents and called for the resignation of members of the local community council.

A number of people have been arrested in connection with the unrest at Tembisa last week, a spokesman for the Police Directorate in Pretoria said yesterday.

It is believed that about 20 people, many members of the Azapo executive, were arrested at the weekend.

The spokesman would not confirm how many people had been detained. They are being held in terms of Section 22 of the Criminal Procedure Act.

According to information supplied to our Johannesburg correspondent among those arrested were:

Mr Kenia Mthembu, Azapo president; Mr George Wanchope, Azapo publicity secretary; Miss Amanda Kwadi of the Women's Federation; Mr Tlali Lekganyane, Mr Fora Mabohele and Mr William Muppo, all Azapo members; Former DPP officials, Mr Mogaie Segole and Mr Hamon Moleya; and members of the Tembisa Residents' Action Committee, Mrs Zodiwa Radebe, Mrs Dorothy Mathabathe, Mr David Nkosi and a Mr Skosana.

hospitals should be effective complements and not substitutes. In Britain, one of the original intentions of the National Health Service was to encourage the establishment of group practices of general practitioners who would work in the same health centres as preventive health staff. Initially there was little support for the practice by doctors, but since the early 1960's, health centres have become increasingly common. (9) In France, there is a growing tendency for private physicians to work in terms with ancillary personnel under one roof. In the slum districts of large cities in the United States, neighbourhood health centres have been established and financed by the government. These centres are staffed by specialists, general practitioners, nurses and community health aides with the aim of providing comprehensive primary health care close to where the medically indigent live, in place of the superspecialist approach of a typical outpatient department. (10)

In less developed countries, one of the main features of health centres is the use of medical auxiliaries and assistants in place of physicians, for example the doctor in China, the village medical helper and nurse aide in Tanzania. (11)

In developing countries, the functions of health care from rural to urban location. In urban areas, he usually responsible for preventive care only since departments and private physicians are readily available to provide curative medical care.

From this brief study of health centres in other countries, it appears that clinics providing only curative treatment are uncommon. In South Africa, responsibility for preventive and curative medicine is separated because of the separate sources of finance. However, both Provincial and Municipal health services are heavily subsidised by the Central Government. (12)

At the Day Hospitals, doctors are responsible for the final diagnosis and the writing of prescriptions. Nurses take blood pressures, do urine analysis, take case histories, change dressings, thereby reducing the work load in the doctors. There are 3,5 nurses to each doctor including district nurses. Antenatal care and deliveries are largely the responsibility of the nursing staff and midwives. While the type of treatment provided at the Day Hospitals is more sophisticated than at the Soweto and Eastern Province clinics, the question must be raised

whether/.....

whether the characteristics of the community are such that the illnesses cannot be treated with the simple drugs, with the few complicated cases being referred to doctors.

March (1971) and (1974) for details on the history

RDY 6/4/81
 Top-rank
 Azapo members
 arrested

Staff Reporter

A number of people, mostly from the Soweto area, have been arrested in connection with the unrest at Tembisa last week, a police spokesman said yesterday.

It is believed about 20 people — many top-ranking members of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) were arrested at the weekend and taken to the Protea police station.

But the SAP spokesman said he could not confirm how many people had been detained or whether they were members of Azapo.

They had been arrested in terms of Section 22 of the Criminal Procedure Act, he said.

According to information supplied to the Rand Daily Mail, among those arrested were:

- Azapo members — Mr Kehla Mthembu, president of Azapo; Mr George Wauchope, Azapo's publicity secretary; Miss Amandla Kwadi, of the Woman's Federation; Mr Tlaki Lekgangyane, Mr Fora Mathobela and Mr William Mdupo.
- Former BPC officials, Mr Mogale Segale and Mr James Moleya.
- Members of the Tembisa Residents' Action Committee — Mrs Zodwa Radebe, Mrs Dorothy Mathabethe, Mr David Nkosi and a Mr Skosana.

should be taken into account (see ...)

(9) See Godber
 (10) See Poenox
 (11) See Kewall "Health by the People" for accounts of the health systems in China, Cuba, Tanzania, India.
 (12) See Philip Scheiner's paper "Sources of finance for Health Care" at this conference.

Families in dark over detentions

By Z B MOLEFE

FAMILIES of the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) executive members who were detained at the weekend were still in the dark yesterday about the detainees' whereabouts.

The detained men are Mr Khehla Mthembu, president; Mr George Wauchope, publicity secretary and Mr Thabo Ndabeni, national organiser.

Others detained are Miss Amanda Kwadi of the Women's Federation; former Black Peoples Convention (BPC) officials, Mr Mogale Segale and Mr James Moleyo. Members of the Tembi-

sa Residents' Action Committee, Mrs Zodwa Radebe, Mrs Dorothy Mathabathe and Mr David Nkosi.

Mr Tlaki Lekganyane, Mr Flora Mathobela and Mr William Mdupe are reported to be also in detention as a result of the weekend raids.

DISMAYED

A member of the Ndabeni family in Soweto confirmed to SOWETAN that Thabo was arrested on Saturday morning. According to the family member when the police took him away they said he would be detained at the Protea Police Station.

"To our dismay, when we went to Protea on

Saturday afternoon we were told at the gates by a policeman that they do not keep prisoners over weekends. We were directed to the Jabulani Police Station. There we were told they do not keep people detained for security offences. We just do not know where he is kept," the family member said.

When the family of Mr Khehla Mthembu tried to see him at Pretoria over the weekend they also drew a blank. "We have no idea where they are kept," they said.

Those detained are being held in terms of Section 22 of the Criminal Procedure Act.



Mr Khehla Mthembu, detained Azapo president.



Mr George Wauchope, detained publicity secretary.

Indian ^{Wales} exile slams 'dummy ^{11A} bodies'

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The former chairman of the Anti-SAIC (South African Indian Council Committee), Dr K Goonum, has slammed the present SAIC and the President's Council as "impotent" bodies.

Dr Goonum, stateless in London after the South African Government "destroyed" her passport while she was on a health lecture tour here three years ago, said both bodies were suppressing freedom.

"It's about time those connected with these dummy bodies realised they were playing into the hands of the oppressive regime.

"By agreeing to serve in the name of black people, they are aborting the struggle for a fair and just South Africa.

"These councillors do not have the mandate of the people."

Dr Goonum longs to return home but says there is that feeling of uneasiness. So in the absence of a passport to South Africa she is considering an offer from Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, to take up a medical post there.

Black protest on land issue goes on

By J S MOJAPELO

THE 10-man Atteridgeville Community Council is to continue not holding their monthly meeting in protest against the Government's decision to give over farmland near Atteridgeville for Indian occupation.

Mr Joe Tshabalala, chairman of the community council, said besides the boycott, the civic leaders were going to ask other community councils to support them.

He added that the Government's decision was more scandalous because there were more than 3 000 people in Atteridgeville who were on the waiting list for houses.

The area, known as Dairy Farm, was allotted by the Government in February for Indian occupation.

The community council's decision to boycott future meetings was adopted at a meeting on March 21.

The community council decided all future meetings with officials of the Administration Board for Central Transvaal were to be called off.

Mr Tshabalala said the boycott meant the communication link between the Atteridgeville community and the Government was severed. The budget for the township administration would also not be approved.

"Only essential services in the township will go on," Mr Tshabalala said.

He added that his council was going to call for the solidarity of all the blacks in the urban area.

"Should the impasse continue we are prepared to resign en bloc," Mr Tshabalala said.

Last Friday members of the community council met senior officials of the administration board and the Department of Co-operation and Development. The meeting ended in a deadlock.

Mr Tshabalala said the council would only be satisfied when they met the full Cabinet over the land dispute.

"We maintain that the Government favours Indians more than us. But we are prepared to fight this attitude," Mr Tshabalala said.

He said if the community council give in, Atteridgeville residents would have no future security.

(4.2) Direct operating costs

Since no separate input costs are kept for outpatient departments, the comparison of expenditure can only be crudely estimated. In Table 4.2 the notional average cost per outpatient attendance is shown by input category. For Groote Schuur, Woodstock and Somerset West Hospitals, the figure is biased upwards because the total expenditure is divided as if all patients treated were outpatients, so the overheads of all specialized equipment, depreciation and maintenance of large buildings, operating theatres, hospital furniture and the labour costs of a twenty-four hour inpatient service are attributed to outpatients, whereas in fact these should not enter into the calculation. Since it is not known exactly what the amount of these costs is, it is not possible to adjust the outpatient cost figures. The total cost at the Day Hospitals is less than

Day Hospitals: Expenditure from CPA records
Total outpatient attendances (Schedule 6)

Other hospitals: Expenditure from CPA records
Calculated total units (Schedule 5/3)
on the assumption 3 outpatients cost the same as one inpatient.

Schedules refer to Director of Hospital Services Report 1975.

Table 4.2. ESTIMATED EXP

EXPENDITURE
PERSONNEL
CONSUMABLE SUPPLIES
Provisions
Cleaning
Pharmaceuticals
Medical/Surgical/Radiological
Workshop Maintenance
Materials
Printing and Stationery
Miscellaneous
sub-TOTAL
NON-CONSUMABLE SUPPLIES (Furniture & apparatus)
OPERATING EXPENSES
Transport - Officials
Transport - Patients
Transport - Goods
Repairs and Maintenance
Services
Miscellaneous
sub-TOTAL
TOTAL EXPENDITURE

NCE BY INPUT CATEGORY. (RANDS)

Year ended 31st December, 1975.			
JUR	WOODSTOCK HOSPITAL	HOTTENTOTS HOSPITAL - WEST	HOLLAND SOMERSET
	4,597	3,60	
	0,385	0,219	
	0,152	0,097	
	0,73	0,207	
	0,61	0,32	
	0,08	-	
	0,045	0,013	
	0,10	0,038	
	2,109	0,994	
	0,367	0,123	
	0,006	-	
	0,12	-	
	0,006	0,022	
	0,009	0,042	
	0,30	0,251	
	0,024	0,017	
	0,468	0,37	
	7-545	6,10	

(21)

(22)

Offices gutted, beerhall damaged in riots unrest

Argus 7/4/81

RF 242 28 11A

activities

Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — An East Rand Administration Board building and a beerhall were today set alight by residents of the Simmer and Jack Hostel in Germiston in a new wave of rent increase protests. The townships of Tembisa, Evaton and Sebokeng were today reported to be quiet after three days of violence, stone throwing and arson. Damage to administration board property, pri-

vate homes, shops and vehicles could run into hundreds of thousands of rands as police assess the situation. The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the East Rand, Brigadier B S Pieterse, said workers who set the board building and beerhall alight fled before police arrived. No arrests were made. Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellet, of the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria, said today the

arson took place shortly after 3 am. The board's administrative offices were gutted and the beerhall was extensively damaged. The hostel at Simmer and Jack accommodates about 7 000, but it is not known how many of its residents were involved in today's arson. During the weekend, police opened fire once in Evaton when a crowd went on the rampage. Three shots were fired

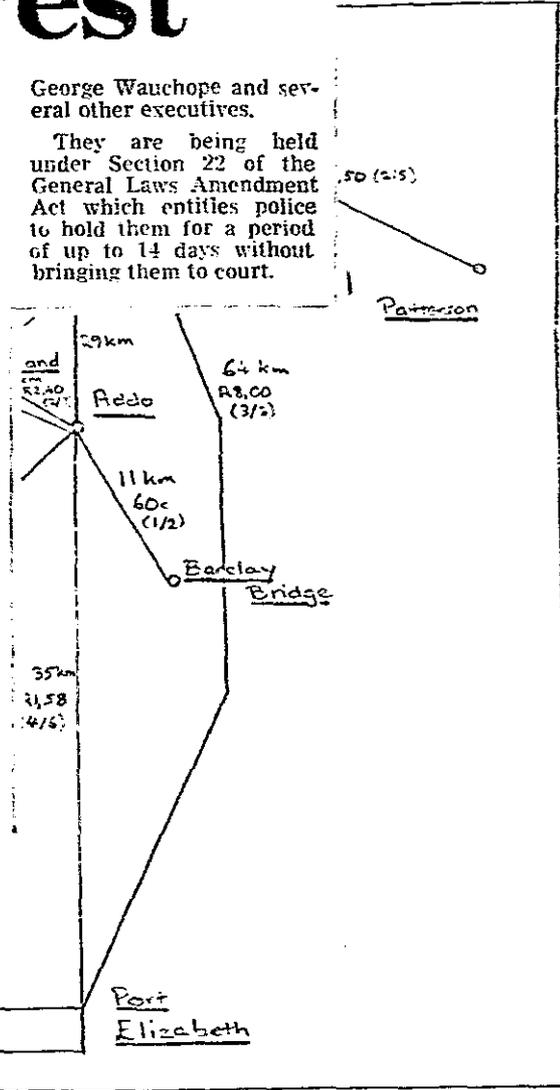
from a 9 mm police service pistol when a police vehicle was stoned at a shopping complex. The unrest in Tembisa began last Tuesday but came to a head on Sunday when residents again tried to hold meetings to discuss the increased rentals. Six beerhalls and several bottle stores were burnt out and looted and private homes damaged. Ten police vehicles were damaged by stonethrowers as well as an undisclosed number of buses and private vehicles.

George Wauchope and several other executives. They are being held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act which entitles police to hold them for a period of up to 14 days without bringing them to court.

Consultations to indigenous practitioners were included but not home treatment.

The disadvantages of Suurburg and Berekheba are again evident, but these can only be understood in terms of the cost of travelling without aid from white employers. Map 2 shows the average amounts paid for journeys to health care facilities over the most common routes. The amount shown depends of course on what method of travel was used; Addo to Port Elizabeth is relatively cheap at R1.50 to R1.75 (about 4,5c per km) as most people were able to travel by train. Nothing was paid for trips from Addo or Sunland to Kirkwood as all these trips were the result of referral and were by ambulance or taxi hired at the expense of the authorities. However public transport is poor in the area; those at Berekheba, Suurburg and Zwelitsha, if they hired transport, had to pay private cars, though most from Zwelitsha walked. The cost of transport would of course be greater at night, and this was important for

Several cars and trucks were set alight and destroyed. Five youths were arrested in connection with an arson attempt at a supermarket. More than 20 people have been arrested since the start of the unrest. They include members of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), the president Mr Kehla Mthembu, publicity secretary Mr



Distances given are by road. Cost is average amount paid excluding those who travelled free or on foot. Figures in brackets - (2/3) - show what proportion of journeys were paid for. The denominator shows the number of journeys for which information was available.

The gutted shop of Mr Mohammed Jada. The shop was set alight and looted after vio-

Black areas still simmer after riots

7/4/81
MCP



Staff Reporters

ONE OF Evaton's biggest stores was looted and set alight in the early hours of yesterday morning — after residents had been refused permission to hold a meeting in a local church to protest over the replanning of the township.

The shop, in Adams Road, was completely destroyed. Late yesterday, crowds were still milling around the trouble spot. And in riot-torn Tembisa, more stonings were reported yesterday.

Factory workers — many of whom work on public holidays — were urged to stay at home in protest against increased rents.

Rioting erupted in Tembisa last Tuesday and again on Sun-

day. Flare-ups also occurred at Evaton and in Sebokeng's Zone Three, adjacent to Evaton, on Sunday.

In Evaton, it began after residents were refused permission for the second week in succession to hold a meeting organised by the Evaton Rate-payers' Association. The meeting had been called to discuss the replanning of the township and increases in rates, permit fees and owner certificates.

Permission to hold the meeting in the church was withdrawn by the church council on Sunday morning. While the organisers were arranging a new venue, violence erupted in the streets and the meeting was called off.

The Dis
of Medi
epidemi
certain

aville on the outskirts
more modern type.

ortly, which had

Section 1:

- (1) For a discussion of the revolution, see W.D. Reekie. The Economics of the Pharmaceutical Industry.
- (2) This is based on the definition in The Medical, Dental & Pharmacy Act (1928), Section 37.
- (3) MIMS contains a full listing of these substances.
- (4) R.B. Helms: Drug Development and Marketing.
- (5) Only a brief mention is made here of the nature of the market. A fuller analysis is made in Section 4 of the paper.

+ + + + +

Section 2:

- (1) Steenkamp Commission of Inquiry into the Pharmaceutical Industry (1978).
- (2) Management Magazine, Sept. 1973.
- (3) K. Summers: A Pharmaceutical Study Tour of the U.S.A.
- (4) Statistics derived from Steenkamp Commission as well as the Department of Statistics.
- (5) Office of the Economic Advisor to the Prime Minister: EDP 1974-9.

- (6) Steenkamp Commission.

- (7) Cairncross, C.: The Ethical Drug Industry (RDM).

- (8) Steenkamp Commission.

- (9) Statistical Survey in connection with the Budget Speech, 1978-9.

- (10) Steenkamp Commission.

- (11) Core facts about the research based pharmaceutical industry. Prepared by a group of S.A. firms, 1976. See also Appendix 2.

- (12) Steenkamp Commission.

+ + + + +

Section 3:

- (1) Gurzynski, Z.A.S.: Entrepreneurship, the True Spring of Human Action.
- (2) Rotha, D.J.J.: Inflation and Equilibrium.
- (3) See Steenkamp Commission.
- (4) Department of Statistics, Census of Manufacturing, 1972.
- (5) Heller, T.: Poor Health, Rich Profits.

Footnotes (continued)Section 3:

- (6) "Some facts about the research based Pharmaceutical Industry" Prepared by a group of S.A. firms in 1976. See also Appendix 2.
- (7) Cooper, M.H. Prices and Profits in the Pharmaceutical Industry.
- (8) Steenkamp Commission; See Appendix 1.
- (9) Crain, W.M. and Ekelund, R.B.: Chadwick and Demsetz on Competition and Regulation.

(10) Posner, R.:

- (11) See Polanyi in the Phar Commission.

Section 4:

- (1) Kefauver, I
- (2) Lancaster,
- (3) Reekie, W.I
- (4) Some facts Prepared b.
- (5) Steenkamp
- (6) Steenkamp

Section 5:

- (1) Heller, T.
- (2) Illich, I.: Medical Nemesis.
- (3) Management Magazine Survey, 1973. See also Appendix 4.
- (4) Quoted in E. Kefauver: In a Few Hands.
- (5) Management Magazine Survey, 1973.
- (6) Kramer, A.: The Pharmaceutical Industry.
- (7) See G. Teeling-Smith: The Canberra Hypothesis.
- (8) Research into this aspect of promotion has been done by E. Hemminki.
- (9) Canadian Medical Journal, Editorial 8/2/77.
- (10) Steenkamp Commission.

'Mail' reporter held by police at Tembisa

Staff Reporter

A RAND Daily Mail journalist, Camuel Dikotla, was arrested at the Tembisa police station on Sunday afternoon while attempting to report on the rent riots in the township.

Dikotla, 27, was arrested by police shortly after 1.30pm while inquiring from police whether any areas of the township had been closed to the public because of the unrest.

He was released on R50 bail at 7.30pm last night after being charged with obstructing the police in the performance of their official duties.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria yesterday con-

firmed Dikotla's arrest. He said he would be required to appear in the Tembisa Magistrate's Court today.

Mrs Jane Dikotla was informed at about 11am yesterday of her husband's arrest.

Mrs Dikotla said police told her he was being held at the Goudstad Prison. Mr Dikotla was in fact held at the Tembisa police station.

The "Mail" was not informed of Dikotla's arrest and only learnt of it after making inquiries at his home about his whereabouts.

At one stage yesterday afternoon a senior police officer said Dikotla was being held under the Internal Security Act.

APR 11/4/80 (11A)
 MANY years ago

Annie Silinga refused to take out a pass book. She has had to pay a price for believing in her rights and upholding her principles.

She spoke as the honoured guest at a recent meeting when the Women's Movement for Peace gathered together for their Annual General Meeting.

Today she is old, in a wheelchair and without a pension or disability grant. Yet she commanded the silent hall with courage and dignity. A special song of tribute was sung to her before she spoke.

'Friends,' she said, 'I have been dragging this wagon for quite some time. But today I am here. I've come to ask for unity ... we've got to do deep thinking. The black people won't go to Europe, because they are born here. We're not going to leave just because we're black.'

Her words, simple and direct, were backed by deep feeling and great spirit. 'I have been around the whole world to get unity from all the races but I haven't killed anyone.'

'Go to Langa tomorrow and see the misery of the people there. When you think deep down, for how long do you think the Blacks can endure this torture?'

'The situation is very bad, there is hatred everywhere. If we can fight this it can be solved, even now.'

Annie Silinga is not a harbinger of doom. She is a great lady of courage who cautions against the widespread hatred and potential destruction of our country.

We are not going to vote for the 29th. Whites are voting for the Nationalist Government, but this time when you vote you must open up your eyes. South Africa really changed in 1948 when the Nationalists took the seat.

'Even if I die change is going to come. If this country is going to come right our children must come together. They must go to the same schools and universities. Nothing in the schools has changed at all.'

'I'm asking the women higher up on the social ladder, the wives of the lawyers and judges and doctors to come together with us.'

'I'm fighting for the laws that are lacking. I'm asking the people as I am with an open heart. Someone from the floor



ANNIE SILINGA: 'When you think deep down, for how long do you think the blacks can endure this torture?'

but I will never be as great as that lady on the platform.'

As Annie Silinga was wheeled off the stage, the soaring harmonies and rhythmic clapping expressed how deeply Annie's clear, simple speech had touched the hearts of all those present.

Viewpoint

Black students bring struggle onto campus

sl/s
Sawetm
11/12

THE recent disruption of Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof's speech at Wits University signalled a new development — the emergence of black students as a well-organised, articulate and politically powerful group on campus.

Gone are the days when the handful of black students at Wits University sat out their student days because they were at the mercy of a permit system and sneered at campus politics.

Black students — now numbering over 1 000 or 10 percent of the student population — have organised themselves into the Black Students Society (BSS) and have wrenched the initiative away from the group of left-wing whites who have long dominated campus politics.

CONFRONTING

BSS is now confronting the majority of conservative or middle-of-the-road students and the university administration in a way that has not previously been possible and has changed the face of student politics.

This became most apparent when a group of students, mostly BSS members, heckled and jeered Dr Koornhof into silence on March 20. The resultant furor has revealed a tense campus where political divisions are falling into racial patterns and confrontations are more aggressive and often near-violent.

In the wake of the meeting the university has instituted a formal inquiry into the behaviour of the students and a formal complaint alleging assault has been laid against one BSS member. But BSS has hit back by slamming the university administration for siding with the right-wing students and saying they are "constantly being threatened and intimidated physically" by other students.

When the Government declared Wits a "white" university in the mid-sixties, the number of black students decreased rapidly. Now more and more black students are being granted permits, but until recently they maintained a low profile on campus. BSS dealt largely with black student's problems and did most of its political work off campus.

But now that there are so many black students on campus, they have organised themselves into a powerful body and are determined "to bring our struggle onto campus."

BSS is led by a small group of activists but because they can call on a wide body for support amongst the students and are aligning themselves with the wider political struggle they have the university administration and the right wing students so jumpy.

It is by no means a totally unified body and its divisions reflect South Africa's political divisions. There are those who are closely allied to black consciousness and those who maintain a distance from this movement; there are those who favour participation in Government-tied bodies and those in the non-participation camp. The debate is often fierce, but the opposing camps come together over issues like Dr Koornhof's address.

INFORMAL LINKS

BSS also has links with other campuses including BSS in Durban and maintains informal links with a number of political bodies.

Outgoing BSS chairman, Feroz Cachalia, whose term of office expires this week, describes the tension at the university as "reflecting the reality of political conflict in South Africa."

"The polarisation is not simply racial, but is political," he says. "The general swing to the right in the country before the elections is reflected on campus. The right wing is mobilising apathetic

By ANTON HARBER

students, especially when political conflict is brought onto campus, such as during Dr Koornhof's speech.

"But BSS is determined to bring the struggle for a free, non-racial, democratic society onto campus, and not just deal with campus issues.

"The majority of white students are no longer comfortably off with the political presence of black students. Their racial prejudice cannot tolerate the existence of an articulate and assertive black student body," he says.

"We are a minority on campus, but a majority in South Africa and so we will bring our political struggle onto campus and play our role in student politics," he says.

ACTUAL CONTENT

"What is new is that there is now an actual content in the political life of the campus, with real contributions and real effects."

The major difference this and earlier student movements is that, as Feroz puts it, "we are not taking campus issues into a wider context — we are bringing the struggles of the communities onto campus."

He points out how many white students have recently returned from military service on the border as one of the reasons "they cannot tolerate the sentiments we are expressing."

Although BSS has decided to take a higher profile on campus they still shun SRC politics.

"We are here on permits, not on merit, so we register our protest by not participating in these institutions," says Feroz.

But he adds that they have a good relationship with many of the left-wing students and sympathise with SRC president Sammy Adelman who is under attack for siding with them.

Official position in this field individual one and the out. Finally, the systematic the Medex, and make no pr These programs, however, use multiple supporting approach is that of the Me health care manuals without prepared by several Latin / aids (10, 11). Other deve manuals and a few multiple exhaustively, nor systema current manuals are neit Some components, such system and a nationally ap mecum (8), and equipme such as that of New Guine assembled before. So they It might be argued th

with care. WHO Health Rep. 60: nite, Facultad de t, Great Ormond topical Institute, th Organization, Training College, Port Moresby, Colombo, Sri WHO Chron. 29: Care, a Maste for the Manager University Press.

From Page 8

BSS is particularly critical of the university administration and its treatment of black students.

"We have no illusions that this university is part of the apartheid state," Feroz says.

"We condemn their hypocrisy and lack of impartiality over the Koorhof speech. They are prostituting the principles of democracy and we will have nothing to do with

their inquiry.

"The university has known of the special difficulties (such as the lack of accommodation) facing black students but has chosen to deal with these problems behind closed doors in order not to embarrass the Government.

"During the boycotts last year, the university maintained a conspicuous silence on the issue. We were openly defied and abused by right wingers and guns have been

drawn as a threat, but university security did not act.

"There have been a number of instances where black students have been abused by students and staff, but the administration has refused to comment or take action," he says.

Feroz cites one case where students had complained of an engineering lecturer who referred to "kaffirs" and no action was taken.

"Even when Dr Motlana and Helen Joseph spoke on campus and were molested by students, the university remained silent.

"But now that Dr Koorhof was not allowed to speak, they have decided to take a public stand. We will have nothing to do with this," he says.

Incoming executive member Khaled Cachalia sees the coming year as crucial for Wits black students.

"Student politics has

often been seen as a transient flirtation of the privileged with the fashionable. We are going to change this by sheer dint of hard work," he says.

It is this attitude that makes the university administration jumpy. But the number of black students will over the coming years increase and it is foreseeable that in the long term they will become the majority. In some ways this will be a return to the days when

Wits was a non-racial enclave in a racially divided society, except that the sentiments expressed by the students are more radical, revealing greater polarisation.

Two things are certain. We are going to hear a lot more from this group of students, and secondly, the university is going to have to come to terms with the contradiction between its links with the state and this group of determined black students.

public
It is
loping
a full-

rt of a
oplans
Since
fferent
n flow

hat two

Conventional or macro health plans are absolutely specific for a particular place and period, in the sense that a health plan for Zambia, for example, cannot be transferred to Liberia, even though the planning principles may be the same. Microplans, on the other hand, promise to be widely transferable with only minor modifications between all countries with similar socioeconomic conditions. For example, even before its publication, there have been requests for the adaptation of the child care microplan to such diverse countries or regions as Nigeria, the Amazonian region of Brazil, Spanish America, and Costa Rica. Such potential flexibility makes it possible to create a series of master microplans for local adaptation. Because the technology appropriate to the periphery of the health services in developing countries is limited, and because microplans are internationally adaptable, the required series of master microplans is finite. Once they have been made, there would be no need to make any new ones. All that would be required would be to keep the existing ones up to date as technology changes. We do not propose to discuss the exact microplans that might be necessary, since it is difficult to be sure what the boundaries of a particular microplan should be until the attempt is made to create it. Nevertheless, the entire technology at the level of the district hospital and below could probably be contained in 10 master microplans.

The great opportunity of a master microplan is that it provides a means of applying the enormous amount of time and expert opinion needed to obtain the necessary excellence by getting every detail right. Excellence is required in multiple dimensions for a variety of components over the whole width of the microplan. The most necessary aspect of this excellence is practicality, or how easily and how well its components work. In view of the inevitable constraints on its adaptation and implementation, a master microplan has to be of such high initial quality that it remains at least partly effective when inadequately adapted, imperfectly translated, and indifferently implemented.

Manpower difficulties are a considerable obstacle to microplanning. Most of the world's schools of public health are still macro oriented, whereas the most important

Research has expressed the need to have all peripheral health services microplanned. The child care microplan has recently been implemented in 5 districts in the form of a 6-month upgrading program for midwives and male nurses in the health centers. The only components available at the time of implementation were a poorly printed version of the worker's manual in its experimental form and an issue of extra equipment. Apart from a few multiple-choice questions, the manager's guide had not yet been prepared.

Surveys to measure a number of variables relating to quality of care were done before and after implementation. Some groups of workers showed considerable improvement in knowledge, but on the whole changes in practice were limited. In general it proved much easier to introduce new technologies, e.g. the weight chart and the pressure cooker for sterilizing, than to change existing practices. Not surprisingly, practices varied greatly in their susceptibility to change. For example, integrated MCH care (all types of care available simultaneously) proved easier to achieve than improved prescribing habits.

The major lesson of the first trial was the need to involve managers and workers in the selection and achievement of "targets," for which the completed manager's guide now contains many suggestions. These targets have been divided into those that concern only the manager (mostly matters of supplies), those which concern only the worker (most learning), and those which are joint (mostly clinic practice). It is not proposed that all should be achieved, but rather that workers and managers should jointly select those they want to achieve. In Indonesia the managers are young doctors, each of whom is in charge of two or three rural clinics. Many are keen and enthusiastic and represent great potential for improved services. Other countries may be less fortunate. Another lesson was the need to introduce all components in a fully developed form simultaneously rather than piecemeal. The workers treasured their manuals, badly-printed though these were, and used them both in the clinics and in their private practices, referring to them where necessary in front of their patients. Although not quantified, this is likely to have been a significant factor in the success of the trial.

CT 8/4/81
Writers' Association
(UA) (S2T)
condemns detentions

JOHANNESBURG. — The African Writers' Association yesterday condemned the detention by security police of the association's executive member, Mr Jaki Seroke, and several top officials of the Azanian People's Organization at the weekend.

In a statement released in Johannesburg, the association's secretary-treasurer, Mr Nape Molana, said the detentions were yet another tragic example of how human rights were being violated in South Africa.

"We only hope powers that be will speed up the wheels of justice as is expected of a Christian country, and not resort to the draconian detention without trial which is becoming an absolute method of stamping-out revolt against injustice," the statement said.

Mr Sereke, with several officials of Azapo, such as Mr Kehla Mthemba, president, Mr George Wauchone, publicity secretary, Mr Thabo Ndadeni, national organizer, and others, was detained at the weekend.

A police spokesman said they had been detained in terms of Section 22 of the Criminal Procedure Act. — Sapa

CT 8/4/81 (114) (133) 2350

Black Eye doesn't worry police

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — An underground political movement called the Black Eye, which has been involved in recent school boycotts and in protests against Transkei's independence, was yesterday described by police as "nothing to worry about".

The security police began investigating the Black Eye after the movement distributed threatening letters to principals during the school boycott in Cape Town's townships in Janu-

ary this year.

Almost every black high school principal in the area received the letters, which warned them and teachers to resign and "choose between death and money".

One letter accused teachers of being mercenary and said: "What does money mean more than thousands of souls."

The Cape Times correspondent in Umtata at the time of Chief Sabata Dalindyebo's trial for insulting the dignity of the

Transkei State President, said the Black Eye was based in Transkei and drew its support from Chief Sabata's followers.

One of Chief Sabata's sons was detained last year on suspicion of having produced a Black Eye pamphlet which labelled the Matanzimas as stooges, slammed their acceptance of independence, and warned that if Chief Sabata was convicted, there would be bloodshed and revolt in the Transkei.

The chief was convicted and fined. He fled in the face of a

move to strip him of his title of paramount chief of the Tembus and is now under the wing of the African National Congress.

The pamphlet was distributed in Umtata and Mdantsane, near East London, on the eve of the anniversary of Transkei's independence celebrations.

Police began their investigation into the movement after the distribution of the Cape Town letters, and questioned a reporter who wrote about the letters.

4 Offices fired, 243 then 127 shops 278 shops 114 looted

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Angry hostel crowds which set fire to and virtually destroyed East Rand Administration buildings in Germiston yesterday then went on to smash and loot a nearby shopping centre.

A cafe owner, who did not want to be identified, said he and his brother fired shots at the rampaging crowd which ran amok through the complex.

"It was just after we opened at 5am," he said. "They began hurling rocks through my cafe windows. To protect the tills at the doorway we had to fire shots into the crowd and chase them away."

No one was hit by the bullets.

The uproar at the Simmer and Jack hostel, housing 7500 workers, began at 3am when a number of men set fire to the ERAB offices on the premises.

Protesting chiefly at the recent increase in accommodation tariffs, from R12 a month to R15, the workers smashed doors, windows and office equipment in the two buildings and then set fire to them.

This latest demonstration against rent increases is one of a series which began with a riot in Tembisa township on Sunday. The situation at Tembisa was calm but tense last night.

At the Simmer hostel, which is in a bad state of disrepair, hundreds of workers sat outside their dormitories yesterday while police and assessors inspected the damage to the administration buildings.

Documents burnt

An ERAB policeman, Sergeant Josiah Tiou, said he was on duty at 3am yesterday when a colleague reported that groups of workers were gathering outside the two gates of the hostel, trying to stop others from leaving the area on their way to work.

"They started stoning the assistant superintendent's offices and set them alight," he said.

They then stoned the whole administration block, including the hostel's clinic, and set the offices on fire. Official documents were ripped from cabinets and burnt.

The crowd moved on to the nearby shopping complex, and after looting the shop windows they apparently tried to set some buildings alight.

Police were rushed to the scene. They were later withdrawn, and official investigations are now under way.



Part of the damage caused by rioting at the Simmer and Jack mine hostel.

Black Eye movement is 'nothing', say police

RDM 8/4/8

114

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — An underground political movement called the Black Eye, which has been involved in recent school boycotts and in protests against Transkei's independence, was yesterday described by police as "nothing to worry about".

The Security Police began investigating Black Eye after the movement distributed threatening letters to principals during the school boycott in townships in Cape Town in January.

Almost every black high

school principal in the area received the letters, which warned them and teachers to resign, or "choose between death and money".

One letter accused teachers of being mercenary and said: "What does money mean more than thousands of souls. We know Botha is your God."

At the time Chief Sabata Dalindyebo's trial for insulting the dignity of the Transkei State President, the Rand Daily Mail's correspondent said Black Eye was based in Transkei and drew its support from Chief Sabata's followers.

One of Chief Sabata's sons was detained last year on suspicion of having produced a Black Eye pamphlet which

labelled the Matanzimas (the brothers who are President and Prime Minister) as stooges, slammed their acceptance of independence and warned that if Chief Sabata was convicted, there would be bloodshed and revolt in the Transkei.

The chief was convicted and fined. He fled in the face of a move to strip him of his title of Paramount Chief of the Tembus. He is now under the wing of the African National Congress.

A spokesman for the Security Police said yesterday that there was nothing to discuss as far as Black Eye was concerned.

"I'm sure its nothing to worry about," he said.

kers to run
er. On a
if the
spitals
is
ia. For many
ancel applied
liga and other
ne it is now
an acronym
ble would be
rs.
and African
Auxiliaries
or is I to
, have
and social
pecialists
ively give

An initial pilot scheme was...
own, Bridgetown and
Silvertown. These townships form part of the Athlone complex.
They are 3 sub-economic housing estates built and managed by the
Cape Town City Council and they form part of the area catered for by
the/...

the Dr Abdurahman Day Hospital in Kew Town. Due to their having been established for many years they housed a relatively stable community. Recent upheavals have been due to the younger generation reaching maturity, the riot of 1976 and the unemployment situation since 1977.

If this pilot scheme is successful it will be developed into a major permanent service of the St. Johns Ambulance aided and abetted by the Day Hospital Organisation. The service would hopefully be expanded to all the townships around the Cape Peninsula and its environs.

Why is the scheme necessary?

Summarizing the health problems of the poor the Dean of Harvard University wrote —

"In every area that relates to health the poor are deprived. They are less well informed than other social groups about general health matters, they depend more on lay advice, and are relatively powerless in the medical care system. That part of the population who can afford the price can purchase directly or indirectly (e.g. via medical aid), fee-for-service and can exert some influence over the system, but the poor are dependent to a significant degree on 'clinic medicine' which tends to be fragmented, dehumanized and lacking in continuity. Not only does the poverty group receive a different quality of care for physical illness, but even the stresses and strains and anxieties associated with illness are treated differently according to social class. Medical care is a middle class commodity and the poor are discriminated against medically just as they are educationally."

The poor suffer severely from nearly every physical and emotional illness known. The causal relationship between poverty and ill-health is very well known. There is an inverse relation between income level and such conditions as malnutrition, infant mortality, tuberculosis and

venereal/...

11/4

9/4/81

SOWETAN

Azapo slams detentions

THE Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) yesterday issued a scathing statement against the detention of four of its executive members at the weekend.

The detained members are Mr Khehla Mthembu (president), Mr George Wauchope (publicity secretary), Mr Thabo Ndabeni (national organiser) and Mr Mlungisi Mavana (general secretary).

The statement released by Azapo said: "If as the police directorate says Azapo leaders are held in connection with the disturbances at Tembisa, then we challenge them to charge our people in a court of law. The police action in Tembisa was provocative and when the people reacted the blame is put on 'agitators.'

"Tembisa is the result of the so-called Government Group Areas Act which they can no longer finance. Now they are calling upon our people to finance a monster that is not of their creation.

"We believe that such actions are perpetrated to:

- Let the white regime celebrate their 21st anniversary of the Republic run smoothly.
- To assure the electorate that the Government is tough.
- To lend credibility to built-up puppet leaders like the community councils who will have a

By Sello Rabothata and Charles Mogale

field day in enforcing rent hikes in the absence of the people's authentic leaders.

● To build stability for overseas artists like the O'Jays who will be performing while the black masses are mourning events at Tembisa and detentions.

● To intimidate our people.

"We in Azapo are convinced that our struggle is a legitimate one and we shall continue undeterred by intimidations," the statement concluded.

Others detained at the weekend are: Miss Amanda Kwadi of the Women's Federation; former Black Peoples Convention (BPC) officials, Mr Mogale Segale and Mr James Moleyo, Tembisa Residents' Action Committee's Miss Dorothy

Mathabathe and Mr David Nkosi.

Mr Tlaki Lekganyane, and Mr William Ndupo were also reported to be in detention as a result of the weekend raids.

Meanwhile the Soweto Committee of Ten has pledged support for anti-rent increase organisations in Tembisa and the Vaal.

In a hard-hitting statement issued by the Ten's executive member Mr Tom Manthata yesterday, the "white regime" was blamed for the weekend upheavals.

"The detention and harassment of black leadership was coldblood-

"Charge our people in a court of law"

edness exhibited to catch a vote and to impute the anti-rent upheaval to any specific leadership or organisation was despicable and deliberate political narrow mindedness.

"The reality of the anti-rent anger among the black people is that the war is waged by all rent payers. Black people know and are incensed by the fact that they maintain all

the white cities through their labour and buying power in the city shops, from the dirtiest restaurant "Tshisa-nyama" to the loftiest stock exchange office, and that they maintain the Government through their savings accounts and the general sales tax.

"Black people know, and the entire civilised world does, that no city

nor hamlet can be maintained exclusively from rentals. Even the motivation to pay the rentals among the black people becomes too low and can only be maintained by cohesion as long as people are denied freehold rights and are told expressly that they do not belong where they are," the Ten's statement concluded.

malnutrition is however associated by at least one provision for the care of a illegitimacy and maintenance simple casual relationships, casual, careless sexual relationships and negligent disorganisation and the best Nevertheless contraception precautions. To this end a careful, informed interview, time consuming though it was, was regarded as an integral part of the realistic management of such an interview helps to define children at risk who need special close supervision and may suggest helpful actions such as applications for old-age disability, widows or foster grants and maintenance from errant fathers.

4. Social Interviews.

It seemed irresponsible and certainly ineffectual to discharge children into conditions which were likely to cause relapse without the most stringent precautions. To this end a careful, informed interview, time consuming though it was, was regarded as an integral part of the realistic management of maintenance.

Such an interview helps to define children at risk who need special close supervision and may suggest helpful actions such as applications for old-age disability, widows or foster grants and maintenance from errant fathers.

style in the care of able, outgoing, but otherwise unqualified, African women. Again, as in the experiment in mothering described in very young infants, children who had appeared cute and apathetic and even mentally defective when confined to their cots were soon walking, talking and assertive.

The problem of molecule-manipulation should also not be overstated; 80% of research funds are devoted to entirely new research and only 18,8% to the development of existing products. (6)

The conclusion to be drawn is that although some problems exist in the area of research, not all the research expenditure is wasteful and, secondly, that rationalisation or direct controls on the market would stifle initiative and incentives.

(8.2) Pricing and Research:

Consider the following hypothetical illustration: (7)

Drug companies B, C and D research and manufacture in the U.S.A. and Europe and sell worldwide - South Africa included. B spends R30m on research to find a new cure for, say, arthritis; C spends R10m and D spends nothing.

B discovers nothing. C discovers two cures. D finds nothing, but analyses B's most promising cure and by developing it at a cost of only R50 000, comes up with an equally effective cure.

C markets its new product at R10 for 100 pills, the price designed to recoup its R+D costs in four years and then show a return on capital of 20%. D markets its new product at R9 for 100 pills, designed to undercut B's sales and show an immediate return on outlay of 90%.

Simultaneously, the three companies work on a new answer to hypertension. B spends R7m on research before succeeding with a "breakthrough". C spends R15m and finds nothing, D spends R26m and finds nothing.

The problem to resolve is to establish how B, C and D should design their pricing strategies to ensure they make a reasonable, on-going return from all their new products without fleecing the consumer, without overloading the price of one product with the R+D costs that failed to produce another, and without being ousted from the market by companies acting

/ ...

like D in the case of the cure for arthritis.

In addition, one must resolve how B, C and D should design their South African pricing strategies, given that their S.A. chief executives are, above all, expected to contribute to the world Group's profits.

These problems are revealed as issues of research, but in fact the only reason that they come across in this manner is that in this industry the price system does not offer clear signals to firms. In more usual markets, the firm that innovates successfully is rewarded and the consumer is not "fleeced" because it will not maximise profits for a firm to do so.

Blacks slam Info budget 'dishonesty'

Political Reporter

Black leaders and journalists have reacted angrily to fresh disclosures of Department of Information efforts to influence black opinion in South Africa.

Large amounts of money were provided for a variety of projects directed at South Africa's black people, according to a document in The Star's possession.

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, said today: "We must condemn this continued dishonesty and policy of misinformation.

"The policy of separate development is so dirty and fraudulent it needs an ongoing scheme of dirty tricks in the Nixon manner to justify its continuation."

The Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa) said today it was not surprised by the fresh disclosures.

"No immoral or deceitfully cowardly act the Government perpetrates surprises us," Mwasa said.

continue their suffering.

The question of the extent of research in the ethical drug market should also be raised. Why is it that such large amounts are spent on research in this industry? The answer could be that the returns to such effort are greater in this industry than in others. If this is the case, then it could be true either because firms generate drugs of value to the patient or because the industry is able to promote the output of its research whether it is of value or not.

The main problem therefore is to retain the incentive for firms to invent and research, but to ensure that such incentive is guided by the wants of the patient. Such a system involves more than just the issue of research which is only one facet of the market. The following section will draw together the foregoing discussion in an effort to identify the basic causes and possible solutions to the problems in the market.

/ ...

Trade unionist jailed for not testifying

DO 9/4/81
11A

EAST LONDON—A trade unionist, detained for over seven months before he was called to give evidence in a security trial, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment when he refused to testify yesterday.

Mr Philemon Bonisile Norushe, 34, local secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, was called as a state witness in the trial of Mr Mandla Gxanyana, 26, charged with being a member of the ANC, but said he could not "betray" Mr Gxanyana.

"I cannot testify because his contribution is great to me and my nation. My nation is a quagmire in this world and this has been done intentionally by the white government. I cannot testify against anyone who fights for our nation.

"Secondly, this case is a congress case and the congress kills people who testify, and they don't get you alone, your family and friends are also not safe. So by not giving evidence I am saving souls.

"Thirdly, there are people who have testified once but they are leading bad lives today because no one wants to associate with such people, they are called sell-outs. Some never drank liquor but today are drunk. Why? Because of frustration as no one wants to know them," said Mr Norushe when asked for his reasons for refusing.

Mr Norushe had been called to testify about certain banned literature allegedly given to him by Mr Gxanyana, who is also charged with furthering the aims of the ANC by helping a Mr Bubule Boya to flee the country following his role in the school boycotts last year.

Mr Gxanyana is alleged to have arranged a scheme with a London-based ANC member, Mr Karthigesan Singerham, whereby Mr Singerham would send him literature.

Mr Gxanyana is also charged under the Publications Act with possessing and distributing banned literature. He has pleaded not guilty to all four charges, although he admitted certain literature, including the Freedom Charter, was found in his home.

Lieutenant Charles Edward Johannes van Wyk, of the Security Police said that on June 19 last year he went with Mr Gxanyana to Mr Gxanyana's home in Dangazela Street, Duncan Village.

He said in Mr Gxanyana's bedroom, behind a curtain, Mr Gxanyana pulled out a brown envelope. Inside were two copies of the Freedom Charter and a pamphlet, Umkhonto Lerumo, issued by the ANC.

During further investigations, he went with Mr M. M. Fazzie and Mr Gxanyana to Mr Fazzie's home, where his mother handed over a plastic bag containing books. Mr Fazzie handed over an envelope, addressed to Mr Gxanyana, and containing Lenin Vol 2, All Power to the Soviets.

Lieutenant Van Wyk told the court on December 12 last year he went to Fort Glamorgan Prison, where Mr Gxanyana was held, and a prison warden handed over a document written by Mr Gxanyana. Called Fort Glamorgan Information News, it called on his friends to devote themselves to the struggle.

"It is necessary to transform any capitalist society to bring about the dictatorship of the people," Lieutenant Van Wyk quoted from the letter.

Lieutenant Van Wyk also gave evidence about the history of the ANC, and how it was linked with the South African Communist Party, and the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

He said clandestine journals played an important role in giving leadership and direction in the "armed struggle". Issues dealt with included Bantustans, the wage issue and the role of the youth.

He said part of the campaign was "the spread of propaganda via journals, pamphlets, cassettes, radio messages and mouth-to-mouth communication."

The magistrate, Mr S. van Zyl, granted a request by the defence advocate, Mr V. E. M. Tshabalala, that Lieutenant Van Wyk stand down and be cross-examined at a later stage, after Mr Tshabalala, consulted with experts. Mr Van Zyl rejected Mr Tshabalala's application for a remand until he had received expert advice. Mr Tshabalala said this was essential as "the lieutenant's evidence is the basis of the whole case and it would be prejudicial to go on with the case now."

The case continues today. — DDR.

Azapo slams detentions

THE Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) yesterday issued a scathing statement against the detention of four of its executive members at the weekend.

The detained members are Mr Khehla Mthembu (president), Mr George Wauchope (publicity secretary), Mr Thabo Ndabeni (national organiser) and Mr Mlungisi Mavana (general secretary).

The statement released by Azapo said: "If as the police directorate says Azapo leaders are held in connection with the disturbances at Tembisa, then we challenge them to charge our people in a court of law. The police action in Tembisa was provocative and when the people reacted the blame is put on 'agitators'."

"Tembisa is the result of the so-called Government Group Areas Act which they can no longer finance. Now they are calling upon our people to finance a monster that is not of their creation."

"We believe that such actions are perpetrated to:

- Let the white regime celebrate their 21st anniversary of the Republic run smoothly.

- To assure the electorate that the Government is tough.

- To lend credibility to built-up puppet leaders like the community councils who will have a

Mathabathe and Mr David Nkosi.

Mr Tlaki Lekganyane, and Mr William Ndupo were also reported to be in detention as a result of the weekend raids.

Meanwhile the Soweto Committee of Ten has pledged support for anti-rent increase organisations in Tembisa and the Vaal.

In a hard-hitting statement issued by the Ten's executive member Mr Tom Manthata yesterday, the "white regime" was blamed for the weekend upheavals.

"The detention and harassment of black leadership was coldblood-

(2/27) (11/18) SOWETAN 9/4/81

"Charge our people in a court of law"

edness exhibited to catch a vote and to impute the anti-rent upheaval to any specific leadership or organisation was despicable and deliberate political narrow mindedness.

"The reality of the anti-rent anger among the black people is that the war is waged by all rent payers. Black people know and are incensed by the fact that they maintain all

the white cities through their labour and buying power in the city shops, from the dirtiest restaurant "Tshisa-nyama" to the loftiest stock exchange office, and that they maintain the Government through their savings accounts and the general sales tax.

"Black people know, and the entire civilised world does, that no city

nor hamlet can be maintained exclusively from rentals. Even the motivation to pay the rentals among the black people becomes too low and can only be maintained by cohesion as long as people are denied freedom rights and are told expressly that they do not belong where they are," the Ten's statement concluded.

By Sello Rabothata and Charles Mogale

field day in enforcing rent hikes in the absence of the people's authentic leaders.

- To build stability for overseas artists like the O'Jays who will be performing while the black masses are mourning events at Tembisa and detentions.

- To intimidate our people.

"We in Azapo are convinced that our struggle is a legitimate one and we shall continue undeterred by intimidations," the statement concluded.

Others detained at the weekend are: Miss Amanda Kwadi of the Women's Federation; former Black Peoples Convention (BPC) officials, Mr Mogale Segale and Mr James Moleyo, Tembisa Residents' Action Committee's Miss Dorothy

CT10/4/81

243 117

11A

278

Arson, assaults: Police promise firm action

PRETORIA. — The conduct of certain youths and other non-residents of Tembisa Township on the East Rand gave cause for concern, the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in Pretoria yesterday.

In a statement in Pretoria, following Wednesday's meeting with the community council of Tembisa, he said he had accordingly discussed the matter with the Commissioner of Police.

"He has given me the assurance that youths will be called to order and that firm action will be taken against non-resi-

dents because the police will not allow them to commit acts of arson and cause injury to innocent people."

Dr Koornhof was referring to disturbances in the township at the weekend during which attacks were made on East Rand Administration Board installations.

Referring to Wednesday's meeting, he said the Tembisa council had on its own initiative increased certain levies.

The community council's delegation was led by Mr Lucas Mothiba Tembisa, chairman of the council. — Sapa

ANC trial man gets fine and six months

EAST LONDON — A Duncan Village artist, Mr Mandla Gxanyana, was acquitted in the regional court here yesterday of being a member of the African National Congress (ANC) but was sentenced for possessing and distributing banned literature.

He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, half of which was suspended for five years' and fined R250 or three months for possessing the Freedom Charter and distributing banned literature.

On the second hearing of the case against Mr Gxanyana, of Dangazela Street, the state withdrew its allegations that Mr Gxanyana was a member of the ANC, that he organised a scheme with an ANC member in London to have ANC literature sent to him, and that he helped Mr Bobule Buya to flee the country to prevent his detention for his role in

the school boycotts.

The defence, led by Mr A. L. Wilson of Durban, said Mr Gxanyana would change his plea on three counts to one of guilty. Mr Gxanyana admitted he distributed the Freedom Charter and Sechaba, an official publication of the ANC, during the period June 1979 to August 1980 to two people.

He also admitted in so doing he carried on in the direct or indirect interest of the ANC. He also admitted distributing to Mr D. Pillay the following un-

desirable publications: Mao Tse Tung, an anthology of his writings during 1979; Sechaba, The African Communist, the Freedom Charter, and Lenin Vol Two.

Before sentence was passed the prosecutor, Mr W. F. Jurgens, told the court of the appellate decision a few weeks ago in which Mr Ian Mgiijima's sentence for distributing and possessing banned literature was reduced from three years to 18 months.

"Mr Mgiijima went to

Lesotho to get publications and distributed them on a much larger scale than in this case," said Mr Jurgens.

Mr Wilson said the state had told him the trial against Mr Gxanyana, who was detained in June last year, could have been concluded much earlier but because of other investigations the security police were involved in, Mr Gxanyana's case only came up now, after the investigations had been completed.

"A large part of his im-

prisonment was in solitary confinement, which is in itself a severe punishment," he added.

Mr Wilson also said the Freedom Charter would be accepted by a large majority of persons in this country.

He said the relevant portion of the book by Lenin dealt with trade unionism and "this is stirring up a large amount of interest in this part of the world".

He said Mr Gxanyana took an interest in politics and discussed it with other people, and they cir-

culated books from time to time to one another, but not on a large scale.

Mr Jurgens replied: "We are living in troubled times and Mr Gxanyana involved himself with the ANC, which has itself declared war with the government here and lays much stress on the dissemination of propaganda. These incidents also occurred during the Year of the Charter, 1980, as declared by the ANC."

The magistrate, Mr S. van Zyl, said he took all this into account on sentencing Mr Gxanyana to a year's imprisonment, half of which was suspended for five years, providing he was not convicted of another offence under the Internal Security Act.

Mr Gxanyana was fined R250 or three months' imprisonment for possessing the Freedom Charter, and distributing banned literature. These two counts were taken as one. — DDR

anti-apartheid movement in the construction of this hydro-electric complex because it would produce power for South Africa. Now the FRELIMO regime is glad to have it and sells power to South Africa. Anglo-American have made their peace with both FRELIMO and the MPLA and have even begun new projects in Mozambique since independence. There is, moreover, no indication that the Soviet Union would like to push these states into confrontation with South Africa. Again, the reverse appears to be the case. The Soviet Union seems alarmed by the possibilities of the need for a greater Soviet commitment to the region at this point and would like to see strong, viable 'socialist' regimes erected in Angola and Mozambique. During Podgorny's visit to Maputo in March 1977 he was widely reported to have counselled Machel quite strongly against the discontinuation of economic links with South Africa, suggesting in particular that Mozambique should continue to send her migrants to work on the Rand mines.

Thus, if a compromise settlement can be achieved in Rhodesia and Namibia, and if South Africa does not intervene

would be South African — or, as they will call themselves, Azanian — guerrilla movements will want to set up house in Mozambique and use that country as a sanctuary from which to launch their raids. All that one can safely say is that the Mozambique regime is unlikely to be in any hurry to allow this to happen. CPSA leaders briefly put in an appearance in Maputo in late 1976 and one isolated incursion did apparently take place then. But the CPSA leaders departed again and there have been no sequels to date. One may also safely predict that the Soviet Union will use its influence in Mozambique to delay the launching of such a guerrilla initiative for a long time to come. There is no doubt that the launching of such a campaign will immediately threaten a direct and conventional war between South Africa and Mozambique — something the latter cannot possibly survive unless backed to the hilt by the Soviet Union. For this to occur the whole pattern of Soviet strategic commitment will have to alter very dramatically indeed — the USSR will have to lend to its African allies a degree of direct military support which it has not, for example, ever seemed

A Commission of Enquiry into Industrial Health consisting of the following members: Rudolph Philip Botha Erasmus, Bernard Cornelius Jansen, Albert Strating and Philippus Petrus Boots was appointed on 18th October 1974 with the following terms of reference as published under Government Notice 1295 of 14 Feb. 1975.

To inquire into consider and report upon - a) the nature, incidence and extent of occupational diseases in the Republic of South Africa and the territory of South West Africa;

b) the extent to which existing statutory measures and existing facilities

Jailed for refusal to testify

AN African trade union leader, Philemon Bonisile Norushe, was jailed for a year in East London on Wednesday for refusing to testify against a man charged with belonging to the banned African National Congress.

Mr Norushe had already been in prison for seven months pending the trial.

"My nation is a quagmire," he said, adding that the ANC forbade its members on pain of death from testifying against other members.

10/11/78
SOUTHERN
411
412

e) such other related matters as the Commission may deem necessary for the purpose of its inquiry."

The Commission reported back in 1976

us protection of the public
which arise from
categories of defined
preventive and
which to establish
direction to

Chapter I Organization, activities and procedure of the Commission
This Chapter describes the procedures adopted by the Commission and includes information about visits made by the Commission within and without the Republic.

Chapter II Interpretation of the Terms of Reference

The Commission makes a distinction between industrial accidents which were not part of its brief and occupational diseases. It considers that its terms of reference relate specifically to occupational diseases.

1. "Admittedly, in connection with industrial health, it has become customary to speak of the "safety and health" of workers in the same breath. So, for instance, one may point to the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 of the USA, which came into operation on 28 April 1971, and to England's Health and Safety at Work Act, 1974. The word, "safety" is generally taken to imply accidents which a worker may meet on the job or in his work environment, and such accidents are accordingly held to be or are included under occupational diseases. One of the reasons for the tendency to group accidents and occupational diseases as together, or to classify occupational diseases as accidents, is the historical struggle by workers to extend the scope of the laws relating to workers' compensation or to interpret existing laws as widely and as favourably as possible for themselves".

The Commission decides that the terms of reference do not extend to examination of people who were but are no longer working in industry. It is the Commission's opinion that paragraphs of the terms of reference refer to the position of workers while still employed and not after they have already left their employment and not after they have already left their employment and can no longer be regarded as "industrial and other production workers".

Despite the seriousness of problems relating to compensation (i.e. amounts paid to workers, number of occupational diseases coverable by law and inequalities in law), the Commission decides that this is outside its terms of reference. Compensation had no bearing on "prevention of an occupational disease or alleviation or curing of such a disease".

Crowd greets Bishop Tutu with national anthem

A HERO'S WELCOME

SOWETO 10/4/81 11A 2:30 3:30

By SAM MABE

A CROWD of about 1 000 blacks and whites broke into a chorus of "Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika", the black national anthem, to welcome Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary general of the SA Council of Churches at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday.

Bishop Tutu stood silently and motionless as he waited for the crowd to finish singing the anthem before he started waving and greeting the enthusiastic crowd which almost nearly tore his jacket to pieces as they scrambled to touch and kiss him.

Bishop Tutu immediately announced that his passport had not been seized as had been threatened by Mr P W Botha while the



Bishop Tutu stands quietly next to his wife Leah, as the national anthem is sung yesterday. Pic by BONGANI MNGUNI.

Bishop was still in London.

"I have not said anything abroad which I have not said in South Africa. I do not look for approval or disapproval from the Government to say what I said and did while I was overseas," the Bishop said.

More than half an hour before the Bishop's plane landed, the airport's ar-

rival hall was already teeming with members of plainclothed Security Policemen, and several uniformed Railway Policemen tried to contain the crowd which gathered to steal a glimpse of the Bishop.

Among the dignitaries who welcomed the Bishop and his wife, Leah, were Dr Nthato Mollana, chairman of the Soweto

Committee of Ten; Mrs Joyce Harris, president of the Black Sash; Mr Dan Vaughan, Chief Planner of the SACC; Mr Matt Stephenson, deputy general secretary of the SACC and the Rev Peter Storey, acting president of the SACC.

It took more than 10 minutes for the Railway

• To Page 3

Man fined R50 for hindering police

A L E N A S I A, Johannesburg, man was last week convicted of hindering the police in arresting the banned former journalist, Mrs Zubside Mayet, at a meeting commemorating the banning of several black organisations on October 19.

Mr A Chetty, a 35-year-old systems analyst and former research officer at the University of the Witwatersrand, was fined R50 (or 25 days' imprisonment).

Mr Chetty was charged with obstructing the police by hindering them in arresting Mrs Mayet for contravening her banning order by attending a meeting at the Jiswa Hall in Lenasia on October 19 last year.

Mr Chetty pleaded not guilty and said he had not known the men were from the Security Police. They had not said so or shown their identification.

HOSTILE

In their evidence, Lieutenant A Uys and Sergeant J Pietersen said the crowd at the meeting had been 'hostile' and 'inflamed'. Mr Chetty denied this, saying the meeting was essentially a prayer meeting and no one had been hostile.

The magistrate, Mr J Louw, said there were discrepancies in the evidence of both the State and the defence witnesses but that Captain W. Hammar and Lieutenant Uys had made a favourable impression.

'We'll use our fields again' — students

114
C. Herald
11/4/81

BLACK students at universities and colleges throughout the country have decided to make use of their sporting facilities on their campuses on an informal basis only and still support the double standards resolution of the South African Council on Sport (Sacos).

A resolution to this effect was passed at a conference of the South

African Black Internarsity Council (Sabic) at the University of Durban-Westville, attended by representatives from the Universities of the Western Cape, Natal Black Medical Section, Transkei, Pietermaritzburg, Witwatersrand, Rhodes, Cape Town and Durban-Westville.

The Rand College, Transvaal Educational College and the M I Sultan

Technical College were also represented.

The resolution would have to be ratified by mass meetings at the various institutions.

The use of the facilities would only be on an informal basis and students would not take part in organised sport on the campuses.

For years, Sacos has called for a boycott of the

facilities at tertiary educational institutions (universities and colleges) because, they say, it gives credibility to these ethnic institutions and because there are no such facilities in the black communities.

In the resolution the students declared their commitment to the 'struggle for a nonracial, democratic and free society' in South Africa and they endorsed Sacos as the sole representative of the non-racial sports movement in South Africa.

'We maintain that the current debate on the use of sports facilities at ethnic tertiary institutions must be viewed in the light of the two points above,' they said.

They noted that in spite of the fact that the sporting facilities at tertiary institutions were generally of a higher standard than other sporting facilities in the black communities, many students wished to make use of these facilities.

They believed that these students could be organised through the use of these facilities 'towards the fulfilment of a greater political objective, that is, the propagation of the anti-racist principles of Sacos.'

The students reserved to accept in principle the use of sport facilities as a means of 'advancing the sports struggle and the greater struggle for liberation.'

The students reserved to accept in principle the use of sport facilities as a means of 'advancing the sports struggle and the greater struggle for liberation.'

The students reserved to accept in principle the use of sport facilities as a means of 'advancing the sports struggle and the greater struggle for liberation.'

The students reserved to accept in principle the use of sport facilities as a means of 'advancing the sports struggle and the greater struggle for liberation.'

The students reserved to accept in principle the use of sport facilities as a means of 'advancing the sports struggle and the greater struggle for liberation.'

The students reserved to accept in principle the use of sport facilities as a means of 'advancing the sports struggle and the greater struggle for liberation.'

The industry is not the only cause of this, but the call is made "to oppose the media forces that advise analgesics for every minor pain, tranquilizers for each of life's minor day-to-day setbacks, and antibiotics for every cold, running nose or fever." (9)

The actual methods of promotion have also been analysed by the critics as well as by the industry and deserve attention.

(5.3) The methods of Promotion Used:

Table 5.3 indicates the main types of promotion used and the memorandum of the promotion budget of S.A. firms made up by

Evaton residents to meet Dr K	
Samples and Banners	8,5
Journal Advertising	19,5
Other	12,8
Total	100

SOPHIE TEMA
A DELEGATION of Evaton residents is to meet the Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koorhof for discussions on the replanning of the township — a burning issue there.

The Ratepayers' Association has made an appointment to meet the Minister.

Last week violence erupted at Evaton when residents attempted to hold a meeting to discuss rates increases in the township.

Early this year the association submitted a memorandum to the Orange-Vaal Administration Board and Community Council in which it rejected the replanning of Evaton.

It also threatened to seek a court order restraining the board and the council from replanning the area.

The memorandum stated that the replanning would mean the imposition of the 99-year leasehold scheme, loss of freehold titles, the sub-division of properties and the expropriation of people's land.

The chairman of the council, Mr Sam Rabothapi, has confirmed at several meetings that the area is to be replanned despite objections from opposition groups.

Promotion by drug firms is used by doctors to a large extent: a study on how doctors first learned about new drugs reveals that journal articles, consultants and professional contact with other doctors accounted for 22% of doctors, while drug firm literature, adverts and detailment accounted for 78%. (11)

Detailmen were a particularly prevalent source of information. Although doctors also rely on informational sources such as MIMS, it is clear that promotional activities of firms are also of considerable influence; the fact that drug firms continue promoting must indicate that the effort pays off.

(5.3.1) The Operation of Detailmen:

Detailmen play a large positive role in providing information and answering doctors' queries. Doctors want good detailmen and find their help of value. (12) On the other hand, however, much criticism has been leveled at the way in which the detailmen operate.

Detailmen make an average of 8 calls per day and work on a six-week cycle. Each detailman is thus able to cover about 250 doctors in a year. To cover the 11 500 doctors in S.A. thus requires each firm to employ up to 45 detailmen, clearly a costly undertaking. (13) The cost is warranted from the firm's point of view, otherwise they would not incur the expense. But the social return has been questioned because of several of the practices of detailmen.

Criticism has been levelled at the fact that detailmen are not knowledgeable enough to give doctors adequate information. Adverts aimed at recruiting medical representatives that have appeared recently in South African newspapers require only a matriculation certificate by way of educational qualification, but stress that selling experience is essential. This may indicate where the priorities of drug firms lie.

An area that has been the topic of much research is the type of appeal made by the detailman to the doctor. (14)

Detailmen may be able to promote drugs for ailments that they were not intended to cure. In South Africa a drug is registered by the Medicines Control Council if it is safe and useful for the treatment of just one ailment. It would then be available for general prescription and it is possible that detailmen recommend its use for other illnesses as well.

Research into approaches by detailmen has concluded that side-effects and contra-indications are usually ignored or played down. Little attention is paid to price of new forms of treatment. Where detailmen use case-studies, the drug of choice is always the one being promoted and no other form of therapy is considered.

Howa: much-loved much-hated

By Ameen Akhalwya

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 blackmailer, 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.

To most whites, he is sport's Public Enemy No 1. But who is this man Howa?

Back into international sport on his terms

prefers to be captain: president of the Western Province Cricket Board and the SA Cricket Board, president of Sacos.

His captaincy as an administrator 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 inspired 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 1976.

The "normal" set-up was led by Rashid Varucha, a colleague and rival of long-standing in the SA Cricket Board of Control (Sacoc). 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 Varucha — 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 non-racialism, 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 non-racial sport started with a call for merit national selection after 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 multi-racial 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 Shreen, 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

He wants to take politics out of sport

Trafalgar High — a focal point of last year's school 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.

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 Elfindale, 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 Sacoc 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.

Mr Howa has been involved with sport for more than 30 years, rising to become president of Sacoc in 1970. He was the man Sacoc 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 multi-national policy. Overnight Mr Howa became a much-loved — 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 non-racial 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 board members.

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.

I am ready to fight at drop of a hat

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 Afrikaners 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 into Sacos operations. Mr Howa immediately welcomed such a move. It would be an opportunity to state Sacos' case, he said, because it was frequently misunderstood.

With the volume of newspaper coverage he gets —

more often sharply and personally critical — he has seldom complained about being misquoted.

Years ago, a Sunday newspaper was continually having a go at him.

His reply: "I can take criticism, slanted or unslanted, any time. If anybody wants to fight me, I am ready to fight at the drop of a hat, and I never ask for help. The help that comes is spontaneous."

Mr Howa went on to propose that one of his sharpest white critics be made chairman of the "Hassan Howa Fan Club".

As a result of his articles, "I have received telegrams of support from just about every corner of South Africa and that was all we wanted."

He said he returned to Cape Town two days early from "up north" because the help and support he had received here were so strong, he was embarrassed.

Mr Howa who despite the image has a great sense of humour, added modestly: "I am not used to adulation. When they slam me I am happy, because then I can fight."

Today, he is also fighting on another level — pressure on him to quit Sacos because of his "soft" political line.

Even if he does quit, he will still remain the spiritual leader of the fight for South Africa's sporting isolation.

He will then probably remain on the bench, waiting for the call to take over the captaincy once again.

As one of his colleagues says: "We may hate his style, but when it comes to the crunch, we know Hassan Howa will never sell us out."

Hassan Howa was born in 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 this youth was run on ethnic lines — 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 lanky man with a strong, aggressive personality,

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 non-racial sport started with a call for merit national selection after 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 multi-racial 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 Shreen, 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



Howa: I'm not used to adula

Platinum found in N. Transvaal is itself not toxic, but during the refining process, platinum salts are formed which can give rise to an allergic condition known as platinosis - an irritation and chronic inflammation of the whole respiratory canal and also an allergenic dermatitis. 16 occupations in which platinosis can be contracted, including actual refineries, 252 factories, 18 711 workers and an unknown amount in chemical laboratories. In a sample taken in 3 refineries 27% of workers were found to have platinosis. With proper preventive measures, platinosis could be completely prevented.

Iron - S.A. is emerging as one of the major iron producers. Iron oxide in form of fumes or dust is absorbed by the lungs. Workers exposed to high concentrations of dust with iron oxide and silica develop advanced pulmonary fibrosis. (16 mines and 7 works, employing 10 486 workers.) No statutory ruling on threshold in S.A.

Chrome - Used in a variety of 102 occupations with 2 145 factories and 165 777 workers. Exposure can lead to traumatic atrophic rhinitis. In survey of a chrome factory, workers revealed that they expected to get perforated nasal septa. 75% of workers had active lesions, 4% had complete perforations. There is a lack of concern regarding physical welfare of workers.

Vanadium - S.A. produces 40% of the world's vanadium. The dangerous element is vanadium pentoxide. It damages red blood cells and leads to chronic malfunctions of the kidneys and nervous system. There are indications that it causes chronic bronchiolitis and emphysema, also cancer of the lung. Workers exposed to vanadium found in 17 industries, 408 factories with 27 616 workers. The commission consider that research into vanadium is of highest priority.

Mercury - Exposure limited to those industries where metal mercury or organic or inorganic mercury combinations are used in one form or another during manufacturing process. Although some combinations are skin irritants, the most common problem is from inhalation of mercury dust and fumes. Acute exposure results in stomach ache diarrhoea, gingivitis, pneumonia, kidney damage, heart and respiratory weakness. Chronic exposure includes gingivitis, emotional instability, headache, insomnia, hearing difficulties, vision restriction. 55 different industries with total of 715 factories, 77 132 workers. Although mercury is used in gold refining industry, Department of Mines does not include it as a listed disease.

Aluminium in its natural state is not mined in S.A. and S.W.A. Semi-processed aluminium is imported.

Cadmium causes emphysema, reduction in red blood cells, kidney damage, but no positive incidents have been traced.

Metal Fume Fever is found among bronze workers as a result of exposure to zinc fumes.

CHAPTER VIII Occupational Disease as a result of Physical or Biological Factors

Mainly concerns radiation (ionising and non-ionising) and noise, as well as biological factors in agricultural and forestry industries. The fear of nuclear war and related concern with nuclear energy has results in protection against radiation overshadowing other industrial health hazards. Thus careful monitoring has been seen. During period 1965 - 74, number of registered radiation workers grew from 4 000 to 7 000, with an average of 3 persons per annum in industry where a large number of persons are difficult to control, there has been dangerous doses.

Other dangerous beams include non-ionising e.g. microwaves and infrared and ultraviolet.

Most common dangerous physical factor is noise. A pressure of 85 decibels and is sustained for a sufficient length of time, this noise is pleasant or not, it will cause deafness. If a noise equivalent to 85DB is sustained for 8 hour period, auditory loss is a real danger. There is not a single industry in which some area is not described as a noise zone. Of the 30 097 factories with 1 598 070 workers, 15% (i.e. 239 711) work in noise zones.

Excessive heat may cause dermatitis, dehydration, heat exhaustion, heat stroke. All these actions are reversible and disappear if exposed persons are removed from heat. Heat stroke, real problem on deep gold mines. A programme of heat acclimatisation on gold mines has succeeded in reducing heat stroke mortality from 14 per 100 000 per annum to 4 per 100 000 per annum. Workers exposed to heat radiation at coke furnaces, glass furnaces, foundries; intense heat radiation can cause protracted periods of sterility. The potential population exposed to heat about 300 000.

Noel Buthe
Minister of Labour
1974
Secretary of the East London branch of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, Mr. Philomon Norusha, has been jailed for a year for not giving evidence in a security trial.
When he appeared in court, Mr. Norusha (34) had been in detention for seven months. He was called as a State witness in the trial of Mr. Mandisa Gxanyana (36) who was charged with being a member of the African National Congress.

13/4/81

Azapo calls for boycott of group

118
118

The American singing trio the O'Jays arrived in South Africa at the weekend to an excited welcome from scores of fans who had gathered at Jan Smuts Airport to greet them.

But just before they landed the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) distributed pamphlets calling for a boycott of the group asking people to join the campaign to isolate South Africa culturally.

Sammy Strain, one of the O'Jays, said the group

was not aware there was a call for a boycott or a blacklist of entertainers visiting South Africa.

"This is the first time we have come to Africa and we did not know there were people who did not want us to come.

"Only a few days before leaving we were told by someone from South Africa that it would be a bad time for us to come because blacks were struggling for their liberation and that the tour would interfere with their plans.

"But it was too late to cancel the tour," he said.

SWEETAN 13/4/81 111A

Azapo renews boycott call

By WILLIE BOKALA and KAIZER NGWENYA
A MEETING in a city hotel yesterday between Azanian Peoples Organisation and the visiting O'Jays group ended in deadlock.

When they came out of the hour-long meeting in the Holiday Inn, Azapo members declared that the show would be boycotted while the three-man O'Jays said they had no choice but to go ahead with their performance.

Looking very worried as they left the meeting room, Walter Williams, Bill Wyatt and Sammy Strain, said they were never told by the organisers of their show that Azapo were against their coming to South Africa and that they were now contractually bound to perform in the country.

Sammy Strain and Bill Wyatt (leader of the group) said they discussed the dilemma but, "we reached a stalemate". Wyatt told members of Azapo as they left the room that the O'Jays would reconsider their stand.

Mr Jefferson Lengane, an executive member of Azapo, said: "They

understand what we are about now but, they say it's difficult to cancel the show."

He said Azapo would mobilise the masses against the show. "As far as we are concerned the show is not on and we stand by that," he said.

Security was tight during the meeting with security guards preventing people from coming near.

On Saturday Azapo members distributed pamphlets at Jan Smuts Airport where about 150 music fans had gone to welcome the O'Jays. Azapo condemned the American vocal group's tour of South Africa and asked the fans gathered there to go home.

The pamphlets asked blacks to join the campaign against overseas artists who perform in the country. They read: "We are opposed to temporary freedom. Our leaders are detained to pave way for the O'Jays who are coming to South Africa and not to Azania. Our leaders preferred to be detained than to allow the foreign collaborators. We want normal entertainment in a normal country — our



Members of the O'Jays — Sammy Strain, Walter Williams and Bill Wyatt — lift "Lady Africa", Margaret Singana, in her wheelchair when the group met the black soul sister.

country is still abnormal."

There were no incidents at the airport though the atmosphere was tense after the arrival of Azapo.

The rapturous crowd greeted the O'Jays vociferously as the Americans came through customs. The group was escorted to the VIP lounge by security guards and Railway Policemen.

Sammy Strain said the first time they heard of Azapo's call for a boycott by overseas artists was when they read an article in a magazine.

"Nobody told us not to come here," he said. "We only heard about Azapo's call for a boycott by overseas artists a few weeks ago and it was too late for us to pull out because all arrangements for the tour were already sealed."

He added that the O'Jays were looking forward to a South African tour.

The O'Jays first concert will be on Friday at Maseru Stadium, Lesotho. On Saturday the trio perform at Orlando Stadium, Soweto.

by blacks in their last episode of illness, how they had travelled, the costs involved and their reasons for choice of facility.

Because of the lack of time, and the relatively wider choice of health services used by the white population who are wealthier and more mobile, this study has also concentrated on the utilization patterns of black people. This does not imply that obtaining health care for whites is entirely unproblematic, as will be shown, but there is less difficulty in ensuring that their basic needs are met.

4.2.1. Method: the Survey

The questionnaire used is given in Appendix IV. Interviews were conducted, in most cases with a Xhosa interpreter, in the African locations in Addo (Awellitsha) and Kirkwood (Bentruig), and among mothers attending the child welfare sessions at Addo and Kirkwood D.C. clinics. As most of the children brought were healthy the choice of respondents is not likely to have biased the sample towards those who experience more illness than average. In addition, to gain a better idea of the influence of distance and cost of transport on utilization, interviews were done in the Saurberg area 32 km from Addo, and Besebeba, the African location at Enon mission (see Map 1). In these areas respondents were contacted at meetings called to discuss health matters, and the more elderly and sicker members of the community were overrepresented. However there is no reason to suppose that this would bias conclusions about factors affecting utilization of services except that the observed high proportion of people who walked to obtain health care would be still higher in an unbiased population. The age and sex distribution of the sample is given in Table 2.

Sibeko killing 'an accident'

1169
Sunt Thw 13/4/81

DAR ES SALAAM. - One of six black South Africans charged with murdering David Sibeko here two years ago has told Tanzania's High Court that the exiled Nationalist leader was shot accidentally in a struggle over a gun.

Gilbert 'Smash' Nhlapo was one of four accused who last week gave statements in the trial, now nearly two months old. The others were Titus Soni, Daniel Monakgotla and Shindo Mahlangu. Two men chose to make no statement - Abraham Tatu and James Hlongwane.

All are members of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC), which seeks the overthrow of South Africa's white minority regime and is banned there. Mr. Sibeko was a member of the PAC presidential council when he was killed June 11, 1979.

Mr Nhlapo told the judge that the accused men had come to Dar Es Salaam from Mtwara, Southern Tanzania, that day to pick up another presidential council member, Vusumzi Make, for talks about sending PAC guerrillas into South Africa and about financial problems the guerrilla trainees were having in Tanzania.

Mr Make, the star witness for prosecution, has testified that PAC members loyal to deposed president Potlako



David Sibeko ... "an accident."

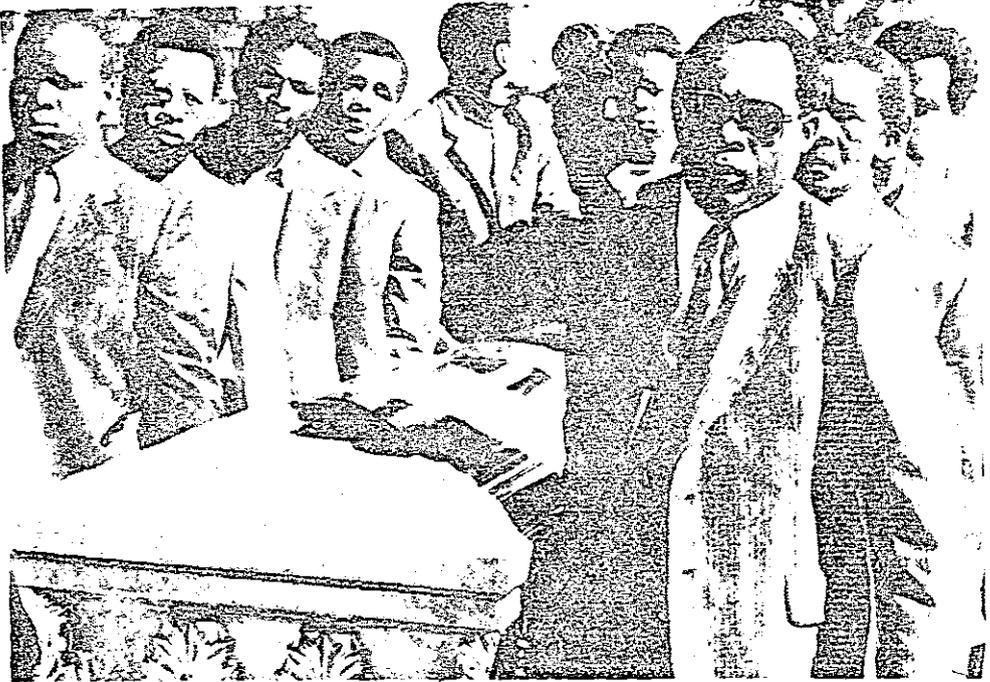
Leballo were out to "liquidate" the presidential council that replaced him.

Mr Nhlapo told the court that when the accused arrived at Mr Make's apartment, three of them - Mr Soni, Mr Monakgotla and himself - were sent upstairs to see if Mr Make was there. Mr Nhlapo said they knocked and the door was opened. They entered the house and greeted Mr Make and Mr Sibeko.

Mr Soni at some point, apparently went downstairs. Mr Nhlapo said Mr Monakgotla and he told Mr Make that they had come to pick up the two leaders for talks.

Mr Sibeko replied. "I can't be ordered by boys", Mr Nhlapo said.

He told the court that he then grabbed Mr Sibeko's arm, pulled his gun from his own waistband and fired one



The funeral of David Sibeko in Botswana in 1979.

shot into the ceiling. Mr Nhlapo said he then heard another shot, but he did not know where it had come from.

Mr Nhlapo stated that he then shoved Mr Make into a

storeroom while Mr Sibeko came over to him and grabbed his gun. During the struggle over it, several shots were fired. Mr Sibeko then lost his grip and fell down. Mr Nhlapo said.

The high court adjourned the trial to April 14 when the four defence lawyers will make their final statements. They contend the shooting was accidental. — AFP

amongst Africans in the Witwatersrand area. It is this problem of the susceptibility of rural dwellers to tuberculosis when entering industrialised or urban environments that must be borne in mind in investigating the incidence and prevalence of silicosis amongst Africans in the Witwatersrand area. It is this problem of the susceptibility of rural dwellers to tuberculosis when entering industrialised or urban environments that must be borne in mind in investigating the incidence and prevalence of silicosis amongst Africans in the Witwatersrand area. It is this problem of the susceptibility of rural dwellers to tuberculosis when entering industrialised or urban environments that must be borne in mind in investigating the incidence and prevalence of silicosis amongst Africans in the Witwatersrand area.

The figures for 1978 to 1979 and those for the years immediately preceding that period, it had been in the period 1972 to 1976. The figures for 1978 to 1979 and those for the years immediately preceding that period, it had been in the period 1972 to 1976. The figures for 1978 to 1979 and those for the years immediately preceding that period, it had been in the period 1972 to 1976.

States there is even a re-alignment of funding towards training for the so called primary care specialties of family medicine, paediatrics and internal medicine. A number of studies have shown that the amount of surgical

services rendered is strictly proportional to the number of surgeons or whether they are paid on a fee or a capitation or salary basis. Direct comparison between the free enterprise of the United States and the British National Health Service have been made in regard.

c) Continuing Medical Education for practitioners Peer review and medical audit can assure a better quality of practice but here we must be very careful of the machinery for this purpose such as the Professional Services Review Organisations in the U.S.A. do not itself spawn an inflationary bureaucracy to avert. I believe that Medical Association Continuing Education subcommittees should be established in all branches of the Association, in order to design operational research control. Voluntary participation should be rewarded by certificates of performance. Home visits and domiciliary and hospital practice should be encouraged. By liaison with regional universities and continuing medical education, members kept informed of the results of the latest cost benefit studies and other trends dictating the need to modify practices. As an example one may quote the evidence of the Bristol study, which showed that after

myocardial infarction, patients treated at home did as well as those treated in hospital.

The more sensible and rational use of drugs has enormous cost containment potential. The drug industry in West Germany has been shaken up by the introduction of generic drugs.

In a hard-hitting statement yesterday Azapo said: "We call on Mr Victor Mazibuko to stop moving around with the O'Jays and as a resident of Tembisa go and join the people of Tembisa in their protests against rents. Tembisa is on fire right now, what is he doing?"

Mr Jefferson Lengane, an executive of Azapo, said the organisation would do everything to stop the O'Jays show at Orlando on Saturday afternoon. Meanwhile a statement released by the Washington and New York offices of the Black Consciousness Movement said: "We have noted with deep concern the increasing influx of American black artists who have been and still continue to go to South Africa in spite of the calls coming from the oppressed people of that country not to go there. Tremendous harm is being done to cause a rift between the oppressed people of America and South Africa. We would like to point out that we as a black organisation do not confuse artists for politicians, as claimed, but we do know when artists are furthering the aims of the racist regime of South Africa and its international allies."

By WILLIE BOKALA THE O'Jays will meet the same type of anger which was met by Ray Charles when they go to Orlando Stadium on Saturday, the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) warned yesterday. Their stand on overseas artists has now been backed by the Soweto Students United Congress, whose president, Mr Gaotholwe Parage, says Americans cannot sing people to freedom and they are furthering the aims of the racist regime of South Africa.



The O'Jays — Bill Wyatt, Sammy Strain and Walter Williams — who arrived in the country on Saturday and now face opposition from Azapo.

O'Jays to meet black anger

11/4
14/4/81
14/4/81

proposal was to plan and execute an approach to the news media for public education concerning correct use by the

DOM 11/4/87

Erab issues strong threats on churches' 'political meetings'

By HARRY MASHABELA

THE protest rioting in Tembisa, near Kempton Park, against increased rents has resulted in the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) and the Tembisa Community Council adopting a particularly hard line towards the community.

Not only will residents be compelled to pay the increased rents in spite of their objections, but attempts are being

made to prevent them from holding public meetings.

Erab has written to church ministers in the township warning them not to allow people to use their church buildings for "political meetings and gatherings of a non-religious nature".

Meanwhile the Tembisa Council has decided the increased rents will "remain unaltered", because it wanted to improve the quality of life in the township.

CHANGE WITHOUT VIOLENCE?

THE wording of the question on the possibility of change without large-scale violence in South Africa is significant.

Rightly or wrongly I have ascribed to the question two important assumptions. The first is that fundamental political change in South Africa must or will of necessity be preceded by a certain amount of violence. What is perhaps not yet certain is the magnitude of that violence.

The second assumption is that there is already violence in South Africa and those who worry about peaceful change should concern themselves not so much with the prevention of violence, but rather with keeping to a minimum the amount of violence that will be necessary to bring about change.

"If South Africa fails to change without violence, it will be because of white intransigence"

I do not quite agree with the first assumption for three main reasons:

Firstly, history is studded with examples of countries and peoples that have achieved their liberation without first having to shed blood. Inhabitants of some former British colonies on our northern borders and in the rest of Africa did not need to take up arms to win their independence.

Therefore, if South Africa fails to change without violence, or at least with a minimum thereof, it will be because of white intransigence and not because it is impossible to change without violence.

Secondly, if fundamental change in South Africa has to come through the application of some kind of pressure or a combination of pressures (an assumption with which I am prepared to agree) then there are many other types of effective pressures that can be applied. Violence, though it is one of these pressures, is not necessarily the most decisive and effective.

"Today's liberates could easily become tomorrow's oppressors"

Thirdly, violence has a tendency to outlive its usefulness and when that happens, the tendency is to look for new targets against whom it can be unleashed. In such a case, today's liberators can easily become tomorrow's oppressors. Some examples of this are the reign of terror during the French revolution, atrocities in Uganda under Amin's reign as well as the present state of the Iranian revolution.

By OSCAR DHLOMO
Secretary-General of
Inkatha,

in reply to a question posed by The Star: "Is it possible to achieve a negotiated settlement in South Africa without large-scale violence? If so, how can this be achieved?"

In such a situation the act of trying to keep violence at its minimum will therefore consist in working for a negotiated political settlement, the principal precondition of which will be the unconditional agreement of whites to

I agree with the second assumption that there is already a degree of violence in South Africa. Indeed the white state uses violence to maintain the status quo, while the oppressed use violence to try and overthrow it.

"It is still possible to achieve change with a minimum of violence"

share political power with their fellow black South Africans.

Obviously this act will be opposed by those who believe violence must of necessity be a vehicle of change. They will view any attempt to negotiate as a form of opium meant to retard the impetus of violence and therefore of progress towards change.

That is why there will always be an uneasy and at times tenuous relationship between those who are for a negotiated political settlement and those who are for a violent solution.

The most sensible thing to do would be for each group to do their own thing with the hope that both groups would meet to celebrate on the day of liberation when the question of tactics and strategy during the liberation struggle would be irrelevant

"All discrimination is hurtful"

Having said this, I believe that provided certain political decisions are taken by the white rulers in South Africa,

it is still possible to achieve change with a minimum of violence. These decisions are:

- The Government must announce its intention to abolish all discrimination within a reasonably short time, say one year. It must realise that all discrimination is hurtful and not try to differentiate between "hurtful" and "unhurtful" discrimination.

- The Government must accept that all black people of South Africa are citizens of the country and that they should exercise their voting rights in the unitary state of South Africa. Attempts to divide the people into rural — or homeland — blacks and urban blacks is a sure way to cause conflict.

"Attempts to divide the people is a sure way to conflict"

- The Government must declare its intention to negotiate with the leaders of all political groupings, including those who are imprisoned or exiled. Its aim should be to devise a constitution acceptable to the majority.

It is vital that it realise that no political solution however brilliant, can be effective unless it is blessed with the participation of the majority of the population, which in our case happens to the blacks.

When these three conditions have been met, black people should then come out in open support of negotiations for an acceptable political dispensation.

Black people should make a declaration beforehand that a bill of rights, clearly protecting individual rights, should be an integral part of the new dispensation. This would take care of the whites fear of "group domination".

After all this has happened, there should be free political activity and expression to enable each and every political group to sell itself to the voters with a view to a free and fair election to elect a new government.

"Time is running out for such an ideal political solution"

Finally, it must of course be stressed that time is running out for such an ideal political solution.

If white reluctance to share power persists, then the advocacy of a peaceful resolution of our conflict is going to be correspondingly more expensive until it is priced beyond the reach of any black politician, either inside or outside South Africa. In such a case, white South Africans would be the obvious losers. The ball is therefore squarely in the Government's court.

Political comment in this issue by J Latakgomo and A Klaaste. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by S Mathaku. All of cor. Blumberg Street and Commando Road, Industria, Johannesburg.

THE reproduction or broadcast without permission of articles published in this newspaper on any current economic, political or religious topic is forbidden and expressly reserved to The Argus Printing and Publishing Company Ltd. under Section 12(7) of the Copyright Act 1978.

- Write to the Editor at PO Box 6663, Johannesburg 2000. Nom-de-plumes can be used but full names and addresses should be supplied or the letter will not be published.

Azapo calls off meeting

RDM
16/4/81
114

Staff Reporter

THE detention of several executive members of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) has led to the indefinite postponement of a symposium on black consciousness which had been scheduled for the Easter weekend.

The symposium, which was to be attended by black consciousness organisations, was suggested at the end of the Azapo congress in Houtbosdorp, near Pietersburg, in January, when differences emerged between delegates over definitions of ideological terms.

The executive committee of Azapo said the postponement was a sequel to the "uncalled for detention of five of our executive members and certain technicalities which we could not overcome due to their absence".

Azapo's detained members are Mr Khelha Mthemba, president; Mr Thabo Ndabeni, general secretary; Mr George Wauchope, publicity secretary; Mr Mlungisi Mavana, national organiser; and Mr Frans Phale, Tembisa branch chairman.

In a statement yesterday Azapo said: "Azapo reiterates its challenge to the Government to release them or charge them. Failure to do so would clearly indicate that what we have been preaching — that the white settler regime knows no humanity, is unchristian and undemocratic — is to the point."

It said nothing was more sadistic than to keep a person in solitary confinement without any access to a doctor of his choice, his lawyer or family, and under gruelling interrogation.

"While Azapo had to suspend its symposium, it notes with anger that our supposed black brothers, the O'Jays, will be playing entertainment at Orlando Stadium," it said.

"The O'Jays speak of preaching a message of brotherhood and humanity. Where is humanity when they ignore the arrest of our leaders . . . ?"

The statement concludes: "Our warning to the O'Jays is that we shall follow them wherever they are performing in South Africa".

New club aims at 'a spirit of unity'



Mr Nkana Makena, chairman of Quo Vadis.

By NORMAN NGALE
THE national anthem, Nkosi Sikelel iAfrica, echoed within the walls of the Ga-Rankuwa Hotel School, BophuthaTswana, in spite of protests during the inauguration of Club Quo Vadis.

A member of the audience at the banquet held at the hotel school tried in vain to protest against the choice of anthem.

His calls that the audience were singing the wrong anthem were drowned by the inspired voices of people who responded to a call by Mr David Mollalla to give the anthem "the respect it deserved".

It is the custom during functions in BophuthaTswana for people to sing

the homeland's newly composed anthem, Lefatse La Bo Ra Rona (The Land Of Our Fathers).

Club Quo Vadis, formed early last year, was inaugurated on Saturday with pomp and ceremony.

It has members from Ga-Rankuwa, Mabopane, Atteridgeville and Mamelodi and its main objective is to organise, encourage and build a spirit of unity and brotherhood among its members.

Its members consist mainly of representatives working for various marketing companies and other members of the business community.

Mr Nkana Makena, chairman of the club, told the gathering that the club

was planning to invite prominent speakers to address them on topics of interest in education, health, economics, marketing, management, public relations and politics.

The club, Mr Makena said, would organise functions to honour important members of the Pretoria township communities who had made meaningful contribution in local affairs.

It would give financial grants to approved bursary funds operating in Mamelodi, Atteridgeville, Mabopane, Soshanguve and Ga-Rankuwa.

Quo Vadis' theme for this year is "Strategies for Southern Africa in the Eighties". The theme will focus on marketing, education, legal, political and socio-economic strategies.

Sessions to be held throughout the year will honour people such as Dr Nthato Mollana, Mrs Helen Khuzwayo, Mr Sam Motsuenyane, Professors Goba, Bopape and Maimela, Mr Ben Mokoatle, Mr Ratha Mokgoatleng and Mr George Wauchope.

"I believe Club Quo Vadis has a role to play in creating awareness at all levels of our society of the importance of collective contribution towards the ultimate destiny of the people," Mr Makena said.



Mr David Mollalla, sales manager of SAB in Pretoria, Mrs Mollalla and Professor Mokgokong at the club's inauguration.

11A 6/4/81

Anger over Tembisa

By SELLO RABOTHATA

BLACK LEADERS and priests have reacted angrily to the circulars sent to Tembisa churches by the East Rand Administration Board telling them not to allow residents to use church buildings for political meetings.

Inkatha has expressed shock and sadness over the move. "The insensitive manner in which Erab is enforcing the rent increases in Tembisa is completely unsatisfactory," said a resolution passed by the movement.

The circulars from the township manager, dated April 7, stated that, "by granting permission for the church building and the site to be used for other purposes, eg political meetings and gatherings of a non-religious nature, and for which a fee is charged or collected, you are exposing your church to the cancellation of the church site".

Priests in Tembisa told the SOWETAN that they do not understand what "political" meetings mean.

One priest said: "Residents want to make use of the church buildings during the week as they did recently for the rent meetings, and they formed a delegation to speak for them."

"These people must have a say in civic affairs and already it is illegal for them to meet in open-air gatherings. Every time people meet in the church they either have prayer services or speak about civic matters. It is difficult to say when a meeting is political or not."

In its resolutions, Inkatha pointed out that:

- The 99-year lease system was not yet effectively operating in Tembisa;
- The bucket sewage system was still in operation;
- Electricity installation was not yet complete; and
- Streets were untarred and stormwater drainage inadequate.

Mr Leonard Mosala, a member of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said: "We regard this as provocative interference in the normal activities of the society. There is nothing that could be more provocative. This only shows that we are in a police state."

Mr Lucas Mothiba, chairman of the Tembisa Community Council, said: "I would not agree with the East Rand Board on this



Mr Leonard Mosala
... "Police state."

matter as I think this should be left to the churches themselves to decide. I don't even think I know politics, as I am a civic leader. This should be left to the church's discretion."

Another priest said Erab did not even have the decency to call them to a meeting and discuss the question. He said the board could have at least told them through the local community council.

Two churches in Tembisa were mysteriously set alight after meetings were held to discuss the rent issue a few weeks back.

Handwritten notes: SOWETAN, church ban

Blacks not yet ready to talk says Motlana

18/4/81 STAR
STAR 18/4/81

Political Staff

Blacks were at this stage not prepared to meet the Prime Minister or the Government to discuss the future of this country, the chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, said yesterday.

Dr Motlana was reacting to a Star report in which Mr P W Botha said he

would not ever consider to talk to the ANC, PAC or Azapo but he would talk to the Committee of Ten on condition the committee would renounce any acts of violence or extremism, and would be prepared to accept constitutional means of co-operating with the Government.

"I am surprised that Mr Botha could have made such a statement when we are not yet ready for such a meeting.

"When it becomes necessary to hold such talks or a meeting of that nature, we will also give the Government a set of our own conditions," he said.

Some of the conditions would be:

- That other relevant black organisations be invited to participate in the talks.
- That all political prisoners be released and all people living in exile be allowed to return home.
- That banning orders and house arrest orders be lifted.

Dr Motlana also criticised Mr Botha for saying that blacks will get no freehold rights in South Africa, but only in the homelands.

"Freehold rights is a basic right for all South Africans," he said. "Whatever Mr Botha and the Government can say we will fight for those rights — and I have no doubt we will win in the end."

RDM 20/4/81

Residents urged to back sacked Sigma workers

Pretoria Bureau

PAMPHLETS urging residents of Mamelodi, Atteridgeville and Mabopane to refrain from seeking work with the Sigma Motor Corporation, until the present wage dispute has been settled, were distributed by the Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers of SA at the weekend.

The union issued three sets of pamphlets following the sacking of more than 4 000 Sigma workers last week, after strikers failed to reach agreement with management in pay negotiations.

The dismissed workers were told they could apply for re-employment between tomorrow and Friday.

The union claims the strikers are not prepared to apply for re-employment, but would demand reinstatement after management had agreed to negotiate on the wage issue with the elected liaison committee.

It asks residents to sympathise with the strikers.

"We therefore call on the

community and organisations, sporting bodies, church groups and all concerned members of society to show solidarity with the workers in this factory for a just cause by not taking up employment with the company until this dispute is settled with the workers," a pamphlet says.

Another UMARW pamphlet states that Sigma is one of the largest motor industries in the country, with sales of R421 000-million and profits of R71-million in 1979 and R25-million in 1980.

It says the workers, faced with inflation, do not benefit from the profits, and that employees had to down tools because of Sigma's alleged refusal to negotiate with their liaison committee.

The union accuses Sigma management of refusing to negotiate on the wage dispute and thus questioning the credibility of the committee by allegedly refusing to recognise it.

This, the pamphlet says, proved that management was not prepared to negotiate.

Chairman of Labour Party killed

Aug 21/4/81 (11A)

THE chairman of the Labour Party in the Western Cape, Mr John 'Hennie' Ferus, was killed when his car left the road near Bredasdorp early yesterday.

Mr Ferus and his wife Petronella and their two children were returning from a fishing holiday in Arniston. Also in the car were his brother-in-law, Mr Derek Pieterse and his wife, Emerentia and their three-week-old child.

The accident occurred about 2 am. None of the children or women was injured, but Mr Pieterse was slightly bruised.

Mrs Ferus said she was asleep when the accident happened. Her husband did not regain consciousness and died before the ambulance arrived.

BANNINGS

Mr Ferus suffered two decades of harassment by the Security Police for his political views. A five-year banning order, imposed on him after he was released from detention last year, was unexpectedly lifted on Christmas Eve last year. He was banned three times and imprisoned on Robben Island from 1967 to 1971.

Paying tribute to Mr Ferus, the national leader

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

Aug 21/4/81 (11A)

Chairman

(Continued from page 1)

of the Labour Party, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, said today that Mr Ferus's death was a tragic and sad blow to the Labour Party and to South Africa.

He had real qualities of leadership underlined by dedication and a willingness to sacrifice in the struggle for liberation of all South Africa's people.

'One regrets that he was not able to see the fruits of his efforts in the struggle for national liberation.'

He said that all regions of the Labour Party throughout the country would be represented at the funeral in Worcester on Sunday at 1 pm.

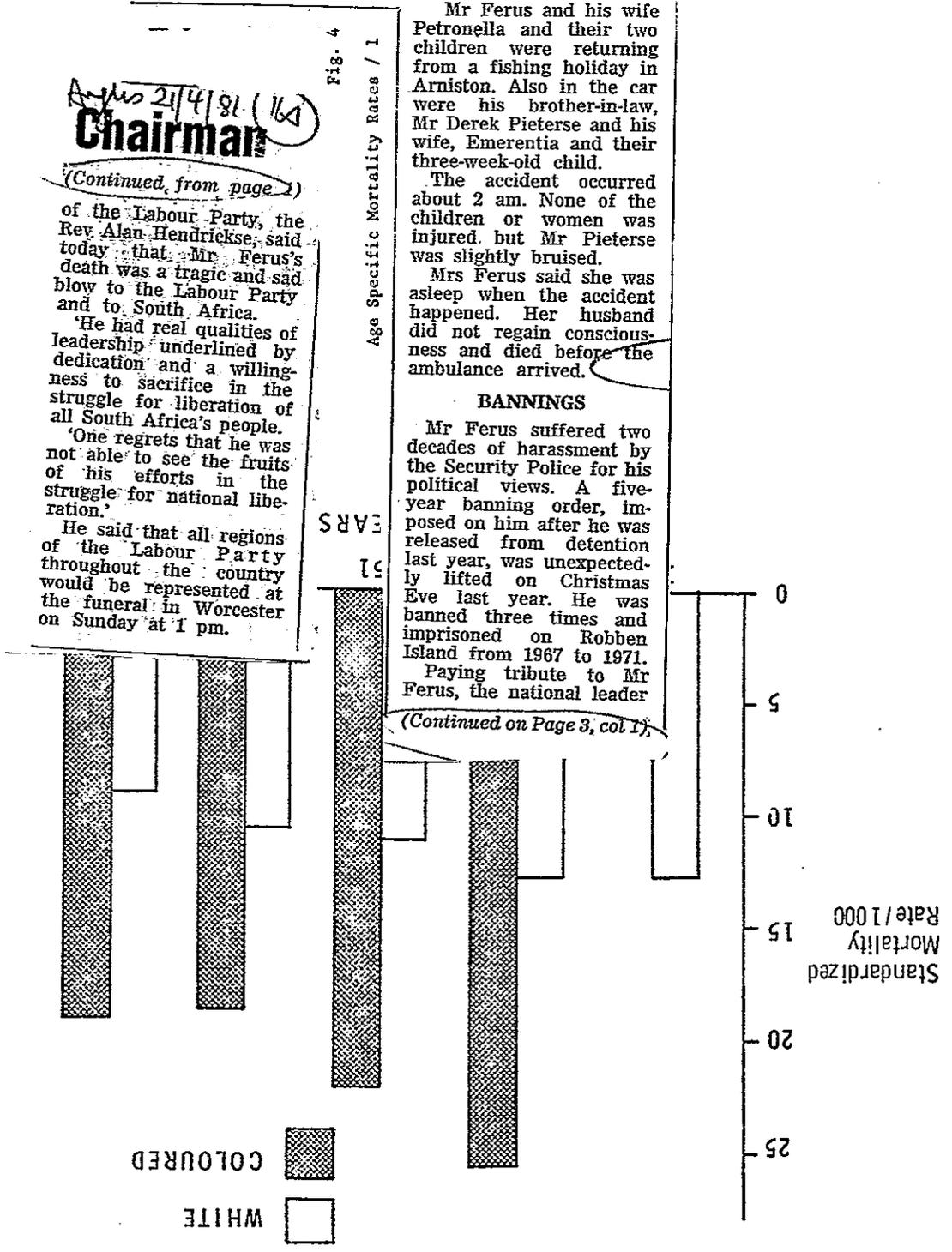


Fig. 3 Standardized Mortality Rate/1000 Whites and Coloureds, 1929 - 1970

SA's future

The history of South Africa is the tragic story of military suppression, political oppression, economic exploitation and the social degradation of a people.

Azapo is committed to the national liberation of the black man, the extirpation of racism and capitalism and the institution of a new social order that will be free of class division, exploitation and human degradation. To achieve this we have to critically analyse the options available to us and to look at some of the major events of 1980 and the Government's reaction to them.

There was a complete breakdown in the educational field where students demanded one form of education for all races. The existing system of education was, and is still, rejected because it is racist, dogmatic, and it indoctrinates, domesticates, has vestiges of colo-

A new order

free of class division

nialism, is imperialistic and serves as an ideology to justify inequalities.

The Government's response to the students' demands was the closing of schools and the detention of so-called agitators. Today, the core of the problem remains untouched. The same system is enforced and there are problems with placement and admission of students, a high rate of failures, while teachers and principals have been given draconian powers to deal with students. They have been turned into an extension

The options open for a non-violent settlement in South Africa are precarious, says Mr George Wauchope, publicity secretary of the Azanian People's Organisation, (Azapo).

He says his party is against capitalism, the Government, the PFP and all others who have "oppressed" blacks for three centuries.

In an attempt to reflect varying points of view about constitutional change, The Star is carrying articles by people who belong to a wide array of political organisations.

We asked them: Do you think it is possible to achieve a negotiated settlement in South Africa without large-scale violence? If so, how can this be achieved?

Most of the people who have so far contributed to this series have said they do believe it is still possible to achieve such a settlement.

Today, Mr Wauchope points to "the tragedy of lost opportunities" and makes it clear that he does not share their optimism.

of the country's security machinery.

There were no fewer than 134 strikes in 1980 and the Government is devising new strategies to curb the labour unrest. Political organisations have been warned to lay off trade unions, but the truth of the matter is that the Wiehahn Commission was a political manoeuvre to put trade unions under strict Governmental control. There is a naive assumption that labour reforms can be made within the labour field without reference to the wider socio-political framework within which the traditional South African labour policy has evolved.

Azapo recognises the

fact that although the black worker is the hub of the South African economy, he is the one who suffers most from oppression and exploitation on the factory floor and in his daily life. It is for this reason that the black worker is the vanguard of the liberation struggle.

Racial discrimination within the labour field interferes with capital accumulation and attracts adverse publicity, which in turn influences international concerns to mount boycotts against South Africa. Hence the State's urge to intervene: no sooner is there labour unrest in a concern than the police are there to intervene.

The Government "solved" the bus boycotts in the Northern Transvaal by detaining the "agita-

who believe there is still a chance for a peaceful solution to the problems of this country. Although Azapo is committed to non-violence, the options open for a non-violent settlement are precarious.

If the South African Government could sabotage the Geneva talks on Namibia when it is clear to everyone that South Africa is an intruder in Namibia, what can be expected in South Africa when so much is at stake?

The dangling carrot today is the national convention. The chief protagonist of this, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, has said in no uncertain terms that one man, one vote is OUT for the Progressive Federal Party. When the SA Defence Force raided Maputo against our brothers, the PFP came out in



STAR 21/4/81
 (11R)



DAD LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS STATEMENT FOR

THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 05

R

126 900
4 100
122 800
40 800
163 600
15 900
147 700
26 500
121 200
10 800
110 400
16 000
94 400
54 600
8 400
157 400
103 400

R34 400

67 000
6 400
30 000

28 200
26 400

tors." However, in spite of the detention of the Azapo leadership in the Northern Transvaal, the bus boycott gained momentum.

In fact, no-one needs an agitator with the present Government. The banning of the June 16 services and the subsequent tear-gasing and baton charging of the masses, teargasing and baton charging of harmless women protesting against increased rents and the conferring of the "freedom of Soweto" on Dr Koorhof are all proof of this.

From the foregoing it is clear that the Government's reaction to the peaceful demands of the people is brutality and violence as manifested in Sharpeville on March 21 1960, June 16 1976 in Soweto, deaths in detention, detention without trial, bannings, banishments and the raids into Mozambique and the subsequent killing and kidnapping of our brothers — the latter being vehemently denied.

This is not surprising because the dispossession of Azania is the story of land robbery, bloodshed, colonialism, invasion and white rule by gun. Azapo has no alternative but to declare total war against white supremacy, oppression and exploitation, and to give an ultimatum to the forces of oppression.

There are some people

support of the SADF.
Repayment of mortgage bond:

It is interesting to note that the raid coincided with the announcement of the arrest of an alleged Russian spy, the first sitting of the President's Council, the announcement of a general election and the announcement of Ciskeian independence — an independence which is totally rejected by blacks. Is this the total strategy against the total onslaught?

Azapo maintains that people who choose to go into exile and those who opt for the armed struggle do so because of the indifference, callousness, insensitivity, intransigence of the Government and the way in which it deals with genuine grievances. They are left with no choice.

The very nature of oppression lies in the suppression of truth. It is therefore no wonder that there have to be censorship, banning orders, banishments and intimidation to silence the voice of those who oppose oppression.

Azapo's point of view is that the race war in South Africa has been waged for three centuries and it is certainly doubtful that large-scale bloodshed can be averted under the present circumstances. This is the tragedy of lost opportunities.

Net trading p
Less Extraord
redem
Plus Depreci
Less Net Pro
Less Taxation
Funds derived
Attribu
Attribu
Dividend paid
Funds derived f
Land
Investm
Increase in out
Application of
Additions to
Buildin
Investm
Plant

Capital repaid
Penalty for early redemption
Net increase in working capital

Sibeko's death was no accident, court hears

DAR ES SALAAM - The six men accused of murdering exiled South African nationalist leader David Sibeko set out from their camp in the Mbeya region of southern Tanzania planning to kill the PAC leader and restore to power its former chairman Potlako Leballo, senior state attorney Ernest Mwipopo told the Dar-Es-

Salaam High Court.

Mr Sibeko, a member of the presidential council of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC), was killed in Dar-Es-Salaam on the night of June 11, 1979.

In a two-and-a-half hour submission to Judge Nassor Mnzavas, Mr Mwipopo said the prosecution case was that the trip to the capital and the shooting of Mr Sibeko was the culmination of political struggle in PAC between a group supporting the Presidential Council and Mr Leballo.

Mr Leballo was removed as PAC president earlier in the year, ostensibly for health reasons to avoid immediate reaction from his supporters, and this split in PAC was the real motive for the killing, Mr Mwipopo said.

"Unfortunately, the council had no control over the arms which were with Leballo's group," he added.

Mr Mwipopo told the court there was a "clear plot" to kill the council members and this had been worked out at a meeting of cadres held at the PAC's camp in Mbeya.

He dismissed defence claims that the shooting had been accidental in a struggle for a pistol between Sibeko and one of the accused, Gilbert "Smash" Nhlapo, in an apartment in the capital.

The other accused are Titus Soni, Daniel Monakgotla, Shindo Mahlangu, Abraham Tatu and James Hlongwanaivate. The six, all of them members of PAC, have pleaded not guilty.

The PAC, banned in South Africa, trains guerillas in Tanzania with the aim of overthrowing the white-minority regime in South Africa.

The prosecution was to continue with its submission this week.

1 200 000 gather to celebrate Easter in Zion City

FLOCK TO ZION

STICK
11A
2/14/81

A STAGGERING 1 200 000 people attended the Easter celebration services of the Zion Christian Church (ZCC) in Moria, the church's mecca in the far northern Transvaal this year.

The occasion, probably South Africa's largest crowd-puller of any nature, was attended by ZCC members from all over the country and from as far as Malawi.

By CHARLES MOGALE

The main sermon was delivered with the use of five interpreters.

The multitudes converged on the "holy city" in an assortment of 6 260 vehicles ranging from buses to bicycles.

The celebrations which ended yesterday, were climaxed by the brief parade and sermon of the church's supreme leader, Bishop Barnabas Lekganyane.

A roar of spontaneous handclapping broke out as Bishop

Lekganyane led the brass band into the church building, where he made his address to the masses outside.

When the bishop had completed his 30-minute sermon, he once more led the brass band on a short parade through the ocean of humanity which went into a frenzy of handclapping.

Bishop Lekganyane (27) is the youngest leader this church has ever had.

Security at the gates was tight, and thorough body and vehicle searches were made before entry could be allowed. No drugs (even headache tablets), cigarettes or

liquor was allowed into the "holy city", which is completely surrounded by mountains.

Press photographers were refused permission to take their pictures, and had to hand over their cameras to a church appointee who clicked the shutters for them.

According to a statistics report released by the church, 2 005 new members were baptised.

Freed Azapo men told of boycott flop

By Langa Skosana and
Jon Qwelane

The national executive of the Azanian People's Organisation, detained earlier this month during the anti-rent violence at Tembisa, near Kempton Park, were released yesterday to the news that their boycott of the touring O'Jays pop group had flopped.

The freed men are national president Mr Khehla Mthembu, publicity secretary Mr George Wauchope, national secretary general Mr Thabo Ndabeni and national organiser, Mr Mlungisi Mavana.

More than 80 000 people flocked to the group's Easter weekend shows at Soweto, Pretoria and Maseru.

Azapo's executive had no comment to make on the failure of their boycott call — but sporting and cultural officer, Mr Ratha Mokgoatheng, said the O'Jays attendances could be described as no more than "a qualified success."

"I can only say that the show was no more than qualified success if you consider that the O'Jays have been in the field for 25 years and have developed a cult.

"In Lesotho only 5 000 people attended and there were only about 10 000 to 15 000 in Pretoria."

The O'Jays' Johannesburg promoter, Mrs Adele Lucas, disputed these figures. She said about 70 000 to 80 000 people had seen the show so far.

● Pictures Page 25.

The Classification of Depressive Syndromes

1. Severe psychotic syndrome	Relevance to present survey
2. Depression presenting with anxiety	The man admitted in depressive stupor was a good example.
3. The Depressive Craft	Five patients presented with symptoms attributable to anxiety.
4. Behavioural Disturbances	The 3 women with underlying hormonal disturbances were considered to fall within this category.
5. Manic-depressive psychosis	Confused or irrational behaviour occurred in 7 patients of apparently stable previous personality.

ACT 22/4/81
Cape Labour man dies in car smash

Staff Reporter

THE national chairman of the Labour Party, Mr David Curry, paid tribute yesterday to the party's former Western Cape chairman, who was killed in a car accident near Bredasdorp early on Monday.

Mr John Marinus "Hennie" Ferus, 42, was crushed to death when his car left the road and overturned. He, his family and brother-in-law, Mr Derek Pieterse, were returning home to Worcester after spending the Easter weekend in Arniston. Mr Pieterse received minor injuries, but no one else was hurt.

Mr Curry yesterday described Mr Ferus's death as "a tragic and severe blow to the Labour Party".

He was one of the most outstanding leaders to come out of our community and his dedication to the total black liberation struggle will always remain in our minds. He was unafraid to take the blows of detention and beatings and took a leading role

in the struggle of the black people of South Africa."

Mr Ferus was placed under house arrest in 1963 and banned for five years in 1964. In 1967, he was jailed for sabotage. He was again served a five-year banning order on his release in 1970.

When the order expired, Mr Ferus joined the Labour Party. He later became the party's Western Cape chairman. He was detained in May last year and spent four months in detention.

After his release in August, Mr Ferus was again banned for five years, but the order was lifted on Christmas Eve. Mr Ferus, who resigned the Western Cape chairmanship of the Labour Party after being released from detention, was chairman of the Worcester Management Committee at the time of his death.

Mr Ferus leaves his wife and three children. The funeral will be held in the Worcester Community Hall in Van Huyssteen Street at 1 pm on Sunday.

subsequent experience suggested that there was usually a good response to medication alone, which often obviated the use of E.C.T. (Buchan 1971)(41).

Accordingly it was become policy to admit only floridly psychotic or suicidal patients for initial treatment; there was only the stuporose man in this category. The patients experiencing suicidal ideas did so only occasionally and none had made any plans for an attempt. One other man was admitted after out-patient treatment had failed and one woman was already in the general hospital for investigation of her somatic complaints at the time of referral.

The two patients in the general hospital were treated with Amtryptiline 25 mg t.d.s., 50 mg nocte by mouth, together with 20 mg I.H. b.d. for 5 doses. Both showed marked improvement after 2 weeks and neither required E.C.T.

All other patients were treated with amtryptiline as out-patients with dosage schedules graded according to the severity of the depression; Chlorpromazine 100 mg nocte was added if sleeplessness was a problem.

The dosage schedules are set out in Table VI together with the results of follow-up at two weeks.

The milder depressions seemed to default more readily and may have been inadequately treated.

Conclusions.

The sample is small and any conclusions must be tentative, but there is a considerable amount of variation within the sample and would seem that some useful inferences can be drawn.

Firstly, schizophrenia, acute brain syndrome and depression emerge as the major diagnostic categories.

Secondly the findings suggest that the diagnosis of schizophrenia is likely to be difficult and unreliable in an out-patient setting. The differentiation of an acute brain syndrome would appear to be particularly hazardous.

Howa to

quit: 'They say I'm too soft'

ANNALS 22/4/81
11A



Mr Hassan Howa

FIERY hardline sports administrator Mr Hassan Howa today reiterated that he would not stand for re-election at the annual meeting of the South African Council of Sport because his principles were being threatened by his colleagues.

Speaking from his Heathfield home today, Mr Howa said he was aware of the new wave of opposition to him, but it was not for this reason that he was quitting as president.

He said many of his colleagues on the council regarded him as 'too soft' for the position.

'MODERATE'

He realised that his 'moderate views' — hopes for dialogue and peaceful change — were not compatible with the new order of thinking in the black community.

I have always worked towards a peaceful solution to the whole situation, but these hopes — the light at the end of the tunnel — were beginning to fade.

I now have to get out of the way to allow these more representative people through,' said Mr Howa.

He had always been moderate and objective in leading Sacos, but listening to election speeches by both the Government and the official Opposition had shown this was futile.

'My colleagues have felt like this for some time now,' said Mr Howa.

'OWN DECISIONS'

'It was decided some time ago that all policy decisions were to be decided at a national level, but I now see more provincial councils making their own decisions without consulting the national body,' he said.

'By quitting, I would be able to fight my opponents from outside.'

Maties welcome

Boland Bureau

STELLENBOSCH. — A predominantly student audience of more than 500 last night gave a rousing welcome to Mrs Helen Suzman at an election meeting in the Stellenbosch Town Hall.

She spoke in support of the Progressive Federal Party's parliamentary candidate in Stellenbosch constituency, Mr Nic Olivier. Sporadic heckling by two small packets of Nationalist supporters disappeared during her address.

Mrs Suzman arrived half an hour after the meeting

had started due to a delay of the flight bringing her to Cape Town.

The election, as far as she was concerned, she told the audience, was simply a nuisance. Other countries also called early general elections but for 'minor issues' like entry into the Eurozone or whether North Sea oil should be nationalised.

'We call general elections for really major reasons like whether a coloured boy should be allowed to play Craven Week rugby.'



MR TIMOTHY WILLIAMS and his wife, Mrs Lina, Mr Doctor Mbala and his mother, Mrs Winifred, outside the Supreme Court today after a charge of Williams and Mr Mbala was withdrawn.

Held 10 months — charge

TWO young men held in prison for 10 months in connection with an allegation of murdering a policeman were released today after the charge was withdrawn in the Cape Town Supreme Court.

Mr Timothy Williams, 26, and Mr Doctor Mbala, 21, both of Mfuleni, were alleged to have murdered Constable Johan Coenraad Huzo by stabbing him with a spear on the night of June 15 last year.

Constable Huzo was

buried with military honours after being stabbed to death during a police baton charge on a crowd near the Matieland bus terminus.

In court today Mr N Treurnicht (for the State) said the chief witness for the prosecution could not be traced.

He withdrew the charge without asking Mr Williams or Mr Mbala to plead.

The two men were greeted calmly on their release by a group of

WEATHER forecast for the Peninsula and vicinity for the period ending 6 pm tomorrow: Fine and hot becoming cloudy with fog patches overnight. It will be partly cloudy and cooler tomorrow with a possibility of light showers and rain. Winds: Light variable becoming moderate north-westerly.

The minimum temperature at D. F. Malan Air

Cooler

Max temp ... 30.1 (22.8) deg C
Min temp ... 13.0 (12.3) deg C
Max wind ... 24 km/h
Min humidity ... 13.5 (14.3) per cent
Max humidity ... 70.0 (67.0) per cent
Max cloud ... 5.0 (2.0) per cent
Max wind gust ... 27 km/h (17.5) per cent



CT 22/4/81

Sacos boycott cripples show

Staff Reporter

THE boycott of a black United States entertainer by the Cape Town public has caused half of the local supporting acts to withdraw from the show and return home penniless, a Cape Town promoter has said.

Mr Jay Jay Abdurahman, who has brought the American singer David Bacarr to South Africa for a series of concerts, said the shows had suffered after the South African Council of Sport (Sacos) had said Mr Bacarr had been blacklisted.

An Afrikaans morning newspaper last week quoted the president of Sacos, Mr Hassan Howa, as saying that Mr Bacarr had been blacklisted.

The Cape Town public, Mr Abdurahman said, had believed Sacos and had boycotted Mr Bacarr's shows in Cape Town.

"Sacos had no right to make such a statement when there is not yet an entertainers' blacklist out. They are boycotting him for no apparent reason," he said.

Mr Abdurahman felt that by boycotting the shows of visiting international black artists the public was also crippling local musicians who appear on the same shows.

Mr Abdurahman said Sacos had even less right to call for a boycott of the shows of black entertainers from overseas, considering that Sacos played sport "as a sideline, whereas these people play music for their livelihood".

"No musicians' union involves itself with Sacos and I don't think Sacos should interfere with entertainers. They should stick to sport and leave the entertainment business to the entertainers," Mr Abdurahman said.

SELECTED CAUSES OF MORTALITY

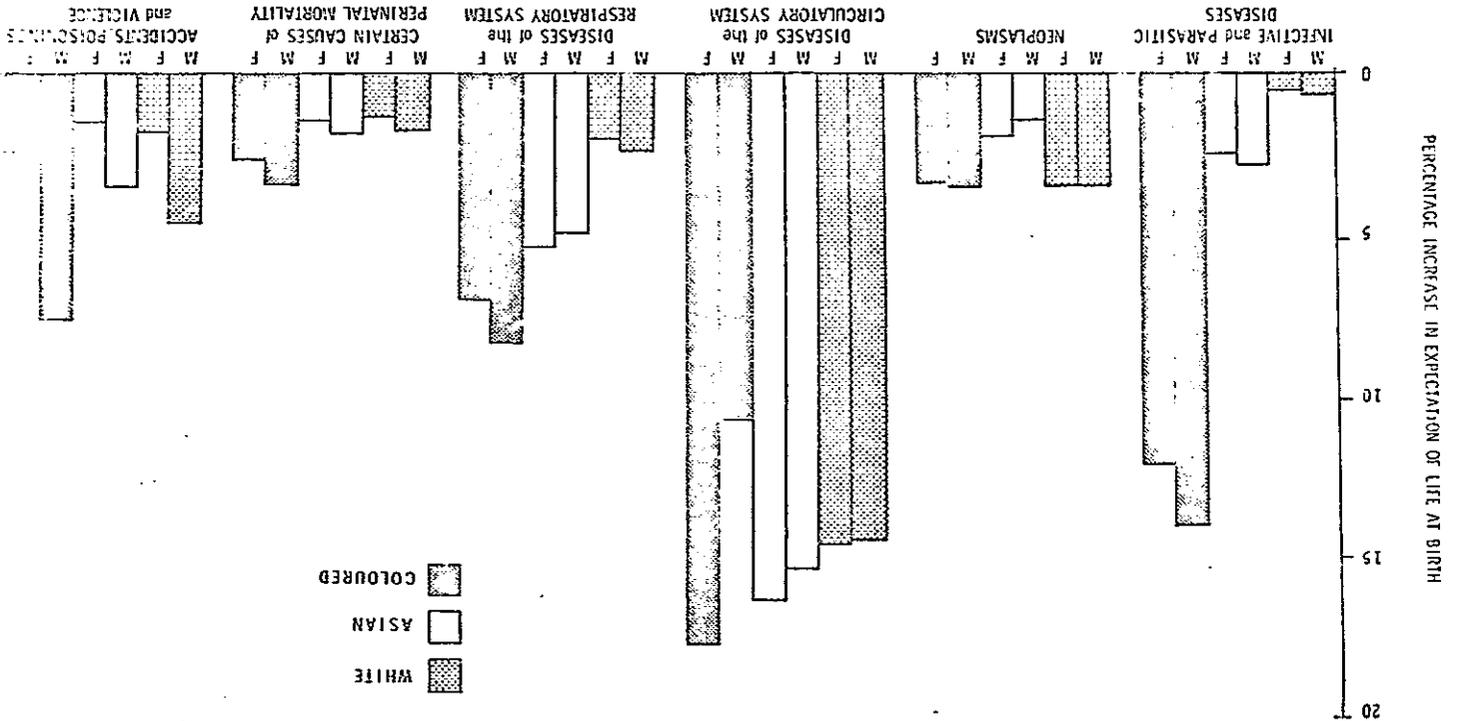


Fig. 7 PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH SUBSEQUENT TO THE COMPLETE ELIMINATION OF THE MORTALITY ASSOCIATED WITH SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH. (International Classification of Diseases, Eighth Revision)

20 214/81
Maqina on
new charge (11A)

NEW BRIGHTON — The banned New Brighton leader of the Ibandia Lika Ntu Church and founder leader of the Roots movement, the Reverend Nzwandile Maqina, appeared in court yesterday charged with contravening his banning order.

Mr Maqina was not asked to plead and his case was postponed to Friday, April 24.

Mr Maqina has already been convicted on another charge of contravening his banning order. —
DDR.

(i)

MORTALITY IN SOUTH AFRICA, PART I

1929 - 1970

SUMMARY

South African mortality data have been collated and analysed for the White,

Coloured and Black communities when available from official publications

during the period 1929 to 1970. Infant Mortality Rates, S

Mortality Rates, Age and Cause Specific Mortality Rates, P

Mortalities and Expectations of Life are presented, and th

are discussed.

Bruce Dick *

David Bourne

Department of Comprehensive and Community
Medicine, University of Cape Town.

* Present Address:

Benedictine Hospital, Nongoma,

Kwa Zulu 3950.

CT 23/4/8 Mrs Kate Mathe dies

Own Correspondent (11A)
JOHANNESBURG. — Mrs Kate Mathe, the mother of Mrs Veronica Sobukwe, widow of the late leader of the Pan Africanist Congress, Mr Robert Sobukwe, died this week in her house in White City Jabavu, Soweto, after a short illness.

Mrs Mathe, who was 80, died on Easter Sunday. She will be buried on Saturday.

Mrs Mathe is survived by four daughters: Mrs Sobukwe, Mrs H Africa, Miss G Mathe — all nursing sisters — and a teacher, Mrs F Rebeiro, wife of Dr Felix Rebeiro, of Mamelodi, Pretoria.

She came to Johannesburg from Natal in 1941 after her husband's death and worked as a domestic servant. She educated her daughters from what she earned as a domestic.

23/4/81
Athlone

families fight for homes

the head of the family (the man) is responsible for the general well-being of the group. The aged have a place of honour, in the sense that they are the cultural link between the dead and the living.

An important feature of the social position in the tribe is the status the member of the tribe attains, which, according to Hammond-Tooke (1962) depends on birth, sex and age. Children of a chief have potentially higher status than those of commoners.

MORE than 150 families in central Athlone are preparing to fight moves by the Department of Community Development to expropriate their properties for redevelopment as a business area.

Notices of expropriation were sent to them last week giving them 60 days to indicate the price they wanted for their properties.

An urgent meeting has been called for tonight by the Gleemoor Civic Association in Church Street, Athlone, to discuss 'appropriate action'.

Another meeting is also being organised at the Athlone Civic Centre on May 5.

An angry Mr Solly Fredericks of Church Street, Athlone, said he was prepared to defy any move to expropriate his property.

Mr Fredericks completed his five-room home about six months ago.

'What angers me most is that the department gave me special permission to demolish my old house on the same property last year in order to build a new one.'

'I'm determined to stay,' he said.

Mr Fredericks said he had been staying on the property for more than 30 years.

Individual: The Xhosa view the individual as a unit of both the physical and the spiritual world (comprised of the ancestors and the God (uQamata). They are guided, throughout life into the world of the spirit.

4. Economic System: The economics of the Xhosa are interwoven with their social and religious life.

The possession of cattle for example is necessary for full participation in the social and religious life of the tribe. Members of a given patrilineage are expected to farm on ancestral lands. Land is held for members use but not for sale. There are norms for conduct which are designed to protect the social order. To avoid injury to the spiritual

world, rules of conduct are laid down, violation is believed to bring illness or accident to the individual or disaster to the lineage members. Major-religious beliefs and practices validate the social and economic order. Traditionally there is a dichotomy in Xhosa economics between the male and the female section. Stock-breeding is the responsibility of the male and the Xhosa women are by taboo prohibited to have any contact with cattle fold. The cultivation of "mother earth" is put under the care of the woman.

Upon his death the individual becomes an ancestor for his descendants.

Thus we see that the society I have briefly described is based on a "mechanical solidarity", if I may quote Emile Durkheim. The day-to-day social relationship is based on a closely knit kin group. Members of a given extended family unit are expected to relate daily on the personal, affective level. The unit is based on friendship, neighbourliness and blood relationship.

Mazibuko bombs: no arrest yet

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

NO arrest has yet been made by police in the petrol bombing of the house of Mr Victor Mazibuko, the promoter of the OMays shows.

A police spokesman for the Tembisa police said yesterday they were still investigating.

Two petrol bombs were hurled into the house last Wednesday night. Mr Mazibuko was not at home when the incident happened.

The bombs were thrown into the kitchen and bedroom. A kitchen unit was damaged but the fire was put out by members of Mr Mazibuko's family.

Damage is estimated at about R200.

Man loses job for belonging to Azapo

AN AZANIAN Peoples Organisation (Azapo) member who was detained for two days last week, alleged he lost his job yesterday because "management said they could not keep people who belonged to a political party."

Mr Martin Phage (25), Azapo's Tembisa branch secretary, said he was picked up by Security Police last Tuesday morning at Klockner Moeller, his place of employment in Kempton Park. He was detained at the Kempton Park police station till Thursday.

Yesterday, when he reported for duty he was dismissed. "I was paid off and given R239 which I understood was for fringe benefits. There was no leave pay. But what confused me was that no

Sowetan 23/12/78

reasons were advanced for my dismissal," said Mr Phage who has worked for the German firm as a stores assistant since 1978.

"Because I was not satisfied about the manner in which I was dismissed, I contacted my legal representative. He phoned the company and was told that management could not keep people who belonged to a political party," Mr Phage said.

BY Z B MOLEFE

Mr Gunther Strasser, the company's financial director, told SOWETAN: "It is not true that he was dismissed for belonging to a political party. We are cutting down on staff because of the economic situation in the country."

Mr Phage's legal representative said the company's paymaster told him it was management's decision to dismiss Mr Phage.

11/17

By LEN KALANE

TWENTY SIX people, including four members of Azapo in the Northern Transvaal, have been arrested following renewed unrest in the Lebowa homeland where buses were stoned and a beerhall set alight during Easter weekend.

Trouble broke out in Lenyenye village near Tzaneen on Sunday when about 300 people went on the rampage at about 9.00 pm. Police could not say what the cause of the renewed unrests was.

Lt J. Mothata of the Lenyenye police said: "We don't know what the cause is. A lot of this sort of thing has been going

on here." He said twenty people, including the Azapo group, will appear in court today following the weekend unrest and would be charged with public violence. The remaining six will appear in court tomorrow on a similar charge. The four Azapo men who were arrested are

Messrs Mutle Phasha (chairman of the local branch), Sello Rasphala (secretary), Phillip Makwela and Frank Matlo. The Azapo group was arrested immediately after the riot on Sunday night and the rest of the people were fetched from their homes on Tuesday and Wednesday morning.

Lt Mothata said about 300 rioters stoned and damaged three buses belonging to the Lebowa Transport Company and set alight the Lenyenye beerhall. Police were called in to disperse the crowd which threw stones at police.

Police said damage is estimated at R2000. They were expecting more

arrests. Stone throwing incidents aimed at Lebowa Transport and Lebowa government buildings have been going on for some time in the area. Lebowa police have in the past questioned branch officials of Azapo whenever riots broke out.

Trouble started during the Seshago bus boycott last year August when people protested against increased fares. The protests resulted in violence which spread to areas like Lenyenye and people demanded that the Lebowa Transport Company be ousted and replaced with Hamba Buva.

URBAN TERROR

(11a)

(84e)

Armed propaganda

FM 24/4/81

The African National Congress (ANC) may now be engaged in a so-called "armed propaganda" phase of its struggle against the SA Government. The recent incidents of sabotage can be traced back to 1977, following the 1976 Soweto riots. After these, many young blacks with an intimate knowledge of the country were recruited by the ANC, says Tom Lodge of Wits University's political studies department.

Following the disclosure by Security Police this week of secret arms caches and underground "dead letterbox" com-

munication systems, observers pointed out that these tactics are "pretty standard." Mike Hough, of Pretoria University's Institute of Strategic Studies, says the existence of weapons caches and the recent terrorist incidents are "not new" and resemble all terrorist attacks since 1961. Then, however, "incidents" were less spectacular, involving such targets as pylons and sections of railway lines.

Hough reckons that incidents like this week's explosion at the Durban South power sub-station do not necessarily presage stepped-up ANC activity, but possibly reflect "new target selection." They seem to fit the pattern of attacks on the Sasol and Natref refineries last year, in which limpet mines of Russian origin were also used. Such targets, intermittently struck, are "spectacular." They are probably designed to create maximum publicity, a climate of insecurity and to "keep the struggle alive," observers agree.

Although the "pot boiler" aim of recent urban sabotage seems to have some effect, the ANC is still at a fairly primitive stage of organisation. There has been no evidence from the various security trials of the existence of an underground network of insurgents. Nor is there organised activity in the rural areas — which makes the importance of the current "urban strategy" questionable from the point of view of a classic guerrilla war.

According to Lodge, the ANC has not embarked on a terrorist war of the kind that the IRA, for example, waged in London six years ago, when package bombs were left in pubs and on trains. It is thought that it could do so, however, since terrorising the population would not require a greater degree of sophistication than strikes on Sasol and other installations, as well as on police stations.

Demonstrative

During the period 1960-63 there were about 200 terrorist incidents ranging from relatively small arson attacks to explosions centred on Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg. These seemed "demonstrative" actions done without external assistance and carried out mainly by Umkhontwe we Sizwe, the armed wing of the ANC. This phase of sabotage ended with the Rivonia trial and the imprisonment of many ANC activists.

The hallmarks of ANC activity in the early Sixties were amateurism, not very clear aims, and an underestimation of the stability of the State, says Lodge.

A 10-year lull in armed attacks followed after 1963, although there were a series of minor Terrorism Act trials chiefly involving the ANC. The government very successfully clamped down and rounded up ANC sympathisers inside the country.

With the collapse of the Portuguese

government in 1974, the cordon sanitaire provided by Lisbon's African colonies was removed and there were renewed forays into SA by the ANC, with apparent attempts to recruit members internally as early as 1975. The main wave of saboteurs struck less than a year after the Soweto riots of 1976.

The riots gave the cause of "liberation" greater visibility and more material and moral assistance. During 1977-78, there were 31 terrorist incidents, according to the Institute of Strategic Studies. Nineteen were "major" incidents involving deaths or extensive damage to property and included the Carlton bombing.

Maximum publicity and some damage to morale was achieved by the ANC's blast on Sasol last year.

Inkatha's tentacles

Radical black attacks on KwaZulu Chief Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha are common. Now the Right is getting in on the act.

Inkatha — the biggest legal black grouping in SA — has incurred the wrath of an outfit calling itself the South Africa First Campaign, which uses an expensively produced pamphlet to "expose" the movement as a power-hungry organisation bent on black domination. And in an election speech, NP Transvaal leader Andries Treurnicht accused Inkatha of promoting "Zulu imperialism."

Meanwhile, in the background, there is Minister of Co-operation and Development Piet Koornhof's announcement that Pretoria anticipates granting "independence" to all the homelands as the prelude to its fully-fledged "Constellation of States." "All" means KwaZulu, too — despite Buthelezi's repeated denial that he will ever opt for independence.

KwaZulu's firm stand would appear to thwart in advance Pretoria's grandiose vision. NP ideology has linked SA's 6.5m Zulu people to the homeland, which means that even if every other homeland cuts its political ties with SA, blacks would still be in the majority in SA as long as KwaZulu stands firm. Koornhof, however, has pointed out that KwaZulu is not unique in insisting on non-independence. Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei all said the same — and then went out. Quite naturally, these examples have made the black militants suspicious about even the most strongly worded denials from Buthelezi and his lieutenants.

But KwaZulu's no-go stance could be more substantial than that of Transkei & Co. Inkatha, while deliberately projecting itself as a cultural organisation, obviously plays a massive political role in the af-

fairs of its members. It claims a membership of 300 000 and, while these are believed to be overwhelmingly Zulu in ethnic affiliation, and the leadership's power base is in KwaZulu, the claim that its support spans black SA cannot be discounted.

In any case, there is the position of Inkatha in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly (KLA), where all members belong to the movement. There is no room, Inkatha says, for any other group; and it stands for "unity and liberation." Even local councils mirror the KLA in this respect.

A crucial aim of packing the assembly with Inkatha members seems to be to ensure that Pretoria cannot promote an opposition group which might support "independence." Coupled to this is a tight executive structure comprising a highly politicised and sophisticated top echelon, actively involved in "conscientising" the rank and file about Inkatha's objectives — particularly its stand on "independence."

All this is part of its strategy of participating in "the system" in order to put obstacles in the way of moves towards political and territorial separation.

Inkatha's influence in social and community affairs in KwaZulu is pervasive. The school system has increasingly come under its control and student disturbances in the late Seventies were moderate in KwaZulu thanks to the intervention of Buthelezi, who insisted that class boycotts and the destruction of buildings were just not on.

At the same time, KwaZulu schools are said to be compelled to keep in line with Inkatha objectives and pupils are expected to become members of the Youth Brigade.

Inkatha has also taken a keen interest in black trade unionism. Though it has not formed direct links with any particular union, it views black workers as a viable force to use in advancing black political interests. And the movement has repeatedly said that the consumer power of blacks should be tapped to effect pressure

for political change.

It has also forged a working relationship with organised black business in KwaZulu. Indeed, its strong grip on administration at all levels makes its leverage on economic and business activities persuasive in keeping black business people sympathetic to the group's aims.

— in my opinion —

The movement has not, however, confined its attention to specifically black issues. Through the Buthelezi Commission it seems to be exploring ways of merging KwaZulu and Natal. This seems to be a move intended to offset the effects of the fragmentation of KwaZulu and bring about a trans-Natal regional consolidation which runs counter to ethnic compartmentalisa-

tion. Several white Natal businessmen and academics serve on the commission, thus broadening Inkatha's constituency.

Inkatha operates on a broader scope than most black organisations and its aims and methods seem to parallel those used by the NP to build up Afrikaner power. With its tentacles deep in KwaZulu, and its drive for a broader political

role in the rest of SA, Inkatha presents a strong, peaceful black challenge to separate development.

Pressure from both black radicals and white rightists indicates that Inkatha's influence is growing. To what end it will ultimately use that influence is the major question about this powerful force in SA's black majority.

'Mandela cancer' denied

AG/MS 24/4/87
16


THE Department of Prisons has denied the possibility that jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela is suffering from cancer on Robben Island and should be released in the same way that Robert Sobukwe was.

At a meeting in Durban last night Mr Harry Pitman, PFP candidate for Pinetown, said Mandela might be suffering from cancer.

NO TROUBLE

He said that after after Sobukwe, the Pan African Congress leader was released from Robben Island because he was dying from cancer, he had not 'given one spot of trouble'.

He had no doubt that what had happened in the case of Sobukwe could also happen in the case of Mandela.

Asked whether Mandela had cancer, a Prisons spokesman replied with a firm 'no'.

(News by E Cameron, 35 Field Street, Durban and M Clarke, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town.)

● 'Mandela may have cancer' — Page 6.

pragmatic concessions may finally amount to a mutation in the society of a substantive qualitative nature? The same point applies to Adam's conjecture about the possibility of 'deracialising' the system. Cannot pragmatic racial domination reach a point where the consequences of pragmatism obviate the need for domination by Whites? The major question here is whether or not such processes point to the ultimate dominance of an elite which is not necessarily racially defined (but which will be mainly White).

As social scientists we may be able to reach some consensus on which of these scenarios is the most likely. As political actors we also have to choose which one we prefer - which one we regard as significantly different to the present order - and to work out strategies which might improve the possibility of its coming about.

REFERENCES

- Adam, Herbert, (1971). *Modernising Racial Domination*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Adam, Herbert, (1971b). 'The South African Power Elite: A Survey of Ideological Commitment' in Herbert Adam (Ed.), *South Africa: Sociological Perspectives*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Arrighi, G. (1970). 'Labour Supplies in Historical Perspective: A Study of the proletarianisation of the African Peasantry in Rhodesia', *Journal of Development Studies*, 6, No. 3.
- Bell, T., and N. Bromberger, (1972). 'South Africa in a Comparative Study of Industrialisation: A Comment'. University of London, Institute of Commonwealth Studies (Unpublished.)
- Blumer, Herbert, (1965). 'Industrialisation and Race Relations' in Guy Hunter *Industrialisation and Race Relations*, Oxford University Press.
- Bundy, Colin, (1972). 'Emergence and Decline of a South African Peasantry' in *Affairs*, 71, October.
- Durand, J. J. F., (1970). *Swartman, Siad en Toekoms*, Johannesburg: Tafelberg.
- Horwitz, Ralph, (1967). *The Political Economy of South Africa*, Weidenfeld and Nicholson.
- House of Commons, (1974). House of Commons Sub-Committee report on 'Working Conditions of African Workers Employed by British Firms in South Africa'. L.H.M.S.O.
- Johnstone, F. A., (1970). 'White Supremacy and White Prosperity' in *African Affairs*, April.
- Kuper, L., and M. J. Smith, (Eds) (1969). *Pluralism in Africa*. Los Angeles: University of California Press.
- Lipton, Merle, (1974). 'White Farming: A Case Study of Change in South Africa', *Journal of Comparative and Commonwealth Politics*, Vol. XII, March.
- Institute for Industrial Education, (1975). *The Durban Strikes, 1973*. Durban: Institute for Industrial Education.
- Moore, Barrington, (1966). *Social Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy*. Boston: Beacon Press.
- O'Dowd, M., (1966). *The Stages of Economic Growth and the Future of South Africa*. (Unpublished.)
- Schlemmer, L., (1975). 'The African Industrial Worker Views his Situation', in Dudley Horner (Ed.), *Labour Organization and the African Worker*. Johannesburg: South African Institute of Race Relations.

Trapido, Stanley, (1971). 'South Africa in a Comparative Study of Industrialisation', in *Journal of Development Studies*, 7, No. 3.

Wilson, Francis, (1972). *Labour in the South African Gold Mines*. Cape Town: Oxford University Press.

FOOTNOTES

1. This chapter was initially prepared as a background paper for the Workshop. We acknowledge with gratitude the helpful comments and criticisms received from participants which, as far as possible, were taken into account in revising the paper. In particular, we would like to thank Prof. Sheila van der Horst, Dr Francis Wilson and Mrs Jill Natrass for their responses, although comments of others have been most valuable as well.

No prospect of ANC-PAC unity

S 18A
24/4/81
11A

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — There is no immediate prospect of unity between South Africa's two major revolutionary movements, the ANC and the PAC.

This was disclosed by the PAC's new chairman, Mr Nyati Pokela, in an exclusive interview here yesterday, and has been borne out by sources close to the ANC.

Mr Pokela's disclosure follows his dramatic call for unity between the ANC and PAC last month in Dar es Salaam.

● The Star's correspondent in Ulundi reports that details of

how the current president of the African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo, apparently resisted moves to have Robben Island prisoner Nelson Mandela installed as president of the movement, were revealed in the Assembly here yesterday.

The Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, had members straining their ears when he read out a long document about the ANC written by Dr W Conco, an exiled South African academic now living in Canada.

Report restricted

Because Dr Conco is banned, no details of the document may be published.

Buti denies funding O'Jays tour

The Rev Sam Buti, scribe of the Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk in Afrika and chairman of the Alexandra Township Liaison Committee, today denied newspaper reports that he was involved financially in salvaging the O'Jays tour of South Africa.

The tour had been in danger of disintegrating after hotel bills and other expenses were left unpaid.

Mr Buti, who visited the O' Jays' Johannesburg hotel yesterday, said the liaison committee — reported to have come to the rescue of the tour — had no money of its own.

"Mr Arthur Magerman, secretary of the committee, is also manager of the Alexandra Development Foundation. As I understand it, money was made available through this foundation, by way of Mr Magerman."

The negotiations to keep the show on the road are meanwhile still going ahead behind closed doors. Stu Ric, representing the American singing trio, said today: "We are still talking."

(excluding lower-status skilled work in construction). If at the same time there is a certain drift of Whites into these clerical jobs (as the proportion of such jobs increases in a maturing economy) this might tend to accentuate any concomitant attitude change. To what extent will equal-status contacts between Black and White in such jobs affect White racial and political attitudes? Will these Whites experience status threats? Also, to what extent will changing life-styles resulting from increasing living standards and changing job patterns affect racial and political attitudes?

A very large number of Whites are employed by the state. These workers may have different interests and be subject to different pressures than those employed in private enterprise. Also, to what extent can the growing state-apparatus continue to be run by these Whites? Relations between Black and White are likely to be different from the normal pattern in those departments which deal with the various Black groups. Is this likely to have any significance?

group might be very important.

So far in discussing the various White classes we have ignored the English-Afrikaans cultural cleavage. To a certain extent at least the question of the nature and significance of Afrikaner cultural identity cuts across any class analysis. But it may well be that social mobility and changing living standards will affect both the cohesiveness of the Afrikaner group and the content of Afrikaner culture. This could have consequences for the motives of this group as well as for their attitudes both to Blacks and to English-speaking Whites. But if there is a change, is it more likely to be towards pragmatic dominance or towards separatist 'verligtheid' (enlightenment)? What is the significance of the growth of Afrikaner capitalism? What is the significance of the increasing equal-status contact between top Afrikaner officials and Black leaders concomitant on the policy of separate development?

5.4. Black workers

(a) To what extent are Black workers dissatisfied with their position? Trapido (1971) has argued that South Africa is the only mature economy which has not been able to provide improved social and material con-

54

ditions for its workers. This has been disputed by Bell and Bromberger, who argue that the increase in per capita income in real terms of African wages in manufacturing industry has been three-fold in this century. (See also Lipton (1974) on agricultural incomes). In any event, how important is this for an understanding of the dynamics of the situation? Is it perhaps not more important to determine to what extent the level of relative deprivation has altered? It is sometimes argued that the reference groups against whom African workers measure their relative deprivation is the tribal peasantry, who probably live at a lower level of subsistence than do the urban workers. In this case they would not experience relative deprivation. This is probably not true. (See, for example, Schlemmer (1975), IIE (1975), Durand (1970)). But it is still important to get an idea of the major reference group for African workers. Do they compare their situation with other Africans, or with Whites? If, as seems likely, there is a continuing increase of Africans in higher paid skilled and white-collar jobs, will this increase the relative deprivation of the mass of Africans? To answer these questions we need to know more about how the expectations of the African proletariat are formed and changed.

(b) To what extent does the increase in the absolute size of the Black proletariat, the increase of their relative importance in the economy, and the changing role of Black workers as they become semi-skilled and even skilled, change their potential organizational power and bargaining position? In particular, is unemployment likely to increase or decrease, and what is the relative significance for bargaining of the possession of skills, on the one hand, and the existence of a large reserve army of labour, on the other hand?

The question of unemployment is obviously related to the question of agricultural and other development in the peripheral areas — the homelands and the other Southern African states. Are any of these states likely to develop in such a way as to lessen their dependence on labour-migration? In particular, what would be the significance of nationalist or radical governments in the former Portuguese territories for the large numbers of migrants from those territories? This question has to be asked both on the political level and on the economic level. An African government in Mozambique might in any event take the political decision to end migration, and it might also initiate a programme of development which would render migration unnecessary in the longer term.

(c) To what extent is the Black proletariat likely to become stratified, and what would the organizational and political significance of this be? Coloured and Indian workers might already be construed as constituting an 'aristocracy of labour'. Might a policy of the rate for the job not lead to the growth of a Black labour aristocracy with interests opposed to those of the mass of unskilled and semi-skilled workers? Are migrant workers

Nimrod Mkele to speak at Awa meeting

24/1/81
SUNSHINE
1981

THE African Writers Association (Awa) will hold its fourth general meeting on Sunday (April 28) at The Kings Creche, Alexandra Township.

The meeting starts at 1 pm. The three speakers will be Mr Nimrod Mkele, who will read a paper on Cultural Identity, Mr Nathan Melone on the Missing Dimension in Black Education and

Professor Bob Loshor on Drama in Africa.

Final arrangements for Awa's first national conference to be held in Salisbury on May 2, will be discussed. There will also be a reading workshop and discussion on Africa's "cultural revolution".

Writers who have not yet paid the fee for the Salisbury trip can do so during the meeting.

Those who want to book

seats for the Salisbury trip should phone Miss Minton at 2411 2914 or 2411 1101. The fee is R200.00. The meeting will be held at the Kings Creche, Alexandra Township.

The meeting will be held at 1 pm. The three speakers will be Mr Nimrod Mkele, who will read a paper on Cultural Identity, Mr Nathan Melone on the Missing Dimension in Black Education and Professor Bob Loshor on Drama in Africa.

Security police free Azapo's More

SOWETO 24/4/81

114
335

By MUZIWAKHE
DUBAZANA

A MEMBER of Azapo in the East Rand, Mr Duke More, was released from detention on Saturday.

Mr More, Azapo's national secretary for health, was detained on the same day as George Wauchope, Thabo Ndabeni, Khehla Mthembu and Mlungisi Mavana, all top officials of Azapo. The Azapo members were detained with

other people during the heights of the Tembisa rent protests.

The others were all released on Monday after being held under the General Law Amendment Act.

Mr More, of KwaThema, Springs, was detained in a pre-dawn raid. Some documents were reported to have been taken from his home during the raid. He was also held under the General Law Amendment Act.

Argus Correspondent
DURBAN. — Banned and imprisoned African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela might be suffering from cancer on Robben Island, where he has been since his conviction in the Rivonia trial in the sixties.

This was revealed last night by Progressive Fed-

Mandela 'might have cancer'

eral Party Pinetown parliamentary candidate, Mr Harry Pitman, at a public meeting

Mr Pitman said that Pan African Congress leader, Mr Robert Sobukwe, was

released from Robben Island when he was dying of cancer and after his release 'had not given one spot of trouble.'

He said he believed that Mr Mandela had cancer

and he also knew that former Minister of Prisons, Mr Jimmy Kruger, had gone to Robben Island to speak to the ANC leader.

(News by B. Cameron, 85 Field Street, Durban.)

of the family (the man) is responsible for the general well-being of the group. The place of honour, in the sense that the cultural link between the dead and the living.

tant feature of the social position in the the status the member of the tribe attains, according to Hammar-Teebe (1967) depends on sex and age. Children of a chief have a higher status than those of commoners. A tribal healer has a higher status than his patients.

not for status as to sex and age finds its expression in the custom of Ukhuhlonpha, involves the positive element of treating placed persons reverently and the negative of avoiding certain things.

System : The economics of the Xhosa are men with their social and religious life. session of cattle for example is necessary participation in the social and religious the tribe. Members of a given patrilineage to farm on ancestral lands. Land is members use but not for sale. There are or conduct which are designed to protect al order. To avoid injury to the spiritual

world, rules of conduct are laid down. Violation is believed to bring illness or accident to the individual or disaster to the lineage members. Magic-religious beliefs and practices validate the social and economic order. Traditionally there is a dichotomy in Xhosa economics between the male and the female sections. Stock-breeding is the responsibility of the male and the Xhosa women are by taboo prohibited to have any contact with cattle fold. The cultivator of "mother earth" is put under the care of the women.

5. The Concept of the Individual : The Xhosa view the individual as a compound of both the physical and spiritual entities. The spiritual world comprises his ancestors (amathongo). The ancestors are the individuals link with God (uQamata). They are responsible for birth, guidance, throughout life and his passing away into the world of the spirit. Upon his death the individual becomes an ancestor for his descendants.

Thus we see that the society I have briefly described is based on a "mechanical solidarity", if I may quote Emile Durkheim. The day-to-day social relationship is based on a closely knit kin group. Members of a given extended family unit are expected to relate daily on the personal, affective level. The unit is based on friendship, neighbourliness and blood relationship.

Schools shut in tribute to Ferrus

CT 25/4/81 (11A)

Staff Reporter

WORCESTER schools were closed at midday yesterday when more than 2 000 pupils and students paid tribute to local community leader, Mr Hennie Ferrus, who was killed in a road accident on Monday.

The pupils and students from Bree River Senior Secondary, Esselen Park Senior Secondary and Sonha College met at the community hall in Worcester at midday. They gathered for three hours, during which some made speeches and the crowd sang.

In a statement released by the student body after the meeting, they said they had met to show respect for a man who had sacrificed his life for a democratic and just society.

"Total liberation or nothing was his motto," the statement read.

"We decided to close the schools at midday to devote our time to a programme of dedication to our comrade, Hennie Ferrus.

"He concerned himself with the daily struggle of the community against oppression and exploitation.



Mr Hennie Ferrus

"As a member of the Coloured People's Congress, an affiliate of the Congress Alliance Hennie Ferrus used as his compass the Freedom Charter, a democratic document drawn up by the people of this country.

"We will carry forward the tradition laid down by him," the statement reads.

Mr Ferrus, 41, was first detained in 1962 for 94 days under the Suppression of Communism Act.

In 1964, he was acquitted of sabotage, but immediately banned for five years and held under house arrest. He was jailed for three months in 1965 for breaking this order.

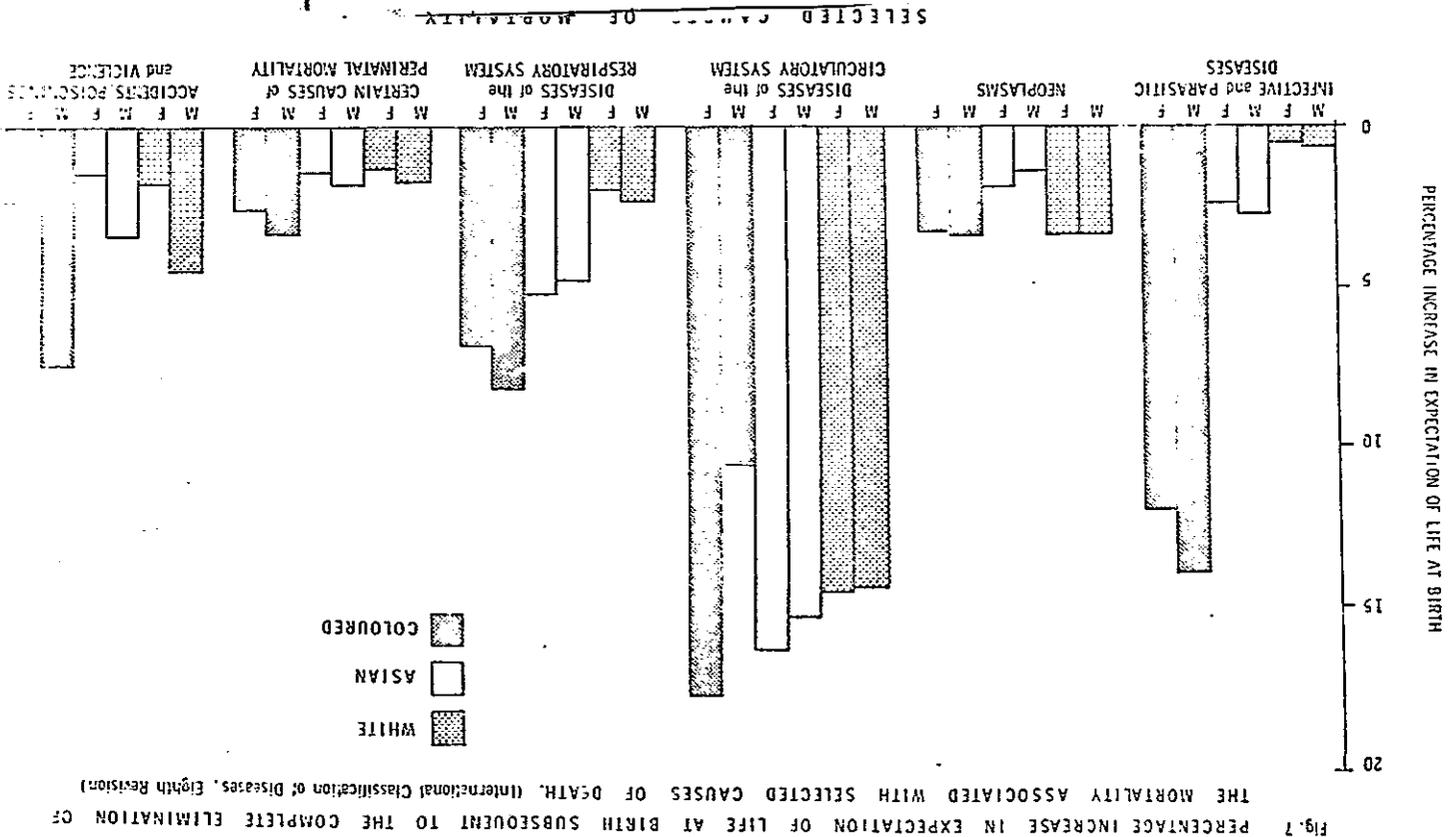
In 1967, he was sent to Robben Island for three years and two months for again breaking the banning order. After his release, he was again banned.

Last year, during his five-and-half months' detention, his wife was granted an interdict restraining the Security Police from assaulting him.

On his release he was once again banned and house arrested. This order was unexpectedly lifted on Christmas Eve last year.

Mr Ferrus leaves his pregnant wife, Petronella, and their two children, Wilna Christina, 3, and Peter Jon Biko, 1, and his mother, Mrs Steinie Ferrus.

The funeral at 11am at the Civic Centre, Worcester on Sunday is expected to be attended by people from all over South Africa.



'Too soft' Howa backs down to the hardliners

11A CT 25/4/81

By ENRICO KEMP

THROUGHOUT the long years of struggle for non-racial sport in South Africa, one man consistently walked a tightrope of moderation and reason in a situation of growing political polarization.

As president of the South African Council on Sport (Sacos) for the past eight years, Hassan Howa — fiery, articulate and uncompromising — has continuously braved the wrath of whites desperate to protect the "traditional way of life" in South African sport and society on the one hand, and charges from the militants in his own ranks that he was "too soft" on the other.

Now the angry, hard men of black sport have won the day. Mr Howa, who turned 58 this year, announced this week that he would not stand for re-election as president of Sacos at the organization's biennial meeting in Durban on May 9 and 10. However, contrary to press reports, he has not yet resigned from Sacos.

Not negotiable

"I now know that the peaceful change for which I stood is no longer possible. For years, we campaigned for the abolition of laws such as the Group Areas Act and Separate Amenities Act, which affected sport. Now cabinet ministers are saying at election meetings that these laws are not negotiable," Mr Howa said yesterday.

His beliefs in peaceful change through dialogue and negotiation had been attacked by his colleagues in Sacos, who fre-

quently expressed the criticism that Mr Howa was "too soft" for the presidency. They have also attacked him for addressing students at "liberal" universities and unilaterally issuing press statements.

Mr Howa in turn has been critical of the five provincial councils affiliated to Sacos, which, he says, are making policy decisions without consulting the national body.

An uncompromising prophet of the double standards resolution — "no normal sport in an abnormal society" — Mr Howa has drawn flak more often than not for adhering ruthlessly to this principle. Now he feels that sportsmen are "confused" by the double standards resolution.

"This principle is not meant to describe how one should live. It is merely a test of a man's ability to deprive himself of the short-term benefits of normal sports for the long-term benefits of sport free from discrimination," he said in a recent interview.

Inside Sacos, the hardliners are now clearly in the majority and the swing has been toward a far more uncompromising approach in forcing changes, not only in sport, but in the socio-political system at large. The men who in future will hold the reins in Sacos are a younger generation of highly-politicized sportsmen who are disillusioned with the "insincerity" of white sports administrators in the quest for a truly non-racial sports system.

The tough new approach by black sportsmen is reflected in

the blacklist of sportsmen and administrators who in any way associate with South African sport. Sacos has collated and supplied names for the blacklist.

The South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (Sanroc), which represents Sacos abroad, is pressuring the British Government and Commonwealth signatories of the 1977 Commonwealth Gleneagles Agreement, which outlaws sport contact with South Africa, to abide by the agreement. Sanroc is also vigorously opposing the Irish rugby tour of South Africa next month and the proposed Springbok rugby tour of New Zealand.

Successor

In his eight years as president of Sacos, Mr Howa has seen the organization grow in stature to become a world-recognized body with a sympathetic ear in nearly every country opposed to racial sport in South Africa.

"If there has been any change at all in South Africa, it has been because of the pressure exerted by Sacos," he said.

Mr Howa yesterday declined to name any possible successor as president of Sacos, but the odds are more or less evenly placed between the vice-president, Mr Frank van der Horst; the national secretary, Mr M N Pather, and another senior executive member, Mr Morgan Naidoo.

Himself a keen cricketer in his youth, Mr Howa will remain president of the Western Province Cricket Board (WPCB) and the South African Cricket Board (SACB).

80 25/4/81
Mandela
 claim (11)
 rejected

JOHANNESBURG — Miss Zinzi Mandela has reacted angrily to a claim that her father, the jailed African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, might have cancer.

"We are his family and we would have been the first to know if it was true," she said.

The cancer claim was made by the Progressive Federal Party candidate in Pinetown, Mr Harry Pitman, who said he had heard it from an ex-Robben Islander.

He said last night he was relieved that Mr Mandela was in good condition.

The Minister of Justice, Mr H. J. Coetsee, said last night the South African Prison Service was not aware that Mr Mandela was allegedly suffering from cancer.

"As to his general condition, health arrangements have been made for Mandela to have a thorough medical check-up and examination, also by a specialist if it is considered necessary," he added. — DDC.

(1) and (11) be
 nce to the
 ify conditions
 used and that
 to show inter-

ns on this question
 must clear their
 ect that this had
 minations. In
 of calculators
 did not be

f this situation

reason to ban
 examinations;

with

(ADMIN.)

Members noted that there is no clear policy in regard to the use of calculators by students in examinations. In view of divergences in practice reported the Committee resolved that the Registrar request heads of departments to display notices on departmental notice boards so as to inform students for what examinations the use of calculators (whether programmable or not) will be permitted. Heads of departments are to be requested to send a copy of the notice to the Registrar for him to advise the invigilators of the examinations in question.

(a) Use of Calculators in Examinations

The Board considered the request of the Student Engineers' Council and resolved that calculators used in examinations must be switched off (or the memory cleared) at the start of the examination and may in any event not be programmable by magnetic card.

USE OF PROGRAMMABLE CALCULATORS:

15.

Engineering Board
 mins. 22/4/76

14/10/74

G.P. mins.

(2) resolved that approved with necessity for under which students use mediate step

(1) noted that it had stipulated that it had stipulated calculators been done, f view of the to the stage cleared,

The Board

(11) that academic when setting and

(1) that the Sub the use of e

(c) "The Use of Programmable Memory"

20.4.77
 Board mins.
 Eng. Board

C. Herald 25/4/81 11A

The man who found freedom from fear



● MR John 'Hennie' Ferrus, who died in an accident on Easter Monday.

A ROAD accident victim this week, Mr John Marinus 'Hennie' Ferrus, 40, was so often a victim of security police harassment and detention that he no longer feared either. 'Hennie meant a lot to the people of Worcester and he will be greatly missed. He always helped his community to the full, without fear, because he knew what he did was

right,' his brother-in-law, Mr Derek Pieterse, said. After 3½ months of detention at Victor Verster Prison in Paarl last year, Mr Ferrus attracted more than 2 000 people to a meeting to show solidarity with other detainees. His political career began in 1959 when he joined the Coloured People's Congress. In 1962 he was detained for 94

days under the Suppression of Communism Act. In 1964, he was acquitted of sabotage, but immediately banned, held under house arrest. The order was for five years, but in 1965 he was jailed for three months for breaking it. In 1967, he was sent to Robben Island for three years and two months for again breaking the banning order.

He was again banned for five years after his release in 1971. In 1977, he joined the Labour Party and became the chairman of their Western Cape branch. After his detention last year, his third five-year banning order was unexpectedly lifted on Christmas Eve after only one month. His funeral at 1 pm on Sunday at the Worcester

Civic Centre is expected to be attended by people from all over South Africa. Also in the car were Mr Ferrus's pregnant wife, Petronella and their two children, Wilna Christina, 3½, and Peter Jon Biko, 1½. Mr Pieterse's wife, Emerentia, and their three-week-old child. They all escaped serious injury.

60
50
40
30
20
10
0

territorial annexation and African Dispossession. The combination of extensive agricultural methods (in particular, the enforced subsistence farming of the Trekboers and the petty-capitalist agriculture emergent mainly along the coastal regions of the Cape and Natal) and erratic rainfall -- coupled with sparse and often poor vegetation -- resulted in a tremendous European demand for more land. Once contact had been made with the Khoes along the coast, the eastward expansion slowed down appreciably. In addition, the allocation of such of the available land on the eastern frontier to the 1820 British settlers meant that land-seekers were forced to look elsewhere. By the mid-1810's, seasonal trekking across the Orange River from the northeastern parts of the Cape Colony had become a commonplace event. With the Great Trek, increased numbers of boers began to settle permanently in Transorangia and the trans-Vaal region. According to Davenport, "the origin of the Trek lay, not in the shortage of land alone, but in land shortage together with the shortage of labour which followed Kholokhor (and possibly slave) emancipation (in 1833); the insecurity of frontier life on account of stock thefts, and the fluctuations of British policy after the frontier war of 1834-1835." One significant consequence of the Great Trek was "to expand

1861-69. The leather industry, by contrast, was of little significance before the late 1860's.⁶⁰ In addition, hides and skins also developed into export commodities over this period, as did (though to a lesser extent) grain, ostrich feathers, and mohair. The number of hides and skins exported advanced from 867,000 in 1856 to 2,742,000 in 1870, while the value of ostrich feathers rose from £7,500 to £67,000, and that of mohair from nil to £26,000.⁶¹ The total value of the export trade increased in value from £370,000 in 1834, to £1,330,000 in 1856, to £2,950,000 in 1870. This economic expansion provided the well-to-do European colonists with increased purchasing power and enabled them to import more from Europe -- mainly textile manufactures and other manufactured articles (such as agricultural implements, but also wheat and flour in times of poor harvests). The value of imports rose from £463,000 in 1834 to £1,583,000 in 1856, and to £2,781,000 in 1870.⁶² Thus, the production of export commodities (particularly wool and hides) expanded in response to the demand of the British textile industries for raw materials. As a consequence, economic activities in the Cape Colony and beyond were increasingly tied to the rapidly expanding capitalist world-market. But, although these developments had significant repercussions with respect

HASSAN HOWA has changed his mind — he will not bow out without a fight.

Mr Howa, who announced earlier this week that he would not be standing for re-election as president of the nonracial South African Council on Sport, told the Sunday Times:

"I have decided that if the members want me, I will stand again for election."

A fierce power struggle within Sacos was behind by Mr Howa's dramatic announcement on Tuesday.

He said he was being driven out of the organisation he helped to found by "militants" who thought his approach was "too soft".

"There is a group of opportunists who are using Sacos as a platform in an attempt to establish themselves as fighters for the cause."

Mr Howa, who has been president of Sacos for seven years, said it would be up to delegates at the Sacos annual meeting on May 9 to nominate and re-elect him.

If the delegates spurn him, it could leave Sacos divided and in disarray. The in-fighting could also spell the end of Sacos as an international sporting power.

The credibility and power that Sacos holds and commands in and outside of South Africa has been entirely through the work and efforts of Mr Howa, a long-serving sports administrator whose outbursts have often earned the wrath of white sports chiefs.

Said Mr Howa: "I have brought Sacos to what it is today. I alone withstood intimidation, threats, harassment and violence to my family, so I am not prepared to be told by this new breed of so-called more militant officials how I should conduct the affairs of Sacos."

"If I am ousted, I will fight them from the outside."

The faction opposed to Mr Howa is led by Mr Frank van der Horst and Mr Morgan Naidoo of Durban.

They refused to comment this week on Mr Howa's statements.

"I have been asked by all sectors not to quit," said Mr Howa.

"It's not the ordinary sportsmen or sportswomen who are calling for my head, but some delegates who have labelled me a Progressive Party stooge."

"This group believes that I should not have contact with



Mr Hassan Howa ... "if the people want me, I will stand for re-election"

S. Times 26/4/81

Howa makes comeback — and hits out

(11A)

By RENÉ DU PREEZ

whites, not have contact with the black Press, not indulge in dialogue and not speak at universities or to students. This is in direct conflict to what I have been advocating since Sacos' inception.

Racialism

"I refuse to be party to this type of thinking. It's blatant racialism. I would prefer to see all South Africans, free of Government interference, indulge in sport that could eventually lead the country back into the international arena."

"The only time Sacos policy did change was during the 1976

riots, when it hardened. In view of this I cannot understand how I can now be accused of being too moderate.

Ninety-five percent of my work is done outside of the country. But this is not taken into consideration. I am hammered about the five percent done in South Africa."

Asked what the policy of Sacos would be if militants gained control, Mr Howa said: "Those calling for my head have no alternative to what I am advocating at present."

"I have asked my opponents repeatedly for an alternative to a peaceful solution, and the answer has been, 'don't talk to the white man'."

"This is undiluted racialism

as far as I am concerned. I don't see confrontation and hostility as a successful practice. On the contrary, it's a failure.

"The solution will come from educating white people, not shunning them. We must impress on them that we are not trying to take anything away from them, but give them international recognition — with our players alongside and on parity."

Scrap laws

"We don't want to take Dr Danie Craven's position away and give it to Mr Abdullah Abass. We say that they can work together if there are no laws in the country stopping the development of the player."

"Laws like the Group Areas and Separate Amenities Acts must first be scrapped before we can achieve our goal together."

"There are many people who say I am using sport for political ends. But the Government is using sport for its political ends."

"It's like a game of football. If someone dribbles the ball to your goals and you dispossess him, the only logical thing to do is to dribble the ball to his goals."

"My opponents will say I am wrong, but they have no alternative," he said.

CARD OF THE FACULTY OF COMMERCE

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

1981

Pitman regrets remark on Mandela 'cancer'

By PETA THORNYCROFT

MR HARRY Pitman, the PFP candidate for Pinetown, said his remarks this week, from a public platform, that the jailed former ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, was suffering from cancer, were "ill-considered". He hoped he had not caused the Mandela family any anguish. "I honestly believed that if I knew he was not well, his family would have been aware of his ill-health."

Miss Zinzi Mandela, younger daughter of the jailed man, reacted angrily when she heard of Mr Pitman's statement. She said she had seen her father last month and that he was in good health.

Mr Pitman said he had learned of the claimed ill-health of Nelson Mandela from a former Robin Island prisoner.

- 16. Schedule of Act
- 15. Concession : K
- 14. Ph D Proposal,
- 13. Membership of t
- 12. New award : The
- (c) M Com cand
- (b) MBA XVI, M
- (a) Auditing B
- 11. Appointment of
- 10. Use of calcula

- 9. Timetable changes, B Bus Sc courses
- 8. Curriculum change, B Bus Sc in Computing
- 7. B Com (Hons) in Economics and Statistics
- 6. Doctor of Economic Sciences
- 5. Jan/Feb 1981 supplementaries : CTA qualifiers
- 4. Ratification of the Jan/Feb 1981 supplementary examination results
- 3. B Com qualifier
- 2. Updating of the 1980 examination results
- 1. Annual Report to Senate

Section A

C O N F I D E N T I A L

NOTICE: The Commerce Faculty Board meeting scheduled for Thursday 12 March 1981 has been cancelled, as the matters regarding Faculty attention can conveniently be dealt with via a Dean's Circular.

6 March 1981

No. 189

Confidential to Members of the Board of the Faculty of Commerce

DEAN'S CIRCULAR



FACULTY OF COMMERCE

First tried to analyse the influence inherent factors had upon the family. These include:- whether any member of the family is literate; whether the father is a migrant labourer; whether the family contains a member belonging to a particular social group (i.e. chiefs, traditional doctors, teachers or women's groups); whether it has been resettled; and how often the father comes home. We found that every family had at least one literate member, and that except in the case of pit-latrines (discussed elsewhere), being a member of a social group did not seem to be a factor in determining whether a family possessed the health requirements or whether they were more likely to come into contact with the care-group members.

If one correlates the high percentage of workers having employment in mines other than the village and its surrounding

Howa firm on Sacos decision

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN

MR HASSAN HOWA, president of the South African Council on Sport (Sacos), yesterday denied a Sunday report that he had changed his mind and would stand for re-election as Sacos president.

He also denied that he had released a press statement saying "he was prepared to serve another term, and that it was up to the delegates to re-elect him if they wanted him to serve as president again".

He said recent reports, confusing to say the least, that he had resigned from Sacos and that he was going to stand for re-election "could have been released by some of my so-called friends".

"I have not changed my mind not to stand for re-election. I will, in spite of outside pressure to serve Sacos again, not stand for re-election while the five provincial councils of sport want to decide on Sacos policy, instead of carrying out Sacos policy," Mr Howa said.

by high early of our

4.1 A comparison: The care-group and the general population.
What characteristics, if any, distinguish the care-group members from the general population - and how do they differ in their attitude to health care? We have attempted to answer this question in the section which follows.

4.1.1 Socioeconomic status

The overall socioeconomic status of the care-groups and the population was measured using three indices:

- a) Primary source of income
- b) Wealth
- c) Social group membership

a) Primary source of income

The source of income was classed in seven categories:

- 1. subsistence farming
- 2. local farm employment

- 3. other farm employment
- 4. self-employment
- 5. employment elsewhere
- 6. pension
- 7. nil, unemployed

As we have indicated, a large proportion of the general populace are migrant labourers and thus it is not surprising that approximately 60% of the population of both villages received their income from absent family members.

Overall the care-groups differed little from the general population of the villages from which they came, although no care-group member quoted either subsistence farming or local farm employment as their major source of income.

b) Wealth

The accurate measurement of the wealth (as opposed to income) of a family unit is very difficult. To measure wealth we have used the possession of a hut with a tin roof as a highly arbitrary index.

In Chavani 70% of care-group members possess one or more huts with a tin roof as opposed to 29% of the general population, whereas in Mbotota there was no difference between the care-group and the general population, 34% of their huts having tin roofs. This shows a substantial difference between the two care-groups.

c) Social group membership

Once again there is a difference between the two care-groups. In Chavani, 75% of care-group members belong to one or more of the defined social groups, as opposed to 10% of the rest of the community. In Mbotota the situation was quite different with only 34% of care-group members belonging to a status group as opposed to 21% of the general population.

Summary

Although both care-groups seem to belong to the higher socio-economic classes of their villages, the Chavani group is wealthier, of higher social status and perhaps more authoritative than the Mbotota group. As will be noted later there are a few areas where this might make a difference.

4.1.2 Attitude to health

The attitude to health of the two villages and their associated

Crowds attend Hennie Ferus funeral

By ZUBEIDA JAFFER

WORCESTER. — Thousands of chanting mourners walked through the streets of Worcester yesterday at the funeral of local community leader Hennie Ferus, 41, who was killed in a road accident last week.

Walking five-abreast, more than 4000 people followed the pall-bearers holding high the coffin draped in the green, gold and black colours of the African National Congress.

Praises were sung to Hennie Ferus and fists raised in solidarity as the procession moved along the street lined with both young and old who had come to pay their last respects.

At the community hall, decorated with posters of Mr Ferus, mourners filled every space.

Speakers referred to Mr Ferris's lifelong dedication to his work. The proceedings were filmed by ITV, Vis News and the BBC.

The local secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, Mrs Elizabeth Abrahams, spoke of how she had worked with him when he was still a young man.

"We were both members of the Coloured People's Congress and Hennie was never prepared to sit still while others suffered," Mrs Abrahams said.

"He assisted with every form of organization because he knew we could only solve our problems when we joined organizations.

"Through one strong mass organization we will achieve what we want to," she said.

In a dedication to Mr Ferus, the students of Worcester said that by harrassing and detaining Mr Ferus the authorities had only produced many more like him.

Mr Ferus was detained for a year in 1962, in 1964 he was charged with sabotage. He was acquitted and then placed under house arrest for five years. In that time he was in prison for three years and for two months on Robben Island for breaking his banning order. After his release he was again placed under house arrest. Last year he was detained for 5½ months at the Victor Verster Prison.

Organizations represented at the funeral included the Natal Indian Congress, United Women's Organization, Durban Housing Action Committee, and the Food and Canning Workers' Union.

Speeches were interspersed with singing of "freedom songs" followed by poetry-reading.

Voteless blacks see election as non-event

Argus 27/4/81 (11A)

By EDGAR MAURICE
HOW do blacks, voteless and voiceless, see a 'general election' in their own country? They certainly are aware of the election!

And they certainly are very much interested in, if not concerned by, what is being said by the five parties contesting it: Only in order to keep themselves fully informed on the trends in white thinking, and to know with whom and with what they have to contend.

Quite obviously, they have to define their attitude to the contending parties and politicians.

BIZARRE

And, without doubt, many of the more bizarre statements are being duly recorded, and much of the double-talk and hypocrisy being carefully noted.

But, that apart, the election is a non-event.

There are several reasons and perhaps we could look briefly at some of them. They are of course, all related.

Firstly, blacks have a long time ago decided that they are, politically, out there on their own.

And that they have to find their own solutions to their own problems.

It is an attitude that has been reinforced over the years by their own experience, whatever government has been in power.

Elections have, in point of fact, only been the precursors of fresh governmental onslaughts upon their ever-dwindling rights.

Secondly, blacks see all the parties in the election as part of the problem, and not as part of the solution.

The parties are all concerned with white survival, and not with black liberation.

They differ only in their various plans to ensure the continued existence, if not hegemony, of the 4.5-million whites in this country.

Their policies are all geared to this basic priority.

And, while blacks certainly have no intention of ending white existence (as opposed to white supremacy or domination), they cannot, and will not, allow their political future to be determined or influenced by this consideration.

And, so to speak, allow their destiny to be dictated by the patronage and goodwill of white political parties and their supporters.

PLEASURE

But this is not to say that they will not derive vicarious pleasure from the defeat of a rabid Nationalist by an enlightened Pro!

Thirdly, blacks know that the future of their country is not decided only by whatever government is in power.

The dynamics of the situation include several other factors.

So it doesn't really make all that difference, although the response of a particular government to the other factors is, of course, important.

But they also know that the great flood tide of history, first ushered in by World War 2, which swept away race and colour as indices of human worth in the rest of the world, and especially in Africa, is sweeping over the face of South Africa, however much, like King Canute, the government in power may try to sweep it back.

They know, as everybody else knows, that, after Zimbabwe and South West Africa, South Africa comes next into sharper focus.

And so, ever since the Portuguese let the side down in the seventies, they have gained a new sense of self-assurance and self-confidence, which has allowed them really to look down their noses, with disdainful indifference, at ineffectual white elections.

Time is on their side. White elections don't matter in the long or the short term.

Finally, they know, as everyone else does, that, as a matter of realistic fact, the result of the election is, in any case, a foregone conclusion.

AS USUAL

And that means business much as usual.

Blacks have a simple measuring rod for all political events in South Africa and elsewhere: Does it further, or does it hamper, their struggle for liberation from the colour bar in South Africa?

Given the factors in the

national and the international situation, a fresh mandate by white voters to the Nationalist Government, whose policies are well known, does nothing, absolutely nothing, to alter the picture and the prognosis.

So the election really is a non-event, and the result is altogether irrelevant.

The basic historical demand of blacks for the full franchise remains, and will continue.

And the exercise of their vote by whites in an election to form a so-called South African Government contributes nothing to the satisfaction of that demand.

There really are more serious matters which require, and deserve, the attention of both black and white in this country.

● Dr Edgar Maurice is a former principal of Harold Cressy High School in District Six. He resigned from the profession after 'coloured education' was taken over by the Coloured Affairs Department, and has since been secretary of the Cape Town Terminating Building Society.

News by Edgar Maurice, Rosmead Avenue, Wynberg.

Apartheid seen by whites as protection, says Curry

Argus 27/4/81 (11A)

Politicians remind many people of actors on a stage. It is clear that in the general election the old script, apartheid, is being used again and again. Whites generally speaking want apartheid and they will vote for the party which not only promises apartheid but delivers the goods of discrimination, says Mr David Curry, national chairman of the Labour Party.

He goes on: Then why all this fuss about a right-wing backlash? Is it all because of one phrase: The 'moving away from discrimination'?

To whites, apartheid isn't just racism. It is a protection against black majority rule and a consolidation of white power.

Moving away from discrimination is therefore seen as whittling away at the foundations of apartheid — the breaking down of the white power structure.

IRONIC TWISTS

But now apartheid is having some ironic twists. Apartheid caused isolation in sport. It stopped rugby and cricket tours. To get back into world sport we have to integrate. Integration has led to new trouble. The critics say, see the hypocrisy.

Here is integration only in sport in order to parti-

cipate in world sport, but no integration in living areas, politics or social life.

Blacks therefore accuse whites of using them in order to get back into world sport.

The verkrampptes say to the vergetes, where are you leading us from discrimination. Integration in sport will lead eventually to integration in social life and political structures. Integration changes habits and then attitudes change and those affected begin to change their political outlook.

We all know what total strategy means.

To win the war you need the support of the majority. The majority of South Africa is not white and therefore their support must be obtained step by step.

The movement must start towards the total black community and the first group to court are the coloureds.

The old argument is still given. That they are nearest to whites in culture, language, religion, etc. But the coloureds are not such an accommodating lot. If you knock on their doors, asking to come in, they become very suspicious. They were not born that way. Apartheid has trained them to ask certain questions.

Whites have been conditioned to believing that coloureds are different. The real difference is colour. Colour became a factor in South Africa's social and political structure. Apartheid became the white man's solution to the problem. Now it seems to be the rope around his neck.

Nobody likes to be called a racist. White South Africa wants to enter the world scene respectably but apartheid remains the skeleton in the cupboard. Statutory discrimination remains the biggest single threat to South Africa's security. The election is basically about this issue. Do we move or don't we?

REAL REFORM

To blacks real reform means the removal of the pass law system or the repeal of the Group Areas Act. So again and again we must state the true goal, the removal of statutory discrimination. Coloured support will never be obtained with beach apartheid still breathing down their necks.

Separate development has created separate loyal-

ties. How can integration be encouraged but not on beaches, social life and living areas. We are good enough to wear a Springbok blazer but not good enough to become members of Parliament or municipal councillors. Whites want integration and separation on their terms but not on terms acceptable to all South Africans.

The election is: integration versus separation.

The political solution lies in the protection of minorities, according to government spokesmen. According to this logic the coloured people fall into this category.

Coloured rights must now be protected also from black majority rule. But it is not the African people who are causing the problem. Neither are Indians the source of conflict. The problem is a white one. It is white majority rule which dominates the coloured.

Whites number nearly five-million and the coloureds two and a half million. By numbers alone, we could never threaten the white power

structure. Naked racism towards the coloureds prompted the Group Areas Act.

We fear what we experience. The conjuring up of the black ghosts of majority rule does not scare the coloured people. It is white rule that we fear. We always fear the Group Areas Act. It makes us feel insecure in family life and has caused not only a serious housing shortage but grave social problems.

The majority of whites in our judgment do not act morally but to protect white survival. We do not want to save white, coloured or black South Africa. We want to save South Africa.

What South Africa needs are clear goals. We are tired of being asked to board a political train when nobody knows the destination. We certainly cannot follow people who want to programme us for loyalty. People must remember that political shrewdness is not the sole prerogative of white minds.

Report by D. M. CURRY, 27 Bakker Street, Ida's Valley, Stellenbosch.

Mandela: Medical check for 'cancer'

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The prison authorities are to send specialist doctors to examine the jailed African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, who was last week said to be suffering from cancer.

According to Miss Zinzi Mandela, daughter of Mandela, the authorities 'seemed to be puzzled' by the cancer allegation made by Mr Harry Pitman, Progressive Federal Party's candidate for Pinetown last week.

She said her family was told by police at the weekend about the 'special examination' to be conducted on her father, who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

Mr Ishmail Ayob, legal representative of the Mandela family, said today he would telex the Commissioner of Prisons to confirm the claim.

Mr Pitman said at the weekend his remark that Mandela was suffering from cancer 'was ill-considered.'

He hoped he had not caused the Mandela family any anguish. He had learned of the claimed ill-health of Mandela from a former Robben Island prisoner.

Yet another exiled PAC leader deposed

STAR 27/4/81 (11A)

By Howard Barrell
The Star Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — The byways of exile for South Africa's banned Pan Africanist Congress appear littered with more wrecks at the roadside and martyrs' tombs than with monuments to success.

And former PAC leader Potlako Leballo's ignominious departure from Zimbabwe last week on Government instructions finally confirms that he is now one such wreck.

The founding members of the PAC broke away from the African National Congress in 1959 and both organisations, banned in South Africa, have been accorded the status of authentic movements seeking the "liberation" of South Africa by the Organisation of African Unity.

Leballo's tenure as leader of the strife-torn PAC was a disaster, and he can claim to be a martyr to nothing other than his own indiscipline and excess.

The Zimbabwe Government's instruction to him

and four of his supporters to leave is being widely interpreted here as indicating impatience by frontline governments and by the Organisation of African Unity at in-fighting within the PAC.

Added weight is given to this interpretation by the simultaneous presence in the country, at Government invitation of the PAC's new leader, Mr Nyati Pokela.

Few can be more aware of the damaging effect of disunity in exile than Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and his ruling Zanu (PF) party.

Likewise, few have been better proponents of discipline in prison and exile than Mr Mugabe, and it appears he requires the same rigour of South African exiles.

But the PAC will need a massive dose of internal discipline and forceful leadership if it is to achieve the apparent coherence of the banned African National Congress.

Without this, the PAC cannot hope to register any voice at all in the logistic debate between

South African revolutionaries and the National Party Government.

Mr Pokela's meteoric journey from Robben Island last year to Dar es Salaam this year and, within days, to the chairmanship of the PAC indicates that some people in the PAC realised drastic action was necessary.

He went into exile to take up the leadership at the request of both the internal and external wings, he told me.

A friendly, slightly frail-looking man of 60, Mr Pokela now also chairs an internal PAC unity committee charged with clearing up the mess left by Mr Leballo and others.

Sources close to the ANC remain somewhat cynical about the PAC's claims to representativeness and legitimacy inside and outside South Africa.

Diplomatically, the PAC has proved no match for the ANC.

And, within the borders of South Africa, indications have been for some time that support for the ANC has been on the increase.

RESULTS

In 1970 the infant mortality rate in the "Little Triangle" was 28. of 27 deaths during the year, only five were due to gastroenteritis, with only one death from the village of Tira being due to gastroenteritis. In 1971 the infant mortality rate fell still further to 24, with only three deaths being due to gastroenteritis. In 1972 the rate fell to 21 and for the first time ever no infant from the village of Tira died from gastroenteritis. This was also true for 1976 and in 1977 infant mortality dropped to 19.6 - the first time ever to fall below 20. A falling of morbidity from the disease was also noted at the clinic in Tira, where the visits due to acute gastrointestinal diseases fell from 25% of all visits to the clinic in 1967 to 14.5% in 1971.

DISCUSSION

The four hospitals in the central area of Israel, to which almost all Arab children living in the area are admitted, had 9,957 admissions (all races) to the children's wards in 1970. Of these, 1,199 were due to gastroenteritis. Each patient spent approximately 14 days in hospital. Hospitalisation at that time cost an estimated IL.80 and the total cost for the care of cases of gastroenteritis was of 1 Million IL. (R 125,000).

The budget for the program at Tira was IL50,000. A small investment resulted in a large number of admissions, and the incidence of the disease being drastically reduced. Most of the "triangle" infants have in the past been admitted to one large hospital in the region. Of 1,199 admissions to children's wards in 1976, 446 were Arab children in the "triangle" area. Of these 155 were admitted because of gastroenteritis. The incidence of severe dehydration and hypernatraemia reduced, as supported by the fact that there was not one gastroenteritis in the hospital in 1976, and the average duration of stay was only 6 days.

Of the 1251 Jewish children admitted 196 were admitted because of gastroenteritis i.e. 14%.

CONCLUSION

The program succeeded to a large extent because of the energy put into it by the para-medical staff and all the non-medical helpers, as well as the willingness of the mothers to cooperate wholeheartedly in the program. Considered in global terms the problem of infantile diarrhoea is so enormous that we cannot conceive of any advance in acute therapy that would have a significant impact on it. THE ULTIMATE GOAL MUST BE PREVENTION. THERE IS MUCH HARD WORK STILL TO BE DONE. (22,23,24,25). A vaccine for infantile gastroenteritis is a realistic possibility. (25,26,27,28). Until such time, we sincerely believe that the best approach to the problem of gastroenteritis is by prevention through health education.

Our thanks are due to: Dr. David Yarom of the Department of Health Education, Ministry of Health, Jerusalem;
Mahmoud Fidell, Sanitarian, Government Health Centre, Tira;

and the several nurses and other helpers who made this project possible.

R.D. 28/4/81

Pledge to aid SA refugees

By DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, yesterday assured Bishop Desmond Tutu that his country would do everything possible to provide assistance to South African refugees.

His pledge was contained in a letter to Bishop Tutu, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, who had earlier thanked the Zimbabwean Government for helping South African refugees.

Mr Mugabe said the withdrawal of Bishop Tutu's passport by the South African Government would jeopardise prospects of peaceful progress towards a "more humane social and political order" in the Republic.

"We in Zimbabwe," Mr Mugabe said, "fervently hope that the people of South Africa of all groups, recognising the gravity of the internal political situation, will, through mutual accommodation, resolve the serious problems that result in many of your people fleeing their homeland."

Mr Mugabe said he was pleased that South African Christians appreciated his government's modest efforts in taking care of people who had fled from the "repressions of South Africa".

Zimbabwe's Minister of Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said this month that the Zimbabwean Government was already assisting a "small number" of refugees who had entered Zimbabwe recently.

(112) Sowetan 25/4/81

Sepamla under fire

SIPHO SEPAMLA, director of the Federated Union of Black Arts (Fuba), was accused this week at a meeting of artists at the Dube YWCA of violating the constitution of the organisation for his personal convenience.

The meeting was also attended by Fuba's management council, the policy-making body of the organisation which also launched a bitter tirade against Mr Sepamla. He wasn't present at the meeting, though he was invited.

Mr Sepamla was labelled a usurper who had not served the black community within the framework of the objectives of the organisation.

The artists, who have promised to take drastic steps against the organisation's director, felt it was better to postpone the meeting to a later date because he wasn't present.

A statement released to **SOWETAN** after the

meeting stated that the present Fuba board of directors has been unconstitutionally elected, in violation of the organisation's constitution which says: "The management council is the policy-making body of Fuba and the director will only act on the decisions imposed by the management council."

Mr Sepamla was also accused of violating clause 17 of Fuba's constitution which says: "No amendment or alteration or deletion of the constitution shall be effective without convening a general meeting."

The statement added that although Mr Sepamla's term as director of Fuba had expired, he had failed

By **KAIZER NGWENYA**

to convene a meeting for the election of a new director.

The disgruntled artists said Mr Sepamla is getting high remuneration and a travel allowance, while not adhering to the aims of the organisation.

The management council said it had recommended the improvement of arts teachers' wages, but Mr Sepamla objected and only increased his salary and travel allowance — to which he is not entitled because he uses the organisation's vehicle.

The artists said Mr Sepamla's refusal to pay arts teachers a decent wage had resulted in the resignation of many teachers.

The artists made it clear that they have no intention of destroying Fuba, nor Mr Sepamla, but are out to restore the rights laid down in the constitution.

The artists also condemned Mr Sepamla for hiring white artists to teach at the centre when there are many black professional artists who can do the same job. It is suspected that he doesn't want to hire black artists because he would have to pay them well — while some whites are teaching at the centre voluntarily.

It was said that some people employed by Fuba have no interest in the arts, but only in the money part of it.

Fuba was formed two years ago to look after the welfare of artists and to teach budding craftsmen. But those aims, according to artists, are not being followed. Instead they say the organisation is concentrating on teaching the arts and competing with African Music, Drama and Arts (Amda).

The artists added that Amda can't raise funds because all donors think Fuba is the legitimate black arts organisation. It was suggested that Fuba and Amda should merge as one body.

The artists said more than R40 000 was donated to the coffers of Fuba, but the money is not used for the benefit of the artists but for Mr Sepamla's personal gain.

The artists added that they want to know Fuba's stand concerning visiting overseas entertainers and the relationship between Fuba and black liberation organisations.

The artists said they will have another meeting next month, which they would like Mr Sepamla to attend because he has a lot of questions to answer and explanations to make.

Mr Sepamla said yesterday: "I'm not going to comment and I'm not prepared to make a statement."

Non-white leaders fear homes unrest

JAMES STAR
11A

Respected community leaders in the coloured and Indian communities are cynical about government promises of building programmes to wipe out the housing backlog faced by their communities in Johannesburg.

"Portuguese refugees from Angola and Mozambique and Rhodesians in transit can get homes, while we who are taxpayers become bitter and frustrated because there are no homes for us," said Mr Cassim Saloojee, director of the Johannesburg Indian Social Welfare Association (Jiswa) and chairman of Actstop, the tenants' organisation formed to fight Group Areas evictions.

"We are heading for an awful tragedy because of pass laws and the shortage of housing," he said.

Another community leader, Mr Miley Richards, chairman of the Coloured Management Committee, predicts that the present crisis climate will make moderate leadership irrelevant within five years and that violent social unrest on a bigger scale than 1976 could be sparked off by desperate community needs open to exploitation.

"I believe the housing shortage is a politically motivated idea to keep people busy with bread-and-butter problems while they forget about the main issues — the authorities are fooling themselves; you cannot fool

Throughout the election campaign among white voters, parties have differed over their approach to the Group Areas Act and its maintenance. In Johannesburg, hundreds of Indian and coloured families have moved into white Group Areas, claiming they have been forced to do so because of overcrowding in their own areas. They now face prosecution and eviction. A real threat exists that frustrated communities, seeing no progress in building programmes, will reject the leadership of moderates who have pleaded for the Act's removal and who warn of growing dissatisfaction and possible unrest. DEON DELPORT reports . . .

people who are suffering," said Mr Richards (50), an insurance consultant who grew up in Vrededorp and whose family, had property in Goodwood in the Cape and in Sophiatown expropriated after the Group Areas Act was passed.

"My father traded in Vrededorp for 38 years and died a broken man," he said.

He and another member of the Coloured Management Committee, Mr Mohammed Dangor, were detained during the schools boycott last year for organising parent support groups.

Community leaders agree that the official municipal and Department of Community Development waiting lists for coloured and Indian housing underestimate the real position.

The regional representative of the Department of Community Development, Mr D H Rossouw, put the official coloured waiting list at 5640 units while the director of the city's housing department, Mr M P Wilsnach, said in his latest annual report that

the council's waiting list increased from 3842 applicants in June 1979 to 4246 applicants in June 1980 despite the allocation of 611 housing units during that time.

The chairman of the Coloured Management Committee, Mr Richards, agrees that some names on the two lists are duplicated and puts the total official figure at about 7 000 applications.

He estimated the actual shortage to be 14 000 units spread between those on the waiting lists, those who have failed to apply out of sheer frustration, migrants in search of jobs and single people — about 70 000 in total.

Johannesburg's housing department last year estimated the city's coloured population at about 119 000.

The Department of Community Development, which builds homes for the Indian group, estimates there are some 5 639 families on the waiting list and 4 700 of these are to buy homes.

Asked how many homes were being built for the

Indian community and when they would be completed, Mr Rossouw said the department had contracts for 1966 homes to be completed in Lenasia Extensions 9.10 and 11 before February 1982 and there were tenders for another 178.

Mr Richards said on average two or more families, ranging from 10 to 15 people, share one three-bedroomed unit and it is common to find them sleeping in relays.

"The frustration and overcrowding has encouraged layabouts, gansterism and social problems like incest while illegitimacy has become the rule," he said.

Young couples were left with little alternative when they were unable to find their own accommodation and therefore could not marry.

"The Group Areas Act is breaking up marriages because husbands and wives have to live in different houses — this is the fault of a so-called good Calvinist and Christian government," said Mr Dangor.

Mr Saloojee held the position in Rainbow Valley, Lenasia, was as bad and he estimated that in 80 percent of the homes at least one room was being hired out to a family.

The Lenasia Management Committee last year estimated 1900 families were living in out-buildings, garages and play houses.

The illegal tenants have faced police harassment, exorbitant rentals, landlords failing to comply with the rent-control provisions, non-maintenance of buildings, threats of evictions and issuing of invalid notices by some landlords and estate agents.

Community leaders are adamant that there is no place for the illegal tenants in their group areas if they are evicted later this year, and have appealed to the Government to allow them to stay where they are until the backlog is cut.

Using the Government's commitment to free enterprise they argue that the Act is stifling economic growth and want it scrapped.

The Government argues that mixing residentially will lead to racial friction, but these illegal tenants are average middle-class or stable working-class people. Where are the race riots in Mayfair, Jeppe and Doornfontein?" asked Mr Saloojee.

PRELIMINARY DRAFT

ALLEGATIONS by the leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, that the funeral of former Robben Island prisoner, Mr John Hennie Ferus, was 'exploited by certain elements for cheap publicity,' was most disappointing, incorrect and uncalled for, a source close to the Ferus family said today.

The Labour Party, of which Mr Ferus was chairman of the Western Cape region, was not officially represented at the funeral

Funeral allegations 'disappointing'

Argus
29/4/81
11A

where 5 000 mourners packed the Worcester Community Hall to overflowing at the weekend.

Speaking on behalf of the Ferus family, Mr David Pietersen said today that Mr Ferus's widow, Petronella, and his mother, 'Auntie Stienie,' felt insulted by Mr Hendrickse's statement.

'The fact of the matter

is that it was the wish of the late Mr Ferus that he be buried by and under the banner of the organisation to which he belonged. So it was done to the satisfaction of his wife and his mother because, as she put it, it was her wish too.'

Organisations represented at the funeral included the Natal Indian Congress, United Women's

Organisation, Durban Housing Action Committee and the Food and Canning Workers' Union.

The coffin was draped in the green, gold and black colours of the banned African National Congress. Mr Hendrickse travelled to Cape Town for the funeral but said he did not attend when he

learnt that the Labour Party would not be allowed to participate in the proceedings.

Mr Pietersen said that, in fact, Mr Hendrickse had been asked by the family to attend the funeral to enable him to pay tribute and be party to the programme because of Mr Ferus's links with the Labour Party.

se
not
sion-
oretical
narity's
ivate
produc
ASSUR

INTRODUCTION

If a community, it must first

preference and then allocate the resources in a manner that enables the achievement of those objectives with the minimum amount of effort.

In most free enterprise societies the production of goods and services takes place in both the public and the private sectors of the economy and a large number of different decision making processes contribute to the overall allocation of resources in the economy. The diversity of the decision makers, of their objectives and of their interests, together with the problems that are connected with the transmission of information from one party to another makes it extremely unlikely that the ultimate results from the process will be in any way optimal from the social viewpoint. Even a decision made in terms of majority rule on a 'one man one vote' basis will only yield a socially desirable decision under fairly restrictive conditions⁽²⁾.

In practice planners... namely how they can minimise the likelihood of their decisions resulting in a worse allocation of health resources that was the case prior to state intervention.

THE MARKET MECHANISM AND SOCIALLY OPTIMAL RESOURCE ALLOCATION

In a capitalist economy like the South African economy, the bulk of the economic decisions made by the private sector are made at the individual level or by very small groups of people and they emerge almost spontaneously. The market system provides meeting places for those selling and those buying goods and services and the set of relative prices that emerges in the market is a result of the activities of these people. It reflects the ultimate compromise between the pattern of goods and services desired by those members of the community operating in the market and that proposed by the suppliers. This market determined pattern of goods and services is, however, very unlikely to be closely related to the pattern that is actually desired by the community as a whole due to three inherent shortcomings in the market mechanism itself as a decision making medium. Firstly, there is no way a man can record the strength of his desire for goods and services that are not currently supplied to the market. Secondly, a person's actual ability to register market votes is limited by his financial resources, consequently the votes of a rich man, who may have relatively weak preferences for a particular commodity, could well outweigh those of a poor man with

- (1)
- (2) The conditions that must be satisfied if a decision made on a majority rule basis is to socially optimal are;
 - (1) That everyone who is affected by the decision was given the opportunity to express his opinion in some manner.
 - (2) That the effort required to express such an opinion is the same for everyone or alternatively that any additional effort required is adequately compensated.
 - (3) That the method used to gauge the opinions is capable of discriminating adequately between individuals, in terms of the strengths of their opinions i.e. one must be able to distinguish between those people who, although they actually register a favourable vote, in fact are almost indifferent as to the ultimate outcome of the decision and those who also vote in favour, but who feel very strongly about the decisions outcome.

Thebehali quiet on election

WHITE voters go to the polls today to elect a new Government and SOWETAN yesterday spoke to a few community council chairmen to determine their views.

Nine council chairmen from Soweto, East and West Rand, and Pretoria were approached and only one of them, Mr David Thebehali of Soweto, refused to give his views.

The interviews was the last of a series by the SOWETAN. Earlier surveys have shown that the black man in the street as well as leaders like Bishop Desmond Tutu did not care for the election and its outcome.

Only one of the chairmen identified with and backed the view that the election was a concern for the white community only and did not affect blacks. Mr James Nkosi, chairman of the Duduza Community Council in Nigel, said his view was that the same as that of the leaders who have said the elections are irrelevant to blacks.

But the majority of the councillors favoured either the Progressive Federal Party or the National Party because of their "liberal" policies.

But what emerged from the interviews was the fact that the seven chairman who spoke either did not want to say anything about the National Party of Mr P W Botha or were afraid of coming out clearly against the party.

All of them gave evasive answers when asked to comment on Mr Botha's party. "I am not saying they should win or they should not. If they are elected they are elected," were answers to this question.

By WILLIE BOKALA

In a previous interview, Bishop Tutu has said the elections are irrelevant to blacks. He said whites will be going to the polls with the exclusion of blacks and that anything that emerged from such an exercise was irrelevant.

Another survey conducted among students, white-collar workers and blue-collar workers revealed blacks did not care whether or not there was a general election, while others, particularly inmates in hostels did not even know what the election meant.

The council chairmen gave the following answers:

- D Thebehali (Soweto) — No comment.
- J Nkosi (Duduza) — "I

don't care. They are irrelevant.

- M Khumalo (Katlhong) — "I believe it is not unreasonable for me to call upon the electorate to create a situation that will be conducive to blacks being given equal opportunities with other races in this country. It should not be a government that creates black states as these are not a solution to our joint political problems"

- D Mmesi (Dobsonville) — "I want a government that will introduce change in this country. The PFP preferably because they have a better policy."

- M Khumalo (Kwa-Thema) — "I prefer the

PFP because they are prepared to call a convention to discuss the country's problems with blacks. The NP is also better because they are at least moving towards change."

- L Mamabolo (Thokoza) — "I have not been following the whole thing, but I would prefer people like P W Botha and Piet Koornhof and other moderates."

- Mangoge (Kagiso) — "I don't want to commit myself. Let the best party win. Let the people concerned elect a party of their choice."

- W Aphane (Mamelodi) — "I would rather have the PFP or the present government."

(Report by Willie Bokala, c/o Blumberg Street and Commando Road Industria, Jhb.)

* * * * *

Pupils in ^{Argus} 29/4/81 election protest boycott

PUPILS at some coloured high schools in the Peninsula boycotted classes today in protest against the 'whites only' general election.

At Belhar, more than 800 pupils walked out after holding a meeting in protest against the election, according to a pupil.

Similar walk-outs are believed to have taken place at Uitsig and Elsie's River high schools but the regional inspector, Mr J E Strydom, said he was too busy 'with other things' and could not give any information.

At Bonteheuwei High, more than 500 pupils walked out at 11 am after the first break, according to a spokesman.

'Although we don't know the reasons and don't want to interfere with the pupils, we take it that it is about the general election,' the spokesman said.

The spokesman said the matter had not been discussed with the principal and permission had not been obtained.

In Johannesburg thousands of coloured high school students are boycotting classes in protest.

At the Westbury High School, more than 1 000 pupils held a mass meeting and planned to stage a protest march inside the school grounds later today.

Spokesmen for the Westbury students' representative council said that pupils had been boycotting classes since Monday in preparation for the climax of the boycott when all Johannesburg coloured schools are expected to participate.

(News by R Steyn, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town.)

Black consciousness at crossroads

JOHANNESBURG — The future direction of the black consciousness movement will be decided at a crucial symposium next month.

The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), black consciousness pivotal political body, confirmed yesterday that the symposium would be held at St Ansgar's centre, near Roodepoort, on May 23.

"The symposium will be

a rededication to the black consciousness ideology," said Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr George Wauchope. All black consciousness bodies have been invited to participate, and a list of speakers will be released shortly.

A symposium to look back at more than a decade of black consciousness, and the future direction, had been planned since last year, but had been postponed for

various reasons, mainly because of a lack of a suitable venue and because key leaders had been detained or banned at various times.

Recently, a number of top Azapo officials, including Mr Wauchope and the president, Mr Khehla Mthembu, were detained for a short while.

Among those banned in recent months were five leaders of the Media

Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa).

This means two leading black consciousness thinkers, former Mwasa president Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu and executive member Mr Joe Thlooe, will be absent from the symposium.

Earlier this year, at Azapo's annual congress near Pietersburg, delegates differed sharply on various ideological definitions, and it was decided to hold over debate until the symposium.

Among the definitions likely to be discussed is whether black consciousness views the "black struggle" as one based solely on race, or whether it is seen as a race-class struggle.

Azapo members are united on one major concept — that the struggle hinges on the repossession of the land. — DDC.

Proposed Change	Time-table	Semester	Course
M,W,F, 4	2		Environment & Structure of Business
M,W,F, 3 & 4	1		Management of Human Resources
M,W,F, 4 & 5	1 & 2		Economics IA
M,W,F, 3	1		Mathematics Ia
M,W,F, 4	1		Introduction to Computing
M,W,F, 3	1		Introduction to Management Accounting
M,W,F, 4	1		Sake Afrikkans
M,W,F, 3	1		Principles of Marketing
M,W,F, 4	1		Principles of Finance
M,W,F, 3	1 & 2		Economics II
M,W,F, 4	1 & 2		Applied Business Statistics I
M,W,F, 3	1 & 2		Commercial Law A
M,W,F, 4	1		Principles of Marketing
M,W,F, 3	1		Principles of Finance
M - F, 4	1 & 2		Economics II
M,W,F, 3	1 & 2		Applied Business Statistics I
M,W,F, 2	1 & 2		Commercial Law A
M,W,F, 4	1		Environment & Structure of Business
M,W,F, 3	1		Management of Human Resources
M - F, 3	1 & 2		Economics IA
M - F, 1	1		Mathematics Ia
M - F, 2	1		Introduction to Computing
M - F, 1	1		Introduction to Management Accounting
M - F, 2	1		Sake Afrikkans

We shall not remain silent says Kgame

30/7/80
SOWETO

11/82
~~11/82~~

THE PRESIDENT of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa, Mr Steve Kgame, said yesterday South African whites must "avoid "large scale violence" by joining hands with other race groups at a round-table conference to decide the future of the country together.



Steve Kgame

In a statement released in Soweto, Mr Kgame said the Government's policy of separate development had failed.

South Africans of all races must work together and prepare for a just society that would be governed by the same laws.

Referring to yesterday's election, he said: "We are denied the right to vote and yet the Government that will be elected is going to govern us, make laws for us and make far reaching decisions for us.

"Thousands of whites will be flocking to the polls to decide the fate of the silenced majority. For many years black people have remained resilient and patient at the extreme provocation of being denied rights in their own country of birth."

He said unless blacks were directly involved in "shaping up" the destiny of

their country, "we shall not be prepared to remain silent".

Regardless which party won the election, the fact remained that blacks were no longer going to remain silent, he said.

"Our backs are against the wall and the patience for which the black man is known has come to an end, and as a result South Africa is sitting on a volcano.

"South Africa must bring about positive steps to see to it that change came before there is disaster.

"The whites, and Afrikaners in particular, must come out from the laager and join hands with other South Africans round a table and decide the future together if large scale violence is to be avoided," he said. - Sapa.

'We will sti get Thebah... call to Express

Sunday Express Reporter

THE Sunday Express has received an anonymous call from a man claiming responsibility for this week's murder attempt on the controversial Soweto Community Council chairman, Mr David Thebehali.

The caller, who claimed his group "did it" and vowed it would "get" Mr Thebehali, refused to identify himself or the group or give proof of involvement in the attack.

"He can get as many bodyguards as he likes but we're going to get him. He's dealing with Coloureds now, not Blacks," the caller said.

The Sunday Express has passed the threat to police investigating the attack.

The attempt on Mr Thebehali's life was made on Wednesday evening as he left the council chambers in Jabulani, Soweto. A handgrenade was thrown under his official car. The boot, petrol tank, tyres, seats and roof of the vehicle were badly damaged. Mr Thebehali, who was driving, was shocked but not injured.

Mr Thebehali blamed the Press for creating a climate which led to the attack. "The Press," he said, "is bent on a hate campaign, printing half truths and lies about the (Soweto Community) Council."

When the Sunday Express called at his Dube home on Friday evening, the front gate was locked and a West Rand Administration Board security officer was guarding the premises.

At first, the officer said Mr Thebehali was in the house. But when the Sunday Express reporters asked to speak to Mr Thebehali, the officer disappeared into the house and came back to say: "Mr Thebehali is NOT in."

Eight

Argus 1/6/81
SA flags

(11A) (327)
burnt at

Soweto meeting

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. —
Eight South African flags were burnt while about 50 of them bearing the colours of the banned African National Congress (ANC) were raised by militant youths who attended an anti-Republic Day meeting at Regina Mundi in Soweto yesterday.

The incident ended when police in vans and private cars, dispersed a crowd of about 500 chanting people.

Police seized several half-burned posters drawn to represent the South African flag.

TUTU

The incident was a sequel to political speeches by various leaders who denounced the 20th anniversary of the Republic and called for a 'democratic people's republic.'

Among them was Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches who slated the Government for calling on all the people to celebrate 'the evils of apartheid'.

He said there was no need to celebrate when 13 percent of the population of the country occupied 87 percent of the land.

'There is absolutely no need for the 87 percent of the oppressed population to celebrate while they are squeezed into 13 percent of the land,' he said.

Students start their two-day boycott

Metal Mercury 1/5/81

(11A) ~~54~~

Protest over graduation ceremonies at Durban-Westville

Mercury Reporter

STUDENTS of the University of Durban-Westville yesterday began a two-day boycott of lectures in protest against the university's graduation ceremonies, scheduled for tonight and tomorrow.

A spokesman for the Students' Representative Council said after a meeting of students on campus yesterday that they were also protesting against the Republic Day celebrations and the boycott was

being called to coincide with the Republic Day festivities starting in Pietermaritzburg today.

He said the students were also protesting against various 'internal grievances' with the university administration.

'These include the move to seek autonomy for the university, which is expected to push up enrolment fees, and the stepping up of security on the campus.'

He emphasised that the boycott

would last for two days only. 'Students have been advised to return to lectures on Monday,' he said.

When asked by the Mercury last night why they still attended the university if they were opposed to its racial set-up, Mr Roland Parsotham, a student spokesman, said they attended under protest. Education, unlike sport, was a necessity.

Mr Nico Nel, the university's director of public relations, said last night that he was aware that stu-

dents were boycotting lectures but, he said, he had not been told why.

He said today's graduation ceremony, which starts at 8 p.m., would go on as planned in spite of the SRC's call for a boycott.

Highlight of tonight's ceremony is the conferring of an honorary doctorate in literature on Prof G S Nienaber, chairman of the university council, by Mr Owen Horwood, Minister of Finance and Chancellor of the university.

Mandela is healthy

NELSON Mandela, imprisoned leader of the banned African National Congress is not suffering from cancer.

Swetow
1/2/80
HA
A reliable source disclosed yesterday that his wife, Mrs Winnie Mandela, had received two telegrams - one from the prison authorities and another from her husband, refuting the cancer reports and stating that he had been examined by doctors who found him in good health.

Major A J Boshoff, liaison officer of the South African Prison Service confirmed yesterday that Mrs Mandela had been sent a telegram assuring her that her husband was in "good health".

The source said Mrs Mandela had also received a telegram from her husband, assuring her that he was in good health and dispelling the rumour started by a remark by Mr Harry Pitman, the Progressive Federal Party candidate for Pinetown, about a week ago.

Reacting to the rumour Nelson Mandela's daughter, Miss Zinzi Mandela, said the family members believed the cancer claim was aimed at "discrediting" Mandela and to leave an impression that he was not in good health.

"When we last saw Dad he was as fit as a fiddle and made jokes that he could walk from Cape to Cairo," said Miss Mandela, one of the daughters of Mr Mandela who is serving a life term on Robben Island.

"We believe the report

was aimed at discouraging other freedom fighters who are prepared to suffer like him. The implication is that the claim was made to dissuade people from involving themselves in the struggle for the black man's liberation because it doesn't pay," said Zinzi.

Mr Pitman later said his remark was "ill considered" and he hoped he had not caused the Mandela family any anguish. He said he had learned of the poor health of Mandela from a former Robben Island prisoner.

Big business is 'betraying D6'

C.Herald 2/5/51

(11/11)

'WE have been betrayed by the business sector,' says Mrs Naaz Ebrahim, chairperson of the Rents Residents' and Ratepayers' (RRR) Association of District Six.

She was reacting to a statement by the Director-General of the Department of Community Development and Auxiliary Services, Mr Louis Fouche, that inquiries about commercial, business and residential sites in District Six were increasing.

Mr Fouche said that with the completion of the department's block of flats for police and defence personnel, in Phase 1 of the 'redevelopment of District Six, a start had been made on the group housing schemes of 20 units, for which there was a long waiting list.

'The building of the Technicon is to follow,' Mr Fouche said. The rest of the area was being redesigned to allow for its bulk.

Mr Fouche said that in Phase 1 there were about 20 commercial and business sites available and 'strong inquiries' had been received for some of these.

There had also been inquiries about residential plots.

Mrs Ebrahim said that if what Mr Fouche said was true, 'I view this as a betrayal of good faith by the business sector.

My association (RRR) has brought pressure to bear on companies to withdraw from District Six on moral grounds, which they did.

MORE

'Now we hear there are more and more inquiries,' she said.

Mrs Ebrahim also said that in spite of tremendous pressure against the siting of the Cape Technicon in District Six it appeared as if the Government was determined to carry on with the project.

C. Head 2/5/81 (11A)

'Allan hurt us' — Ferus family

THE family of Mr John 'Hennie' Ferus, the Worcester community leader who was buried before a crowd of more than 5 000 over the weekend, has dismissed a claim by Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, that the funeral arrangements were 'hijacked for cheap publicity,' as incorrect and uncalled for.

Mr David Pietersen, speaking on behalf of the family, said Mr Ferus's widow, Petronella, and his mother, Mrs Christina

'Auntie Stienie' Ferus, felt insulted by Mr Hendrickse's statement.

'It was his wish that he should be buried under the banner of the African National Congress (ANC), the organisation to which he belonged.

'It was done to the satisfaction of his wife and his mother as it was their wish also,' Mr Pietersen said.

Mr Hendrickse was asked by the family and

the local party branch to attend because of Mr Ferus's links with the party, but Mr Hendrickse did not attend.

People from all over South Africa, including representatives from trade unions, community organisations and student bodies, paid tribute to Mr Ferus, at the funeral service in Worcester on Sunday.

After an emotional rally in the Esselen Park Civic

Centre, the crowd, carrying an African National Congress (ANC) flag marched through the streets of Worcester to the cemetery.

The funeral service for Hennie Ferus was no ordinary service.

CRAMMED

Almost 3 000 people crammed into the small hall while almost as many listened to the tributes over loud-speakers outside.

...and their lovers.

S. Tues 3/5/81

Sacos wins day

By VIMAL BAGWANDIN

MR Norman Middleton, president of the South African Soccer Federation and veteran coloured politician, quit the Labour Party yesterday after an ultimatum from several federation affiliates and the South African Council of Sport (Sacos).

His association with the Labour Party was in direct conflict with the policy of Sacos and the federation's membership of Sacos was suspended as a result.

A special meeting of the federation, held in East London yesterday, gave him seven days to inform the Labour Party of his decision and a further 21 days to wind up his affairs with the party.

Mr Middleton left immediately after the meeting to fly back to Durban and was not available for comment.



Norman Middleton

Fed Boss to quit the Labour Party

S. Tribune
3/5/81

IIA

Tribune
Reporter

SOUTH African Soccer Federation boss Norman Middleton is to quit the Labour Party.

His decision to quit as deputy leader and a member of the party came after a tense four-hour council meeting in East London, where he was given an ultimatum: choose between the Labour Party and Federation.

After debate by the seven units, Mr Middleton gave his dramatic decision to lead the Federation's nearly 50 000 soccer players and to quit the role he has played in the politics of the system for nearly 20 years.

In political terms, it comes at a crucial time for the Labour Party. Mr Middleton was to have taken over party leadership today from Alan Henrickse, who flies overseas for a two-week visit.

In sport terms, it is a crucial decision that paves the way for Federation's re-entry to the South African Council of Sport, a merger that will lead to strength in using sport as a political lever.

The matter came before the meeting following two letters giving the ultimatum. Eastern Province suspended its Federation activities until Mr Middleton decided. Southern Natal gave him 30 days.

Mr Middleton, after a subdued morning session, when all delegations gave him a clear message that he should resign from the Labour Party, saved his decision for after lunch.

It was only Northern Natal soccer boss Babs Sitherperfad who came to his aid, arguing that it was blackmail to ask him to choose between the Labour Party and Federation.

There were intense debates on the political roles of the Labour Party and whether it had Government ties until the Federation professional League chairman said: "It is not whether it is a Government party or not. It has given its blessings to the management committee, which is the crucial point, and thereby divorces itself from the struggle in the country and distances itself from organisations like AZAPO."

Mr Middleton's dramatic announcement came after a preface on its commitment to struggle for a non-racial South Africa in which he questioned the role of his detractors and questioned where they were going.

Then he said he would quit his position in the Labour Party but not his membership.

This led to uproar. Mr Mitti Seegers asked for a commitment from Mr Middleton to quit the party entirely.

Mr Middleton at first refused to take a decision and said he was answerable to his party and to the people who elected him. He did not want them to find out his position in the Press. He pleaded for time to sort the matter out.

But the delegates argued he had had enough time to think about the matter and inform his followers. Mr Seegers then moved a resolution that he resign from his party in writing within seven days and then inform it at its next meeting.

Mr Middleton accepted

Death crash exposes mole

S Times 3/5/81 (14)

By NORMAN WESS

THE SECRET life of a "spy" was revealed ... when he was given a hero's burial under the flag of the banned African National Congress as 5 000 mourners watched.

Till then, no one knew that John Hennie Ferrus — a top official of the Labour Party — was really an ANC agent who had infiltrated the Labour Party in 1977.

Mr Ferrus's double-life came to light last Sunday when members of the ANC came out of hiding and "hijacked" his funeral and distributed specially printed pamphlets to thousands of mourners in tribute to "Comrade Hennie".

'Fooled us'

At the time of his death in a car crash, 43-year-old Hennie Ferrus was chairman of Worcester's coloured management committee and held the position of chairman of the Western Cape region of the Labour Party.

Mr Ferrus also kept his 23-year-old wife Patty and her relatives, the well-known Pieterse family of Worcester, in the dark about his secret political affiliation with the ANC.

A close relative told me after the funeral: "Let us admit it ... Hennie has fooled all of us."

Mr Ferrus was placed under house arrest in 1968 and banned for five years in 1964.

In 1967, he was convicted of sabotage and sent to prison on Robben Island.

He was released in 1971 and served with a further five-year banning order.

When it expired, he joined the Labour Party. He was again detained for four months in May last year.

ANC give hero's burial to man who infiltrated Labour Party



The ANC flag flies ... and British and American TV crews, film Ferrus's funeral

professor at an American university.

The pamphlets which gave Mr Ferrus's game away did not indicate on whose behalf they were issued, but did show a facsimile of the Freedom Charter.

Never agreed

Another close relative of Mrs Ferrus told me: "His in-laws never agreed with his politics and, in fact, refused to give permission to their daughter to marry Hennie because of his political past."

"They married without permission from her parents. Later, Hennie convinced his in-laws he was only involved with the Labour Party. But they were driving

overturned about 20km from Bredasdorp in the early hours of April 13.

His widow said this week that her husband had never told her he was a member of the ANC ... "those other people" as she called them.

Her family is politically conservative and have distinguished themselves in the academic field.

Her father is a retired school principal and one of Mrs Ferrus's uncles is an associate pro-

never really believed him," the relative said.

Hennie played his "double" life up to the Saturday before his death. Then, as chief organizer of a Labour Party fundraising dance, he and his wife helped sell tickets in the same hall from which he was buried.

The national secretary of the Labour Party, Mr Fred Peters, said this week that although the party was always aware of Mr Ferrus's political past, it had no idea he was actively involved with the ANC.

"In fact, our constitution does not allow people who are members of other political organisations to become LP members."

"If we suspect this, we normally ask for proof of resigna-

tion from other political movements. In the case of Mr Ferrus, we harboured no such suspicions," he said.

Labour Party members were snubbed at the mass funeral attended by close on 5 000 people.

Unwelcome

The leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, who lives at Uitenhage, flew to Cape Town from Port Elizabeth to attend the funeral.

The deputy leader, Mr Norman Middleton, flew from Maritzburg to join the national chairman, Mr David Curry, and Mr Peters as the official LP

representatives at the funeral.

Mr Peters told me: "We learnt on Saturday, the day before the funeral, we were not welcome, although Mr Hendrickse was supposed to have been one of the ministers to officiate at the funeral."

Mr Hendrickse said: "The funeral arrangements seemed to have been hijacked by certain elements who tried to exploit Mr Ferrus's funeral for cheap publicity."

Even the funeral arrangement Mrs Ferrus had made were upset.

She said: "People turned up at my place and told me, since they identified with Hennie's political views and since he was their 'comrade', they were taking over the arrangements."

"They changed my own funeral arrangements and printed their own programmes, although I had already approved the copy of the original programme which included the names of Mr Hendrickse and members of my family."

Felt left out

"I was still busy locking up the house. They did not even extend me the privilege of walking or riding in the procession."

"I had to ask a stranger to take me and my daughter to catch up with the cortege."

"We drove off ahead and I waited for the cortege and then walked with them. I felt terribly left out. After all, it was my husband," Mrs Ferrus said.

Most of the people present wore rosettes in the ANC colours of black, yellow and green.

The hall was also decorated in ANC colours and, at the graveside, the ANC flag — which was held aloft during the march there — was displayed.

Mrs Ferrus's mother was at the funeral service, but most of the family, including her father and uncles, did not attend.

"They were, however, at the graveside."

Hennie Ferrus and his wife Patty on their wedding day on June 17 1977.

TUTU: WE HAVE TO FIGHT

9
4/5/81
SOWETO
2
W

By WILLIE BOKALA

BISHOP Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, yesterday committed a Soweto congregation to the country's liberation struggle.

Speaking at his induction as rector of the St Augustine's Anglican Church in Orlando West, the bishop said the church had to fight the state of oppression in the country.

- He said among members of his congregation were those who were unemployed and could not pay their rents. He asked the congregation to help them with food, rent and other household necessities.

The outspoken Bishop Tutu, who had his passport taken by the state last month for speaking overseas against South Africa's system of apartheid, was inducted by the Anglican Arch-Deacon of the Johannesburg West Circuit, Father David Nkwe, who also read messages of goodwill sent for the bishop.

Among them was a message from the Right Rev Timothy Bavin, the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg.

Bishop Tutu's induction comes just two days after being beaten by Bishop Philip Russell of Natal for the post of Archbishop of Cape Town and Metropolitan of the Church of the Province of Southern Africa.

He lost out on the post when the elective assembly could not make a choice between him and another favourite, Bishop Nuttall of Pretoria. The assembly voted to leave the choice over to the synod of bishops, who decided on 61-year-old Bishop Russell. See Page 4.

CT 4/5/81

Parents pray for sons in jail

Staff Reporter

FAMILIES of the 18 youths accused with community leader Mr Oscar Mpetha of terrorism and murder met last week to pray for their sons.

They met after the court had heard on Tuesday that one of the accused, Peter Kube, 18, had pneumonia and possibly infectious tuberculosis.

"It was very painful to all of us to hear that Peter could possibly have contracted tuberculosis," a spokesman for the families said yesterday.

"We fear that it could happen to any one of our children and we will not be able to help them," he said.

"When Peter's brother went to see him in hospital on Wednesday, he was not allowed to see him until he got a permit from Pollsmoor Prison.

"Our children have been in prison for nine months now," he said. "If one has contracted tuberculosis, how safe are the others?"

The trial was adjourned on Tuesday after Mr Kube had been admitted to Victoria Hospital for tests.

The families have instructed their attorneys to ask the authorities to look into the circumstances that could have led to one of the accused contracting an infectious disease.

Mr M Vassan of Omar and Company is appearing for the 18 youths.

Traders may be 'compelled' to boycott

Staff Reporter

TRADERS affiliated to the Western Cape Trade Association (WCTA) would be "compelled" not to stock Wilson-Rowntree products if the 500 dismissed workers were not reinstated by the end of the month, a spokesman for the WCTA said yesterday.

The executive of the WCTA had decided in principle to support a boycott of the products, but the final decision would be taken at the general meeting to be held at the end of the month, he said.

"At this 11th hour, we ask the management to reinstate the workers or force traders to take their business elsewhere," he said.

The workers who all belong to the South African Allied Workers' Union (SAAWU) lost their jobs in February after demanding the reinstatement of three workers dismissed over a dispute.

"With the trade unions and the university students supporting the boycott, it won't be long before the consumer will force the traders not to stock the products," the spokesman said.

Boycott call

Last week, the two strongest unions in Cape Town, the Food and Canning Workers' Union and the General Workers' Union, gave their support to the call to boycott all products of Wilson-Rowntree.

Support for the boycott also came from students at the University of Western Cape and the University of Cape Town on Friday.

According to one of the dismissed workers, Mr Johnson Ndidwa, who addressed students at the two universities last week, the dispute which led to the dismissal of all the workers arose when three workers refused to fit belts that had come loose.

They refused because they had been warned last year to leave such jobs to the fitters, he said.

At that time, they had to sign reprimand slips agreeing not to fix the machines.

Dispute

Mr Ndidwa said that on the night of the dispute the workers had demanded written authorization to go ahead and repair the belts because they feared dismissal. They had also asked to be paid for doing work which was not their job.

"After the three had to leave, 49 others downed tools, followed by another 40 workers, demanding the reinstatement of the three. All were dismissed," he said.

After two weeks, the rest of the workers downed tools and they were dismissed.

The workers and SAAWU were demanding the reinstatement of all those presently dismissed, he said.

N. LITWART 4/5/81

Inkatha **to pray** **for end of** **oppression**

Mercury Reporter

THE 300 000-strong Inkatha movement is to hold a meeting at Umlazi on Republic Day, May 31, to pray for a 'speedy end to the oppression of the blacks in South Africa.'

This decision was taken at the weekend by the movement's central committee, the policy-making arm of the organisation.

The central committee says the prayer meeting will also ask for a peaceful solution to the problems which beset the country.

Inkatha has called on all church leaders and denominations in South Africa to hold services on May 31 'to pray for an end to racial oppression in the country.'

Implement

The central committee has reiterated its stand against the Republic Festival and says the black man has a lot to 'bemoan' as a result of the 'suffering caused by Nationalist Party rule for whom these celebrations are a triumphal march'.

Inkatha has called on the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to implement political change and to stop 'trying to curry favour with the Right-wing element among the whites'.

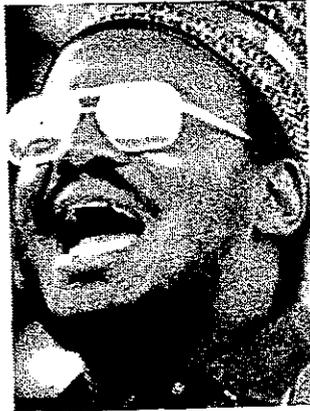
The movement claims that an 'increasingly implacable white racist element, preaching the politics of hate' had emerged from the general election and that there was also a definite and significant swing among the white electorate towards a call for change to the path of visible power-sharing.

Mirage or trouble, warns Buthelezi

ULUNDI — It was unbelievable that whites could still hold an election from which 70 percent of South Africa's population was excluded, said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, KwaZulu's Chief Minister and Inkatha's president.

Addressing Inkatha's central committee in Ulundi, Chief Buthelezi said that unless there was a miracle in the hearts of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and his Cabinet and caucus "we are in trouble".

People had yet to see how last week's general election would influence Mr Botha to carry out reforms. Utterances by Mr Botha and his National Party candidates had not as-



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

sured people that what Mr Botha had in mind was what black people would regard as

change.

"The more intransigent the Prime Minister and his party are, the more and more blacks will be moved to see their salvation in the direction of the armed struggle," said Chief Buthelezi.

"This will be so, regardless of whether the armed struggle is a viable strategy at this moment in time or not."

When people crossed the borders, it was not likely they would abandon violence.

The more time passed without a peaceful solution being found, the more would "violence appear to most blacks to be the only solution for our present problems". — Sapa.

W/S/S
SOME TIME

Buthelezi hits at Suzman

'What does she mean when she talks about "real leaders"?'

N. Mercury 5/5/81

11A
102

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday criticised Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton, for having said it was high time the Government sat down with real leaders such as Nelson Mandela and Bishop Tutu.

Addressing the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Chief Buthelezi said he had high respect for the Houghton MP but he did not know what Mrs Suzman had meant.

He claimed that he had been the first to suggest 'eyeball-to-eyeball with Mr B J Vorster' that South Africa needed a

national convention where all shades of opinion, including political prisoners, would be represented.

The Minister of Justice of KwaZulu, Mr C J Mthethwa, said he was surprised Mrs Suzman did not know who a leader was.

Chief Buthelezi challenged people in certain organisations in South Africa and

in exile, as well as their surrogates in South Africa, who kept on attacking members of the KwaZulu Assembly and of Inkatha.

This KwaZulu Legislative Assembly has halted classical apartheid by rejecting Pretoria's pseudo-independence.

'This is a watershed accomplishment,' he said.

'Others have shouted their abhorrence of apartheid without doing anything practical to stall it.'

A lot of nonsense the Chief Minister declared, was spoken by certain whites, coloureds, Indians and Africans about what they called the 'Government's system'.

Talk

These people, however, never attacked white liberals who used exclusive, white racist institutions created by whites for whites only.

Chief Buthelezi said it was no use talking in academic and theoretical fashion about having the same system of education in South Africa for everyone.

'These people must demonstrate their convictions by defying the Government and including black children in their white col-

oured and Indian schools. They must undertake to give accommodation for black children who attend such schools,' he maintained.

Labour leader ^{CT 4/5/81} ^(11A) denies quitting

CONFUSION reigned yesterday following weekend press reports that Mr Norman Middleton had resigned from the Labour Party under pressure from the South African Soccer Federation (SASF), of which he is president.

Mr Middleton, the Labour Party's deputy leader, denied yesterday that he had quit the party at a meeting of the SASF in East London at the weekend.

He said he would only decide on his continued membership of the Labour Party after consulting the party's national executive, possibly at the end of the month.

The leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, who left on an overseas trip yesterday, said he had not received a letter of resignation from Mr Middleton. Mr Middleton will act as party leader for two weeks in Mr Hendrickse's absence.

According to press reports at the weekend, Mr Middleton indicated that he would quit the Labour Party when affiliates of the SASF presented him with an ultimatum at the East London meeting.

Several sub-unions within the SASF oppose Mr Middleton's association with the Labour Party which, they say, conflicts with Sacos's policy of not recognizing "government-created bodies".

If Mr Middleton, a former president of Sacos, does quit the Labour Party, his decision will pave the way for the SASF's readmission to Sacos.

The SASF was suspended from Sacos in 1978 for accepting affiliation from white clubs and players. Sacos, citing Mr Middleton's membership of the Labour Party, has also demanded a change in the SASF leadership.

Angus 6/5/81 (11A) (24) (243)

Athlone crowd ejects 'informer'

ANGRY Athlone residents last night ejected from their meeting a man they believed to be an informer.

They searched his briefcase and found a detailed report on the meeting and on the people present.

The meeting, at Athlone Civic Centre, was called by the Gleemoor Cape Flats Association to protest about the rezoning of the area from residential to business. It was attended by about 500 people.

About 15 minutes before the meeting ended it jolted

to a halt when one of the residents told the crowd that the man who was 'sympathetically' addressing them was an informer.

Tempers flared and several people were stopped from assaulting the man.

After his briefcase had been searched, he was escorted from the meeting.

The man, who refused to give his name, then walked outside the centre grounds and joined policemen and a man in plain clothes in a car parked next to a police van.

At the end of the meeting he again entered the building with four policemen and the plain clothes man.

He pointed out several people, left and again got into the car, which drove off only after everybody had left the civic-centre grounds.

Before the meeting was interrupted it was resolved that the residents should demand that the rezoning should be withdrawn 'immediately and unconditionally.'

It was also demanded that the expropriation orders should be withdrawn.

The residents, in their resolution, also rejected the Department of Community Development, the Group Areas Act and the State.

The meeting refused to allow the chairman of the Western Cape Traders' Association, Mr Dawood Khan, to address it because of his association's 'vested interest' in the rezoning.

CT 6/5/81

Outcry against expropriation

Staff Reporter

RESIDENTS from several Cape Flats communities last night attacked the proposed expropriation of properties in Athlone to make way for an extended central business district.

At a meeting in the Athlone Civic Centre attended by about 800 people, speakers condemned the proposed removal by the Department of Community Development of 150 families from their homes and called for action to resist the "legal theft of our homes and properties".

In terms of the department's plan, Boyd Avenue in Athlone will be extended up to Birdwood Street bordering the railway line and homes in the surrounding areas will be demolished to make way for a major supermarket and parking complex.

About 150 residents were served with expropriation notices on April 15 and told to sell their properties to the Commu-

nity Development Board within 60 days.

The chairman of the Gleemoor Civic Association, Mr W Hammond, said black people were "not secure anywhere, because we have not got full citizenship rights in our own country".

"We have tried to provide homes for our families here so that they may live securely. Now this is being taken away from us. It is the law, but it is not right," he said to loud applause.

Three owner-builders living in the area told the meeting that they now faced expropriation of their properties and part-built homes after receiving repeated assurances from the City Council that it was "safe" to build in the area.

● The secretary of the Western Cape Traders' Association, Mr Kassiem Allie, was refused permission to address the meeting.

Minister lashes out at 'petty officials' in Pretoria

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and the whole Cabinet would not be appeased until all laws governing the movement of the Zulu people were removed from the statute books.

This is the opinion of Dr Frank Mdlalose, Minister of the Interior of KwaZulu, who delivered his policy speech in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Dr Mdlalose said Zulus wished to be free to move as other South Africans were free.

'We wish to be free to take employment in an open market as other South Africans are free. We wish to do this because we are and always will be South Africans,' he declared to loud exclamations of approval.

Negotiate

Dr Mdlalose said the manner in which 'petty officials' of the Department of Co-operation and Development approached Zulu people when they intended to remove them from specific areas left a lot to be desired.

It would seem that the department could not negotiate with people unless they had antagonised them and made them 'angry and violent', he said.

The minister denounced the fact that some black women who had been married to Zulus whose children were born in KwaZulu and who knew no other home than KwaZulu, had been refused Zulu citizenship.

He cited the 'pathetic circumstances' of some applicants whose applications had been refused by Pretoria.

Contact

He said the Zulu people were prepared to accept these people as their own.

'What right has Pretoria — most probably a junior white official who has never been in contact with us, or who thinks that for an old woman to become a Zulu is a mortal sin — to refuse these people the right to become a member of a very proud and respected nation, especially if that nation is prepared to accept him or her?' Dr Mdlalose asked.

Sportsmen to protest at new ground fees

CT 6/5/81
114

By NEVILLE FRANSMAN
Municipal Reporter

THE Western Province Council of Sport, representing thousands of junior and senior sportsmen, has called a meeting on the Cape Flats for tonight to protest against a Cape Town City Council decision to increase tariffs for the hire of sportsfields in council housing schemes.

The WPCS is affiliated to Mr Hassan Howa's Sacos and the protest meeting will be held in the Moslem Assembly Hall in Newfields Estate, Athlone.

The council decided on February 26 to raise the fee from R5 a club for the season to R3 "per match per field". This would have meant that a club with, say, seven divisions (from under-12 up to first division) would be responsible for R21 every Saturday and more than R500 over a six-month season.

Yesterday a council spokesman said the Amenities and Health Committee had resolved to scrap the increased tariff of R3 a match and reduce the rate to between R2 and R7 "per field per morning or afternoon" — the equivalent of between R8 and R14 for the whole day for each field.

This information was conveyed by the Cape Times to Mr Yusuf Ebrahim, chairman of the Western Province Council of Sport. But he said tonight's protest meeting would still be held.

Two days ago the City Engineer reported criticisms to the Amenities and Health Committee. He said the annual cost of maintaining a sportsfield varied from R3 200 to R3 500. The total annual cost was R517 300. Estimated revenue on the increased tariff adopted on February 26 was R60 000. This would now be much less.

He proposed the following charges:

Category 1: Sportsfields with grass in good condition, with change-room and with/without extra facilities, R7 a half-day in home-ownership areas and R3 a half-day in rental housing schemes; an extra R1,50 a field where a boundary wall exists.

Category 2: Sportsfields with grass in good condition, with no additional facilities, R5 a half-day in home-ownership areas and R2 in renting schemes.

Category 3: All netball courts and sportsfields in obviously poorer condition, R1 and 50 cents in home-ownership and rental schemes respectively.

These rates include the initial marking of sportsfields only and not provision of poles, nets and other equipment. The tariff for practices would be half the above, but no charge would be made for a boundary wall.

The latest rates would apply from October 1, with the pre-February 26 rate (R5 a club for the season) being applicable for the rest of this winter season.

BLACKS ONLY?

110
SAC
SWEETMAN
1985

A LEADING cleric yesterday called on the South African Council of Churches to discard white churches and accept only black members.

This controversial suggestion was made by the Rev Elia Mashai Tema, chairman of the Broederkring, a black priests group in the Dutch Reformed Church and a former chairman of the now-defunct Soweto Action Committee. He is now based at the NGK parish in Orlando East.

He made this dramatic plea for a blacks-only council on the second day of the SACC conference and said this was the quickest way of achieving majority rule in South Africa.

"It has become clear that however kind-hearted blacks may be, they will never stand on the same platform as their white colleagues. Let this conference decide now on this issue and part company with the white churches."

A hushed conference listened to Mr Tema as he outlined his fears for the struggle with the involvement of whites.

He said whites in churches were nursing feelings for their verkrampte brothers and this

By WILLIE BOKALA

was holding back the struggle.

The strategy of white involvement is to become friendly so that when blacks unleash their anger on South Africa these whites could be saved because blacks will regard them as friends and people involved with their struggle, he said.

Mr Tema said whites ran from the church right up to politics. He said the conference should ask white members to gather their own way and mandate them to fight within their own churches and congregations.

"As long as this

partnership continues there is no way in which one goal can be achieved. At present most whites are holding the reins instead of the reins being held by blacks. They don't know what is happening in our society, they don't know our sufferings, they don't know our disillusionment. At least we blacks know what to fight."

He said whites had to fight the verkramptes in their own church. "Let it become a verligte verkrampte fight there," he said.

The conference, which has over 150 white and black delegates, started

at the Lutheran Church Centre in Hillbrow on Monday. Now consisting of a church council in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and other countries, were also attending.

The conference will look at motions calling on the church to involve itself in the struggle for the liberation of blacks. Among other things the conference will discuss:

- An alternative economic model
- The question of the emerging black middle class
- The role of the church in the struggle itself, and
- The disillusionment of the young black generation with the church.

ORDER FORM

For publications obtainable from the Centre for Intergroup Studies, c/o University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, Republic of South Africa, 7700

For publications obtainable from the Centre for Intergroup Studies, c/o University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, Republic of South Africa, 7700

Name and Address:

 Date:
 Signature:
 Cheque/Postal Order/Cash for

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

- No. 1 Afrikaner Nationalist (R1,00 post free)
- 2 District Six: A Factory English and Afrikaans
- A REVIEW OF THE FIRST TEN YEARS Studies (gratis)
- 'n OORSIG VAN DIE EERSTE TIEI groepstudies (gratis)
- THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT 19 REPRINTS/HERDRUKKE (gratis)
- No. 14 Brand, Politics and Rhodesia since Federation
- 17 Groenewald, Social Verdere Toelighting
- 18 Van der Horst, Women Southern Africa.

Middleton's silence has party baffled

RDM
6/5/81
11A

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

CONFUSION surrounds the position of Mr Norman Middleton after his undertaking to soccer officials at the weekend to quit the Coloured Labour Party, of which he is deputy leader.

Mr Middleton, who is also president of the SA Soccer Federation (SASF), undertook at a SASF meeting in East London to quit the Labour Party within seven days, after being given an ultimatum to choose between Government-created political institutions and leadership of nonracial sport.

He also undertook to finalise all "outstanding matters" with the party within 30 days.

He has not been available for comment for the past two days, but Labour leaders said they had not heard of his resignation.

A source close to him said Mr Middleton had still not made up his mind.

And to add to the confusion, a Rand Daily Mail correspondent who spoke to him on Sunday said Mr Middleton had confirmed he would resign, but

another report carried a denial.

Mr Middleton has been under enormous pressure from soccer federation officials and student groups to choose between the SASF, which he has led for nearly 20 years, and the Labour Party, of which he has been a leading member since it entered the Coloured Representative Council (CRC) in 1969.

According to the "Mail" East London correspondent, who attended the weekend meeting, Mr Middleton faced a revolt from the SASF's provincial bodies because of his refusal to leave the Labour Party.

The Labour leader, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, said this week: "There is no official confirmation or information."

But another Labour member, who declined to be named, said Mr Middleton had made it clear he would not quit.

Three years ago, the SASF was expelled from the SA Council on Sport (Sacos) under Mr Hassan Howa, because Mr Middleton's presence violated its "double standards" resolution forbidding any member from being associated with Government-created institutions.

If Mr Middleton does quit, it will deal the Labour Party a staggering blow.

In recent years, the party has lost its former leader, Mr Sonny Leon, and former executive members Mr Les du Preez and Mr Lofty Adams, who have all since joined the President's Council.

Its national vice-president, Mr Clarence September, died recently of natural causes, while another leading member, Mr Hennie Fesus, died earlier this month in a road accident.

Mr Middleton is regarded as Labour's "iron man" and he is one of the party's three most important leaders.

SASF officials are surprised that Mr Middleton has not told the Labour hierarchy of his intention to quit. They say if he stays on with the party, an emergency meeting may be called to demand his resignation from the SASF, or that he may automatically lose his presidency, since it would be a violation of his undertaking at the weekend.

The SASF wants to know his position urgently, because Sacos meets in Durban this weekend to decide whether or not to re-admit the federation.

Professor J Degenaar
 Available in
 the Centre for Intergroup
 van die Sentrum vir Inter-
 atis)

Trade Unionism in
 by Afrikaans-sprekendes:
 teekproef van Studente.
 Economic Force in

PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

For publications obtainable from the Centre for Intergroup Studies, c/o University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, Republic of South Africa, 7700

Ex-Robben Island prisoner goes home

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Southern Africa Bureau
TLOKWENG BORDER POST.
— The South African Government repatriated a Botswana national yesterday after his release from Robben Island where he had served a 15-year jail sentence.

Mr Kitso Michael Dingake, 52, was jailed in 1966 for being a member of the South African Communist Party; for recruiting people to undergo guerrilla training; and for procuring information for the SACP, the African National Congress and its military wing, Umkonto we Sizwe.

In an emotional reunion on the border yesterday, he hugged and kissed his wife, Edna, whom he had not seen

since going to jail. Earlier, two white South African policemen and a black colleague helped Mr Dingake carry his belongings — two cardboard boxes tied with string, and three plastic carrier bags — across the border.

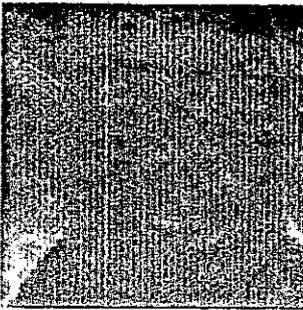
One of the men, who identified himself as Major Raas, from Pretoria, told Botswana immigration officials that he had been sent to "hand over Michael Dingake".

After completing formalities in the office of the senior immigration officer, the three policemen returned to the South African side.

Mr Dingake, who had appeared dazed and solemn up to then, emerged smiling from the office and embraced friends and relatives who had come to meet him.

Mrs Dingake said her husband looked well. "Obviously he is older and his hair is turning grey. He is quite thin, but then he never was very fat. He will come back with me now to Lobatse, where I live."

Last week the South African



MR MICHAEL DINGAKE
... 15 years in jail

Police refused to give any information on the repatriation. A spokesman said it was a matter between the governments of Botswana and South Africa. A spokesman for the Prisons Service confirmed that Mr Dingake would be released yesterday.

Mr Dingake was the centre of an international storm in 1965 when he was allegedly abducted by Rhodesian police while travelling by train in Rhodesia, and handed over to the South African authorities.

18

Van der Horst, Women Southern Africa.

PLEASE CIRCLE

Bonus bonds

ARE you a winner in this month's Bonus Bond draw? Check the Rand Daily Mail today to see whether one of the big cash prizes has your number on it. See Pages 10 and 11.

Name and Address:
.....
.....
.....
Date: Signatu

Cheque/Postal Order/Cash for R

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

- No. 1 Afrikaner Nationalism by (R1,00 post free)
- 2 District Six: A Factual English and Afrikaans (1

A REVIEW OF THE FIRST TEN YEARS Studies (gratis)

in OORSIG VAN DIE EERSTE TIEN JA groepstudies (gratis)

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT 1980

REPRINTS/HERDRUKKE (gratis)

- No. 14 Brand, Politics and Afr Rhodesia since Federati
- 17 Groenewald, Sosiale Afs Verdere Toeligting met
- 18 Van der Horst, Women as an Economic Force in Southern Africa.

PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

Call for release of leader

THREE organisations have called for the release of Miss Amanda Kwadi from detention, an executive member of the South African Womens Federation who was arrested by security police early last month.

The Azanian Peoples Organisation, the Soweto Committee of Ten and the SA Womens Federation demanded yesterday that the government should either charge or release Miss Kwadi.

Security Police headquarters in Pretoria confirmed yesterday that Miss Kwadi was still in detention in terms of security legislation.

The treasurer of the Womens Federation, Miss Elizabeth Malepe said she and members of her organisation had been searching high and low for Miss Kwadi after they were told by Benoni police that she had been released. Miss Kwadi had not arrived back at her home.

CT 7/5/82 (114) 11A

Displacement of people in Athlone 'not meant'

THE director of the Cape Chamber of Commerce, Mr Brian MacLeod, said yesterday the chamber "did not intend the displacement of anyone living in Athlone" when it submitted proposals for the redevelopment of the area's central business district about six years ago.

The chamber was one of several organizations attacked at a protest meeting attended by about 800 residents in the Athlone Civic Centre on Tuesday night. The organizations were accused of "acting against the interests of the people".

The Department of Community Development, acting on proposals for a renewed and extended business area in Athlone, recently served expropriation notices on 150 families living in the vicinity of Capuchin Street. Their homes will be demolished to make way for a major supermarket and parking complex.

Mr MacLeod said yesterday that the chamber had recommended road-widening and an off-street parking complex in terms of an original plan, which, he said, did not require the removal of any residents in

the area.

"We never intended the displacement of people or the expropriation of any property. We were only concerned with the revitalization of a depressed business area," he said.

The chairman of the Athlone Business and Professional Association, Mr Shabier Seria, said he considered it "inopportune" to respond to the residents' accusations. The association has been accused of "collaborating in the legal theft of our land and properties".

Mr Seria said the association would meet shortly to discuss the issue and reply to its critics.

● An Athlone family affected by the expropriation of properties for the extension of the area's business district has written to the Minister of Community Development, Mr S F Kotze, offering alternative proposals to avoid the displacement of residents.

Interdict

Mrs A Allie, of Capuchin Street, said her family would also consider applying for a Supreme Court interdict to prevent the Department of Community Development taking over their property.

The department recently told the 150 property owners affected to submit valuations of their properties to the Community Development Board within 60 days and said they would be allowed to remain in their homes as tenants of the department until the buildings were demolished.

● Residents affected by the expropriations resolved at a protest meeting on Tuesday night that "the rezoning be withdrawn immediately and unconditionally". It was also decided that residents would not submit valuations of their properties to the Community Development Board and they demanded that the expropriation notices be withdrawn.

Robben Island CT 7/5/81 (253) (14) (12) prisoner released

Own Correspondent

TLOKWENG BORDER POST. — The South African Government repatriated a Botswana national yesterday after his release from Robben Island where he served a 15-year jail sentence.

Mr Kitso Michael Dingake, 52, was jailed in 1966 for being a member of the South African Communist Party, for recruiting people to undergo guerilla training and for procuring information for the SACP, the African National Congress and its military wing, Umkonto we Sizwe.

In an emotional reunion on the border yesterday, he hugged and kissed his wife, Edna, whom he had not seen since going to jail.

Earlier, three South African policemen helped Mr Dingake carry his belongings — two cardboard boxes tied with string and three plastic carrier bags — across the border.

One of the men, who identified himself as Major Raas from Pretoria, told Botswana immigration officials he had been sent to "hand over Michael Dingake".

After completing formalities in the office of the senior immigration officer, the three policemen returned to the South African side of the border.

Emerged smiling

Mr Dingake, who had appeared dazed and solemn up to then, emerged smiling from the office and embraced friends and relatives who had come to meet him.

Mrs Dingake said her husband looked well.

"Obviously he is older and his hair is turning grey. He is quite thin, but then he never was very fat. He will come back with me now to Lobatse where I live. I think he will want some time to settle down and get used to freedom before he decides what to do with the rest of his life," she said.

Before his imprisonment, Mr Dingake was a cattle speculator at Lobatse.

Last week, the South African Police declined to give any information on the repatriation. A spokesman said it was a matter between the governments of Botswana and South Africa. A spokesman for the Prisons Service confirmed that Mr Dingake would be released yesterday.

Mr Dingake was officially welcomed home on behalf of the Botswana Government by the member of parliament for his home district, Mr W G Mosweu.

He spoke to newsmen after greeting his family and gave details of his arrest and imprisonment.

Listed person

However, Mr Dingake is a listed person and in terms of South African law, may not be quoted in the South African press.

News of his release was first announced in March by the Botswana Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Archie Mogwe, who said Mr Dingake would be repatriated after his release.

Mr Dingake was the centre of an international storm in 1965, when he was allegedly abducted by Rhodesian police while travelling by train in Rhodesia and handed over to the South African authorities to stand trial.

At the start of his trial he refused to plead because he claimed he was a "citizen of what was then still Bechuanaland and that he had been abducted by Rhodesian police while travelling through Rhodesia by train on December 8, 1965. He asked the court to have him repatriated to Bechuanaland.

In 1966 a member of the British parliament, Mr David Steele, now leader of the Liberal Party, asked what the South African Government's response had been to a British request that Mr Dingake be released and allowed to go home.

The then Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mrs Irene White, replied that the South Africans had rejected the request.

Hand-grenade explodes under Soweto mayor's car

Thebehali death bid

By Anthony Duigan,
Carol Mathiane and
Mike Cohen

An attempt was made on the life of the "mayor" of Soweto, Mr David Thebehali, yesterday when a hand-grenade exploded under his car as he pulled away from the Soweto Council Chambers.

Mr Thebehali, who is chairman of the Soweto Council, said today the grenade was thrown under the car as he drove away from his offices at about 6.25 pm yesterday. He was badly shocked but not injured.

"I felt the explosion but realised I could still drive the car so I immediately went to the Jabulani police station," Mr Thebehali said.

The car was quite badly damaged and had three flat tyres as a result of the flying shrapnel, he said.

Mr Thebehali could not identify his assailant but said he remembered passing someone as he walked towards his car who was acting suspiciously.

"There were quite a few people standing around so I cannot remember him specifically."

Shock

The Minister of Police, Mr le Grange, today expressed shock and regret at the attempt on Mr



Mr David Thebehali . . . shocked but not injured.

Thebehali's life, reports Sapa.

Mr le Grange condemned the incident as well as other incidents of terror. He assured the public the police would do everything in their power to find those responsible.

Brigadier J du Preez, deputy security police chief, said the explosive device was definitely a hand-grenade but its origin had not been determined.

Fragments of the grenade have been sent to the forensic laboratories

in Pretoria for examination.

Mr Thebehali, who holds a controversial position as head of a township administration body which has faced major criticism and rejection by large sectors of black opinion, said this was the first attempt on his life.

Protection

Mr Thebehali, who has faced threats in the past from black sources opposed to his involvement in the community council, said he did not know if he needed or would get protection as a result of the attempt on his life.

"Even if you have protection, if someone wants to assassinate you then they will get you," he said. "Look how it happened even to someone like President Ronald Reagan."

Mr Thebehali had been attending a meeting in Jabulani. When the grenade exploded under the left-hand side of the car it blew a hole in the body and slashed three of the tyres.

Today there was tight security around the council chambers. Everybody who entered the chambers was screened.

Anti-Thebehali slogans have been painted at several places in Soweto. On one bridge a slogan dating back several years states: "Thebehali Must Die."

CT 7/5/81
(14)

Ferus's widow denies funeral hijack claim

Staff Reporter

THE widow of Worcester community leader Mr Hennie Ferus yesterday denied reports that her husband's funeral had been "hijacked" by the African National Congress (ANC).

In a statement, Mrs Petronella Ferus said all arrangements for the funeral — attended by more than 5 000 people on April 26 — were made with her full consent and approval.

"The funeral was not hijacked by the ANC as has been stated in the Sunday Times," the statement said.

In a front-page lead story in the Sunday paper, Mr Norman West reported that she "was forced to take a back seat at her husband's funeral, when the banned ANC took over the arrangements half-an-hour before

the service was due to start".

The article went on to comment on the "secret double political life led by Mr Ferus" which Mr West wrote "only came to light as a result of a motor accident in which he was killed near Bredasdorp on April 13".

Mrs Ferus said that all the people with whom her husband had worked knew exactly what he stood for.

"He led no double life and he deceived nobody in the ranks of the oppressed people," she said.

"His commitment was to nothing else but the total liberation of all the oppressed and exploited people in this country.

"If there are people who say that Hennie had everybody fooled, then these can only be people who are in the enemy camp, on the side of the oppressors."

Sacos hits at Govt-backed visit by Tory

RDM 7/5/81

11A
~~11~~

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE anti-apartheid SA Council on Sport (Sacos) has criticised the circumstances surrounding the recent visit to South Africa by a Rightwing British MP, Mr John Carlisle.

The Conservative MP, who returned to London this week after a two-week trip to study South Africa's sports set-up, was the guest of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information.

This was confirmed by a department spokesman in Pretoria.

On his return home, Mr Carlisle enthused over the degree of integration in South African sport, and hit out strongly at Sacos.

Yesterday the Sacos secretary, Mr M N Pather, accused the Government of being "cowardly" for hosting Mr Carlisle while denying a black member of the British Sports Council, Mr Paul Stephenson, a visa to visit South Africa as a guest of Sacos.

Mr Pather also pointed out that he and the Sacos president, Mr Hassan Howa, have been refused unconditional passports to travel overseas to give their view of the South African sports set-up.

Mr Pather described as "total rubbish" the Tory MP's views on the South African sports set-up.

"Sacos was founded for the well-being of all South Africans, and not particularly that of blacks or whites," he said.

Officials of Sacos, which campaigns for South Africa's sporting isolation, refused to have anything to do with Mr Carlisle during his tour.

Mr Pather said that before visiting South Africa, Mr Carlisle had already made it clear he was in favour of the British Government's accepting the Jeeps Commission report on South African sport, and was against Britain's adherence to the Gleneagles Agreement.

Sacos officials also pointed out that the Government had funded the Committee for Fairness in Sport, which tried to counteract Sacos' isolation campaign.

This committee disbanded after being exposed during the Information scandal.

(11A)



After 15 years in prison on Robben Island, Mr Michael Dingake, left, was released on Tuesday and repatriated to Botswana. He had an emotional reunion with relatives and friends at Tlokweng border post near Gaborone. Here Mr Dingake's uncle, Mr Keobi Makgetho, embraces him. Mr Dingake was jailed for being a member of the South African Communist Party; recruiting people to undergo guerrilla training; and for procuring information for the SACP, African Communist Party, National Congress, and its military wing, Umkonto we Sizwe.

Picture: TREVOR SAMSON

(11A) RDM 7/5/81

A work for all South Africans

THIS latest offering from Professor Chabani Noel Manganyi is both bad and good news for South Africa.

First the bad news. What a pity such valuable work cannot be prescribed in our schools. This is one work both black and white South Africans need.

In this age of black nationalism and culture the focus is on black South Africa. What about the bantustans and Black Consciousness? Where do the two meet? Or do they meet? Here, Manganyi has tried to come up with some posers and answers.

But, of course, the anchor of this highly-readable collection is without doubt Es'kia Mphahlele's lengthy interview, "Looking in: in search of Ezekiel Mphahlele".

Here we are faced with the divine pen (or is it voice?) of Mphahlele. We learn of the black educational situation, during the St Peter's era, which produced the bulk of South Africa's "grey matter". Here again we learn of the anguish of dedicated black educationists faced with Bantu Education.

EISELEN

1951 was the year of the Eiselen Commission. And Mphahlele mirrors the black educationists' anger: the implication was that the missionaries had taught us to be rebels. Our reply was that they taught us nothing of the sort. If anything, the missionaries were teaching us the virtues of humility before the Lord.

"Verwoerd, of course, came to Parliament, and went on with that sort of rhetoric... Africans shouldn't be given false hopes or given the idea that they could compete in a world which was not their's. Things of that kind! That made it even worse. The rhetoric in Parliament interpreted the very spirit of the Eiselen report."

By Z B MOLEFE

That, in part, gives the picture why Manganyi's work is bad news for South Africans. Today blacks are searching for their "roots". There is argument that the "roots" of black South Africans ended with urbanisation — the mines, the locations and the farms.

The student of black urban history from the side of the black man will find Manganyi highly penetrating as he pins Mphahlele on his years as a writer and journalist with Drum magazine. Here, again in a way, those years of murder-sex-football years of black writing come under focus. But there is more.

In these years of post-1976 when most of our political gatherings and the poets have come into the limelight, Manganyi has some pearls of wisdom. Just what is the role of the poet and writer in the "liberation" struggle.

YEATS

He brings us to great writers like William Butler Yeats, Sean O'Casey and above all Shakespeare who argued that the role of the writer and poet is rather ambiguous in any "liberation" struggle. Case in point: the death of Chris Okibo in the Nigerian struggle, by the then Biafra, for independence.

Says Manganyi: "I think writers in this country should be asking themselves this question: what kind of images are appropriate to our times, to our third world experience in South Africa? Some, like André Brink, are beginning

to move courageously towards the thrust implied here.

"Dry seasons, rumours of rain (or salvation?), the cling-clang sound of leg-chains, and swarthy naked bodies in desolate cells, must begin to mean more to the creative imagination which has been in a slumber throughout Southern Africa".

Still in the same vein, the entertaining and penetrative Manganyi comes up with another essay, "Cultural and Identity: The Tyranny of the Symbolic".

Once culture begins to thrive on the bosom of its nationalism, Manganyi says, and a defensive nationalism at that, the culture loses its power to creatively transform society. How true, of this our homeland South Africa.

Now the good news. Manganyi, with two penetrating books to his credit — "Being Black in the World" and "Mashangu's Reverie and Other Essays" — has again proved that black intellectuals can write.

With readable material like "The Migrants Burden", "Architecture — A View from Outside", "Soweto on My Mind" and "The Making of a Rebel", Manganyi makes compelling reading for those who want to understand black South Africans.

This reviewer's verdict of this collection? I'm going to re-read my copy. What Manganyi is saying must be allowed to sink in and be digested.

Looking Through the Keyhole
by N Chabani Manganyi
(Ravan Press. Price R6.95c)



Professor Chabani Manganyi . . . compelling reading for those who want to understand black South Africans.

11A
SOWETAN
7/5/81

Middleton quits Labour Party

11/11/78
5/1/78
1/1/78

DURBAN — The deputy leader of the Labour Party, Mr Norman Middleton, yesterday announced he had officially resigned from the party, ending widespread speculation about his future in coloured politics and non-racial sport.

Mr Middleton, who was also the president of the South African Soccer Federation, which he led for the past 20 years, was

last week given an ultimatum by the soccer body to hand in a written letter of resignation from the party or quit the Federation.

Asked what influenced his decision, Mr Middleton said his commitment to the struggle for non-racialism in soccer went a long way back.

Moreover, the Federation is going through a crucial period threatened

by splits and the greater danger of sponsorship withdrawals," he added.

The leader of the party, Mr Alan Hendrickse, declined to comment on Mr Middleton's resignation because he had not yet been officially informed.

The resignation is expected to pave the way for the Federation's readmission to the SA Council of Sport.

THE BEBEHALI'S

CAR

IS

Last night policemen guarded the Dube house of Soweto chairman Mr David Thebehali following the bomb attack on his car the previous night.

Pic by BONGANI MNGUNI

BOMBED

~~2/2~~
SOWETAN
8/5/81
~~2/2~~ (11/2)

MR DAVID THEBEHALI, Soweto Council chairman, narrowly escaped death when a bomb ripped apart his car on Wednesday.

A handgrenade exploded under his official car shortly after he left the council chambers that night. Shrapnel tore through the car damaging the boot, petrol tank, three tyres, the seats and roof of the car.

Mr Thebehali, who was behind the steering wheel at the time, was unhurt.

And last night police were guarding his house in Soweto.

Mr Thebehali said he started the car and drove along a subsidiary road. As he turned into a main road, the car was suddenly rocked by a loud and powerful explosion.

"I sensed the explosion had come from underneath the car and tried to get away by accelerating, but found I could not increase my speed."

He drove the car to the Jabulani Police Station near the council chambers and reported the incident. On inspecting the car at the police station he found that three tyres were

SOWETAN REPORTER

flat. The boot and petrol tank were damaged, there was a "huge hole" in the rear window and holes in the seats and roof caused by flying shrapnel. The seat on which he had sat was undamaged.

Mr Thebehali said he had no idea who could be responsible for the incident.

"I have asked myself why this attempt on my life. If I were to die, nothing can stop the councils programmes in Soweto from going ahead.

"The people of Soweto know we are responding to the city's civic needs for electrification, housing, industrial projects as well as the upgrading of various other projects. They realise this is meaningful change.

"However, there are others who are aware of what we are doing in Soweto and do not like it. They are jealous of the changes and improvements we are bringing about, but nothing they do will stop us from going ahead with our plans."

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday expressed his shock and regret at the attempt on the life of Mr Thebehali.

"The Minister has expressed his

deep condemnation of this incident as well as other incidents of terror, and wishes to assure the public that the South African Police will do everything in their power to find those responsible," a statement from police headquarters said.

Mr Thebehali told SOWETAN yesterday that newspapers were responsible for the attack on his life. The hostile reports he got were responsible for the atmosphere of hatred against him and his council. He claimed his was the only council that has made concessions to pensioners.

He claimed this was twisted and underplayed by the press and eventually a "good thing was turned bad".
o Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said last night he was saddened by the attack.

Soweto Civic Association chairman, Dr Nthato Motlana, said: "The attack on the life of Mr Thebehali bears testimony to the violence of our society. This type of violence will be experienced by those who suppress black dissent and those denying them their fatherland. This very act (the Thebehali attack) demands that those who are in control of our affairs address themselves urgently to problems of our society or they must ultimately... and n

Grenade thrown at Soweto leader's car

RDM 8/5/81

243

11A

By **EMIELIA JAROSCHEK**
Crime Reporter

SOWETO'S "Mayor" Mr David Thebehali escaped serious injury when a man hurled a hand-grenade under his car as he was leaving the Council Chambers on Wednesday night.

The grenade exploded under the back wheels of his car flinging shrapnel through the vehicle.

No-one has been arrested in connection with the incident which took place about 6.25pm after Mr Thebehali had attended a Soweto Council housing committee meeting.

He was the last man to drive away from the council premises. He got into his car parked outside the front entrance and drove about 50m. Mr Thebehali was about to turn onto the main road when the attack took place.

The council chairman immediately raced to the adjoining Jabulani police station for help.

The blast punctured both back tyres of his car, dented

the roof and shattered a window.

Security Police are investigating.

Mr Thebehali has faced much criticism and rejection by many Sowetans while holding his controversial position as head of a township administration body.

He was not available to speak to Rand Daily Mail reporters yesterday but Sapa reported him as saying:

"I have asked myself: why this attempt on my life? If I were to die, nothing can stop the council's programmes in Soweto from going ahead.

"The people of Soweto know we are responding to the city's civic needs for electrification, housing, industrial projects as well as upgrading of various other projects. They realise this is meaningful change."

Mr Thebehali's house was attacked about two years ago. He also escaped injury that time.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, condemned the grenade attack.

Thebehali blames the Press

*SLM
A/S/P
M/A*

By Carol Mathano

A shaken Mr David Thebe-
hali, chairman of the So-
weto Community Council,
blamed the Press and a
small group of people for
an attempt made on his
life this week.

Mr Thebehali said there
were forces trying to de-
stroy the council because
of the good work it was
doing for the people of
Soweto.

"We are responding to
the people's needs and
they have come to realise
that," he said.

"There are forces, a
small number of people
who, together with the
Press, are working against
us."

"The Press has been
persistent on a hate cam-
paign, printing half truths
and lies."

He said there was a cli-
mate of hate which had
been created by the media
about everything the So-

weto Community Council
did.

Attacking a reporter
from The Star, Mr Thebe-
hali said: "When last has
your newspaper written
anything positive about
us?"

He said newspapers had
ignored projects such as
the electrification of So-
weto and the scheme
whereby pensioners would
not have to pay rent.

Mr Thebehali was ad-
munt he would not seek
police protection.

"If I have to die, I will
die with all the police
around," he said. "Mr
Reagan was shot in full
view of his bodyguards."

But he also said that
was not because he had no
faith in the police.

Mr Thebehali also de-
nied there had been any
previous threats made on
his life, in spite of anti-
Thebehali slogans in and
around Soweto.



Chairman of the Soweto Community Council, Mr David Thebehali, points to the car headrest which he believes
injury when a hand-grenade exploded under his car.

Sowetan
2/5/79

SSRC leaders finish jail terms

TWO former members of the banned Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC) will complete their sentences on Sunday.

The two, Seth Mazibuko and Sibongile Mthembu, were among the four jailed in 1979 after a marathon trial of 11 former SSRC leaders.

Mazibuko and Mthembu, a relation of Azapo president Khehla Mthembu, were sentenced to two years imprisonment. The other two, Montsisi and Murphison Morope, received four and three years respectively.

A spokesman for the Department of Prisons this week confirmed that the two would complete their sentences this Sunday, and would not comment further.

Already speculation is mounting on the future of the two, and that of Montsisi and Morobe.

Soon after the conviction of the four, township officials took their particulars and there were fears from the families that their children would not be allowed back into Soweto. A superintendent had allegedly told one of the families that their children would be sent to the homelands on release.

Mthembu is expected to be released from the Pretoria Central Prison and Mazibuko, who has been serving his term on Robben Island, from Modderbee near Benoni.

A spokesman for Priscilla Jana and associates, attorneys acting in the interests of the families, said the release of the two, have been confirmed. Their families have also been notified.

And according to a spokesman for the Mazibuko family, Seth was removed from Robben Island a month ago and transferred to Modderbee probably to prepare for his release. Sibongile, who

LEN KALANE REPORTS

served most of her term at a prison near Potchefstroom, was also recently moved to Pretoria.

Sibongile, then 22 years, was the only girl in the 1979 "Soweto Eleven" trial. She was sentenced to six years, four suspended for five years making it an effective two-year jail term. The judge described Sibongile as one "commanding exceptional talents and a devoted Christian" when sentencing her.

Mazibuko was described as "intelligent and mature for his age". He too was sentenced to six years, four suspended for five years.

The "Soweto Eleven" were charged with sedition and blamed for having spearheaded the 1976 riots in Soweto. Seven of the eleven had their sentences suspended and were freed by Mr Justice H van Dyk on May 11, 1979.

Freed with suspended sentences on that day were Khotso Jefferson Lengane, Thabo Ernest Ndabeni, Kenny Mogami, Tebogo Reginald Mngomezulu, Sello Michael Khiba, Chief Wilson Twala, and Nkosinathi George Twala. The seven were sentenced to five years suspended for five years.

Sacos' future at the crossroads in dispute over leadership

Sacos, the spearhead of the drive to promote non-racial sport at home and isolate South African sport abroad, faces crucial decisions on tactics and leadership at its conference in Durban this weekend.

The organisation must decide how tough a line to take regarding its "double standards" resolution — a cornerstone of its policy — and will decide the thorny leadership problem.

The clashes on these issues reflect tensions between divergent elements within the coloured and Indian communities, where Sacos draws the bulk (though not all) of its support.

In the past, it has been one of the few political organisations where blacks of different political per-

suasions have worked together, but some members now worry whether the fragile coalition will hold together.

One vital issue under the "double standards" question is the re-admission of the SA Soccer Federation, suspended two years ago.

The SASF, Sacos's largest affiliate was pushed out because its leader, ex-Sacos president Norman Middleton, is also deputy leader of the

coloured Labour Party.

Because of that, and because of his membership of the defunct Coloured Representative Council, he fell foul of the "double standards" rule.

The resolution, passed in 1977, held that "any person committed to the non-racial principle in sport shall not be associated with any other code of sport which condones racialism or multi-

nationalism."

In 1979, it was amended to bar members of Government-created bodies like the Coloured Council or Management Committees from Sacos ranks.

Along with the Labour Party, leftwingers within the Council also oppose excluding Middleton's group. They feel that Sacos has to be a mass movement and must avoid sectarianism. They prefer compromise to punishing

65 000 soccer players on account of a few leaders.

The issue has been confused by a revolt within the SASF, which last week gave Mr Middleton seven days to resign from the Labour Party.

There have been conflicting reports of his intentions since his announcement of his resignation.

The other double standards issue centres on whether Sacos resolutions opposing the use of sports

grounds at ethnic campuses should be relaxed.

The most highly publicised question the conference will face is whether Mr Hassan Howa will continue as president. He says he will stand down — though others say he might stand again if he receives enough support.

Mr Howa has played a balancing role between the different elements within Sacos. But he has drawn fire for imprudent statements, such as one (later withdrawn) opposing majority rule.

If Mr Howa goes, the frontrunner to replace him appears to be Mr Frank van der Horst, hardline vice-chairman of Sacos. Other possible candidates include Mr Morgan Naidoo and Mr M N Pather.

Important debates are echoing within the South African Council of Sport in the run-up to its general meeting. CRAIG CHARNEY reports on the choices which could shape the future of the sports body.

8/5/81
STM

11A

Help us build, Botswana tells ex-Island man

RDM 9/5/81
~~SA~~ IIA ~~SA~~

GABORONE. — Mr Michael Dingake, the Botswana national who was released from Robben Island this week after 15 years' imprisonment, was called upon yesterday to take up his rightful place and contribute towards building up his country.

Officially welcoming Mr Dingake in Gaborone, the Botswana President, Dr Quett Masire, said he noted with "great regret" the "unfortunate circumstances" surrounding his (Mr Dingake's) abduction and incarceration by the South African police.

He said that when Mr Dingake was abducted from Bulawayo in then Rhodesia on December 9, 1965, Botswana was not yet an independent state.

"After independence my government made representations to the SA Government about your release, but they would not entertain our request.

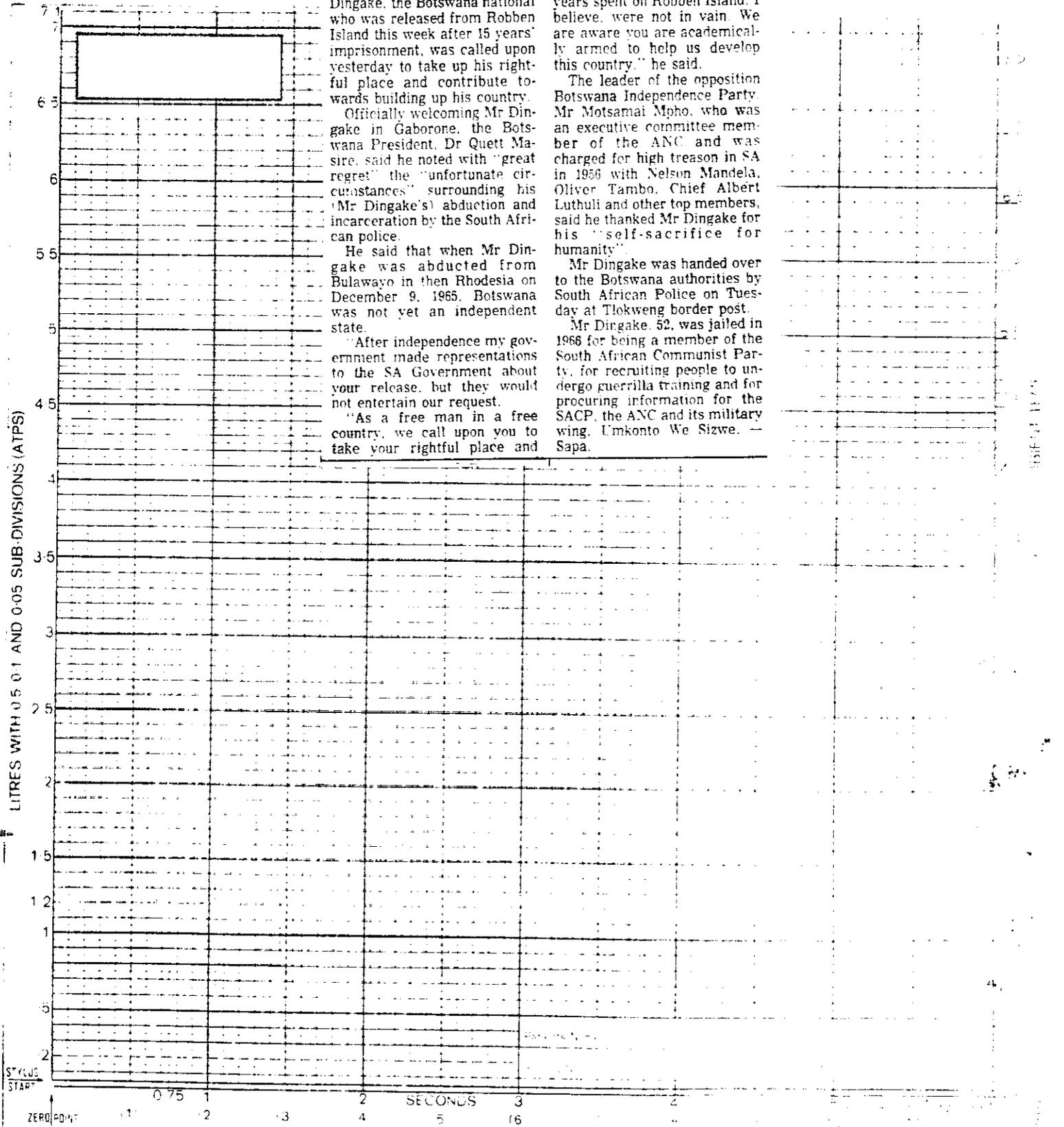
"As a free man in a free country, we call upon you to take your rightful place and

help us build this country. The years spent on Robben Island, I believe, were not in vain. We are aware you are academically armed to help us develop this country," he said.

The leader of the opposition Botswana Independence Party, Mr Motsamai Mpho, who was an executive committee member of the ANC and was charged for high treason in SA in 1956 with Nelson Mandela, Oliver Tambo, Chief Albert Luthuli and other top members, said he thanked Mr Dingake for his "self-sacrifice for humanity".

Mr Dingake was handed over to the Botswana authorities by South African Police on Tuesday at Tlokweng border post.

Mr Dingake, 52, was jailed in 1966 for being a member of the South African Communist Party, for recruiting people to undergo guerrilla training and for procuring information for the SACP, the ANC and its military wing, Umkonto We Sizwe. — Sapa.



Journalist stands by ¹¹² Ferus funeral report ^{CT 9/5/81}

Staff Reporter

A SUNDAY TIMES reporter, Mr Norman West, yesterday said he stood by the report in which he alleged that the funeral of Worcester community leader Mr Hennie Ferus had been "hijacked" by the African National Congress (ANC).

He was reacting to a statement by the widow of Mr Ferus, Mrs Petronella Ferus, who on Wednesday denied the funeral had been "hijacked", saying all arrangements had been made with her consent.

Mr West said he interviewed Mrs Ferus several times "as our switchboard records will show".

"She told me that the original programme she had approved for the funeral was substituted for another.

"She said that on her programme her brother Chezzy would have been included. The

Rev Alan Hendrikse would have officiated and her uncle, Mr A Noble, would have played the organ.

"Mrs Ferus herself told me how, while she was still locking up her house, people whom she referred to as 'those other people of the ANC' had walked off with her husband's remains.

"She said she was annoyed with her cousin on her husband's side, who had helped to take the arrangements out of her hands.

"Mrs Ferus told me how arrangements were scheduled for 11.30 am but then changed without her knowledge to 11 am."

Mrs Ferus said yesterday that she had already made a public statement and was seeking legal opinion on the matter. She had sent a letter to the paper concerned demanding that the record be set straight.

She said she had no further comment to make.

Now Buthelezi turns on churches

118 107 271 304
MERCURY 9/5/81

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The South African Council of Churches and Diakonia came under attack yesterday from Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, for alleging that the

KwaZulu Government worked 'in cahoots' with the Government when Zulu people were 'flushed out' of their farms.

Speaking in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Chief Buthelezi said that

when the KwaZulu Government tried to ameliorate the very severe conditions under which the people were labouring, the church groups created the impression that the Ulundi authorities were in collusion with Pretoria.

The Chief Minister said he condemned this approach.

The church groups, he declared, should stop this 'nonsense' of inciting Zulus against the KwaZulu Government.

Govt
as 'bad as
the devil'

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—No devil was worse than the present white Government, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly said yesterday.

Speaking on the subject of resettlement, Chief D J Ndlovu, the member for Hlanganani, said it was very painful for Zulus to leave the places of their birth and of their ancestors.

He said he had never heard of whites being removed from a certain place and blacks put there.

Athlone protesters 'Spy' kicked out.

C. Herald 9/5/81 (11A) (18A)

Scrap plans say angry residents

MORE than 300 people demanded the scrapping of plans for the redevelopment of central Athlone — which could result in 150 or more losing their homes — at a stormy mass meeting in Athlone on Tuesday night.

About 150 families in central Athlone now have 40 days left before the Department of Community Development finally takes over their properties, which are to be used in the redevelopment of the business district.

Feelings ran high at Tuesday night's meeting, called by the Glenhoor Cape Plains Civic Association in response to widespread anger about the development plans.

Two people were hustled out of the hall — one of them forcibly — amid angry jeers and boos.

The meeting itself was characterized by attacks on race laws and organizations which had pushed for Athlone's redevelopment at the expense of established homeowners.

SILENCE

At the start of proceedings everyone observed a few moments' silence for Athlone resident Mr. Henry Lodewyk, who died of a heart attack after hearing that his property was to be expropriated.

making the people landless and impoverished.

This we see as not coming about by accident but by deliberate design, because by freezing and expropriation the people will be robbed of their land.

DIVISIVE

We therefore demand the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the proclamation, together with the expropriation notices.



CHEERS — but moments later it was jeers as the speaker was accused of being a 'spy' and kicked out of the meeting.

Cheers change to violence

CHEERS and applause changed to violence as an alleged 'spy' was bodily thrown out of Tuesday night's meeting.

During question time the man who identified himself as 'Leeuw' addressed the crowd and had them alternately cheering and shouting approval as he spoke about the planned mass removals from Athlone.

But the next speaker demanded to know whether he was an 'informer' and soon there was a chorus of 'throw him out' and 'spy'.

Asked pointedly whether he was an informer, he said 'Not yet,' and then 'No.'

Then all hell broke loose as people pushed forward to drag him out of the hall.

GRAPPLED

Two or three men grappled with him as he left, others aimed kicks at him, and one had to be restrained from attacking him with a belt.

While he was on his way out his briefcase was grabbed from him and the

notes he had made on the meeting were read aloud to the accompaniment of angry shouting.

He returned later with police, but no action was taken at the meeting.

NAMED

Earlier, the secretary of the Western Cape Traders' Association, Mr. Cassim Alije, had been told to get out.

The Association had been named as one of the organizations organizing the redevelopment plans.

Mr. Alije was shouted down as he tried to speak and when the crowd's mood turned ugly he fell amid jeering and booing.

The chairman of the Western Cape Traders' Association, Mr. Dawood Ishaq, said on Wednesday that he was all for redevelopment but he had never supported the removal of people.

How can we support such moves when they are at the expense of our people? he asked.

11A

9/5/81

est: out

heers change violence

Later speakers referred to the 'wicked' Group Areas and Community Development Acts.

Sketching in the background to the redevelopment, the secretary, Mr Ian Viljoen, named organisations which had supported the proposals leading to the planned mass removals. They included the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, the Athlone Business and Professional Association, the Western Cape Traders' Association, the Muslim Assembly, Build A Better Society (BABS) and the Churches' Urban Planning Commission (CUPC).

One of the residents affected, Mr Pat Gorrison, said building plans for his home had been passed in March 1980. He moved into the double-storeyed house at the end of last year, and is in the process of finishing it — yet he has to sell to Community Development.

'We're not going to sit still and take this just lying down.'

The chairman of the Athlone Business and Professional Association, Mr Shabier Seria, declined to comment. 'Until we have been approached officially on this matter I have no comment,' he said.

Western Cape Traders' Association chairman, Mr Dawood Khan, denied that they supported the plan.

DELIBERATE

The meeting unanimously passed a resolution which reads: 'We view this proclamation whereby the area was frozen and the expropriation notices as

EERS and applause changed to violence as an alleged 'spy' was thrown out of Tuesday night's meeting.

ng question time who identified himself as 'Leeuw' addressed the crowd and had them cheering and shouting in approval as he spoke about the planned removals from Ath-

the next speaker declined to know who he was an 'intruder' soon there was a shout to 'throw him out'

pointedly he was an intruder and said 'Not yet,' and

hell broke loose and he rushed forward and threw him out of the

RAPPLED

three men grabbed him as he left, and kicked at him. He had to be rescued from attacking the belt.

he was on his hands and knees with his briefcase was thrown from him and the

notes he had made on the meeting were read out aloud to the accompaniment of angry shouting.

He returned later with police, but no action was taken at the meeting.

Earlier, the secretary of the Western Cape Traders' Association, Mr Cassiem Allie, had been told to get out.

NAMED

The Association had been named as one of the organisations encouraging the redevelopment plans.

Mr Allie was shouted down as he tried to speak and when the crowd's mood turned ugly he left amid jeering and booing.

The chairman of the Western Cape Traders' Association, Mr Dawood Khan, said on Wednesday that he was all for redevelopment but he had never supported the removal of people.

'How can we support such moves when they are at the expense of our people?' he asked.

Ferus's widow upset by 'hijack' report

C. Herald 9/5/81

114

MRS PETRONELLA FERUS, the widow of Worcester community leader Mr John 'Hennie' Ferus, who died in a road accident recently, has denied that her husband's funeral was hijacked by the banned African National Congress (ANC).

She was reacting to an article in a Sunday newspaper which quotes her as saying that the funeral that was attended by more than 5 000 people, was hijacked half an hour before the programme she had planned was supposed to start.

Mr A M Omar, a legal representative for Mrs Ferus, said she was 'very upset' at the report.

She says her husband was buried in accordance with his wishes. She dis-

agrees with many things in the report and will be taking up the matter with us,' Mr Omar said.

Sacos under fire

Flouting their ^{(11A) C. Herald} own principles?

SIR. — We take the strongest exception to the insults directed in the Press at the Labour Party of South Africa by Mr Raymond Uren, spokesman for the Port Elizabeth Sports Co-ordinating Committee, to the effect that the Labour Party is an ailing party to which Willie Dietrich wishes to give some credibility.

This is a man whose own Sacos and Epcos bodies are displaying symptoms of decay and collapsing, as shown by the following facts:

(a) Their own leader, Hassan Howa, is now appealing for dialogue with white sports administrators. Isn't this in direct conflict with Sacos principles?

(b) Why did Sacos and Epcos not participate in the symposium on rugby at the University of Port Elizabeth to support one of their affiliates, Saru, in their debate on non-racial rugby?

(c) Why did Howa flout Sacos principles by sharing a platform with Rudolf Opperman, the athletics chief who is now the organiser of the Government's new sports body designed specifically to fight South Africa's sports isolation?

Uren is the chairman of the Cricket Association.

There are fights on the field, members openly challenge and invite the association to expel them for flouting the so-called double standards resolution (in fact, if a true purge were conducted, there would be nothing left of Sacos), and, at the end of the season, there were no records of points scored in the competitions and winners had to be drawn from a hat!

Fixtures were in confusion throughout the year, in spite of the availability of several often unused pitches. Four teams turned up at one pitch at the same time for a match.

These are more than signs of an ailing body, but of a body decaying with a cancer.

Finally, let's look at Mr Uren as sports administrator.

When his EPCA provincial team played their Howa Bowl fixtures at home, he was so interested in their welfare that he camped out during that period at a private beach at Hougham Park.

This is a far cry from the regime of 'Basie' Marais. What is Uren and his cohort doing for cricketers, especially the youth?

LABOUR PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA,

4 Dolf Place,
Chatty,
Port Elizabeth

CAPE HERALD asked Sacos leaders to comment on the attacks launched on them by promoter Jay Jay Abdurahman and the Eastern Cape region of the Labour Party. Here are responses from Sacos president Hassan Howa, WP cricket secretary Stan Abrahams and EP cricket boss Raymond Uren.

9/5/81
They followed like sheep...

SIR, — The South African Council of Sport (Sacos) has once again taken credit for something completely out of their scope.

This time the American singer David Bacarr has been blacklisted by Sacos, who have initiated a boycott against all shows. I would like to point out that Sacos has completely misled the public, who have followed like sheep and supported a boycott against an entertainer whose name does not appear on any blacklist.

Mr Hassan Howa, president of Sacos, has earned credibility by causing at least 12 members of the David Bacarr show to pack their bags and go home penniless. Mr Howa actually claimed responsibility by telling an Afrikaans

supporting bill? Mr Abrahams is involved somewhere in sporting circles, but what gives him the right to dictate and to threaten the livelihood of these musicians? Members of Drive don't kick around balls or play sport. They work very hard at their music.

Sacos people are like sheep and contradict themselves. They should refer to the Bible and remember to 'Let he who is free of sin cast the first stone.'

Many of these Sacos people belong to various Cape Malay choirs and Christmas choirs. Just in case you readers don't know, they patronised the

Is Sacos so bird-brained to involve themselves only in a boycott against their own?

How many of us have to travel by train tomorrow to earn our daily bread? Have we tried boycotting the train lately?

JAY JAY ABDURAHMAN

(11A) 9/5/81



8. Increase in Outside Shareholders' Interest

Equity of Lad Ltd at	30.6.04	30.6.05
Share capital	50 000	50 000
Share Premium	5 000	5 000
Unappropriated profit	12 000	22 000

As a SACOS supporter

Justice must be done

Mr Abdurahman harmed only himself by his outburst, and unfortunately has jeopardised any of his future promotions by rejecting the way of life of most of the community, a way of life as set out in the SACOS double standards resolution.

● Turfball Sports Board secretary Stan Abrahams replies: Businesses in the past have learnt that the advantages far outweigh the disadvantages if they remain on the right side of people's aspirations. It is hoped that, in the not so distant future, Mr Abdurahman will learn this lesson.

These people are irrelevant in today's South Africa.

As for applying for concessions for promotions should not show their discontent.

by himself and his black overseas guest.

I would like to suggest that Mr Abdurahman identifies himself with those children who were deprived of their mothers because of laws based on race discrimination. He should then analyse how absolutely disgraceful is his contention that people should not show their discontent.

As for applying for concessions for promotions such as his, he is condemning racism as practised by himself and his black overseas guest.

Does he think that exploitation of black pride and aspirations can be prostituted by the arguments he submits in his letter?

Does Mr Abdurahman think that his promotions, based on black racism, are acceptable to the community?

It puzzles me that there are still people who live in South Africa and are so ignorant of the thinking of the community.

Does Mr Abdurahman think that his promotions, based on black racism, are acceptable to the community?

Howa replies

boycotted since the start. I am waiting to see the blacklist.

Was it not nonsensical to SACOS followers.

Why could SACOS not put so much pressure on Stan Abrahams to ban Drive, a Johannesburg rock group, from playing at Turfball in Athlone if they had chosen to remain as part of the O'Jays tour?

Why don't they start now to stop the Irish tour?

But the Good Hope Centre is supposed to be taboo to SACOS followers.

who the opponents of EPCA were.

It is makelous nonsense to say that I did not know before the fixtures were played.

Howa Bowl fixtures were played over the Christmas/New Year period. As I have a heavy administrative load in two other sports organisations in addition to cricket, this is, regrettably the only time that I can spend a holiday with my family. The EPCA was aware of my position before the fixtures were played.

Mr Kleinmans deliberately omits to mention that the for anyone to see.

Mr Kleinmans' allegation about fixtures and logs are guilty of double standards, but we cannot act on hearsay. There are many rumours that our players are guilty of double standards, but we cannot act on hearsay.

It is not true that members openly invite us to expel this case the offender was punished.

been only one incident in which a blow was struck, in this case the offender was punished.

admission is in a mess. This allegation is a generalisation based on one or two isolated incidents. There has been only one incident in which a blow was struck, in this case the offender was punished.

I reject, with contempt, the allegation that the EPCA taken against them.

Mr Kleinmans' allegation about fixtures and logs are taken against them.

It is an untruth that SACOS victimises anyone. Persons join affiliates of SACOS voluntarily, and agree to obey the principles and policies of the affiliate. Persons who contravene these principles must surely expect action to be taken against them.

It is an untruth that SACOS victimises anyone. Persons talking to Danie Craven.

the same breath he criticised SACOS and EPCOS for not principles' by talking to Rudolph Opperman, and in his criticism. He says Hassan Howa 'blotted SACOS Mr Kleinmans should try to be logical and consistent of SACOS. One swallow does not make a summer.

follow that this episode is a sign of the imminent collapse of SACOS. One swallow does not make a summer.

Mr Kleinmans should try to be logical and consistent of SACOS. One swallow does not make a summer.

Uren replies

EP cricket chairman, Raymond Uren replied: Mr Kleinmans' claims that SACOS is decaying is based on untruths, illogicalities and generalisations.

It is untrue that I am the spokesman for the PESCC. The Press statement was signed and issued in the name of the PESCC by the secretary.

My point-for-point answer to Mr Kleinmans is as follows:

(a) Dialogue with white administrators is not against the principles of SACOS. SACOS is a non-racial body so the 'race' of the administrator is irrelevant. What does count is that the administrator works the multi-national sports system of the Government.

It is the strategy of SACOS not to have dialogue with such administrators until certain laws that impede true non-racial sport in a non-racial society have been scrapped.

If Mr Howa now advocates a departure from this strategy, can this really be construed as a sign of collapse? (b) EPCOS did not participate in the rugby debate at UPE because it is against the strategy outlined in (a). (c) It is true that Hassan Howa's sharing a platform with Rudolph Opperman was generally considered a contravention of the strategy outlined in (a). But does it follow that this episode is a sign of the imminent collapse of SACOS. One swallow does not make a summer.

Free after two years

By WILLIE BOKALA

Two former members of the banned Soweto Students Representative Council were freed at the weekend after serving two-year prison sentences for sedition.

Mr Sandile Seth Mazibuko and Miss

Sibongile Suzan Mthembu were sentenced to six years imprisonment each for sedition — four of the years were suspended for five years — following the marathon SSRC trial in the Kempton Park Circuit court in May 1979.

Miss Mthembu, now 24 years old, has already been visited by Security Police, who according to her and her family, wanted to know what she intended doing in the future.

"I told them I don't know. I don't know why they have to ask me such questions," she said.

Both said they were happy to be home and are looking forward to meeting friends and all the people they missed for two years.

"I am overjoyed over my release," Miss Mthembu said. "I can at least move about and have the sun rays hit the top of my head again."

Although she looked slim and pretty, Mr Mazibuko was a different picture. He resembled a man who had gone through hard times and he is due to go to Baragwanath Hospital for a checkup today. He agreed he was sick and said he suspected he was suffering from a nervous breakdown.

Mr Mazibuko was a student at the Phefeni Junior Secondary School, the first school to boycott classes against the use of Afrikaans in 1976. He was leader of the school's students representative body and president of the South African Students Movement, which was banned together with the SSRC and other black organisations in 1977.

Miss Mthembu, a niece of the Azapo president, Mr Khehla Mthembu, was a student at the Naledi High School.



Sibongile Mthembu and Seth Mazibuko meet for the first time yesterday after parting when sentenced.

Pic by BONGAN

The Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the Press, and calls for further curbs to the already shackled profession, has the English language Press crying for its rights. But the black Press in South Africa has always been the most harassed. The banning of "World" in 1977 and more recently of "Post" is only one small chapter in its turbulent past. In the

first of this two-part series DAVID BRISTOW takes a look at the history of the black Press. Tomorrow, Graeme Addison, lecturer in journalism at Rhodes University, reviews the outstanding contribution to black culture of one magazine, "Drum."

SIDR 11/5/81

The black voice that knows only harassment

Between 1836 and 1977 there were more than 800 publications written by or aimed at blacks in southern Africa. Some were only two or four-page newsletters while others were full newspapers and magazines with circulations of up to 170 000. It all started with the missionaries.

From the early 19th century the missionaries in southern Africa taught the local people in the tradition of liberal democracy and Christian morals.

This teaching instilled a faith of liberal principles — the basic goodwill of mankind — in the country's black writers and politicians that still has affects today.

One astute black critic has observed that "when they came we had the land and they had the Bible. now we have the Bible and they (the whites) have the land."

Slowly as state and economic repression increased and the liberal political formulas of petition and deputation failed to liberate their people, black leadership became more and more radical but really only militant in the mid-1950s.

Liberalism was not all the missionaries taught. They also taught their students how to read and write, and how to operate a printing press.

They had brought with them printing presses from Europe and so initiated an important epoch in our history of which little is known about today. Funds were always a problem for the black Press and the original lead type faces were often used until illegible.

The black Press was born at mission stations

in the remote areas of the eastern and north-western Cape and Basutoland (now Lesotho) and from these stations emerged a new black intelligentsia in people such as Sol Plaatjies, John Tengo Jabavu, John Dube, Sefope Thema, Rolfes Dhlomo, Pixley Seme and many others.

These men were to become leaders of the black community and also represented the earliest black creative writers and newspaper writers and editors in South Africa.

The missionary-owned and controlled black Press represents the first of four phases in its history. They are:

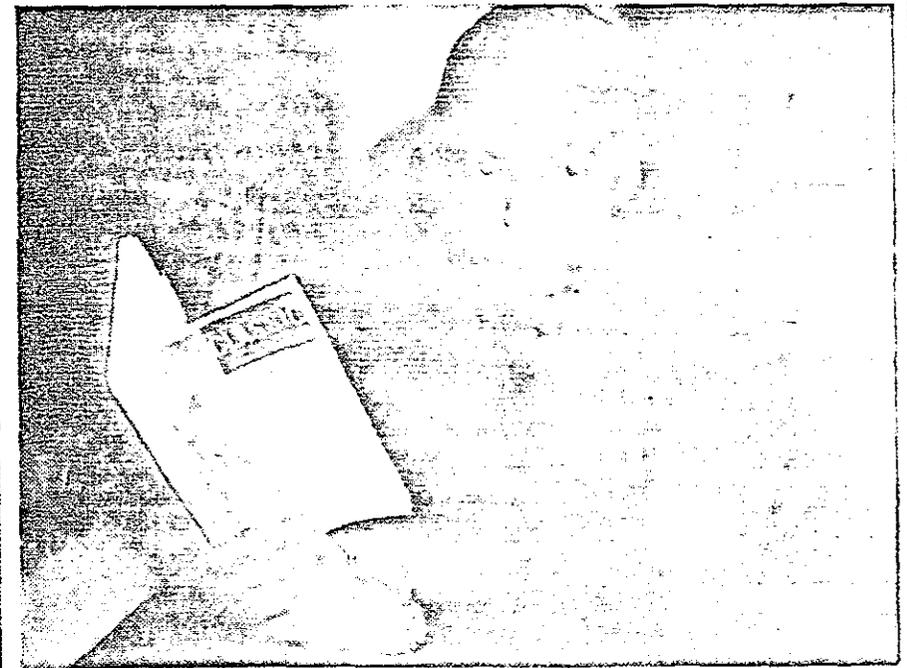
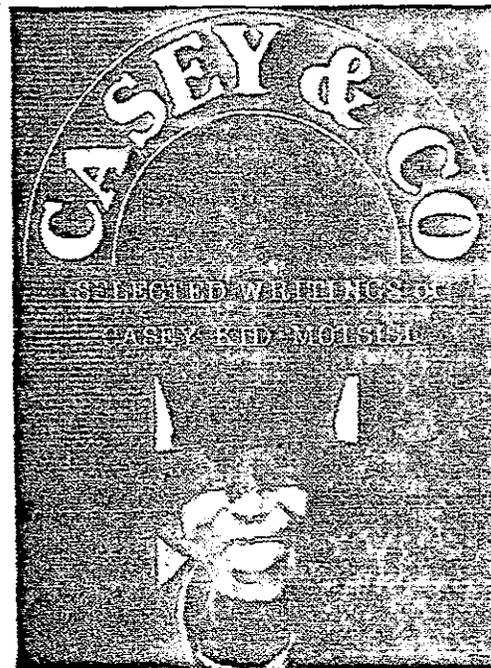
- The missionary phase
- The independent phase.
- The white-owned phase
- The multi-racial phase.

The first phase lasted approximately 50 years while the fourth and present one is only now beginning to manifest itself.

Missionaries

"Umshumayeli Wen-daba" — Publisher of the News — printed by the Wesleyan Mission Society in Grahamstown from July 1937 to April 1841, is considered to be the first serial publication aimed at a black audience in southern Africa. It was published in Xhosa.

The Presbyterian Glasgow Missionary Society at Lovedale in the



Two of the writers of the talented "Drum" school who died tragic and early deaths; Nat Nakasa and Casey Motsisi. Collections of both of their works have been published posthumously.

Eastern Cape became the centre of black learning and publishing in southern Africa. From 1862 to 1865 they printed the first English language black newspaper, "Indaba."

John Dube founded the "South African Outlook" and is the longest running black newspaper. Today it is more of a liberal Christian paper appealing to a multiracial audience.

In November, 1884 John Tengo Jabavu, at the age of 25 and then editor of the missionary newspaper "Isigidimi," established the first independent black newspaper, "Imvo Zabantsundu," in King William's Town; and so began the second, independent, phase.

The paper was backed by two white Cape liberals, Rose-Innes and Weir, and was published in English and Xhosa. Today the paper is owned by Perskor.

Founders

John Dube founded "Ilange Lase Natal." Solomon Mene and Abimael Tlale founded the celebrated "Mochochonono" — the Comet — in Lesotho. Both were later taken over by the Argus Printing and Publishing Company.

The first organs of black political parties also emerged during this period. The most notable were "Abarhutho," organ of the ANC; Abdul Abduraham's (Coloured) African People's Organisation's "APO";

the Natal Indian Organisation's "Indian Views" and Mohandas Gandhi's "Indian Opinion."

There were also papers from cultural, educational, religious, trade union, sporting and other organisations.

The "Workers' Herald" of Clements Kadalle's Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union and the Communist Party's "Inkululeko" — Freedom — were also important papers during this phase.

Bannings

The ICU was one of the largest and perhaps the strongest black political organisations in southern Africa during the 1920s and 1930s. "Inkululeko" was one of the most illustrious and largest cir-

culating newspapers until its banning in 1959 by the newly elected Nationalist Party Government. With its demise came the end of the last major independent black newspaper.

Today there are new independent black newspapers, "Graphic" and "Muslim News."

"It was to be highly individualised, non-corporate, elite Press for the literate blacks drawn from the rural, usually Christian peasant communities and nascent urban areas of southern Africa," writes Professor



Saga of bannings of black Press

● From Page 1

Les Switzer in his book "The Black Press of South Africa and Lesotho, 1836 to 1976."

The independent black Press was beset with difficulties. They were denied access to white advertising, distribution agents, skilled tradesmen and generally appealed to a poor audience.

Harassed

Also, they were denied access to conventional news sources and were continually harassed in their search for news. Few could survive the depression and in 1932 began the third phase, the white-owned black Press.

In May 1920 the Chamber of Mines began publishing the multi-lingual "Umteteli wa Bantu" to counteract the influence of the more radical black newspapers, especially "Abantu-Batho" and the communist Press, and it employed some of the most talented writers of the day.

This set the stage for a white takeover of the black Press and in 1932 Bertram Paver, an ex-

farmer and salesman, founded Bantu Press (Pty) Ltd. In April of that year he launched "Bantu World," which later became the Argus's "World."

Takeover

Paver was a liberal who started Bantu Press for both commercial gain and "to provide the Native people with a platform for fair comment and presentation of their needs and aspirations." Fourteen months later it was taken over by the Argus.

In 1951 Jim Bailey founded "African Drum" and the "Golden City Post" as "gee-whizz" journalism publications with sex, sin and soccer formulas for commercial success. He has been called the William Randolph Hearst of South African newspapers.

At its peak in 1969 "Drum" had a circulation of 410 000 and a readership of well over one million in separate editions throughout sub-Saharan Africa. Today, "Drum" has a South African circulation of 145 000 and a calculated readership of three to four times that number.

Despite its sensational style, during the 1950s there emerged from "Drum" magazine probably the only school of black writers in South African history.

Talented men like Can Themba, Nat Nakasa, Ezekiel Mphahlele, Casey Motsitsi, Henry "Mr Drum" Nxumalo and others including Nigerian writers such as Cyprian Ekwensi. The magazine's music critic, Todd Matshikiza, produced the 1950s hit musical, "King Kong."

For various reasons most of them disappeared.

Literacy

During the 1960s it became increasingly clear to the white newspapers, vying for a combined readership of about two million, that their survival depended on their appeal to a black audience. At the same time black literacy was growing fast and white reading markets had all but been exhausted.

The early 1970s, therefore, suggested a possible fourth phase, the attempt to acquire a multi-racial image in the white-controlled Press.

Most white newspapers began publishing "extra" or "township" editions and many of the black reporters hired (mainly by SAAN and Argus) for these publications are now permanent staff on the newspapers.

Slammed

Many critics have slammed the so-called multi-racial Press for perpetuating apartheid by having separate editions for blacks and whites and for discriminatory practices against black journalists, "black" news and point of view.

But with the Government's attitude to the airing of black aspirations in the Press, the multi-racial phase may be the only alternative — at the moment at least — for the continuation of a mass black Press tradition.

The bannings of Argus-owned "World" and "Post" has left a wide gap in the mass circulating black Press and it is yet to be seen how it will be filled. The "World" had a circulation of about 150 000 at the time of its banning in October 1977.

Pebco: nothing to celebrate

DAILY Star 11/5/81

11A

NEW BRIGHTON — Several black organisations here have called for a boycott of the Republic celebrations in May as they believe blacks had nothing to celebrate.

At a rally organised by the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) yesterday afternoon at the Great Centenary Hall, and attended by over 1 000 people, Pebco, Roots and the Congress of South African Students said instead it meant 20 years of continual sadness for blacks.

The three organisations also called for unity among blacks — workers, students, parents and all professional people.

The president of Pebco, Mr Ntfiki Sapeta, appealed to the chairman of the Port Elizabeth Communi-

ty Council, Mr M. Maku, to double black old age and disability grants so that they equal those given to coloureds and Indians.

He also appealed to Mr Maku to apply for the reduction of rentals paid by old age and disability pensioners.

Amidst applause, the singing of freedom songs, and clenched fist signs, Pebco was given a mandate to go ahead with its claims.

The Motor and Components Workers Union of South Africa, Kwaru, the Media Workers Association and the Port Elizabeth Community Committee were invited, but did not attend. Although members of the security police were standing by just outside the hall, there were no incidents. — DDR

Confrontation looming over new sports fees in City's townships

11A CT 11/5/81

A WORKING situation is developing in the townships of Cape Town. A storm is brewing which, if it is not countered soon, can explode into the worst inter-racial confrontations this City has ever known.

A few days ago the Western Province Council of Sport called a meeting on the Cape Flats to discuss the City Council's directive that sports clubs using council grounds in the townships should pay R3 "per match per field". Previously the rate was R5 "per club per season".

Only 48 hours before this meeting was held, the Amenities and Health Committee of the City Council heard that tremendous resentment had been aroused and, on recommendation of the City Engineer, decided that the R3

"per match per field" be reduced to R2 a half-day or R14 for the full day for each field.

At the WP Council of Sport meeting, this latest information, conveyed in a Cape Times report, did nothing to cool down tempers. Feelings still ran high and angry words were spoken.

Speaker after speaker condemned the City Council for putting up the fees for grounds which were not walled in — thus destroying any chance the clubs or unions had of collecting gate money. Besides, they said, the grounds were in poor condition. Facilities were poor or non-existent.

The meeting felt that township people were being treated with contempt by the City Council, that decisions were being made against their wishes and

that the council was spending money on "festivals, twinning, hunting and fighting up Table Mountain" while wanting to "extract more money from countless and oppressed people".

The mood became angrier as the meeting wore on. The City Council was accused of working hand-in-hand with the central government in promoting multinational sport and not true non-racial sport. The example was given of a coloured-turned-mixed cricket club playing "normal" sport in the white WP Union which was given good facilities by the City Council "overnight", while those who refused to participate in "normal" sport till the apartheid policy was dismantled were being denied those facilities.

CIVIC DIARY

BY

NEVILLE FRANSMAN



Angrier and angrier the meeting became. The people present were told of Parks and Forests Department officials of the City Council chasing school sportsmen off fields till the higher fee had been paid.

And then came the meeting's unanimous decision: All clubs

Forests Department caused social disorder, the City Council would be to blame.

I dread what would happen if council officials tried in future to "evict" sportsmen from a township field because they refused to pay the new rates. With hundreds of spectators present, ugly incidents could ensue. What happens then? Does somebody call in the riot police?

The sportsfields issue is not the only one which has given rise to the sentiment expressed in my introductory paragraph today.

There is the dissatisfaction about poor maintenance of council housing units which came under the spotlight a few weeks ago. The council had to drop a new lease agreement scheme according to which ten-

ants were to become responsible for paying for most of the internal, and some of the external, maintenance of the homes. The City Council resolved instead that only NEW tenants would be held responsible in terms of the new lease agreement.

As I said in Civic Diary a few weeks ago, it was just not on to order 37 000 people to fork out more money after such a long time, in many cases after more than 30 years in the older townships.

And now the latest — the increase in the fees for sportfields, and the obviously popular resolution to refuse to pay the fees and to "confront" the City Council.

The City Council would be well-advised to meet the people

of the townships soon, talk to them, hear their grievances, speak to their leaders — and do something to prove that it wants to help. For an explosive situation is building up.

They are unhappy, for instance, that the City Council was able to conjure up R300 000 to rescue the white Western Province Football Association from liquidation by buying Hartleyvale, yet unable to find funds to improve conditions in their areas.

They continue to compare facilities in white areas with those in the townships.

And the upshot of this comparison is deep resentment and simmering discontent.

The Cape Town City Council has some serious thinking to do.

Argus 11/5/81 (11A)

Naidoo takes over from Howa

Argus Correspondent
DURBAN. — Mr Morgan Naidoo was unanimously elected as Mr Hassan Howa's successor to lead the South African Council on Sport (Sacos) at a conference in Durban yesterday.

Mr Howa's eve-of-election decision not to seek re-election nor to attend

the weekend meeting, was welcomed as a major step towards a new alignment of the national body's campaign against apartheid in sport.

Setting out the framework within which he will steer Sacos, Mr Naidoo warned his detractors and opponents of the hardline

'all or nothing' course he intends to take.

Mr Naidoo's election, seen as a triumph for the 'Gang of Three,' comprising the Western Province, Transvaal and Natal Councils of Sport, further underlined the dominant role these units will play in Sacos affairs.

The general secretary, Mr M N Pather, caused a stir when he offered his candidature for the chief executive post — on condition he would not be challenged.

Mr Naidoo refused this demand, leaving Mr Pather to withdraw his name.

Soweto councillors defy bombs, threats

'WE WON'T RESIGN'

By Z B MOLEFE

A NUMBER of Soweto councillors were yesterday adamant that they would not resign from the council despite the bombing of their chairman's car and a telephone threat to another councillor.

Last week chairman David Thebehali's car was bombed after he had attended a meeting. At the weekend another councillor, Mrs Martha

Taylor, received a threatening phone call at her Klipspruit house, warning her she "would be next".

"I'm prepared to die. But let me assure you that the people who will suffer will be the people of Soweto," said Mrs Taylor as she attended to guests at a ceremony at her home in honour of her daughter, Ntombi, who died a few months ago in Zaire.

She added: "At one stage I even challenged the Women's Federation who had told me to resign from the council. I asked them to show me what they had done for the Soweto community while I had done so much for my people. I repeat that if I die it will be the Soweto people who will suffer."

She was joined by



Mr David Thebehali

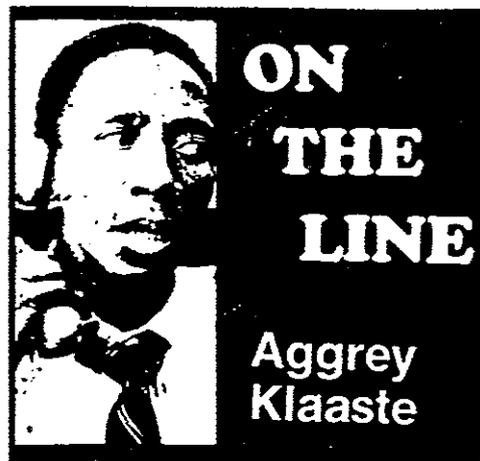
*Soweto
7/5/87*

11A

[Handwritten scribbles]

Viewpoint

Exciting things happening in black writing



MOST journalists have a book in them. Or so they say. It takes some steam to get down to writing the darn thing. Others like me, fondly hope the book will write itself one glorious day accompanied, naturally, by the roll of drums and merry tinkle of the cash register.

An exciting thing is about to happen in black literature as more and more books, by blacks, and not necessarily journalists, are beginning to hit the book-stalls. Some don't hit the local stalls as they get banned, but that should be no hassle. They will be read.

Journalists often come up with puerile excuses about not writing. Often it is said, we have no money and no time. If that were a good reason how could people like Zeke Mphahlele in the good old days find time and money to write classics like Down Second Avenue.

Not to put too fine a point to it as they say, where on earth did men like Sol Plaatje get the time and the money to write?

As to this new phenomenon, a writer who is in the vanguard is Mirriam Tlali. After her successful first novel she is just tearing about aggressively churning them out.

Lately a more scholarly tone by a very scholarly black, professor Chabani Manganyi, has hit the stalls. He has written two other books, if my memory serves me well and all power to his continued writing.

South African white journalists have written a number of books on current affairs. But books written by whites on blacks seem to lack what I would term 'soul' for lack of a better word. You have to be a black man from Soweto or

SOWETAN's Assistant Editor delights at the latest developments in black literature. More and more books about blacks by blacks are being written today. This, he says, is a good thing because it will make interesting study material for black literature one day.

Gugulethu to be able to impress the ambience and the atmosphere of these places, I believe.

In countries abroad, people have the time and the bread (many of them are sponsored and some have the money) to write. In fact there is such a profusion of books written in countries like America that there is a glut on the market. Many of these people write for blatantly mercenary reasons, but foreign reporters seem to have the dexterity to slog out books soon after a dramatic news event. Almost like instant coffee.

A little bird tells me a black editor of our late acquaintance is busy on a book in America. It seems he has found the precious time and the even more precious dough to sit down and write. We are looking forward to this attempt with some eagerness, even if the guy writes a lemon.

For let's face it, if this becomes fact, then he would be among the first black journalists from this country to put it down on black and white, in a long time.

It would be remiss on our part, we think, if we skipped out on the attempts of one Mothobi Mutloatse. Although we

suspect Mothobi has not found his pitch, the man at least tries, which is more than what can be said of most of us. More important he will damn well have to be read if he continues simply because of the remarkable dearth of black writers here.

We remember soon after June '76 there was a deluge of what we loftily termed 'tape recordings' of sound of fury under the style of protest poetry. We were disdainful of these efforts simply because we happened to be reading European poetry for a course then.

We did however rightly predict that that kind of pop poetry would go the way of all flesh. Very little of it sticks in the mind these days. We hope all that poetry is being kept in somebody's file-book for the future for we believe, bad as it was, it would make interesting study material for black literature one day.

Literature is not only part of our culture but provides a study of the historical and social development of a people. If it is not a hotch-potch of pseudo-American pseudo-European writing, it will make some good reading one day.

Motion in court



Members of the Committee of Ten seen talking to a reporter outside the court yesterday. They are Mr Leonard Mosala, Dr Nihato Mottana, Mr Tom Manthata. With them is school principal Mr Sidney Motingoe.

By WILLIE BOKALA
CHARGES of convening an illegal meeting were yesterday withdrawn against a Soweto school principal while the case against three Committee of Ten leaders on the same charges has been postponed until September 21.

Dr Nihato Harrison Mottana (55), chairman of the Committee of Ten, Mr Leonard Mosala (51) and

Mr Tom Manthata (38), secretary of the committee, are alleged to have convened or addressed a meeting on August 24 last year when gatherings were banned by the Minister of Justice.

Mr Sidney Motingoe (32), a Lejoeleputswa Higher Primary school principal who was charged with them, had his case withdrawn by Mr J J Jonck

in the Johannesburg Magistrate Court. The reason, the prosecutor, Mr A Hattingh said, was that the Attorney General has withdrawn prosecution against Mr Mofin-goe.

Dr Mottana and Mr Mosala have pleaded not guilty to both the main charge of convening an illegal meeting and the alternative charge of addressing the alleged illegal gathering.

Mr Manthata has not been asked to plead yet.

The pleas were made before Mr A H Barlow in the previous appearance.

Mr N B Tuchten, the advocate appearing for the accused and instructed by Matjila-Mokgoatleng, told the court that postponement was caused by the fact that the State supplied new information at an extremely late stage.

L.M. SOWETO 12/8/68

240 11A 255 Argus 12/5/81
Fee not paid, so meeting is off

A MEETING of the Guguletu Residents' Association which was due to be held at the Guguletu Civic Hall last night was cancelled at the last minute when a Western Cape Administration Board official refused to make the hall available until a fee was paid.

The chairman of the association, Mr Goodwill Botha, told more than 200 disappointed residents outside the Civic Hall it was the first time since 1975 that a fee had been requested for holding a

residents' meeting at the hall.

Although he had made arrangements last week with senior board officials to hold the meeting, Mr E C Dockell, chief superintendent of community services, told him only yesterday that a fee was required.

Mr Botha said that when he offered to pay, Mr Dockell had refused to name the fee.

This morning Mr Dockell said Mr Botha had

been told last year about the new procedure for using the hall, but had failed to comply.

He said the fee to hire the hall was R8, and a refundable R25 deposit was also required.

He denied he had refused to name the deposit when asked to do so by Mr Botha.

One of the topics to have been discussed at last night's meeting was the allocation and repos-

session of houses by the board.

Residents complain that the board evicts women whose husbands have died, regardless of whether the rent has been paid.

They claim that when these complaints are brought to the attention of the Community Council nothing is done about them.

Mr Botha said the meeting would now be held at the hall on Monday, starting at 7 pm.

'You're no angels'

2 MERCURY

12/5/81

11A

RET

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—Some employees of Diakona, the Durban-based church welfare agency, were adopting an anti-KwaZulu Government and an anti-Inkatha stance in their activities in Malukazi, the slum area near Umlazi.

This statement was made in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by the Chief Minister of the region, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi appealed to the organisation to adopt a more rational attitude.

He said that Diakona workers were obviously conscience-stricken and wanted to do something about the situation at Malukazi.

But, while Diakona employees had a right to criticise the Government, he resented very strongly the fact that the KwaZulu Assembly was 'tarred with the same brush'.

'Those of us who articulate the aspirations of the black man have a right to articulate them strongly but we must not regard ourselves as "angels" because none of us is an "angel"', he said.

Chief Buthelezi maintained he had nothing against social theology. Some social theologians however, tended to weaken the cause of change by 'banging their chests' and adopting a 'holier than thou' attitude.

The interior, Dr Frank Mdlalose, attacked a letter written by Hildegarde Lenz in a German newspaper.

Minister's plea to the Press

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The Minister of Health and Welfare of KwaZulu, Dr Dennis Madide, made a plea to the Press yesterday not to ferment misunderstanding between the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and its 'brothers in exile', the African National Congress.

Dr Madide, who was addressing the assembly, referred to a Mercury report at the weekend where he was quoted as having referred 'in unfavourable terms' to a booklet of protest songs about the South African political system produced by the Church of Sweden Mission.

He denied he had referred to the songs in 'unfavourable terms' and said that the songs, in themselves, were a legitimate expression of the feelings of the black people.

'The only mistake is that the words are

twisted to give them a racist, brutal, or obscene flavour,' the minister added.

Dr Madide said he had queried the publication of these freedom songs in a Church publication.

The minister also denied he had said it was 'naive' of the Church of Sweden to give representatives of the ANC a 'platform' and 'credibility' when they visited Sweden recently.

'I said it was incredible that a man like Oliver Tambo, who is not a practising Christian, thought he could dictate to the Churches as to what their role should be.

'I queried his competence to dictate to the Church about what it should or should not do. I never implied that it was wrong for ANC representatives to be given a platform,' Dr Madide said.

**Buthelezi
blast
for
welfare
agency
Diakona
workers**

Allgemeine Zeitung of November 20, 1980, which said that in Malukazi there was 'harsh and bitter laughter over Chief Buthelezi and his Zulu Party'.

Text

Dr Mdlalose challenged the S A Council of Churches and Diakona to repudiate this vilification of our Chief Minister and the Inkatha movement. He denied that the S A Council of Churches had ever presented a plan for a water reticulation scheme for Malukazi, as alleged by Hildegarde Lenz in her letter to the newspaper.

Mr Paddy Kearney, director of Diakonia in Durban, said yesterday that the full text of Chief Buthelezi's statement would be studied by the Diakonia executive which would decide what form of response would be appropriate.

n's

Survey: R400 000 for overdue bills

CT 12/5/81

ent

A shop
Mentor,
resident's
shed and
end's un-
according

re Reiger
which is
al office
rk, which
riment of
ment.

supermar-
l looted on
7 heavily

ooters has
ed.

2 Federal
re govern-
tention to
ortgage in

rect result
Act." Mr
nan of the
tsvaal re-
tatement

Staff Reporter
THE City Council collects nearly R400 000 from Mitchells Plain residents who fail to pay their electricity accounts on time, according to a survey conducted in the area.

But a City Council spokesman estimated that the maximum council could collect in arrears for the year in Mitchells Plain was R120 000.

The survey was done with the help of trained researchers by the Electricity Petition Committee (EPC), an ad hoc body formed last year from Mitchells Plain civic associations.

It indicated that the majority of the 400 households surveyed in the random sample wanted the due date to be changed from the middle of the month, to the 7th of the month.

The EPC will discuss these findings with residents at a mass meeting in the area on Thursday night, after which a memorandum listing the demands of residents will be submitted to council.

As many as 42 percent of those surveyed were late with payments because their ac-

counts fell due on inconvenient dates when many had no money.

The EPC says the amount the council receives from overdue payments could be much higher now because the survey was done in December last year when there were fewer households. The overdue amounts the households paid ranged from R1.62 to R2.64, which gave an average overdue payment of R1.95 on an average electricity bill of R19.03.

By multiplying the average overdue amount paid by the number of residents who paid late, the survey arrived at the total the council received a year on overdue payments.

A spokesman for the City Treasurer's Department yesterday disagreed with the survey findings. He estimated that the maximum the council could collect in arrears for the year in Mitchells Plain was R120 000. He based this on the amount collected in arrears for the area in April, which was R10 000.

He also said that the due date of 1 000 people in Mitchells Plain fell on the 13th of the month, giving them the opportunity to pay at the beginning of the month. In spite of this, fewer than 50 percent of the residents in this category paid on time.

He did not believe that changing the due date to the 7th of the month would necessarily help residents because they would then have to pay their rent or housing loans and electricity accounts on the same day.

Divorcees 'overpay tax'

THOUSANDS of divorced people pay too much income tax, according to a Cape Town tax consultant.

"If you are the main supporter of the children, it is possible to get yourself taxed at rates as they apply to married persons," said the managing director of the firm, Mr Terry Bubb, in a press statement.

"These rates are much more favourable than the rates applicable to single persons... We have cases where a divorced person is the main supporter of the children but has been taxed at a single person's rate by mistake for years."

Once the application went through, they become eligible for a refund.

Mr Bubb also emphasized the need to get the tax return in before May 19.

EVERY NIGHT

NIGHT AT THE NEK

homemade pate or fruit cocktail,
homemade soup of the day and
help yourself from our carvery
made up of tender, succulent
meats and a variety of especially
selected vegetables from home
gardens.

A CARTE ALSO AVAILABLE.

BUFFET NIGHT

NIGHT AT THE NEK

homemade soup of the day. A
selection of curries of various
spiciness. Salomis, rotis,
kebabs. More than a dozen typical
Indian condiments and salads.

FIXED MENU R1,50
FREE BAND IN ATTENDANCE
A CARTE ALSO AVAILABLE

TELEPHONE 74 1182 and 74 1132

Antia Nek Restaurant

The Drum that roused black consciousness

In March 1951 a group of three white businessmen put together a unique experiment in black publishing — a new magazine called The African Drum.

Nothing like it had ever been tried before. It was designed as a popular pictorial entertainment medium, along the lines of Life magazine in America, but its market was to be the new urban black readership in South Africa's major cities.

These new readers were virtually an unknown quantity as far as white publishers were concerned. But one thing was certain: many advertisers wanted to get at them, and the new magazine could depend on a steadily increasing volume of advertising revenue.

So, from a mixture of the profit incentive, white entrepreneurship, and an explicitly non-political editorial approach, a great new force was born in black journalism.

Investigative

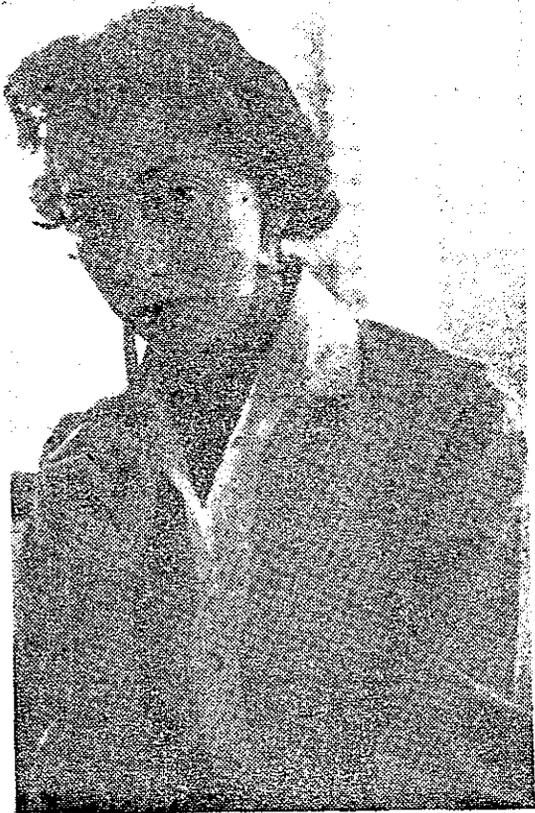
In October 1951 the magazine moved its head office to Johannesburg, changed its name to Drum, and set out under editor Anthony Sampson — a British immigrant — to produce some of the finest investigative journalism and short-story writing the African continent has seen.

From the start, Drum was involved in enormous contradictions. But today, in its 30th anniversary year, it can be seen that Drum forms a part of the history of ideological struggle and resistance to apartheid.

It became a mouthpiece of the township masses, expressing their social and political grievances as they had never been expressed before — directly, with great stylistic verve, in a dynamic new Africanised English that was punchy and colourful.

A milestone in black journalism was reached this year when Drum magazine celebrated its 30th birthday. GRAEME ADDISON, lecturer in

journalism at Rhodes University, outlines the magazine's contribution to black culture in this final article of a two-part series on the black Press.



Drum staffer Dolly Hassim . . . like many others, just disappeared.



Henry Nxumalo . . . spotted once too often and murdered



Tom Hopkinson (now Sir Tom) . . . changed the format.

In dynamic African style, the staff idolised black thinking as no one ever has since

The people who wrote for these masses were a new breed of journalists and creative writers, young men who had emerged from Christian mission schools with liberal political ideals and a grasp of language.

They turned their talents to supporting the ANC's Defiance Campaign against the pass laws, and they boosted the reputation of the movement's leadership by writing up their personal biographies for the people to read.

Drum's legacy is strong in South African journalism today. Indeed, some of its great names are still around — like Ezekiel Mphahlele, now a professor of literature at Wits University; Peter Magubane, a photographer, and Juby Mayet, a banned former member of the staff of the black newspaper, Voice.

Others are not around — some because they are dead and others because they are in exile. All were frustrated by the failure of the mass protests of

the fifties to win equal political rights for blacks in a unitary South African state.

Nat Nakasa committed suicide in New York. Can Themba drank himself to death in Swaziland.

Relevance

Bloke Modisane, Lewis Nkosi, James Matthews, Alex La Guma and Alfred Hutchinson were among those who fled the country around the time of Sharpeville or soon afterwards.

The story of Drum's ex-

traordinary success began with Sampson's realisation, prompted by remarks from his staffers, that the people of the cities wanted to read about jazz, soccer, girls, and issues close to them — not about tribal homelands. And they wanted relevant reporting.

He launched Henry Nxumalo, a former black South African serviceman in the Western Desert during World War 2, into a series of journalistic adventures which

finally culminated in Nxumalo's murder by Soweto gangsters.

Before this happened, however, Nxumalo had become famous as "Mr Drum" for his exposés of the miseries of farm labourers at Bethal and of prisoners in the Johannesburg Fort. Nxumalo was what might be called a "participatory reporter" in that he personally posed as a labourer and as a prisoner in order to get his stories.

Drum, together with other elements of the opposition press, managed to bring about certain reforms as a result of

INSIDE
BACK PAGE

Mandela
decides
not to sue

11A
S. L. M. M.
13/5/81

Nelson Mandela, African National Congress leader who is imprisoned on Robben Island, has dissuaded his wife, Mrs Winnie Mandela, from suing Mr Harry Pitman, PFP MP for Pinetown, over the "cancer" remark he made about Mandela last month.

According to Mandela's daughter, Zinzi, her father asked Mrs Mandela not to sue because Mr Pitman was his friend and had been misinformed.

Mrs Mandela visited her husband at the weekend and the matter was "discussed extensively."

Zinzi said her father told her mother that the cancer rumour was spread by a prisoner who had political differences with him.

City replies to row on due dates

CT 14/5/81

114 21 253

Municipal Reporter

IT WOULD not be possible to change the due date for Mitchells Plain electricity accounts without increasing considerably the workload of municipal staff and equipment at an already congested time of the month, according to a report by the City Treasurer, Mr J B Watkins-Baker.

Attention was drawn to the report yesterday by Mrs Eulahe Stott, chairman of the City's Housing Committee, against a background of rising dissatisfaction among Mitchells Plain residents who are accusing the council of extracting money from them unfairly because their accounts constantly became overdue as a result of payment dates being inconvenient.

Report

In his report the City Treasurer explained that Cape Town had about 185 000 electricity consumers. The general consumers — that is, other than municipal and government undertakings — were divided into eight groups, each with a different due date to spread the municipal workload.

Mitchells Plain, with almost 17 000 consumers, fell into group six, for which the due date was about the 22nd or 23rd of the month.

With further housing development in Mitchells Plain, it was intended in due course to allo-

cate the new dwellings to group five (due date 20-21) or split between group five and four and (due date 16 18).

If Mitchells Plain were brought into groups one, two and three (due date ranging from 3rd to 13th of the month) the workload in this billing cycle would be considerably increased at an already congested period.

Computer

During this congested period the council's computer already had to cope with processing 3 800 pensions, more than 5 000 monthly salaries, more than 11 500 weekly wage packets and nearly 120 000 accounts for rates, rentals, housing repayments, assisted wiring (due on 7th) and electricity (groups one and two due from 3rd to 10th).

Mr Watkins-Baker said that queries about consumption, arrears and adjustments were usually made in the week before the due date and very often on the due date or preceding day.

Even at present, he said, with queries being fairly evenly spread throughout the month, accounts staff were hard put to handle the volume as quickly and efficiently as might be expected.

If all accounts were sent out simultaneously, the position would become untenable, with considerable consumer frustration and annoyance, if the vast majority of queries had to be

dealt within a period of ten days up to and including the 7th day of the month.

Queues

A common due date would also affect cash offices seriously where long queues and delays would occur during a short peak period while the staff and equipment would be under-utilized for the rest of the month.

The City Treasurer said it would be possible to interchange groups of consumers so that those at present enjoying a more convenient due date were moved into a less convenient slot. But then there would be strong opposition from those who were moved to a less convenient date.

There was also scope for moving selected groups of consumers from one billing group to another without disturbing the due dates of other consumers, but this could only be done to a fairly limited extent and after full investigation into the meter-reading implications and the likely effect on cash-receiving facilities.

Mr Watkins-Baker added: "Should the residents of Mitchells Plain be given preferential treatment in regard to their due dates for electricity it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to deny the same facility to electricity consumers in all other areas of supply, with the consequent difficulties and wasted costs referred to above."

Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha

One of the most controversial black organisations in South Africa today is Inkatha, the movement led by the Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

It has been attacked by white right-wingers, such as the Transvaal leader of the National Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, who said at Komga during the election campaign that some of Chief Buthelezi's statements smacked of Zulu imperialism.

It has been attacked by Black Consciousness groups for its alleged collaboration with the homelands system which, it is argued, has given credence to the government's policies of separation.

Others have criticised Inkatha on grounds of its ethnic base — the vast majority of its members are Zulu-speaking — and, on these grounds, for promoting racial identification when the mainstream of liberationary thinking has been for a united South Africa.

It has, on the other hand, been defended in Parliament by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorndorp, because of its stabilising influence during the disturbances in the rest of South Africa in 1976 and 1979.

Inkatha, too, has formed the South African Black Alliance together with the Labour Party, the Reform Party and the Inyanda National Movement of Kangwane.

It has formed a joint liaison committee with the Progressive Federal Party, which meets regularly to discuss issues of concern and, through the appointment of the Buthelezi Commission,

now involved in the formulation of a report which could have an important bearing on the future not only in Natal but throughout South Africa.

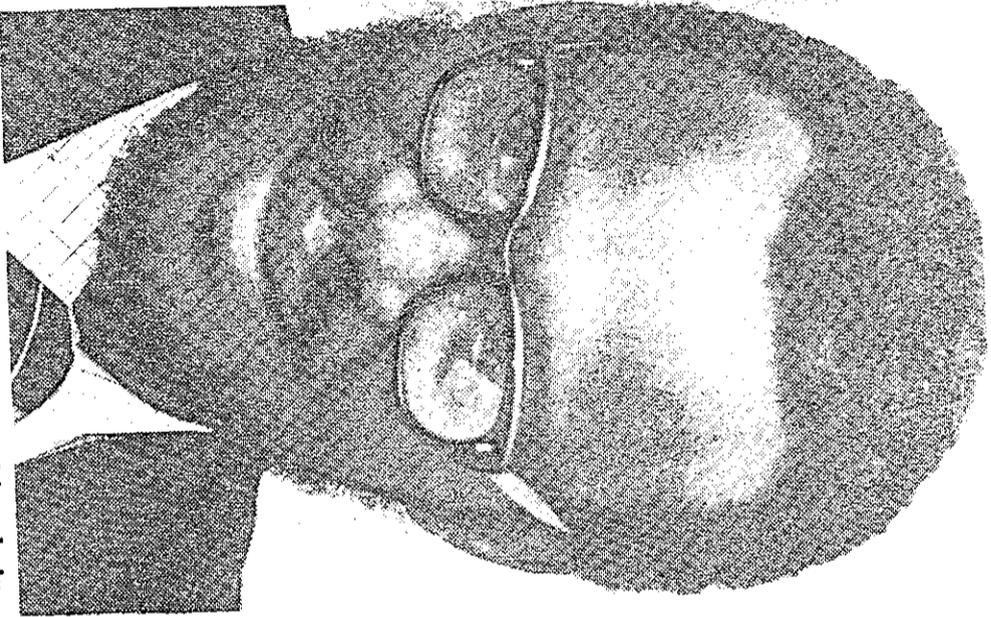
Clearly, in the circumstances, Inkatha cannot be ignored, whatever one may think of its strategies and policies.

Its significance in South Africa has been underlined in a number of recent books in which the papers of conferences held at Rhodes University, at the University of California in Berkeley and at a conference in Rustenburg have been published.

The far-right South Africa First Campaign has put out recently a publication called Buthelezi and Inkatha: the Truth Exposed. It was from this publication that Dr Treurnicht quoted in Komga before he criticised Chief Buthelezi.

What all these analyses are grappling with is just what Inkatha is really about: is it at the forefront of the liberationary struggle, as the South Africa First Campaign argues, or is it giving credibility to ethnicity and separation, or is it one of the organisations which may be able to help promote change with less violence than appears likely at present?

They help to reach an answer to these questions although, in the end, one's responses depend on definition in terms of one's overall approach to the future.



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi — regards his role in Inkatha as more important than his position as Chief Minister of Kwazulu.

Prof Lawrence Schlemmer of the University of Natal, who is secretary of the Buthelezi Commission, wrote: "The strategy of Inkatha is

Cabinet) that "before we do anything, we need to organise ourselves into a disciplined body. We need to come together to support each other, plan with each other and act with each other."

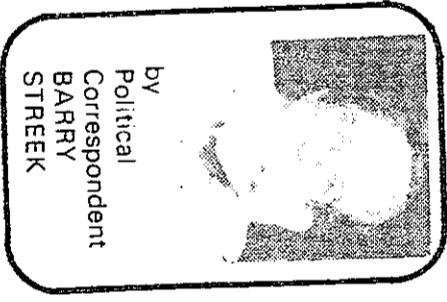
"Thus there should be mobilisation and solidarity at the grass roots before any specific political activity is undertaken."

Prof Schlemmer says that in the three and a half years of effective existence since Inkatha was revived by Chief Buthelezi, the movement has experienced rapid growth.

"Its current membership is well over 200 000, which makes it the largest black political organisation in South African history."

"It is also a remarkably heterogeneous organisation: some 29 per cent of its membership is under 18 years of age, based mainly on the recruitment of groups at secondary schools. It has a growing number of women's brigades — and half of its present membership is female — and a wide range of occupational groups are represented — subsistence farmers, workers, white-collar employees, civil servants and professionals and businessmen."

"Its rapid spread is reflected in a statement in February, 1977, it consisted of 300 branches, but by mid-1978 had expanded to no less than 946 branches."



by Political Correspondent BARRY STREEK

Clearly, Inkatha has organisation — and no political analysis can avoid taking cognisance of that.

The South Africa First Campaign argues that essentially this organisation is being mobilised to further the aims of the banned African National Congress — and it accuses the Government of promoting this.

"Gatsha Buthelezi is a man unique among men in South Africa, not because he is possessed of any great intellect or statesmanship, but rather because his position seemingly places him above the law."

"Many have been the occasions when he (Buthelezi) has expressed himself in sympathy and accord with the aims of the banned terrorist ANC and similar proscribed organisations."

"And yet, the due processes of the law which

would normally be brought into effect against those aiding and abetting the legally defined enemies of South Africa — albeit psychologically — have not been applied and enforced where Buthelezi is concerned.

"The obvious question is why... the future of white civilisation and rule in South Africa may depend upon the responses evoked." South Africa First wrote in *The Truth Exposed*.

For many activists, who refuse to work within the homelands system, the obvious answer is that Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha are not only making the system work, but they are dependent on that system for survival.

Without Nationalist policies, they argue, Inkatha would not survive and that for this reason it is important for the South African Government to enable Inkatha to operate. Dr Koorndorp's statement in Parliament would, for them, confirm their viewpoint.

Inkatha, on the other hand, vehemently denies these criticisms. Gibson Thula, Inkatha's publicity chairman, argued at Rhodes that it would not be possible to return to the situation that existed before the government implemented the homelands policies.

"These homelands are a reality in South Africa and we believe the best way of approaching the problem would be to incorporate these homelands in much

the same way as the present provinces."

But the political future of South Africa could be resolved only at a national convention because any other constitutional proposals would have no validity for the majority of the people.

This national convention would, by necessity, have to include "those who are exiled, banned and in detention," and if such a convention did not take place in the near future, "it must be concluded that the present government and, by implication, the majority of whites, have chosen the path of confrontation."

Inkatha's more radical critics would argue that these are just words without meaning on the grounds that its power base is founded in the government's policies of separation.

Clearly, Inkatha's role in South Africa will be resolved, finally, only as events unfold; and whether that role is negative or positive to the future South Africa, it is equally clear that Inkatha in 1981 cannot be ignored. It is a significant fact of South African political life.

(Prof Lawrence Schlemmer, the striking theme: Observations on the Inkathas and other Black Political Movements in South Africa; The Apartheid Regime, edited by Robert M. Price and Carl G. Rosberg, published by David Phillip, Cape Town; Buthelezi and Inkatha — the Truth Exposed, written by Brendan J. Whillner, published by the South Africa First Campaign, Durban; Gibson Thula, A Constitutional Alternative for South Africa; In South Africa: Dilemmas of Evolutionary Change, edited by F. van der Spijker and Jeff Opdam, Institute of Social and Economic Research, Rhodes University, Grahamstown; Gibson Thula, A Basis for the Constitutional Transformation of South Africa; Conflict and Compromise in South Africa, edited by Robert Rosberg and John Barrett, published by David Phillip, Cape Town).

Residents meet

next week

CT 1/4/78
Staff Reporter

114

GUGULETU Residents' Association postponed a meeting in the Guguletu civic hall this week after the Peninsula Administration Board said it required a hiring charge and a deposit.

The meeting was to have been held at the Administration Board-controlled hall on Monday.

Mr Goodwill Botha, chairman of the GRA, said he telephoned the board early this month to book the hall, but was told on Monday that the hall was not available. "About 200 people had to be turned away," he said.

A board spokesman said the hall had to be booked 48 hours in advance and required a hiring charge and a deposit.

The GRA meeting will now be held at the Presbyterian Church of Africa at 7pm on Monday.

CT 15/5/81
Power
bills
demand

Staff Reporter

MORE THAN 300 Mitchells Plain residents last night demanded that the City Council change the "inconvenient due date" for payment of their electricity accounts to the 7th of each month.

The demand was made in a resolution adopted at a meeting in the Lentegeur Civic Centre. Residents also resolved that the council be approached to discuss the changing of due dates.

The meeting was called by the Electricity Petition Committee, formed from civic associations in Mitchells Plain, to discuss a survey carried out by the committee in January. The survey established that the City Council collected nearly R400 000 over a year in arrears penalties from Mitchells Plain residents unable to pay their accounts on the due date in the middle of the month.

The resolution said the people of Mitchells Plain had "never asked to come here".

"Mitchells Plain was forced on us — and for it we are paying a high price. So many of us are being asked to choose between a plate of food or a roof over our heads."

The motion said residents had no hand in the building of Mitchells Plain and did not ask to be home-owners.

"By calling us home-owners, you forced us to pay these high rents, high rates, high water and electricity accounts. By forcing us to pay so much money, you had put so much fear in us of losing our houses."

⊙ A speaker from the floor who proposed that residents ask the President's Council and the Minister of Internal Affairs to intercede with the City Council was booed.

CT 15/5/81
400 ~~1484~~ ~~52~~
~~61~~ ~~114~~ ~~186~~
students
at rally

Staff Reporter

SWEET WORKERS belonging to the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) were being forced to join the rival Sweet Workers' Union while in detention in the Ciskei, the Saawu vice-president, Mr Sisa Njikelana, alleged yesterday.

Mr Njikelana was speaking at a rally of about 400 students at the University of Cape Town. The rally, punctuated by clenched-fist salutes and freedom slogans, was held in support of about 500 workers who have been dismissed by Wilson-Rowntree in East London.

The rally was also addressed by Ms Zora Mehlomakulu of the General Workers' Union and Mr Tony Karron, a member of the UCT committee supporting the dismissed workers.

Saawu is an unregistered trade union in East London with a membership of about 75 000.

The present dispute arose after three workers were dismissed for refusing to fix a machine.

They refused because they were reprimanded in October last year for damaging the machine while repairing it.

They insisted on written permission to fix the machine, which was refused.

Wilson-Rowntree management insists that the workers dismissed themselves, but Mr Njikelana denied this.

He said three large British trade unions were to meet representatives of Rowntree-Mackintosh, the Wilson-Rowntree parent company, on Monday to press the company into unconditionally reinstating all the dismissed workers.

The three British trade unions are the Transport and General Workers', the General and Municipal Workers', and the Shop Distributors and Allied Workers'.

Pregnant lady alleges assault

A WOMAN has claimed that members of the All Nations Party assaulted her with fists and insulted her when she was eight months pregnant.

The makgotla men who she alleges committed the act are part of the All Nations Party led by Mr David Thebehali, "mayor" of Soweto.

Mr Thebehali refused to comment on Wednesday on the allegations against his party members.

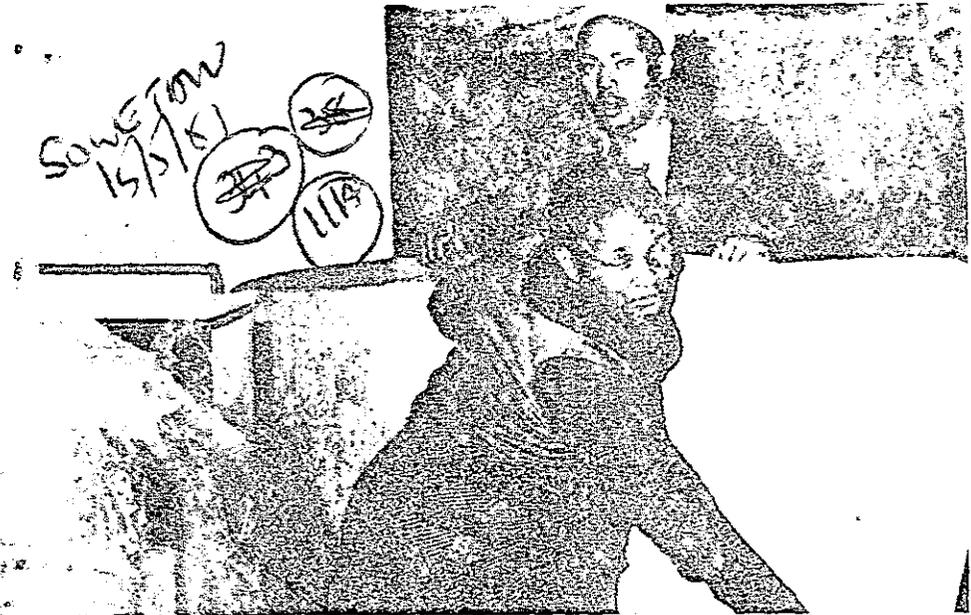
It all started when Mrs Legoale and her husband, Mr Darius Legoale, who had been sub-tenants at house No 1538A White City, were told to leave the house by their landlord, Mrs Elizabeth Mankga, because she wanted to bring in new sub-tenants.

Because Mrs Legoale is expecting a baby soon and her husband had already paid rent, they begged their landlord to allow them more time to look for alternative accommodation. She was insistent and reported them to the makgotla men, she told SOWETAN.

Her husband was at work when the makgotla men arrived to fetch her, she said. She begged them not to question her and assault her but to wait until her husband came back home.

"My husband arrived at the hall later and found me crying. I told him the story and he spoke to a member who said I was crying because I had lost the case against me," she said.

The Legoale couple is now also stranded for accommodation while Mrs Legoale waits to give birth.



Pregnant Mrs Cynthia Legoale and her husband, Darius, prepare to move a mattress now that they are homeless. — Pic by JOE MOLEFE.

Sacos ideal unchanged says new chief, Naidoo

Argus 15/5/81

(11A)

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Anyone looking for a table-thumping, fire-in-the-eyes young radical in Morgan Naidoo — new head of the South African Council on Sport — is bound to be disappointed.

He is meek and mild in manner, with a soft, trembling voice that almost belies the granite, no-nonsense image of the position he inherited following the abdication of the controversial Mr Hassan Howa.

But don't be fooled by outward signs.

The firebrand begins to take shape as he talks about his abhorrence of apartheid, his hope for change and the role he sees his organisation playing in 'normalising' sport.

CONSULTANT

For the record, Mr Naidoo, 48, is a senior consultant with an insurance company. He and his teacher wife, Maya, have three school-going children.

After a tough start in life — he lost his father when he was 11 — he took various jobs, including that of court interpreter, before freelance journalism.

He says: 'It was probably in this field that I got the greatest exposure to the inequities of the system, and the will to do something about it.'



Mr Morgan Naidoo

Through journalism he got his first break — by accident — into the field of sports administration.

'I had been covering a sports meeting, and suddenly found myself roped in when one of the clubs did not have a delegate.'

That was 16 years ago. Today he heads an organisation that has affiliate membership of the Supreme Council of Sport in Africa and other world forums.

'OTHER FIELDS'

Mr Naidoo sees Sacos's main role as highlighting the inequalities of the sporting situation in South Africa, but strongly be-

lieves that a solution cannot be reached as long as inequalities continue in other fields.

'The leadership of Sacos may have changed, but the organisation has not. Our ideal is to work towards equal opportunity for all sportsmen right down to the lowest level.'

'Only when this is achieved can Sacos say that its work is truly complete.'

His stand, he says, is not anti-white, but anti-racist.

He believes that as long as discrimination continues to hamper the concept of equal opportunity for all, at any level, South Africa should remain isolated from the international sporting world.

One of the organisation's biggest weapons has been the recent black-listing of international sportsmen visiting South Africa.

'Although still in its early stages, it has already brought in the desired results. Many foreign sportsmen have now vowed not to return here, while others have asked that their names be withdrawn from the list.'

'People who have criticised us should remember that it is Sacos and people like Mr Samba Ramsamy and Mr Dennis Brutus who have been solely responsible for the small changes that have

so far taken place in this country.'

Mr Naidoo's particular forte is swimming.

Under his leadership, the South African Amateur Swimming Federation was successful in lobbying for South Africa's expulsion from the world body, Fina.

BANNED

His active role in sports politics did not go unnoticed by the Government, and strong protests from black sportsmen and administrators followed the withdrawal of his passport and his subsequent five-year banning in 1973.

But the respect he commanded in his organisation was clearly illustrated by his re-election to office, despite banning order restrictions on movement and work.

His activities have also survived anonymous telephone threats and two attacks on his Durban home by unknown terrorists.

He says: 'My family have always been behind me in whatever I have done.'

'Incidents like those only serve to make us realise how necessary it is for us to work even harder at what we are trying to achieve.'

Electricity:

Alquas 15/5/81

Protesters

723 114 87

plan march

MITCHELL'S PLAIN residents decided at a public meeting last night to march on the City Council's offices next week in protest at electricity accounts with mid-monthly due dates.

In spite of the live TV coverage of the FA Soccer Cup final replay, about 500 attended the meeting at the Lentegour civic centre.

It followed a survey by the Mitchell's Plain's Electricity Petition Committee (EPC) which allegedly showed that almost R400 000 a year was paid in interest on overdue accounts, and that 93 percent of people wanted due dates changed to the 7th of each month.

DISPUTED

The City Council disputed the findings, saying that between R120 000 to R180 000 a year was collected and that its workload would make it very difficult to change the date.

Angry speakers from the floor and the platform last night levelled accusations of 'money-makers', 'thieves' and 'cheats' at the council.

The meeting adopted a draft memorandum demanding that the council change the due date.

Then those present refused to allow the meeting to be closed and insisted on discussing 'hoe almal van ons na council moet gaan' (How we are all going to the council.)

A suggestion that the 'proper channels', especially the President's Council be used were drowned in boos.

A speaker said from the floor: 'If we go to the President's Council or the City Council, they'll only give us cake and tea.'

LOSSES

Another said talk about the President's Council should be saved 'vir die agterkamer' (for the back-room).

Another said: 'We mustn't go to council on Monday. If we stay out of work on that day, our bosses will say we are 'babalaas' from the weekend.'

The meeting decided to hire buses to take people to the Foreshore on Wednesday and then to march on the council's offices.

An EPC member, Mr May Prins, said that 93 percent of people wanted the due date to change to the 7th. He asked who the council was to say it shouldn't.

Mr Trevor Oostenwyk said those present were not making impossible demands or asking for preferential treatment.

'We're only asking to be treated fairly,' he said.

One said: 'Last month I paid my lights on the 14th, now they want me to pay on the 19th. Where must I get money that time of the month? I can't write out cheques, I don't know what a cheque looks like.'

A student said people throughout the Peninsula should be asked to switch off lights and use candles for two hours at night.

Another speaker suggested that people refuse to pay their light bills if the council threw their memorandum in the bin.

Closed churches attacked

SOWETAN Reporters

CHURCHES which refuse to provide venues for political meetings have been accused of "not identifying with the poor and oppressed people."

The accusation follows recent incidents where meetings had to be cancelled because the gates or the church was locked.

Organisers of the Heroes Day commemoration services in Kagiso recently accused certain churches in the

area of "working against the interests of the people". A Roman Catholic minister in the area was reported to have refused to offer his church for the service and locked up the building.

Another incident occurred a few weeks ago when an anti-Republic Day meeting called by the Congress of South African Students was cancelled because the gates of the Seventh Adventist Church in White City were found locked. No explanation was given for the locking of the gates.

A Roman Catholic minister, Father Pat Kodisang said: "The church is the people and I don't understand why churches should refuse them to hold their meetings. These meetings are held to discuss matters concerning the people themselves."

The Reverend Frank Chikane, of the Apostolic Faith Mission in Kagiso, said the church in the older days tended to lag behind in issues concerning the people. The church should "identify itself with the poor and oppressed masses."

Rev Chikane added: "After the same incident occurred in this area two months ago, a resolution was passed that these churches should explain whether they identified themselves with justice or injustice and what type of gospel they preached which allowed Security Police to manipulate the church. The resolution also attacked these churches of working against the aspirations of the people and stifling any progress to liberate the oppressed masses."

In Pietersburg, a Lutheran

Church minister refused to offer his church for a meeting called by the Azanian People's Organisation because he said the organisation "was against the teachings of the Bible".

The pastor, Rev Phorotlo Mamogobo, who is also a religious inspector in Lebowa, recently locked the Zone One church hall, where Azapo was to hold a meeting with the residents.

The meeting had to be postponed as the church was the only venue convenient. Azapo has asked Bishop S E Serote of the Northern Diocese to iron out matters with Rev Mamogobo.

Azapo spokesman told SOWETAN yesterday that the bishop has "completely dissociated himself from the views of Rev Mamogobo."

The Bishop and an Azapo delegation are to meet again on Sunday. Rev Mamogobo had said Azapo's previous use of the hall was a "privilege that has been withdrawn," as the church could be put in an embarrassing situation.

Only last week the SACC discussed the reluctance of some churches to offer their halls for meetings and condemned this as support for the Government's oppression.

The Lutheran Church is a member of the SACC and Bishop Serote supported the condemnation of priests who refused to allow the use of halls.

An Azapo official said yesterday: "The Lutheran church must indicate its stand clearly on this issue; whether they support the forces of liberation represented by Azapo or the forces of oppression as represented by the Bantustans and outsiders."

Church
news

C. Herald 16/5/81

Strong support for due date change

124
~~123~~
~~122~~
~~121~~

THE campaign by Mitchells Plain residents to have the electricity due date changed to the seventh of each month, has received strong support from community organisations, trade unions and other organisations.

The organisations were surprised at the findings of a survey done by the Electricity Petition Committee (EPC) which showed that the Cape Town City Council collects nearly R400 000 a year from Mitchells Plain residents who cannot meet the electricity due date which is around the third week of the month.

However, a spokesman

for the City Treasurer said they actually collected R150 000 a year.

He said it 'will not be impossible to change the electricity due date, but it will be an added burden for people who already have loan repayments and rates to pay around the first week of the month.'

The General Workers' Union has criticised the Council's 'unconcerned attitude towards the demands of the Mitchells Plain residents.'

The 10 000-strong Municipal Workers' Union said they fully support the demand of the Mitchells Plain residents as it affects some of their members.

Mr Barnett Ntsodo, spokesman for the Guguletu Residents' Association said that the people of Mitchells Plain have 'stood up and we will support them totally'.

Inquest on shot schoolgirl reopened

Staff Reporter

A MITCHELLS PLAIN carpenter said yesterday that he had not heard warning shouts nor seen warning shots fired when a riot policeman who was traveling as an armed guard in an ambulance shot a schoolgirl through the head during the unrest at Lavender Hill in June last year.

Mr. Alphonso Titus, 19, of Kimberley Way, was giving evidence before Mr. J. D. Huggel at the formal inquest on 16-year-old Miss Shirley September, who died from a bullet wound in the head on June 17.

The inquest has been reopened following the postponement of the first hearing to enable the attorney representing the September family to call further witnesses.

At the previous hearing, the magistrate, Mr. G. A. Dell found that no one was criminally responsible for the death of Miss September, of Ipsing Road, Lavender Hill.

Mrs. Moreen September, Shirley's mother, was present at the inquest yesterday.

CT 16/5/81

Mr. Titus told the court that he did not hear any warning shots from the policeman, Constable Graham Barry Vincent, before he started shooting. He said he was also close enough to hear if a warning had been shouted by the policeman.

Cross-examined by Mr. P. J. Cullery, for the Minister of Police, Mr. Titus said: "They say if you want to fire a warning shot, you fire in the air. But the policeman did not fire in the air."

Mr. Titus said he was sure Constable Vincent had fired three shots. He said the constable had fired in the direction from which people had been throwing stones at the ambulance.

Constable Vincent, who was stationed at Retreat, was using his R1 rifle at the time of the shooting.

Mr. Titus said he was shot in his upper left arm on his way home from work in the afternoon on June 17. He had been shot in a street near where people were throwing stones at a police van in Lavender Hill. He said a friend helped him to

a flat where the tenant, Mrs. Shebeeda Williams, put a dressing on his arm and called an ambulance.

He said the ambulance driver and co-driver came to fetch him from the flat and helped him into the ambulance. At the bottom of the stairs leading up to the flat a policeman was standing in camouflage uniform and people were talking to him, he said.

After the ambulance doors had been closed, Mr. Titus said he looked out of the window in the ambulance. He said people then started throwing stones at the back of the vehicle.

Mr. Titus said the policeman got into the ambulance and they started to drive away. Just as they started to leave the courtyard where the ambulance had been parked a stone was thrown at the back of the vehicle.

Mr. Titus said the stone must have come from the block of flats.

The ambulance then stopped and the policeman just got out and started firing shots.

11A

deers of the ambulance with his body at an angle to him and he could see the rifle was pointing straight ahead and not up into the air.

"I was close enough to hear if a warning had been shouted," Mr. Titus said.

The policeman first shot once to the front of the ambulance and then he fired two shots at the back of the vehicle, Mr. Titus said. When the policeman fired the two shots the people were running away from the ambulance.

Mr. Titus said he had not seen anyone being shot and it was only after he had come out of Victoria Hospital in Wynberg that he had heard someone had been shot at the place where he had been taken away by ambulance.

The ambulance could have moved off because there was no one standing in front of the vehicle. The people were standing on the far-side pavement and not directly in front of the ambulance.

Mr. Titus said that although there were a lot of people there that day he could not say how

many there were. There was unrest and people were shouting and screaming at the police.

Mr. Huggel asked Mr. Titus whether the ambulance had stopped in the driveway because an unknown object had come against the back of the vehicle.

Mr. Titus replied that when the object had hit the ambulance it stopped and the policeman fired one shot towards the front of the vehicle. He then turned around and fired two shots towards the back of the ambulance.

"If I put it to you that I have statements to say there were only two shots fired what would you say?" Mr. Huggel asked.

"I must be dead," Mr. Titus said.

Mr. Huggel also asked Mr. Titus if he saw the policeman being struck by a stone. Mr. Titus replied that the policeman was not struck by a stone.

If some people said so then they were telling lies, Mr. Huggel said. "That is right," Mr. Titus said.

people had come to her during the June unrest for medical help.

She said on June 17, Mr. Titus came to her. After she had dressed his wound she said she had called an ambulance.

Mrs. Williams said a lot of people were standing and watching the ambulance while Mr. Titus got inside.

As the van moved away a girl jumped on to the ambulance. Mrs. Williams said she shouted from her flat balcony at the girl to get off. The girl then jumped off and threw a stone at the ambulance, Mrs. Williams said.

When the stone landed on the ambulance the vehicle stopped and the policeman got out and he just stood there, Mrs. Williams said.

Without saying anything the policeman lifted up his rifle level with the people who were running. He first shot towards the front of the van and then two shots were fired towards the back, she said.

The policeman then got into the ambulance and the van drove off, she said.

After this Mrs. Williams went

into her flat but after five minutes she went outside again. A woman then told her that someone had been hurt.

Mrs. Williams got her medical case and went down to the hurt girl and tried to administer first aid, but she had no heavy dress.

She said there was no warning from the policeman when he fired the shots and the shots were not fired in the air.

The ambulance was in no danger at the time of the shooting. It was very quiet where she was, Mrs. Williams said.

She said the shots were aimed parallel to the ground. The girl was found to the side where the first shot went off, Mrs. Williams said.

Mrs. Nazarna Solomon, 21, who is Mrs. Williams's daughter, told the court that she was with her mother when Mr. Titus came for help. She said she had seen the policeman fire in the direction of people with his first shot.

There were also people standing in the direction of the two shots and the people all

when the policeman fired, she said.

She said there was no shouting at the ambulance driver and the policeman. People were talking "and all that jazz", Mrs. Solomons said.

She said she did not see the first shot hit Miss September. There was nothing obstructing the vehicle from driving off, Mrs. Solomons said.

At the end of yesterday's hearing, Mr. Huggel said that the court thought it was necessary to call other witnesses in the light of the contradictory evidence of yesterday's witnesses.

The court had statements which were contradictory to the evidence of the three people who gave evidence yesterday, Mr. Huggel said.

Mr. Huggel adjourned the hearing for more witnesses to be called by the State at the next hearing.

The inquest has been postponed to July 10.

Mr. R. Metz is representing the State and Mr. M. Salber represents Mrs. September.

Suspension

of pupils

N. MERCURY
16/5/81

angers parents

Mercury Reporter

INDIAN parents of Merebank are angry over the decision by the principal of the local high school, Mr R R Maharaj, to suspend more than 300 pupils for boycotting classes.

A spokesman for the parents said yesterday a meeting was being planned this weekend to discuss the mass suspensions at the Merebank High School.

The pupils, who boycotted classes on Thursday in protest against the Republic Festival, were told by the principal that they had been suspended indefinitely. They were told to leave the school premises immediately and not return.

However, some of them returned with their parents yesterday morning, volunteering to go back to classes.

But the principal refused to allow them into their classrooms. An attempt by some pupils to protest against the suspensions by carrying placards failed

because they dispersed when the police arrived.

Mr Maharaj declined to comment.

The Director of Indian Education, Mr Gabriel Krog, yesterday confirmed that 315 pupils of the school had been suspended. He said he would decide whether to expel the pupils after he had received a report from the principal.

He said the pupils first boycotted classes on April 27 and their parents were sent letters informing them of the effects such action could have on their children's education.

He said the parents were also invited to talk to the principal and staff of the school about any problems concerning education.

Meanwhile, about 1 000 pupils of the Reservoir Hills High School also boycotted classes yesterday. More than 300 pupils at the Chatsworth High School boycotted classes on Thursday in protest against the Republic Festival.

Abattoir: Mass protest planned

C. Herald 16/5/81

(11A) ~~11A~~

flies will cause problems. The waste of the carcasses will have to be burnt out on the site and this will threaten the health of the people,' he said.

Mr Carolus said that the principal grievance of the people was that they had not been consulted when the building of the abattoir was planned.

Mr Carolus said that the residents would rather take action than taking the matter through legal channels, because 'legally there is nothing much we can do.'

'Should the project be completed, it will prove the municipality's lack of proper town planning,' he said.

ANGRY residents of Pineview, Grabouw, who claim they were not consulted about the building of an abattoir in the area, are planning a mass protest to halt what they see as a 'health hazard.'

The new abattoir, which is in the initial stages of building, is situated about 20 metres from the first house in the 'coloured' township of Pineview.

The residents believe that the new abattoir — so close to them — will cause a health hazard.

Now the residents' Action Committee which represents about 80 per cent of the 9 000 residents in the area, says that they are prepared to go all out to stop the further development of the project.

AFRAID

The chairman of the Action Committee, Mr Percy Carolus, said that residents were afraid of a fly epidemic and the possible outbreak of pests with the new abattoir in the area.

The area will be overrun with pests and the

They admit, however, that it is seriously needed in the area.

'We need the abattoir, but the site that was chosen, without us being consulted, is definitely not the right one,' he said.

According to Mr Carolus, the abattoir was initially planned to have been built in the neighbouring white area, but the move was strongly opposed by the white community.

'We are now forced to have the abattoir built in our area,' Mr Carolus said.

FORCED

Another problem that faces the residents of Pineview is the fact that the site where the abattoir will eventually be built is within the industrial zone in the area.

Athlone homes-grab denials all round

BUSINESS and Community organisations have begun hitting back after accusations that they were involved with plans to enlarge and redevelop Athlone's central business area by moving out about 150 families.

Several prominent organisations were named at a mass meeting called by the Gleemoor Cape Flats Civic Association as having supported the redevelopment scheme which

threatens the homes of families in a huge chunk of central Athlone.

The Athlone Business and Professional Association said it never supported the expropriation of people's homes and had in fact made alternative proposals which had been rejected.

The chairman of the Western Cape Traders' Association, Mr Dawood Khan, said he 'vigorously' denied allegations that his organisation had been a

party to the planned expropriations.

He said: 'The WCTA served on the State committee for the development of the Athlone business centre because we did not want to give the Government a free hand to plan and carve up the economic interests of the businessman without his being there.'

'At no stage was there any discussion or decision taken by the State commit-

tee to expropriate residential areas to make way for parking areas, as the latest scheme proposes.

'Just as the WCTA has always defended the rights of people to work, to live and to trade wherever they wish, likewise we give our full and unqualified support to defend the rights of the affected people of Athlone.'

'We call upon the Government to take their hands off these homes.'

He added that the Association was prepared to support Supreme Court action mooted at last week's meeting against the scheme.

Build a Better Society (BABS), denied it had supported the redevelopment moves. 'We dissociate ourselves from this action,' a spokesman said.

The churches Urban Planning Commission (CUPC), also named as one of the bodies backing the redevelopment and ex-

propriations, said it had suffered 'considerable public damage' as a result of last Tuesday night's allegations.

'We had nothing to do with it,' said the director, Mr Des Adendorff.

'We have never supported or promised to support expropriations.'

'It is totally untrue to imply that we have done so.'

● See Page 5.

c. Herald

Howa out:

16/8/81

(11A)

Naidoo new

Sacos boss

MORGAN NAIDOO in. This was the main story of an often fiery South African Council on Sport meeting in Durban over the week-end.

Mr Howa who over the past few weeks had repeatedly stated his intention not to stand for re-election was not present when the axe fell. He did not attend the meeting.

After waiting for him for an hour the meeting started with vice-president Frank van der Horst in the chair — and the South African Cycling Board moving a vote of no confidence in their former president.

The motion was carried by 46 votes to three — with 11 abstentions.

OPPOSED

M N Pather, the Sacos secretary-general, the South African Cricket Board and the South African Rugby Union opposed the motion.

On Sunday, three people were proposed to take over the vacant chair — Frank van der Horst, M N Pather and Morgan Naidoo.

However, after some discussion both Mr van der Horst and Mr Pather stood down, leaving the way clear for Mr Naidoo to become the new president.

INDIAN QUILTS FESTIVAL BODY IN POLITICAL PROTEST

S. Tribune
17/5/81
BORTA
14

Tribune Reporter

A member of the Indian wing of the Republic Festival Celebrations Committee has resigned from the body, saying he is now opposed to Indians taking part in the event to mark the country's 20 years as a republic.

Kistappa Naidoo, a retired school principal, said had he known the celebrations would have "political connotations", he would not have joined the Indian Cultural Committee in the first place.

"I joined the body because I thought it merely a cultural affair," he said. "Now I see the community is linking it to politics. I will have nothing to do with politics."

He did not now think Indians should take part in the celebrations — which have been rejected by thousands of blacks who claim they would be celebrating apartheid and oppression if they took part.

Mr Naidoo's resignation has met with shock from other committee members — Jugadeesan Devar, Bal Ganash, Safee Siddiq, S. R. Devar and Pramlall Lakhani — all of whom have been put on to a cultural blacklist by the Anti-Republic Festival Celebrations Committee because of their "collaboration" with the government.

The anti-festival committee is to ask the Indian Government to bar the committee members from entering India.

Hundreds of Durban Indian high school pupils boycotted classes for one day this week in protest against what they describe as the apartheid celebrations.

About 315 pupils of the Merebank Indian School, near Durban, were suspended by the Indian Education Director Mr Gabriel Krog because of their participation in the boycott.



● Commandant Ellison Madibela

Living an à la carte life?

THE Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, this month warned that South Africa would not hesitate to launch attacks into neighbouring states harbouring hostile forces. In Botswana, a camp called Dukwe houses an assortment of refugees, activists and potential guerrillas. The host country is not altogether glad to have them either. An editorial in a Botswana newspaper this week attacked refugees who "think they can win freedom by eating from an a la carte menu in a five-star hotel". The attack was clearly aimed at South Africans in the camp. But what is this place Dukwe? The Sunday Express went to investigate...

The camp where time stands still

S. Express 17/5/81

ANDING in one of the quiet little bedrooms Dukwe refugee camp in Botswana is like being in a time machine locked in neutral — an "à la carte" present tense if you like.

All around, for many kilometres, the land is flat as a map. One major road and smaller village roads run straight across it like lines of latitude and longitude. The nearest town is Francistown, 100km south-west.

There are virtually no children at Dukwe. The decision to move all refugees into the camp was only made last year, so there are few families, except for government administrators and employees. It all strengthens the curious impression that the place is a time-frozen zone. Dukwe holds about 800 refugees from all the tribes of southern Africa. There are Marxists, Christians, socialists, Black Consciousness adherents on 4 000ha of scrub land.

These young people, often with totally contradictory views, are so committed to fighting their own wars of government that they have quit their studies — some to study, some to seek military training, others simply to escape the tyranny they see at home.

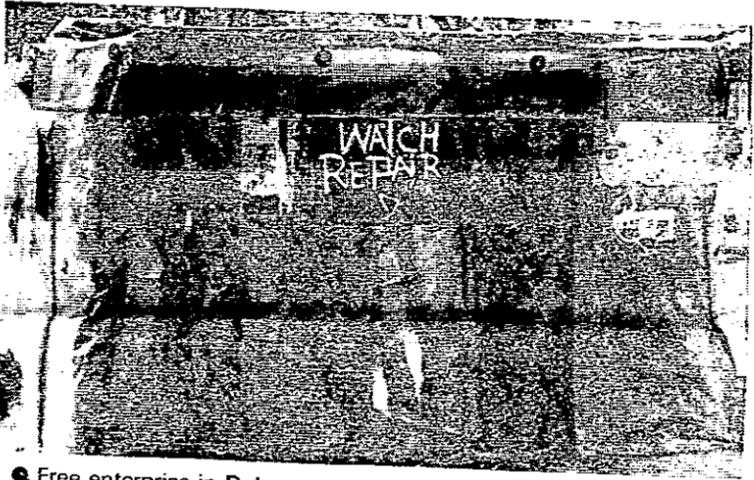
They don't fight, don't teach each other, apart from occasional incidents, they manage to get along.

With that inherent dynamism unusual as it is, there is a real hustle for Dukwe to show that it can work up a bit of life on communal projects. It does not happen.

The main reason is that of the refugees have no way of getting to Dukwe. It's hard to put a snap into your daily routine if you are a young man, town-grown, living in as out-of-the-way a place as you can imagine. And it seems it may never end.

Your daily routine never varies, neither does your food. There is almost no intellectual stimulation, there are no visitors, and virtually no contact with the family back home.

Basics are provided: food, clothing, about R5.50 a month



● Free enterprise in Dukwe... one man's initiative to make himself independent of charity as a refugee.

Report by PETER WELLMAN

in cash, beds and mattresses, medical treatment, primary and secondary education, film shows, a burgeoning library — all free — and the chances of scholarships from several countries.

That goes for all refugees, but camp commandant Ellison Madibela, a Botswana civil servant, admits it's tough on the Angolans particularly: "Since Angola is a liberated country with a recognised government there is nowhere for them to go unless they want to go home and surrender to their government."

"Their hopes of leaving Dukwe are remote... they have given up politicising themselves. For them time stands still."

One of them, Elliot Lumbu, was an FNLA supporter in the north of Angola until he fled. Now, staunchly Christian and anti-communist, he says he cannot go home.

"We do nothing here. The police have told us we can have no political movements, no soldiers, no politicians."

"This is because Botswana does not want enemies."

Mr Lumbu and his wife live in a makeshift, one-roomed dwelling that he built on his allowance of about R5.50 a month. He used sapling-sized

concrete housing units being put up by the Botswana authorities.

The Botswana Government, and world aid bodies, are jointly improving the camp, but the intention of the government is not, and never will be, to make Dukwe a home from home.

A spokesman for the Office of the Administrative Secretary in the capital Gaborone, said: "We accept Dukwe is a difficult environment. But the refugees can't expect to lead a normal life. Whose responsibility is it to provide all the things for a normal life for them? It is not ours."

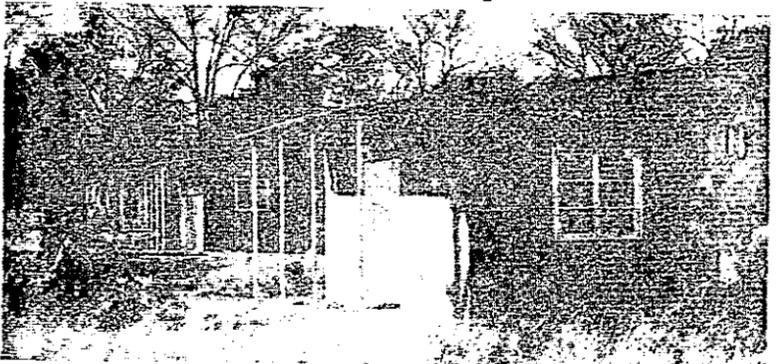
The remoteness of Dukwe is explained by the fact that it was started as a camp for refugees from the Rhodesia of Ian Smith and Bishop Muzorewa, and is only about 60km from the Zimbabwe border. Fortunately, the Zimbabwean refugees went home: some to vote and others after the Mugabe victory.

Until early last year refugees were not forced to live in Dukwe and stayed wherever they could find a roof to live under. It was usually round the bigger towns — particularly Gaborone and Francistown.

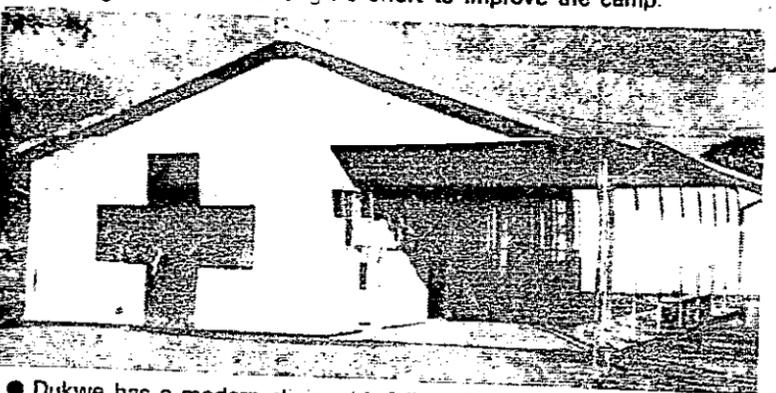
But, as the man from the Secretary's Office pointed out, "We are scrambling for suit-



● Angolan refugee Elliot Lumbu. Fervently anti-MPLA, he is stuck in limbo because he cannot go home.



● The new housing units being built at Dukwe by the Botswana government... a tangible effort to improve the camp.



● Dukwe has a modern clinic with fully-trained nurses. A doctor calls regularly. There is an ambulance for emergencies.

Pictures

"They must remember they are not above the law," warned the spokesman grimly.

Cmdt Madibela echoed the warning, but he made one exception: the 100-odd members of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa.

"They are the best motivated and best disciplined people here," he said. The ANC contingent at Dukwe has resisted the effects of the heat and hopelessness that depress so many others.

All groups are offered small self-reliance projects such as vegetables, chickens and pigs.

Commandant Madibela said the ANC's projects were the best-organised — and they were. On my two visits to Dukwe on two successive days only the ANC plot looked busy, with a team of young men hoeing in a row.

The difference for the ANC refugees, he said, was that they knew they wouldn't be there long. They were usually moved on within two or three months for training or study. "They know where they are going," he said.

The ANC plot did look well organised, and I wanted to talk to them. Cmdt Madibela asked me not to.

Wistfully, he said: "I am trying to win the confidence of all

negotiated with the ANC through an intermediary but they refused to be interviewed or photographed.

I urged him to let me approach their plot alone. "No, you will be abused and you will be beaten up."

From the moment you enter Dukwe you get the feeling that only thing moving with any purpose is your car.

It's only 100m to Cmdt Madibela's office. Young people queue outside his door, they all have the same air of resignation about them, though they don't expect anything good to happen to them for the whole of that day the next, or the next.

With so many young people gathered together all driven by strong ideas to fight or flee their governments, would there be some spontaneous bursts of exuberance, enthusiasm? No. It's on the question — like expecting a chameleon to run.

The queue waits patiently while Cmdt Madibela takes me courteously into his office. He keeps up a smile, but the energy is diminished by a tiny fit that won't go away. He is determinedly cheerful

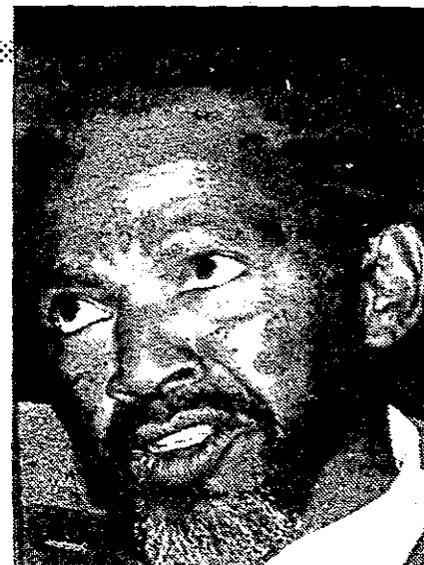
Who's who of Black influence

S. Express
17/5/81

(11A)



● Gatsha Buthelezi



● Nthato Motlana

CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and leader of the Inkatha Zulu movement, has dramatically lost support in Soweto. His support dropped from 34% in July 1979 to only 9% in July 1980.

This is one of the significant findings by Professor Theo Hanf, director of the Arnold Bergstraesser Institute in Freiburg, and Professor Laurie Schlemmer of the University of Natal.

They make this assessment in the last chapter of a new book titled *South Africa: Peaceful Change? The Prospects of Democratic Conflict Regulation*.

This is the English translation of the German version published in 1978, with a last chapter that contains updated market research analysis and comparisons with earlier investigations.

The earlier book suggested that Chief Buthelezi had 42% of Black South Africans' support — a claim strongly disputed by almost all urban Black leaders.

Analysing the support for various leaders, it was found that in 1979 Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, emerged ahead of Chief Buthelezi among urban Xhosa in the Transvaal and the Western Cape, and among Soweto Zulus and Sothos.

But Chief Buthelezi again enjoyed significant support in the Eastern Cape, which meant that his following could not be dismissed as "purely tribal".

And support for Bishop Tutu and Bishop Manas Buthelezi in Soweto and among urban Xhosa reflected the strength of

MASSES CALL THE TUNE

the groups opposed to Chief Buthelezi.

Support for Mrs Winnie Mandela confirmed the strength of the ANC trend observed in 1977.

They said: "The conclusion is obvious: both supporters and opponents of Buthelezi should know well that the other group is not likely to disappear, that they cannot wish each other away; yet the animosity between them and the incompatibility of their strategy has not lessened.

"It is clear that this factionalism does weaken organized Black protest in South Africa."

The authors conclude in the rewritten last chapter that internal Black leadership is limited by three factors: a large Black protest potential; the severity of factionalism and bitter political infighting; and the dependency of all internal leaders on the fluctuating sentiments and protest trends of the Black masses.

"As in 1976, one element is common to all outbreaks of la-



● Winnie Mandela
... ANC still supported.

bour and student unrest in 1980: they are not the work of internal political leaders.

"Neither the homeland leaders, nor Gatsha Buthelezi, nor urban leadership groups such as the Committee of Ten in Soweto have organised this unrest or been able to prevent it or exercise significant influence upon its course.

"It is not known whether the liberation movements operating from beyond the country's borders have had greater influence, but it is doubtful.

"For at the moment they appear to be concentrating on well-planned, spectacular guerrilla activities."

But, they add: "Protest intended as a general political expression — as in the case of the schoolchildren and students — shows the size of the largely diffuse protest potential which is not under the control of the Black political leadership."

JHP SERFONTEIN REVIEWS AN ANALYSIS OF BLACK SUPPORT

Discussing the problem of fluctuating sentiments and protest trends, of the Black masses, Profs Hanf and Schlemmer found these fluctuations manifested themselves most clearly in Soweto and on the Witwatersrand.

Thus in 1977 support for Chief Buthelezi in Soweto was 28%, in 1978 dropped to 5%, rose to 34% in 1979, and crashed to 9% in 1980.

Dr Motlana had 61% in 1978, 50% in 1979 and only 21% in 1980.

Mrs Mandela had 27% in 1977, 21% in 1978, 33% in 1979, and 15% in 1980.

Black Consciousness leaders and Mr Curtis Nkondo had 5% in 1977, and 9% in 1980.

Bishop Desmond Tutu had 30% in 1979, and 28% in 1980.

Explaining the fluctuation over the past few years, the authors stated: "The support for the Committee of Ten seems to be falling, as it has quite severely for Chief Buthelezi.

"In a period of unrest, those leaders involved in highly symbolic protest politics manage to catch strongly increased support.

"Bishop Tutu's position has remained roughly equal, probably because of his involvement in South African Council of Churches' moves to meet the Prime Minister on the issue of



● Bishop Tutu
... popularity fluctuating.

educational and other Black problems.

"Likewise the support for the Black Consciousness position has strengthened in the wake of school boycotts ...

"The yoyo-ing in the popularity of leaders and political trends in Soweto illustrates the extent to which this is a reflection of protest potential of the moment."

They found that "precisely in Soweto protest actions which do not show visible signs of success, result in a loss of popularity notoriously quickly, as the ratings of Dr Motlana show.

"Chief Buthelezi's popularity always declines when his Black opponents are involved in open confrontation with the government.

"It has always risen when

alternative protest strategies to his appear to be relatively ineffective, as in 1977."

The authors conclude: "The surveys have shown that in Soweto to a greater extent than in other parts of the country, hopes are quickly raised, and disappointment can follow even more quickly.

"The highly politicised population in Soweto is the barometer of the political weather in Black South Africa in much the same way as are the populations of the large cities in the Western industrialised states.

"In any case the fluctuations in popularity of political leaders over the last two years show to what extent they must ride the waves of popular protest."

"... what was established previously, namely that the Black leaders are not so much leaders as protest spokesmen for the Black masses, has been confirmed by the most recent data.

"If they cannot deliver the goods their position is quickly eroded. In the final instance the limits of the internal Black leadership depend upon the willingness of the White power centre to negotiate.

"If those Black leaders who are prepared to negotiate are not offered the opportunity to negotiate then they will soon either be no longer prepared to negotiate or no longer leaders."

Winnie sues co-detainee

18/5/81
Sune low
LHA

WINNIE Mandela, wife of imprisoned ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela, and Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, are to sue Dr Aaron Matlhare, a Soweto doctor now practising in Botswana, for altogether R20 000 in damages for alleged defamation.

Mrs Mandela and Dr Motlana are suing Dr Matlhare for R10 000 each. The case will be heard in the Rand Supreme Court tomorrow. The two litigants are represented by Mr Sydney Kentridge SC.

(with him Mr David Kuny) instructed by Ismail Ayob and Associates.

Mrs Mandela, Dr Motlana and Dr Matlhare were among the executives members of the Black Parents' Association (BPA) who were detained in August 1976.

Mrs Mandela was released without being tried in May 1977, and she was immediately served with a five-year banning order and banished to Brandfort, a small Free State town.

- 31 -

23. Venter, J D
Die Drinkpatroon van Kleurlinge in Kaapland en Natal, Nasionale Buro vir Opvoedkundige en Maatskaplike Navorsing, Navorsingsreeks no. 19, 1965.
24. Verslag van die Kommissie van Onderzoek na Aangeleenthede Rakende die Kleurlingbevolkingsgroep, Die Staatsdrukker, Pretoria, 1974.
25. Williams, R J
Biochemical individuality and cellular nutrition in Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 20, 1959.

- 00000 -

18/5/81
**Residents
fear shacks
may be
bulldozed**

By Themba Khumalo

The Orlando Civic Association is holding an "urgent" public meeting on Sunday to discuss recent threats by the township manager to demolish their shacks.

Addressing the anti-Republic rally at the Lutheran Church in White City on Saturday, Mr Moses Molaba, executive member of the association, said although the threats had been withdrawn there was a "strong suspicion among the residents that the shacks may be bulldozed without notice."

He said the meeting would be held at the Orlando Catholic Church and local residents were expected to give his association a "clear directive" of what steps to take in case of the "illegal" destruction of the shacks by the authorities.

WAITING LIST

He pointed out the fact that the Soweto Council had failed to relieve about 15 000 residents who were on the waiting list for houses.

Another speaker, Mr Joseph Mavi, president of the Black Municipality Workers Union (BMWU), denounced the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the Republic of South Africa.

OPPRESSED

He said in the past 20 years since the white people declared this country a republic, the oppressed masses had been "squeezed" into a corner.

"We have exhausted all means of peaceful change. The authorities have offered no option but to take up arms against it."

At another anti-Republic rally a speaker compared the cases of Solomon Mahlangu, an ANC militant who was hanged in 1979 for his part in the killing of two whites in Johannesburg in 1977 and that of the shooting of a 9-year-old schoolboy by a national serviceman.

He pointed out that the national serviceman got 15 years' imprisonment while Mahlangu was hanged.

Speaker after speaker denounced the celebrations and called for the "people's democratic republic."

The new Sacos game plan

ROY 18/5/81 (14)

Amid allegations of imperious leadership and policy-flouting, the South African Council of Sport (Sacos) has ousted its high profile president, Hassan Howa, and rallied behind a new leader in an promises to take an even harder stand on "no normal sport in an abnormal society". ANTON HARBER reports.

THE South Africa Council of Sport (Sacos) rallied behind a new leadership promising a rigid implementation of the organisation's anti-apartheid principles at their national conference in Durban just over a week ago.

The man most closely identified with the organisation, Hassan Howa, was removed from the presidency and replaced by the head of the South African Amateur Swimming Federation, Mr Morgan Naidoo.

In many ways this reflected a dissatisfaction with Howa's imperious leadership.

Although the charismatic Howa had injected much momentum into Sacos in his seven-year reign, the organisation had become top-heavy and he had begun to treat it as his own.

For example, Howa recently called for a national convention on sport — in contrast to have no dealings with apartheid. This was a far from ideal sports organisations.

This and a number of allegations of other contraventions of policy were the motivation given for his ousting.

And it was an ignominious departure for a man who has played a pivotal role in non-racial sport.

Initial reaction to the change suggested a new, hard-line and less-compromising leadership had come to the fore.

Essentially this is true, but Sacos has always been an uncompromising body and the debates over policy are not simple. While there is no clear break with earlier leadership, a new trend in policy has emerged.

Sacos policy is rooted in two principles which form the basis for their opposition to apartheid in sport and society. The first is the principle that there can be "no normal sport in an abnormal society", meaning that the Government's attempts to normalise sport in order to gain re-admission into the world arena is unacceptable unless the normalisation is extended beyond sport into all aspects of society.

Sacos contends that sportsmen do not live or play in isolation and so cannot be content with non-racial sport until their lives are free of all racial discrimination.

They say that legal restrictions in other spheres affect their ability to play sport and are therefore tied to the struggle for non-racial sport.

The second principle is the "double standards" resolution. Sacos is unbending in its adherence to its two fundamental principles and there is total unity in this. The conference is quick to call into line any affiliate that contravenes these principles.

As one delegate at the conference put it: "We are insistent on doctrinal purity as far as certain matters are concerned. We will not move from our doctrinal intransigence on these matters."

But the central debate in Sacos is on the implementation of these principles.

It is the nature of both principles that their interpretation is not clear-cut, and this was highlighted in a number of issues at the conference.

If the statement that there can be no normal sport in an abnormal society is taken to its logical conclusion, it could preclude all sport of any kind.

Similarly, the double standards principle means that all members walk a very narrow tightrope in everything they do and this can lead to much self-righteous finger-pointing in the organisation.

There are those in Sacos who believe their basic principles must be treated with flexibility and compromised where necessary.

As an ex-patron of Sacos, Mr George Singh, argued: "We must use facilities that require a permit if there is no alternative. We must do so if it serves the non-racial struggle."

Mr Singh argued that the priority is to organise sportsmen in order to draw them into Sacos and to acceptance of their principles, and this is impossible if there are no facilities.

He suggested that Sacos' aims would be furthered if they were flexible in their principles "where there is no alternative".

Others in the organisation believe there can be no compromise on the basic principles and are adamant that Sacos must be unbending in its implementation of them.

They say that if there are no non-racial facilities available to sportsmen, then they must make sacrifices. They point to sportsmen such as cyclists who used no proper grounds for many years because they did not fill their criteria for non-racialism.

It is this latter grouping that currently holds sway in Sacos.

They are adamant that even if their organisation of sportsmen is imperilled, firm adherence to their principles will hold the players together in pursuit of their beliefs.

And if the strength and rallying-power of their principles at the conference is anything to go by, they will succeed, for speaker after speaker de-

clared their support for these principles above all else.

For the Durban Golf Club, these beliefs meant they were in the anomalous position of being a club without a course to play on.

This club had argued that Durban's Windsor Park was now non-racial and Sacos should allow them to play there. They said it was the only available course at the moment and without a course they would have trouble maintaining their membership.

But the conference decided that Windsor Park, as a long-standing "symbol of racialism in golf", could not be used.

"I see no reason why the golfers should not make a few sacrifices in order not to compromise our principles," one of the delegates argued.

For university students, Sacos policy means they cannot use university facilities.

An application for membership from the South African Black Inter-university Committee was rejected on the grounds that the body was not non-racial since it only admitted black members.

But the conference also made it clear that they would not accept any body that used university facilities, because permits would be required.

The conference also reiterated its rejection of sporting contact with the outside world and its support for the black list of sportsmen who have had links with South Africa.

The Irish rugby tour was condemned and described as a "crime against non-racial sport".

Sacos is an important and influential body because it can call upon the support of many sportsmen and non-sportsmen, and because it has international recognition for its opposition to apartheid.

It is the sole South African body recognised by the Supreme Council of Sport in Africa.

But Sacos is always in a precarious position and, as the conference demonstrated, whether it can maintain its power will depend on how successfully it is able to adapt the interpretation of its principles to the changing needs of this country.



Hassan Howa — his ousting as Sacos president reflected dissatisfaction with his "imperious" leadership.

Mandela, Motlana ^{SMK} 17/5/81 awarded ^(11A) damages ⁷⁸

By Rashid Chopdat
Court Reporter

Dr Aaron Mathhare has publicly apologised to Dr Ntatho Motlana and Mrs Winnie Mandela and has retracted certain defamatory allegations he made against them when testifying before the Cillie Commission.

The apology was made before Mr Justice Franklin today in the Rand Supreme Court.

Mr B W Burman, for Dr Mathhare, formerly of Soweto and now living in Botswana, also told the court his client offered Dr Motlana and Mrs Mandela R3 000 damages each, plus costs.

Mr Justice Franklin made the offer an order of court.

Dr Motlana said in evidence that the allegations against him were not true and that there were no grounds for them.

Dr Mathhare was not a patient of his.

Dr Motlana said he was anxious to clear his name.

Mrs Mandela, wife of ANC leader Nelson Mandela, who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island, said the allegations against her had received wide publicity and had also reached her family and husband.

These serious allegations had caused her extreme embarrassment, hurt her pride and had filled her with a sense of disgrace.

She said she knew Dr Mathhare had been "manipulated" by the Security Police to make the defamatory statements.

Dr Motlana and Mrs Mandela had initially filed a claim of R10 000 each for damages.

Indefinite suspension follows boycott by high school pupils

N. MERCURY 19/5/81

32 238 (117)

Mercury Reporter

THE Apollo Indian High School in Chatsworth closed an hour early yesterday after most of its pupils were suspended indefinitely for boycotting classes in protest against the Republic Festival.

Earlier, police were called to the school in Collier Avenue, Ukhlatuzana township, after the boycotters allegedly stoned a passing car near the school. A pupil spokesman said pupils attacked the car after the driver and three other occupants assaulted girl pupils and ordered them to return to school.

The boycotters, who originally numbered about 200, were informed of their suspensions by the principal, Mr V S Pillay, yesterday morning at assembly. They were told to leave the school premises. Another 300 pupils at the school boycotted classes in protest against the suspensions.

No comment

The headmaster declined to comment yesterday.

Mr Gabriel Krog, director of Indian Education, said he did not know how many pupils had been suspended as he was waiting

for a report from the principal.

Meanwhile, the fate of the 315 Merebank High School pupils who were suspended last week for boycotting classes in protest against the Republic Festival still hangs in the balance. Mr Krog said no decision had yet been taken whether to expel them or set aside their suspensions.

Zinzi invited to Germany

SOWETAN 19/6/81 (14)

By SAM MABE
MISS Zinzi Mandela, daughter of the imprisoned ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, has been invited to a youth festival that will be held in the Federal Republic of Germany next month.



Zinzi Mandela

The festival, organised by the Socialist German Working Youth, will be held at Dortmund on June 19 and June 20.

Zinzi told SOWETAN yesterday that she had no passport but she would be applying for one to attend the festival.

"I don't know what my chances of being given one are, but I am hoping that the authorities will give me one because I

would certainly love to attend this festival," she said.

Because she is without a passport, Zinzi could not go to India last year, to accept the Jawaharlal Nehru Award on behalf of her father who could not go himself. He is imprisoned for life on Robben Island.

His wife, Winnie, who is serving a five year banning order, was also refused permission to fetch her husband's award.

The Jawaharlal Nehru Award was conferred on Mr Mandela in recognition of "his staunch support for freedom and individual liberty, justice and peace in South Africa".

For publications obtainable from the Centre for Intergroup Studies, c/o University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, Republic of South Africa, 7700

Name and Address:
.....
.....
.....

Date: Signature:

Cheque/Postal Order/Cash for R

OCCAS

No. 1 2

A REV

Studia

'n OOR

groepe

Transvaal crickets Ruppe

The fiery fast bowler

Mr Choonara said it was formed because of frustration that Indian voices had not been heard by Government authorities - the formation was the "only one"

The leader of the PFP, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, has welcomed the formation of the party.

The party has already sought an alliance with the PFP in Parliament and in the Johannesburg City Council.

The party, called the Progressive Indian Party, was launched this week by four members of the Lenasia management committee, Mr A Choonara, Mr F Kahn, Mr S Mia and Mr M Jhina.

But two other parties, the People's Candidates and Azapo, yesterday disputed these claims because, they said, many people were opposed to participation in Government-created institutions.

THE newly-formed Indian political party, which is seeking an alliance with the Progressive Federal Party, claims it will have widespread support throughout the Transvaal.

Indian party claims wide support

By BEV MORTIMER

RBM
19/5/81

(11A)

For publications obtainable from the Centre for Intergroup Studies, c/o University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, Republic of South Africa, 7700

Name and Address:
.....
.....
.....

Date: Signature:

Cheque/Postal Order/Cash for R

OCCAS

No. 1 2

A REV

Studia

'n OOR

groepe

Transvaal crickets Ruppe

The fiery fast bowler

Mr Choonara said it was formed because of frustration that Indian voices had not been heard by Government authorities - the formation was the "only one"

The leader of the PFP, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, has welcomed the formation of the party.

The party has already sought an alliance with the PFP in Parliament and in the Johannesburg City Council.

The party, called the Progressive Indian Party, was launched this week by four members of the Lenasia management committee, Mr A Choonara, Mr F Kahn, Mr S Mia and Mr M Jhina.

But two other parties, the People's Candidates and Azapo, yesterday disputed these claims because, they said, many people were opposed to participation in Government-created institutions.

THE newly-formed Indian political party, which is seeking an alliance with the Progressive Federal Party, claims it will have widespread support throughout the Transvaal.

Indian party claims wide support

By BEV MORTIMER

RBM
19/5/81

(11A)

groepstudies (gratis)

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT 1980 (gratis)

REPRINTS/HERDRUKKE (gratis)

- No. 14 Brand, Politics and African Trade Unionism in Rhodesia since Federation.
- 17 Groenewald, Sosiale Afstand by Afrikaans-sprekendes: Verdere Toeligting met 'n Steekproef van Studente.
- 18 Van der Horst, Women as an Economic Force in Southern Africa.

PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

groepstudies (gratis)

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT 1980 (gratis)

REPRINTS/HERDRUKKE (gratis)

- No. 14 Brand, Politics and African Trade Unionism in Rhodesia since Federation.
- 17 Groenewald, Sosiale Afstand by Afrikaans-sprekendes: Verdere Toeligting met 'n Steekproef van Studente.
- 18 Van der Horst, Women as an Economic Force in Southern Africa.

PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

500 pupils expelled over Festival boycott

Argus 20/5/81

258
11A

Argus Correspondent
DURBAN. — More than 500 Indian high school pupils in the Durban area have been expelled by the Director of Indian Education, Mr Gabriel Krog, following sporadic Classroom boycotts at many schools in protest against the Republic Festival.

It is learnt that letters of expulsion are being sent to parents of pupils who had been suspended from classes, after they

had stayed away during the past week.

The number of expulsions may be even higher as the director awaits reports from principals of other schools affected by the boycotts.

Schools affected so far are Merebank Secondary, Apollo High in Chatsworth, Orient, Avoca and Reservoir Hills.

The expulsions follow a walkout by hundreds of pupils at several Durban

schools, and protests outside the entrances at certain schools against the Republic Festival.

At Merebank 315 pupils were placed under suspension by the principal, Mr R R Maharaj, and were told they could not return to school until the director had decided on their future.

Pupils from other schools who joined the boycott were also placed under suspension.

In an interview yesterday, Mr Krog said he had acted with 'compassion' since the start of the boycotts, but now had no option but to take action against the pupils.

The President of the Teachers' Association of South Africa (TASA) Mr Pat Samuels, said his organisation would seek an urgent interview with Mr Krog to discuss the expulsions.

Argus
Stormy
 20/5/81
city (263)
 (11A) (21)
protest
by Plain
residents

AT a stormy meeting at which security policemen and a police photographer were evicted, about 200 angry Mitchell's Plain people, many of them carrying babies, today demanded that the electricity due date for the area be changed.

The acting Town Clerk, Mr Stanley Evans, addressed the residents in the lecture hall at the New Civic Centre where they had marched after arriving in three buses from Mitchell's Plain.

The residents gave the City Council until June 3 to change the due date from the middle of the month to the 7th or else they would take the matter to the broader community.

They also demanded that the Town Clerk, Mr H G Heugh, give them council's answer at a public meeting in Mitchell's Plain on June 3 when the deadline expires.

BANNERS

Earlier, the residents marched in small groups to the Civic Centre. They gathered in the cash ball where they unfolded banners and placards saying 'Mitchell's Plain, a goldmine for council', 'A thief who steals R20 not R40, is still a thief', 'Green Point, Bakoven, why not Mitchell's Plain?', and 'Overdue is causing starvation'.

They were asked to go to the lecture hall where Mr Evans would give them a hearing.

'We want Heugh, we want Heugh,' the people chanted as Mr Evans was told to leave the hall while they decided if they would speak to him.

The people agreed to speak to Mr Evans after being told Mr Heugh was in Port Elizabeth and the Mayor and deputy Mayor

POLICE
 At this stage a man interrupted and accused Mr Evans of inviting the security police.
 He denied this as people jeered and spontaneously chanted 'go, go, go, go'. Security police in the gallery and at the door moved away.



...to come here
 peace and we're here for
 peace but the security
 police is not to see who
 is instigating. There are
 no instigators, a woman
 said.

Another man said:
 'We're not speaking for
 200. We've got a petition
 signed by 7500'.

Mr Evans said he was
 an official and could not
 decide for council. He
 promised to hand the peti-
 tion to the chairman of
 the executive, Mr W
 Peters, immediately.

...with banners and placards, demonstrate the electricity due date.

Policeman poses as
Argus photographer

A POLICE photographer who claimed to work for The Argus was expelled from a meeting today between a delegation from Mitchell's Plain and the Acting Town Clerk, Mr Stanley Evans.

The delegation was protesting about the due dates for paying electricity accounts.

Members of the group challenged the photographer, a tall man with dark hair dressed in a black leather jacket, to prove that he was employed by The Argus.

When he could not, he was told to leave the meeting.

The man is not known at The Argus, but has been seen with security policemen at the Supreme Court.

After the meeting, he was seen talking to a policeman outside the New Civic Centre.

Earlier members of the delegation had interrupted their meeting and accused the Acting Town Clerk of inviting the security police. They demanded that the police leave before continuing the meeting.

Alquo 20/5/81

Stormy city protest by Plain residents

AT a stormy meeting at which security policemen and a police photographer were evicted, about 200 angry Mitchell's Plain people, many of them carrying babies, today demanded that the electricity due date for the area be changed.

The acting Town Clerk, Mr Stanley Evans, addressed the residents in the lecture hall at the New Civic Centre where they had marched after arriving in three buses from Mitchell's Plain.

The residents gave the City Council until June 3 to change the due date from the middle of the month to the 7th or else they would take the matter to the broader community.

They also demanded that the Town Clerk, Mr H G Heugh, give them council's answer at a public meeting in Mitchell's Plain on June 3 when the deadline expires.

BANNERS

Earlier, the residents marched in small groups to the New Civic Centre. They gathered in the cash hall where they unfolded banners and placards saying, 'Mitchell's Plain, a goldmine for council', 'A thief who steals R20 not R40, is still a thief', 'Green Point, Bakoven, why not Mitchell's Plain?', and 'Overdue is causing starvation'.

They were asked to go to the lecture hall where Mr Evans would give them a hearing.

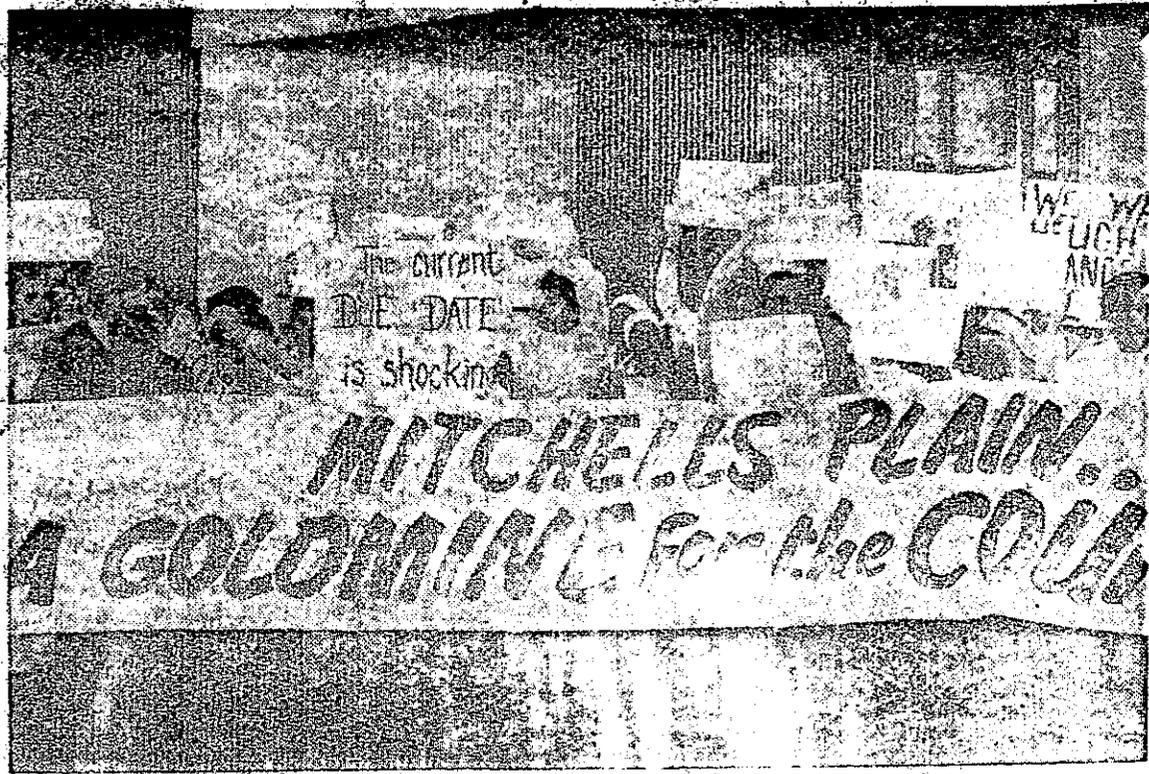
'We want Heugh, we want Heugh, the people chanted as Mr Evans was told to leave the hall while they decided if they would speak to him.

The people agreed to speak to Mr Evans after being told Mr Heugh was in Fort Elizabeth and the Mayor and deputy-Mayor were not in.

POLICE

At this stage, a man interrupted and accused Mr Evans of inviting the security police.

He denied this as people jeered and spontaneously chanted 'go, go, go, go.' Security police in the gallery and at the door moved away.



MITCHELL'S PLAIN residents with banners and placards, demonstrate in the cash hall the electricity due date.

'We've come here in peace and we're here for peace but the security police is here to see who is instigating. There are no instigators, a woman said.

Another man said: 'We're not speaking for 200. We've got a petition signed by 7 500.'

Mr Evans said he was an official and could not decide for council. He promised to hand the petition to the chairman of the executive, Mr Peters, immediately.

Policeman poses as Argus photographer

A POLICE photographer who claimed to work for The Argus was expelled from a meeting today between a delegation from Mitchell's Plain and the Acting Town Clerk, Mr Stanley Evans.

The delegation was protesting about the due dates for paying electricity accounts.

Members of the group challenged the photographer, a tall man with dark hair dressed in a black leather jacket, to prove that he was employed by The Argus.

When he could not, he was told to leave the meeting.

The man is not known at The Argus, but has been seen with security policemen at the Supreme Court.

After the meeting, he was seen talking to a policeman outside the New Civic Centre.

Earlier members of the delegation had interrupted their meeting and accused the Acting Town Clerk of inviting the security police. They demanded that the police leave before continuing the meeting.

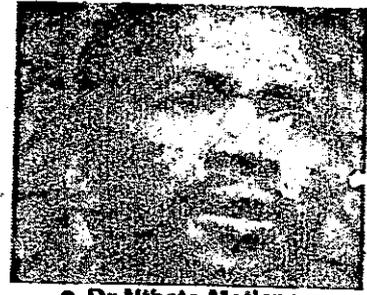
MOTLANA,

20/5/81 SOWETO

3/11/77

MANDELA

WIN



• Dr Nthato Motlana



• Mrs Winnie Mandela

R6 000



• Dr Aaron Matlhare

By SAM MABE
MRS WINNIE Mandela, wife of imprisoned ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, and Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, were each granted R3000 in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday after a Soweto doctor apologised for having made defamatory statements against them.

The two had initially filed a claim of R10 000 each for damages, but they accepted an apology by Dr Aaron Matlhare and an offer

of R3000 each which Mr Justice Franklin made an order of court. Telling the court she was embarrassed and disgraced by the evidence Dr Aaron Matlhare gave to the Cillie Commission in 1977, Mrs Mandela said Dr Matlhare was manipulated by the Security Police to defame her. She said the defamatory statements were widely publicised and they even reached her husband who is serving a life imprisonment sentence on Robben Island.

The lawsuit against Dr Matlhare arises out of allegations he made about Mrs Mandela and Dr Motlana when he testified before the commission which investigated the causes of the 1976 riots in Soweto and elsewhere. According to affidavits before court, the two complainants said Dr Matlhare told the Cillie Commission that Mrs Mandela had instructed students to damage all white-owned property during the 1976 riots. Dr Matlhare had also

said Mrs Mandela praised students who had burnt down houses of two security policemen named Makhoro and Letlaka and she had encouraged them to damage Government property. Also, in 1976 while he was sick from pneumonia, Dr Motlana and Mrs Mandela had conspired to "get rid of him" because they feared he might tell the police about Mrs Mandela's doings.

• To Page 5

Big crowd mob Winnie Mandela

• From Page 1

He said Dr Mottlana and Mrs Mandela had arranged to get him certified as a mental subject and that Mrs Mandela once told Mr Mottlana to give him an injection without examining him.

He said he refused to take the injection because Dr Mottlana did not know what was wrong with him.

When that failed, she made some soup which she wanted me to take which I also refused. My mother thought that this soup had been poisoned. In fact, my mother threw it out. Dr Matlhare had told the commission.

He had also said Mrs Mandela sent an unknown man to his house and requested him to accommodate the man for the night. He had reached the

conclusion that the man had been sent to murder him.

Dr Matlhare also said his maid had told him in the presence of Dr Mottlana that his surgery was on fire and Dr Mottlana had shown no shock at the news.

After the hearing, a large crowd blocked the pavement outside court as photographers scrambled to take pictures of Mrs Mandela with her daughter, Zinzi, and members of her legal team.

A large crowd of spectators gathered around her and peeped through the windows of the cafe near the court where Mrs. Mandela had coffee with Dr Mottlana later.

More than half-an-hour later when she left the cafe, the crowd followed her until she was driven away in her lawyer's car.

A prospective survey was undertaken of 104 consecutive patients newly admitted to an out-patient clinic in a general hospital.

By contrast, it would appear that the depressive patient is usually manageable on an out-patient basis, provided adequate doses of medication are given; only the profoundly retarded or actively suicidal require admission.

Summary

REFERENCES

1. Giel R., Harding T., 'Psychiatric Priorities in Developing Countries' *Brit.J.Psychiat.* (1976) 128 : 515 - 22.
2. Buchan R., Hudson G., 'Psychiatric Follow-up Services in Katabeleland' *S.Afr.Med.J.* (1975) 49: 21 - 26.
3. Buchan R., 'Organic Confusional States', *S.Afr.Med.J.* (1972) 46: 1340 - 1343.
4. Overall J.E., 'Factor Construct Rating Scale', *Triangle, Sandoz Journal of Medical Science*, (1968) 8 : 178 - 184.
5. Rwegellera G.G.C., Lambwe C.C., 'Diagnostic Classification of First Ever admission to Chaimana Hill Hospital, Lusaka, Zambia' *Brit.J.Psychiat.* (1977) 130 : 573 - 580.
6. Kley A., 'The Study of Folk Psychiatry', *Int.J.Psychiat.* (1965) 4: 524 - 548
7. Carrothers J.C., 'The African Mind in Health and Disease' *World Health Organization Monograph No.17*, Geneva, 1953.
8. Smartt C.G.F., 'Short-Term Treatment of the African Psychotic', *Central African Journal of Medicine* (1964) 9, Supplement 1 - 12.
9. Field W.J., 'Chronic Psychosis in Rural Ghana' *Brit.J.Psychiat.* (1968) 114 : 31 - 35.
10. German G.A., 'Aspects of Clinical Psychiatry in Sub-Saharan Africa' *Brit.J.Psychiat.* (1972) 121 : 461 - 79.
11. Wittkower E.D., Rlin H., 'Transcultural Psychiatry', *Arch.Gen. Psychiat.* (1965) 5 : 387 - 394.
12. Sartorius N., Shapiro R., Kimura H., 'Towards an International Definition of Schizophrenia: A Report from the International Pilot Study of Schizophrenia', in 'Studies of Schizophrenia', *British Journal of Psychiatry Special Publication No.10*, ed. N.H. Lader, *Healy Bros.Ltd.*, Ashford, Kent, 1975, pp. 25 - 28.
13. Ming J., Nixon J., 'Discriminating Symptoms in Schizophrenia', *Arch.Gen. Psychiat.* (1975) 32, 489 - 498.
14. Jablensky A., Sartorius N., 'Culture and Schizophrenia', *Psychological Medicine* (1975) 5 : 113 - 124.
15. Lambo T.A., 'The Concept and Practice of Mental Health in African Cultures' *E.Afr.Med.J.* (1960) 37 : 464 - 471.
16. Mellow G.S., 'First-Rank Symptoms in Schizophrenia' *Brit.J.Psychiat.* (197) 117 : 15 - 23.
17. Rempel H., 'The Treatment of Hebesyrenic Male Zantu Schizophrenics with Chloridazine' *Medical Proceedings* (1963) 17 : 344 - 349.

CT 20/5/81

120 121 11A

Unfair eviction claim

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 200 Guguletu residents have decided to send a delegation to the authorities of the Peninsula Administration Board to complain about the allegedly unfair eviction of residents from their houses by the Cape Town Community Council.

The decision was taken at a meeting called by the Guguletu Residents' Association held on Monday night.

Letters written by residents complaining about the community councillors were read to the meeting.

One of the letters alleged that a man was evicted from a house because him and his

wife were "separated temporarily".

It was alleged that an unmarried woman was given the house. The letter also claimed that when the original occupier of the house went to the administration board offices with his wife, a member of the community council refused to give the house back.

One speaker said that the real problem was the shortage of houses. She said the delegation sent to the administration board should ask the board to build more houses.

It was decided to compile all the grievances and approach the administration board.

For publications obtainable from the Centre for Intergroup Studies, c/o University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, Republic of South Africa, 7700

Name and Address:

Date: Signature:

Cheque/Postal Order/Cash for R

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

No. 1 Afrikaner Nationalism by I (R1,00 post free)

2 District Six: A Factual Report English and Afrikaans (gratis)

A REVIEW OF THE FIRST TEN YEARS of Studies (gratis)

IN OORSIG VAN DIE EERSTE TIEN JAAR groepsstudies (gratis)

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT 1980 (gratis)

REPRINTS/HERDRUKKE (gratis)

No. 14 Brand, Politics and Africa: Rhodesia since Federation. 17 Groenewald, Sosiale Afstand Verdere Toeligting met 'n Steekproef van Studente. 18 Van der Horst, Women as an Economic Force in Southern Africa.

PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

Afrikaners, Gatscha in historic talks

11/11/81
11/11/81
11/11/81

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN
AFTER weeks of delicate negotiations, three Afrikaans student leaders have held historic talks with the leader of Inkatha, Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, and the Inkatha Youth Brigade.

The lengthy talks — some of which took place in a school classroom next to the University of Zululand in Empangeni, Natal — were held to explore the possibility of regular dialogue between the powerful black movement and students at the University of Stellenbosch.

Both sides agreed future talks would be worthwhile — "if concrete deeds flowed from them".

The three students — Mr Wynand Nel, vice-chairman of the Stellenbosch SRC, Mr Piet Marais and Ms Rosina Roolse, both members of the SRC inter-university affairs committee — said the talks were "by no means easy".

"After very delicate negotiations between the newly-formed SA Youth Foundation and Inkatha's Youth Brigade, a meeting was arranged between (us) and members of the brigade, including students from the University of Zululand," according to Mr Nel.

The weekend talks, held a fortnight ago, began when the students were taken to U'lundi by Mr Simon Maphalala, a member of Inkatha's central committee, where Chief Buthelezi met them "with the greatest friendliness and courtesy".

Over lunch with Chief Buthelezi, who is also Chief Minister of KwaZulu, and KwaZulu's Minister of Foreign Affairs, they had three hours of discussions described by Mr Nel as "extremely interesting and wide-ranging".

Later they met two top Inkatha members, Mr Joseph Masango and Mr John Bhengu, who is Chief Buthelezi's private secretary.

The following day they held a three-hour discussion with 15 Youth Brigade members.

"The talks were by no means easy," Mr Nel said. "The spirit of distrust and doubt concerning whites was clearly visible at the start."

"An intensive argument was held on the current status quo and the usefulness, if any, of dialogue."

They also touched on subjects such as "white stubbornness", the recent election, homeland independence and "the misuse of dialogue as a delaying tactic".

"At the end of the talks there was a clear change in attitude, and thanks were exchanged on all sides," Mr Nel said.

Recently three black members of the Students Union for Christian Action visited Stellenbosch University for talks with Afrikaans students. They reported "a very limited knowledge of the extent of the problems experienced by blacks in this country".

For publications obtainable from the Centre for Intergroup Studies, c/o University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, Republic of South Africa, 7700

Name and Address:

Date: Signature:

Cheque/Postal Order/Cash for R

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

No. 1 Afrikaner Nationalism by Professor J Degenaar (R1,00 post free)

District Six: A Factual Report. Available in English and Afrikaans (gratis)

FIRST TEN YEARS of the Centre for Intergroup Studies (gratis)

EERSTE TIEN JAAR van die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies (gratis)

REPORT 1980 (gratis)

Politics and African Trade Unionism in Rhodesia since Federation. 17, Sosiale Afstand by Afrikaans-sprekendes: Verdere Toeligting met 'n Steekproef van Studente. 18 Van der Horst, Women as an Economic Force in Southern Africa.

PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

CT 21/5/81
Angry Plain residents march on council offices

Staff Reporter

MORE than 200 angry Mitchell's Plain residents, closely surveyed by security policemen, marched into the City Council offices yesterday and demanded that their electricity due date be changed.

They gave the City Council till June 3 to change the date from the middle of the month to the seventh of each month or else they would take the matter to the "broader community".

They also demanded that the Town Clerk, Mr H G Heugh, give them the council's answer at a public meeting in Mitchell's Plain on June 3 when the deadline expires.

When the three busloads of residents arrived, they filed silently into the cash hall at

the Civic Centre, where they displayed banners and placards saying "Mitchell's Plain... a goldmine for the council", "A thief who admits to stealing R20 and not R40 is still a thief" and "Why must our children starve". These were later confiscated when security policemen boarded the buses as residents travelled home.

They were asked to go to a lecture hall, where they refused to speak to the acting Town Clerk, Dr Stanley Evans, and asked for the Town Clerk, Mr Heugh.

"We want Heugh! We want Heugh!" the residents chanted.

Dr Evans was asked to leave the hall while they decided whether they would speak to him.

The residents agreed to speak to him after they were told that Mr Heugh was away in Port Elizabeth and both the mayor and deputy-

mayor were not in.

They told him they had come to hand over a petition signed by 7 500 people who supported the demand that the due date be changed.

At that stage, the residents became aware of security policemen standing in the gallery.

They accused Dr Evans of calling in the policemen and spontaneously the mass chanted "Go! Go! Go! Go!" until they moved away from the door and out of the gallery.

"We have come here in peace and we're here for peace but the security police are here to see who are the instigators. There are no instigators," a resident said.

There were emotional outbursts when the meeting was later interrupted by a man who entered the hall and identified himself as an

Argus photographer.

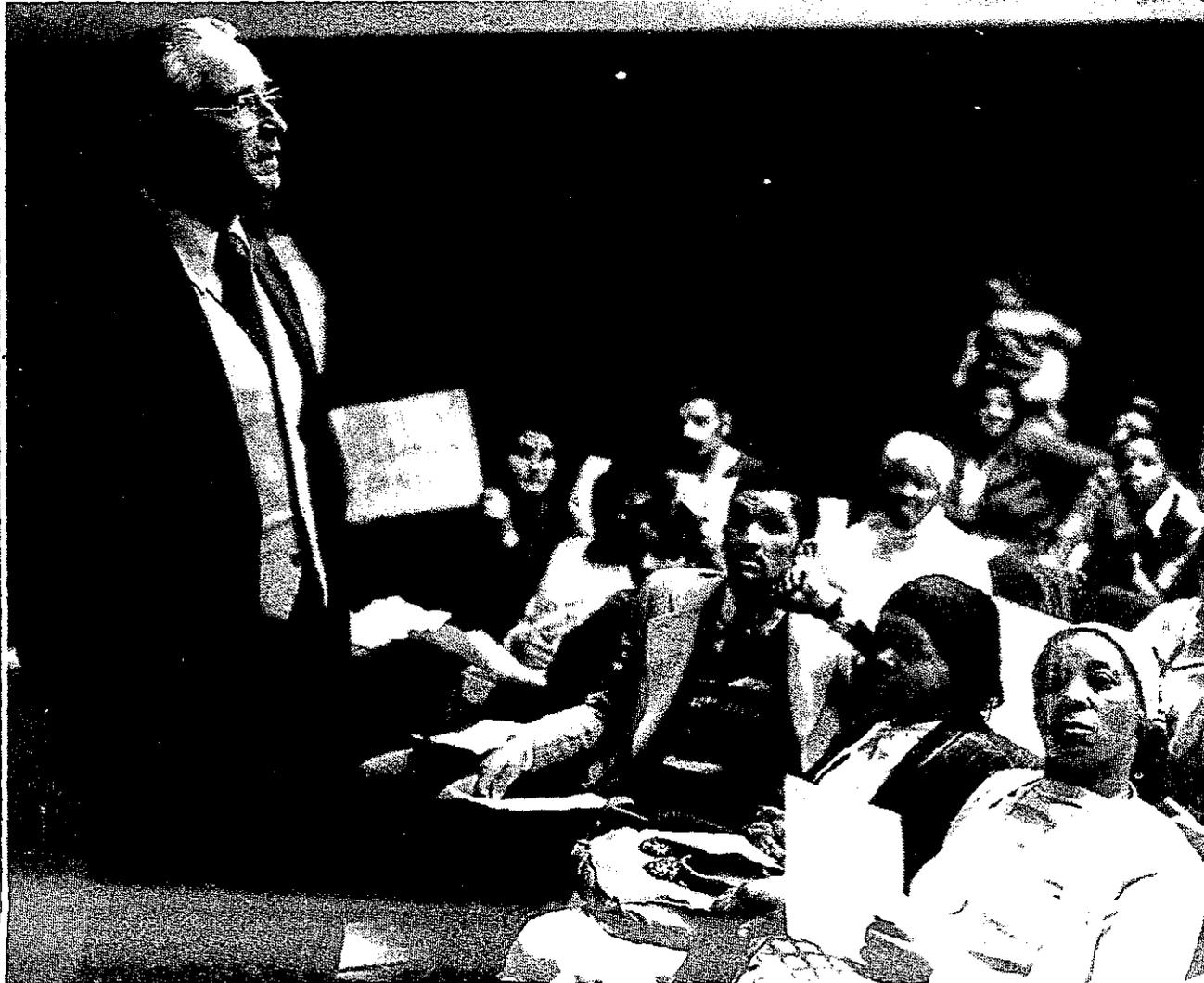
The Argus reporter and photographer already at the meeting, could not identify the man whom residents believed to be a policeman. The man was forced to leave.

Dr Evans then said that newspaper photographers had to leave but residents would not allow this.

"We know who they are. They are not from the police," some residents shouted.

Dr Evans told the residents that he would convey their feelings to the executive of the City Council. He said that, as an official, he could not decide for the council.

As the people filed out of the lecture hall, they each handed Dr Evans a copy of a memorandum of their demands adopted at a mass meeting in Mitchell's Plain last week.



The acting Town Clerk, Dr Stanley Evans, addressing Mitchell's Plain residents yesterday. Over 200 marched into the Council's offices demanding that their electricity due date be changed.

A case for the cultural boycott

PEOPLE can only get organised when they fully understand issues affecting their lives. Therefore, as this is the "Year of organisation of the dispossessed" we find it imperative to explain every issue and event in detail.

From our observation as a cultural organisation it seems that the Americans want to make South Africa their 53rd state, through the cultural flood that America is unleashing on South Africa. The black people in South Africa want liberation and to remain Africans, and view life from the African perspective.

Mdali came up with what we call a cultural interpretation of history, whereby we maintain that the main conflict in South Africa was cultural, that is, it was a clash of the western culture with African culture.

When the Europeans arrived here in 1652 they had a different concept of land ownership. According to the African culture land cannot be owned by anybody nor can it be sold to anybody. The chiefs were there to grant the people the right to use the land, and once one was granted this right, one automatically became the chief's vassal, that is, he would then adopt the chief's culture.

So this means that when the Africans granted the Europeans the right to use the land, they were expected to subscribe to the African way of living and become the chief's vassals, but the Europeans misunderstood. They fenced the land and claimed it as theirs, and they did not become the Chief's vassals, nor did they subscribe to the Chief's culture.

It was also one of the African cultural traits that when a stranger arrives, he must be given food and shelter and he must be made comfortable. Because the Africans were humanistic in approach and not racists, they accepted the Europeans despite the fact that they were white, and had long unruly hair, and spoke a strange language and they came from the sea. The Africans saw members of humanity and they welcomed them.

On the other hand the Europeans were not humanistic orientated. They were racists. In the African they saw an inferior race, a barbaric race. In the African culture they saw heathenism, and they fought hard to protect their European culture.

In reference to "Jan van Riebeeck's Journal" published in the "Zuid-Afrikaansch Tydschrift", Rev. John Philip says Jan van

Riebeeck "... could not help gazing with a curious eye on the herds of bullocks ranging over the pastures and hinting a regret that such fine animals should remain in possession of heathens."

We must also note that the main cause of the Great Trek was cultural. The Afrikaners left the Cape because they resented being equals with the indigenous people of Africa. Apartheid was already in operation.

All these events led to wars and the final dispossession and oppression of the Africans. Whilst these wars were being fought militarily or physically, another war was being fought — the war of deculturation of the Africans.

This briefly illustrates how culture played a role in the dispossession of our land. Where do we stand today?

We have called for a total cultural boycott of South Africa. Foreign artists have broken their stand that they would not come here as long as Blacks were oppressed and there was apartheid. I want to specifically refer to our brothers in America, seeing that this is their home and I believe that they would like to see it in order.

We must also note that these black Americans have adopted the American culture, because it was important that they should see life from the American perspective so that they should not create a conflict in America.

How did this Americanisation take place?

With the African slaves in America it was easy.

They were given American names, they were made to speak the American language, they ate American food, they worshipped the American way and the most important fact was that they walked and lived on the American soil. All that was left was for them to change colour. Some like Millie Jackson are not happy that they have been unable to change colour, hence the use of skin lighteners.

In short, they found themselves so wholly immersed in Americanism that they could not avoid deculturation. Even the African music they took with them to America has been adulterated and it is now recognised as American.

And now because America wants to make South Africa its 53rd state, they have opened the flood gates of their culture to wash us of our Africanism.

Should blacks boycott overseas artists and sportsmen coming to South Africa or not? Do these people boost apartheid by coming over? If they stayed away would they not be depriving blacks rather than helping them? These questions people have been baffled by. Mdali thinks that the cultural boycott is essential. Here, its chairman, Zakes Mofokeng, spells out why.



In studying this case we must be aware that East and West want South Africa, and they employ similar tactics to get us. Both are trying to force the "class" concept down our throats because it is the only way in which they can come into our midst and neutralise our power and make us lose our identity.

Capitalists create classes. The other group forces us to regard ourselves as members of these classes, with the hope and belief that one day they will phase out all these classes and we shall live in a classless society. The capitalist on the other hand is dangling the upper class like a carrot that no black dispossessed man can ever reach for.

The capitalists are now establishing these various classes amongst the black people. Today the five star hotels are opened to blacks, some expensive restaurants too.

In the process we are being deculturised. We dance like the Americans, we sing like the Americans, we dress like the Americans and we are even learning to speak like the Americans, what with all our radio announcers of the so-called black stations trying so hard to speak like the Americans. And the President of America is trying to make friends with the South African Prime Minister.

So then in viewing the cultural boycott of South Africa one must look at all aspects of life. There are questions one must ask. Why have foreign artists changed their stand against South Africa now that we need their support so much? We know that Americans are very patriotic, everything they do is for America. When they come here they do it for America. They are American agents working towards an American takeover of our country.

So we call upon all people to support this boycott not only of foreign artists, but all other foreigners, politicians and all.

TABLE 2 Illustrates responses by the 1975 graduates to the question:
"HOW WELL DOES EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBE THE MEDICAL PROFESSION?"

This data was used to derive the ranks illustrated in Table 1.

A Profession which is:	VERY GOOD		FAIR		POOR	
	DESCRIPTION	PERCENTAGE	DESCRIPTION	PERCENTAGE	DESCRIPTION	PERCENTAGE
a) has high standing in the community	55.10		42.86		2.04	
b) is of service to the community	69.39		29.59		1.02	
c) is secure	51.02		36.73		12.24	
d) is lucrative	22.68		58.76		18.56	
e) resists change	28.57		42.86		28.57	
f) offers the opportunity to help individuals directly	39.80		50.00		10.20	
g) requires harder work than other professions	28.57		50.00		21.43	
h) is more orientated towards satisfying its own needs than those of the community	11.22		39.80		47.96	

TABLE 3.

Lists the characteristics required for making a good physician, in order of importance:

Seminar to look at BC philosophy

FOUR papers will be delivered by black consciousness experts this weekend during a symposium organised to reaffirm the philosophy and give direction to the black man's struggle.

Black consciousness comes under the spotlight at St Peter's Seminary, Hammanskraal near Pretoria, where over 200 delegates from many organisations are to gather and for two days debate and re-assess the philosophy that has dominated thought in the country since the late 1960's.

The theme of the symposium is "Courage, persistence and the demands of our times", a theme that was also adopted by the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) after their national and second annual congress which called for the symposium earlier this year.

The symposium has been organised by Azapo who have lined up five speakers with four of them dealing specifically and extensively with the black consciousness philosophy. It will start at 10 am on Saturday May 23 and end on Sunday May 24 in the afternoon.

On Saturday, Mr Eric Molobi, former executive member of the banned Black People's Convention (BPC) who served five years on Robben Island, will deliver a

paper on "Black consciousness and the class-struggle".

He will be followed by the Rev Buti Tlhagale, a Catholic priest and executive member of the Black Priest Solidarity Group, speaking on "Black consciousness on the labour front", and Mr Quraish Patel, executive member of the Media Workers Association of SA, speaking on "Black consciousness and the demand of our times".

The main paper on black consciousness will be given by the president of Azapo, Mr Khehla Mthembu, on Sunday morning, and delegates will be expected to draw up resolutions that will guide and give direction to the philosophy and the struggle for freedom.

Azapo's executive announced yesterday that also featured in the symposium programme would be a paper dealing with South Africa's international isolation on the sport and cultural side. The paper will be delivered by the organisation's publicity secretary, Mr George Wauchope, on Sunday afternoon.

The executive said 15 black consciousness organisations have been invited to take part in the symposium and that all 18 branches of Azapo will be represented.

Men home after five years imprisonment

By WILLIE BOKALA

TWO members of the banned National African Youth Organisation (Nayo) were released yesterday after serving five-year prison terms on Robben Island.

They are Mr David Jabulani Nhlapo (30), former organiser, and Mr Nkosiyakhe Amos Masondo (28), who was also a member of the banned South African Students Movement (SASM).

The two were sentenced to five years each under the Terrorism Act by a Pretoria judge in May 1976.

They appeared with five others including the president of Nayo, Mr Joseph Molokeng, in the Nayo terror trial which lasted several months.

The other five were acquitted and Mr Molokeng has since left the country.

The two said in Soweto yesterday that they felt good to be with their families again. They were released from Robben Island and taken to Leeuwkop Prison on April 29, where they were until released yesterday.

They were transported from Leeuwkop to their Senoane homes by Security Police. When asked about his future plans, Mr Nhlapo said: "I do not know, but I guess I would want to start all over with life again. The problem with being outside is that you are exposed to a lot of danger that one does not meet easily in prison."

He said he learnt of the banning of Nayo and 17 other organisations on October 10, 1977, when he was in Robben Island.

a medical school SHOULD be doing or teaching, and what they believe is actually done or taught. By far the most significant finding was that of a negative correlation associated with the goals and objectives of the medical school. Thus students felt they SHOULD be best equipped to:

- 1) Provide care for all people in S.A.
- 2) Be aware of their own personality and how this affects their/other's relationships

to comment, firstly "How well does this medical school equip you for each of the following vocational needs" and secondly: "How well SHOULD this medical school equip you for each of the following vocational needs". Analysis of this data revealed a significant degree of negative correlation ($P=0.05$).

When asked: "How do you plan to use your medical qualification",

Sowetan 21/5/81
1111

Table 3. The top 10 characteristics were:

- a) Recognition of the limits of his knowledge and abilities
- b) Ability to think logically
- c) Integrity
- d) Accuracy in collection of clinical data
- e) Ability to define and solve problems
- f) Thoroughness in collecting clinical data
- g) Dedication to his job
- h) Enjoyment of his job
- i) An enquiring mind
- j) Readiness to assume responsibility.

When students were presented with the same characteristics, but asked how important such was, in order to succeed at medical school the answers were markedly different (Table 4). Finally, when asked "During the clinical course how well do you think the following characteristics of students were achieved?", it was apparent that many of the criteria considered in making a good physician were poorly achieved (Table 5).

Tables 6 and 7 illustrate the differences and sorted responses of 1st year students who were presented with the following 10 and 12.

'Chief Buthelezi more popular than Mandela'

By CHARLES MOGALE

POLITICAL leader Nelson Mandela, who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island, has half the following enjoyed by KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, a Rand Supreme Court heard yesterday.

This came out in the Wrab versus Santam Insurance Company damages case where former Financial Mail deputy editor Mr John Kane-Berman was giving evidence for the second day. Mr Kane-Berman was commenting on a study on the popularity of political leaders amongst blacks conducted

after the riots.

According to the study, he said, of 1200 people interviewed Chief Buthelezi drew the support of 44%. After Chief Buthelezi came Mandela and the late PAC leader Mr Mangaliso Robert Sobukwe. Mr Kane-Berman said the survey placed Dr Manas Buthelezi, student leader Tsietsi Mashinini and black consciousness leader, the late Steve Biko, in third place together.

His opinion was that Chief Buthelezi drew most support because of his widely publicised anti-violence statements.

However, the homeland leader still expressed sympathy and understanding for the frustration which led to the outbreak of the violence. Leaders like Mashinini were being identified with violence or activities which led to a great number of deaths.

Under cross-examination by Mr S A Cilliers, counsel for Santam, Mr Kane-Berman said the shooting by the police was to his knowledge the major cause of the violence. He denied that prior grievances were responsible.

(Proceeding)



● Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

1187 Sowetan 21/5/81

Students want to work on Republic Day holiday

N MERCURY
22/5/81
117

Mercury Reporter

MORE than 2 000 students of the University of Durban-Westville yesterday voted to boycott lectures until next Wednesday in protest against the Republic Festival, which has already been widely rejected by Indian schoolchildren.

The decision was taken at a meeting convened by the Students' Representative Council on campus yesterday. The students are also protesting against the expulsion of more than 500 high school pupils this week.

Mr Althaff Karrim, president of the SRC, said after a three-hour long meeting in the Main Hall that the students had decided to return to lectures on June 1, although it had been declared a Republic Day holiday.

'We are not prepared to accept the holiday as a demonstration of our total rejection of the apartheid celebrations.'

He said the SRC would meet today to form a pro-

gramme of action for students during the boycott. 'We will probably hold meetings and seminars where various community leaders would be invited to address students.'

Earlier, a student made an unsuccessful bid to reverse the majority-supported decision to boycott lectures. He urged the meeting to consider seriously the implications of a boycott before taking a decision. His suggestion was out-voted.

When asked by the Mercury if the university would be open on June 1 as it was a public holiday, Mr Karrim said the SRC had requested lecturers to be present.

Meanwhile, Mr Trevor Smith, president of the Medical Students' Representative Council of the University of Natal's Medical School, said yesterday that students would decide at a meeting today on what steps to take to show their rejection of the Republic Festival celebrations.

Redefinition of black consciousness

By Michael Phalatse

Although black consciousness has been the force behind the formation of several black organisations since 1968, different interpretations of the philosophy have emerged over the years.

To give organisations philosophical direction the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) has organised a two-day symposium at St Peter's Conference

Centre, Hammanskraal, this weekend.

At least 200 people representing about 15 organisations and trade union movements will attend. Five community leaders will read papers. At the end, a committee will draw up a report giving the accepted interpretation of black consciousness and all organisations will have to adhere to this.

In its policy statement

Azapo said it recognised black consciousness as a living reality among the majority of black people.

"We acknowledge it as the fruition of the liberation efforts of different black organisations throughout the history of resistance against white domination," said the statement.

Several trade union representatives will participate in the symposium. Azapo recognises trade

unions as instruments that can bring about redistribution of power in South Africa.

"We envisage a persistently militant system of trade unions which will challenge the discriminatory labour laws of the white Government and thereby bring about change."

Black consciousness was made popular by the banned South African

Students' Organisation. From that body at least 12 other black organisations were formed.

Most were the result of the work of men such as the late Mr Steve Biko, Mr Barney Pitso, Mr Harry Nengwenkulu, both living in exile, and Mr Saths Cooper and Mr Strini Moodley, both serving sentences on Robben Island.

Police in plea on boycotts

E.P.
22/5/81
11A
~~327~~

By CHRIS OLCKERS, Chief Reporter

POLICE today warned that they would take the strongest action against any intimidators, and have asked black workers and pupils to ignore an African National Congress call for a strike and school boycott next week.

After questioning a woman was arrested

Pamphlets were also thrown in the harbour area close to the quay where the visiting Taiwanese Navy ships are berthed.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape, Brigadier E S J van Rensburg, said police had taken note of pamphlets being distributed in their thousands in black areas.

The pamphlets asked workers to strike from Monday to Wednesday, for schoolchildren to boycott classes and for all people to refuse to use public transport.

He said that police were "fully mobilised" to deal with any situation and that intimidation was regarded "as a very serious offence".

Police supplied protection today for Firestone workers who wanted to collect their end of week pay.

Brigadier Van Rensburg said that similar protection would be provided for workers and pupils who wanted to ignore the strike and boycott call.

Tension mounted in the city's black suburbs today and slogans such as "boycott the Republic Festivities" and "Free Mandela" appeared on walls and vehicles.

Police patrols have been stepped up. Police escorted a busload of passengers to the Algoa police station, where they were questioned after ANC pamphlets were thrown out of a bus on its way from Zwide to the city.

Minister called ignorant over big bus boycott

By JAKE MOKGOLO

PIETERSBURG. — The Lebowa Minister of Police, Chief Z. Seleka, was taken to task in the legislative assembly yesterday for implying the Azanian People's Organisation had initiated the boycott of buses which started in Seshego in August last year and spread to townships in Potgietersrus and Tzaneen.

The local branch of Azapo is concerned about the allegations and has referred the matter to its head office.

But the boycott was started by the Seshego Village Committee, which sees the Minister's statement as a reflection on it.

In his policy speech, the Minister, who is also Minister of Justice, said that when the Lebowa Transport Company announced fare increases in August last year, the "Azanian People's Organisation, in conjunction with the village committees of Seshego, Maake and Mokopane, immediately started to organise the boycott of the buses.

"They used schoolchildren to stone buses and take passengers forcibly from the buses."

Members of the legislative assembly said the Minister was out of touch with local politics

as he was not aware the boycott was started by old men and women of Seshego, workers who had cried out that they earned little and could not afford fare increases.

The Minister shows no concern for these people, they said.

In an interview yesterday, the chairman of the Seshego Village Committee, the Rev M P Malatji, said the committee alone had started the boycott.

The committee had been active in civic matters since 1974 and had first organised a boycott of buses in 1978, he said.

In 1979 it had organised the boycott against rent rises, and rents had since been frozen.

"Where was Azapo then?" Mr Malatji asked. "I started to know of Azapo when our boycott was in full swing. Azapo only heard of the boycott and used our platform to voice their stand on the issue.

"Does the Minister imply I am a member of Azapo? Azapo is a different organisation from ours and came to lend moral support to the boycott because they are local children.

"As sons and daughters of the workers, they saw the plight of their parents and came to assist."

For publications obtainable from the Centre for Intergroup Studies, c/o University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, Republic of South Africa, 7700

Name and Address:

.....

Date:

Cheque/F

OCCASION

No. 1 A

2 D

Boycott planned of sweet firm

By DIAGOSEGOLA

A CAMPAIGN to boycott products of the East London sweet company, Wilson Rowntree, has been launched in Johannesburg after the firm's dismissal of striking workers.

A boycott of the company's products is planned for the end of March and has already begun in the Western Cape, the Western Cape and parts of Natal, according to the SA Allied Workers Union, which is organising the boycott and supporting it.

A support committee has been set up in the Johannesburg area to launch a public campaign to make people aware of what is happening in East London.

The committee is drawn from about 10 local based organisations. It already has 1000 members and has been active in the past few months.

Meetings to publicise the campaign are planned for the next few days at the Johannesburg, Durban, Port Elizabeth, East London, and at the University of the Witwatersrand.

The boycott is to be supported by the SAAP, the SA Youth League, the SA Women's League, and the SA Students' League.

The Wilson Rowntree plant in East London has been the centre of labour unrest over the past few months.

The dispute arose after the dismissal of several workers, Mr. Mibela said.

When workers downed tools in support of their dismissed colleagues they were told by management that they had dismissed themselves.

Wilson Rowntree's managing director, Mr. Peter Preston, and the company's industrial relations manager (manager), Mr. Alastair Lightbody, were not available for comment yesterday.

A REVIEW OF THE FIRST TEN YEARS of the Centre for Intergroup Studies (gratis)

in OORSIG VAN DIE EERSTE TIEN JAAR van die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies (gratis)

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT 1980 (gratis)

REPRINTS/HERDRUKKE (gratis)

- No. 14 Brand, Politics and African Trade Unionism in Rhodesia since Federation.
- 17 Groenewald, Sosiale Afstand by Afrikaans-sprekendes: Verdere Toeligting met 'n Steekproef van Studente.
- 18 Van der Horst, Women as an Economic Force in Southern Africa.

PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

For publications obtainable from the Centre for Intergroup Studies, c/o University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, Republic of South Africa, 7700

Name and Address:

.....

A REVIEW OF THE FIRST TEN YEARS of the Centre for Intergroup Studies (gratis)

in OORSIG VAN DIE EERSTE TIEN JAAR van die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies (gratis)

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT 1980 (gratis)

REPRINTS/HERDRUKKE (gratis)

- No. 14 Brand, Politics and African Trade Unionism in Rhodesia since Federation.
- 17 Groenewald, Sosiale Afstand by Afrikaans-sprekendes: Verdere Toeligting met 'n Steekproef van Studente.
- 18 Van der Horst, Women as an Economic Force in Southern Africa.

PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

ORDER FORM

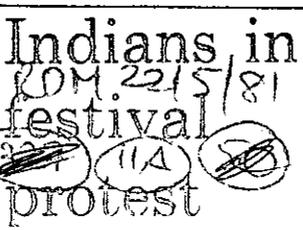
For publications obtainable from the Centre for Intergroup Studies, c/o University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, Republic of South Africa, 7700

Name and Address:

.....
.....
.....

Date: Signature:

Cheque/Postal Order/Cash for R



groepstudies (gratis)

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT 1980 (gratis)

REPRINTS/HERDRUKKE (gratis)

- No. 14 Brand, Politics and African Trade Unionism in Rhodesia since Federation.
- 17 Groenewald, Sosiale Afstand by Afrikaans-sprekendes: Verdere Toeligting met 'n Steekproef van Studente.
- 18 Van der Horst, Women as an Economic Force in Southern Africa.

PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

ORDER FORM

For publications obtainable from the Centre for Intergroup Studies, c/o University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, Republic of South Africa, 7700

Name and Address:

.....
.....
.....

Date: Signature:

Cheque/Postal Order/Cash for R

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

- No. 1 Afrikaner Nationalism by Professor J Degenaar (R1,00 post free)
- 2 District Six: A Factual Report. Available in English and Afrikaans (gratis)

A REVIEW OF THE FIRST TEN YEARS of the Centre for Intergroup Studies (gratis)

'n OORSIG VAN DIE EERSTE TIEN JAAR van die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies (gratis)

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT 1980 (gratis)

REPRINTS/HERDRUKKE (gratis)

- No. 14 Brand, Politics and African Trade Unionism in Rhodesia since Federation.
- 17 Groenewald, Sosiale Afstand by Afrikaans-sprekendes: Verdere Toeligting met 'n Steekproef van Studente.
- 18 Van der Horst, Women as an Economic Force in Southern Africa.

PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

PETITION TO HALT ABATTOIR

C. Herald 23/5/81



A PETITION to halt the building of an 'unhygienic' abattoir in the 'coloured' township Pineview near Grabouw, was circulated amid black power salutes at an emotional mass meeting in the area last Thursday evening.

The meeting, in the Gerald Wright Memorial Hall, Pineview, was convened by the Residents'

Action Committee which has called upon the residents of the area to oppose the building of the abattoir which they claim is a health hazard.

Addressing more than 350 people at the meeting, the chairman of the Action Committee, Mr Percy 'Blue' Carolus, said: 'In fighting the building of the abattoir, which poses a health threat to us, we must unite to achieve victory.'

This was met with black power salutes and several freedom chants.

Tenants

The Ratepayers' Association of Pineview was represented at the meeting, which was attended mostly by tenants of the municipality's housing scheme.

Mr Carolus told the meeting that the community could not accept the abattoir, which will be built about 200 metres from a clinic in the area.

The abattoir is in the early stages of construction on an industrial site next to a controversial fruit-juice factory in Pineview.

'Residents are complaining that the factory is causing many of them sleepless nights,' Mr Carolus said.

He added: 'How can a fruit-juice factory and an abattoir which will attract so many flies, be situated right next to each other?'

Another speaker said: 'Should this project be

completed and we have the problem of flies and other pests in our homes, it will prove the authorities are not treating the residents of Pineview as people. This is part of the oppression which we suffer from day to day.'

A petition form was sent around, after which there were shouts of 'We want action!' from the floor.

It was pointed out that the Ratepayers' Association had gone to a legal representative to help them fight the building of the abattoir. They appealed to the public to help with raising funds to defray legal costs incurred.

'They will be responsible for the illnesses that our children will contract as a result of the abattoir,' he said.

'The community concedes that the abattoir is needed. But it is going to be on the wrong site.'

'If we, as parents of today, do not do something about this, our children will be pointing fingers of criticism at us, demanding to know why we let through such a terrible project.'

Group Areas

'Just as District Six's people had to move to Mitchells Plain and Atlantis, so did we have to move from Klipkop to Pineview as a result of the Group Areas Act,' another action committee member said.

11 A



Ultimatum to students

'Call off lecture boycott or face the consequences'

Mercury Reporter

THE rector of the University of Durban-Westville, Prof S P Olivier, yesterday issued an ultimatum to his Students' Representative Council to urge students to call off the boycott of lectures, or the SRC would have to face disciplinary action.

The ultimatum was issued to SRC representatives after they were summoned to an urgent meeting with Prof Olivier to discuss the decision of more than 2 000 students to stay away from lectures as a demon-

stration of their rejection of the Republic Festival celebrations.

The students are also protesting against the expulsion of more than 500 high school pupils by the Director of Indian Education, Mr Gabriel Krog, this week.

Neither Prof Olivier nor SRC president Althaff Karrim could be contacted for comment yesterday.

An SRC spokesman said the rector had informed them the boycott was illegal in terms of the University Act.

'We told the rector that the deci-

sion was not that of the SRC. We are only standing by the decision of the students. The rector ordered us to urge students to call off the boycott and return to lectures on Monday.

'If we fail to do so, we will have to face the consequences of disciplinary action,' he said, adding that the rector was holding the SRC solely responsible.

The ultimatum was discussed at a students' meeting later, but they reaffirmed their decision to continue the boycott until Wednesday. The SRC spokesman said the council

members would stand by the decision and face the consequences.

Mr Nico Nel, the university's director of public relations, told the Mercury that a 'few' students attended lectures yesterday. There had been attempts by some of the boycotters to disrupt lectures by forcing students out of lecture rooms.

More than 500 students of the University of Natal's Medical School in Durban yesterday voted to boycott all academic activities as a total rejection of the festival celebrations.

THE first of the 9 500 national servicemen, Citizen Force and Permanent Force personnel who will take part in the biggest-ever military parade in Durban on June 1, began arriving at the tent town at Natal Command headquarters yesterday. Thousands more will arrive by train and road today and tomorrow. Relatives and friends who visit the men must use the NMR Avenue entrance just south of the Walter Gilbert Road traffic lights. Those visiting servicewomen must use the special camp entrance on the Argyle Street side of Natal Command. Visitors' cars will not be allowed into the camps.

Picture by JOHN PAULING

Buthelezi says festival 'stayaway' non-violent

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—It was absolute temerity for the Government to expect blacks to celebrate the white-founded Republic which they had imposed on everyone else.

This was said yesterday by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi — Chief Minister of KwaZulu, president of Inkatha, and chairman of the Black Alliance — in a Press statement designed to coincide with a Press advertising campaign aimed at persuading blacks to stay away from Republic Festival celebrations.

'Our stayaway from the functions set up to celebrate the

Republic is a non-violent protest. It is not done as a method of confrontation,' he said.

'If we were to participate in the present republican celebrations, we would be telling the world that we accept the status of being treated like slaves who are voiceless in the land of our forefathers.'

Chief Buthelezi said if blacks took part in the Republic Festival, they would be endorsing the status quo.

They also would be condoning the poor financing of their education, social benefits and pensions.

Weekend programme

Mercury Reporter

AN EXHIBITION of 60 tapestries, a concert of Indian folk dances and the Republic Festival Show are on the weekend programme of events to celebrate South Africa's 20 years as a republic.

The tapestry exhibition opened at the Royal Agricultural Society show-grounds in Pietermaritzburg yesterday and will be held daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., until next Saturday.

The works are from all

parts of the country and were submitted as entries for a competition organised by the Wool Board. All have a South African theme.

The Natal entry took 1 120 hours to make and was the responsibility of a member of the Federation of Women's Institutes.

The concert of Indian folk dances will be held at 8 o'clock tonight in the Durban City Hall.

The Republic Festival Show, which continues un-

til next Saturday, has attracted a record number of entries in the cattle and horse sections. More than 100 exhibitors in the cattle section will be supporting 16 different breeds with 1 517 entries. There are 1 470 entries in the horse section.

Special arena displays will be presented at the show by the Defence Force, South African Police and Prisons Department and 200 000 people are expected to attend.

On Monday another concert will be held in Durban's City Hall at 8 p.m. The University of Stellenbosch Choir and Tygerberg Children's Choir will perform.

Monday also sees the start in Vanderbijlpark of the Republic Festival balloon race which has attracted 10 local and 10 international teams. The finish will be at Durban's King's Park stadium next Saturday.

PE townships tense in face of boycott call

E. Post 23/5/81

11A

By CHRIS OLCKERS

PORT ELIZABETH's townships remained tense but quiet today as police patrolled the area following the African National Congress call yesterday for a three-day strike and school boycott next week.

Pamphlets have been distributed in many parts of the country asking workers and pupils to boycott work and school next week as a protest against the Republic festivities. The pamphlets also called on blacks to boycott public transport.

Copies of the pamphlet were distributed at the Ford and Firestone motor plants in Port Elizabeth where workers are already striking, and in the Port Elizabeth harbour area.

Police have warned they will take the strongest possible action against intimidators and in the Eastern Cape, police have been fully mobilised to deal with any situation.

The Divisional Commissioner, Brigadier E S J van Rensburg, yesterday urged blacks to ignore the boycott call and said police would provide protection for those who wanted to go to work or school.

A spokesman said today police patrols had been stepped up. Although there had been no incidents of violence or known intimidation, the police would remain on full alert during the weekend.

Weekend Post's Johannesburg correspondent reports that several black organisations there have announced their opposition to the Republic Festival.

Apart from the distribution of pamphlets, advertisements in the Press and a mass rally are among the steps being taken to publicise their views.

Thousands of pamphlets calling on Lebowa citizens to stay away from work and children from schools were distributed in the homeland.

Lebowa's Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said the pamphlets were not signed.

In a half-page advertisement in a Johannesburg newspaper yesterday, the Chief Minister of Kwazulu and head of the Zulu cultural movement, Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, appealed to Inkatha members to boycott the festival.

He said participation would tell the world "we accept the

status of being like slaves, voiceless in the land of our forefathers."

Sapa reports that the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, last night rejected the reasons given by Chief Buthelezi.

"The Government's standpoint is clear — we are not forcing anyone to participate in the Republic Festival. It is a voluntary matter for everyone to decide for himself," he said.

"We are busy with an honest attempt to try to solve one of the world's biggest, most complicated human problems in a peaceful, humane and evolutionary way, and to make South Africa a bastion of hope."

Dr Koornhof said Chief Buthelezi was aware that South African leaders were on the eve of important consultations to pilot economic development which cut across borders.

"Also on constitutional terrain good progress is being made to find peaceful solutions," he said.

Several churches have also announced that they will take no part in the festivities

STAR 23/5/80 (11A)

Pamphlets call on blacks to boycott the festival

Several black organisations are making known their opposition to the public Festival.

Pamphlets, adverts in Press and a mass rally among the steps being taken to distance the black communities from "celebrations." In Port Elizabeth police have been full mobilised in anticipation of the distribution of pamphlets and a banned political organisation.

The pamphlets called on all workers at factories, mines and farms and on schoolchildren to boycott the Republic Day festivities from May 25 to 27.

Blacks were warned not to use public buses or trains and children were advised not to attend classes.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Eastern Cape Brigadier E S J van Rensburg said at a Press conference that

copies of the pamphlet had been distributed at the Ford and Firestone motor plants where workers were already striking, and throughout the harbour area.

He said the pamphlets were believed to have been distributed country-wide.

Police have also had reports that marxist orientated slogans have been spray painted on buses and walls in black town-

ships.

Thousands of pamphlets calling on Lebowa citizens to stay away from work and children to absent themselves from schools between May 25 and 27, were distributed throughout the homelands this week.

Lebowa's Chief Minister, Dr C N Phatudi, said the pamphlets were not signed and as such the authors were unknown.

The Minister of Co-

operation, Dr Piet Koornhof, rejected the reasons given by Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi of kwaZulu in his appeal to Inkatha to boycott the Republic Festival.

Chief Buthelezi made the appeal in a half-page newspaper advertisement.

"We reject the Chief's reasons because this is in conflict with the facts and untrue. We are busy with an honest attempt to try and solve one of the world's biggest, compli-

cated human problems in a peaceful, humane and evolutionary way," said Dr Koornhof.

"It is difficult to understand why Chief Buthelezi has found it necessary to throw a spanner in the works by way of an advertisement, at this stage."

The Roman Catholic church is not taking part in the celebrations "because the vast majority of our people are not participating and general-

ly do not wish to do so."

"They are deprived and oppressed and have no meaningful say in the Government, nor full citizenship in this, the land of their birth," said Cardinal Owen McCann.

A mass rally has been planned for Monday by the Indian Community on the East Rand. It will take place at the St Joseph Community Centre in Actonville at 8 pm.

● Page 5: Durban gets ready for influx

The anatomy of Black Consciousness

NATAL MERCURY 23/5/81 11A

BLACK Consciousness is thriving in government-created ethnic universities throughout South Africa and in spite of hasty attempts to defuse the militant attitudes, the black mood is growing rather than diminishing.

These universities, designed to reinforce tribal divisions, are in fact doing the opposite: they are generating a sense of black unity across traditional dividing lines.

Black Consciousness is the philosophy which acts to unify blacks without reference to tribal origins. The concept 'black' here includes Indians, Africans and coloureds.

Before 1960 black students could study at several institutions. They could attend, in limited numbers, the 'open' universities of Cape Town, Witwatersrand or Natal; they could study at the black University College of Fort Hare or the small, part-time Kolege ya Bana ba Afrika in Pretoria. Finally they could, and still can, study by correspondence through The University of South Africa (Unisa).

The Extension of the University Education Act, passed in 1959, closed these 'open' universities and provided for the establishment of four new universities for Africans, Indians and coloureds — the University College of the North (Turffloop), University College of Zululand (Ngoye), the University College of the Western Cape and the Indian University College in Durban.

At first most of the rec-

tors of these universities were whites and, according to authors Ivor Wilkins and Hans Strydom in their book *The Super Afrikaners*, they were members of the Broederbond. In keeping with the Government's principle of homeland autonomy, most of these rectors have gradually been replaced by black rectors.

Academics saw the 1959 Act as being aimed at preventing the black elite being exposed to liberal ideas in 'open' universities.

THE Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, has described apartheid as being the father of Black Consciousness. This ideology, writes SANDI HUDSON, is most evident in black universities and black student thinking throughout South Africa.

'However this aim backfired and instead of institutions promoting ethnic identity and entrenching the ideology of ethnic homelands, they gave rise to a broad base for Black Consciousness and nationalism,' said a student leader who refused to be named.

The first student organisation based on this ideology was formed in 1969. It was the now-banned South African Student's Organisation (SASO) — the brainchild of Steve Biko. This organisation was also the first one promoting the Black Consciousness ideology.

Black people felt that whites could no longer articulate their grievances and SASO was formed part-

ly in opposition to liberal students who belonged to the National Union of South African Students (Nusas). Although it was banned in 1977 it enjoyed wide support on campuses throughout South Africa and gave blacks a feeling of solidarity still evident today.

This sense of unity was demonstrated in 1976 when students from the University of Durban Westville staged marches on campus carrying placards with 'Blood, Soweto and tears', 'Stop the massacre' and

'Our students are being killed'. They were identifying themselves with students throughout South Africa.

'Organisations promoting similar aims to those of SASO still have a large following today', says the student leader. 'The Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso) and the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) both enjoy wide support on the campuses.'

Although there are moves afoot to accept 'democratic progressive whites' into organisations like Cosas, the predominant philosophy prevailing among black students is that of Black Consciousness which excludes whites.

Investigation shows vast-

ly divergent attitudes between university authorities and students. One of the few remaining white rectors of the black universities is Professor SP Olivier, the Rector of the University of Durban Westville, who regards the university as a viable ethnic institution.

'We live in a pluralistic society and the determinants that comprise that society must be respected. Indians don't want to mix with Africans and it is our duty to protect minority interests. It is my belief that

there is no harm in recognizing and building up those sub-systems within the system,' he says.

Professor Olivier, who is listed in *The Super Afrikaners* as a member of the Broederbond and former member of its executive council, said he felt that the majority of the students thought as he did.

However, the president of the newly-elected Students' Representative Council, Mr Althaff Karrim, said that ethnic universities throughout the country had become a base of resistance against apartheid and separate education.

'This has led to the bonding of black students throughout the country and polarisation of black and

white students. The cause of this polarisation is the unjust allocation of resources and the inferior content of black education,' he says.

Professor AP Nkabinde, of the University of Ngoye, said he did not regard his university as an ethnic institution because the 1979 Universities for Blacks Amendment Act had done away with the concept of ethnicity. 'Students come here to study not to become politicians,' he said.

The SRC at the university has recently been disbanded because students believe that it does not cater for their political aspirations.

'The Rector believes that the SRC should not be political — however the political aspirations of tribally oriented members of the student body are being catered for. The Inkatha Youth Brigade is recognized in spite of the fact that the majority of the student body and former SRC are opposed to it,' said a former member of the SRC.

Professor Ted Sarkin, Dean of the Medical School at the University of Natal in Durban, said he felt the creation of exclusively black academic institutions had reinforced Black Consciousness. 'It has led to a polarisation between young blacks and whites and a lack of understanding of each other. An 'open' university would have countered this to some extent,' he said.

Mr Tamsanqa Kambule, a lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand, believes that followers of the

Black Consciousness ideology fell into two camps. The first is a positive attitude which aims at ridding blacks of any sense of inferiority and promoting their dignity. The second is a negative manifestation which is anti-white and reactionary.

'Young students fall into the latter camp and completely reject white people. That is why I urge the white leaders of South Africa to negotiate now because our children are not

prepared to,' he said.

Professor L Schlemmer, head of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal in Durban, said statutory discrimination against blacks caused a deep stigma which led to the constant striving by black people to affirm their dignity, identity and culture.

'Black Consciousness is an ideology of protest which aims at overcoming a set of emotional prob-

lems which are the result of this stigma. It doesn't enjoy much support with workers who are forced to deal with bread and butter issues and finds little appeal in the abstractions of the black consciousness ideology. Students are more status-oriented and feel the need for improvement in this sphere. Their understandable, emotionally-based concern with their future status and identity increases their political fervour,' he said.

S. Herald
Boycott
23/5/81
backed

A SUPPORT committee has been formed in the Western Cape in response to a call to boycott all Wilson-Rowntree products after 500 workers were dismissed from the East London sweet factory in February.

The committee was formed at a meeting attended by representatives of 16 organisations, including trade unions, community youth organisations, colleges, universities and schools.

In a statement after the meeting the committee said: 'We, as representatives of the above organisations and institutions, demand the immediate unconditional reinstatement of workers who were illegally dismissed at the Wilson-Rowntree factory in East London.'

'We pledge our full support for the workers of Wilson-Rowntree under the leadership of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) and support a boycott of all the firm's products.'

500 AT MEETING HIT AT DUE DATE

C. Herald 23/5/81 ~~11A~~ 11A

By RYLAND FISHER

ANGER at forced home-ownership and the general problems in Mitchells Plain characterised a mass meeting in the Lentegeur Civic Centre last week, called to discuss the changing of the electricity due date.

About 500 residents resolved unanimously to take a memorandum to the Cape Town City Council offices in a bid to have the due date changed to the seventh of each month.

At the moment, the due date is around the third week of each month, at a time when most people do not have money as they only get paid at the end of the month.

The residents decided to call on the broader public to show solidarity by not using their lights and burning candles if the City Council refuse their demand.

Memorandum

A memorandum detailing the problems of the people of Mitchells Plain, condemning the Council's attitude towards the people and demanding a change of due date, was unanimously accepted by a show of hands and shouts of approval from the residents.

Opening the meeting, which was called by the Electricity Petition Committee (EPC), the chairman, Mr Marcus Solomon, said the people had come together to show the Council 'so far and no further.'

After a prayer, Anglican priest, the Rev Carl Groepe, said the money the Council used to spend 'lavishly on the Good Hope Centre and the Civic Centre' came from 'pinching the wage packets of those who could least afford it.'

Members of the EPC gave a brief history of the organisation and why they decided to tackle the electricity problem.

The EPC was formed from splinter groups from the Combined Mitchells Plain Residents Association (Comprá) after there was dissatisfaction with Comprá's dealings with businessmen in the area.

Militant members of the audience said the due date suited the Council because they made a profit of R400 000 from it. This was the finding of a survey done by the EPC.

The Council have, however, said that they made 'only R150 000 a year.'

This was wildly applauded by the audience.

Forced

At question time, residents said they did not live in Mitchells Plain because they wanted to, but because they were forced to.

'We cannot afford to be home-owners, but because we were hard-up and had no other alternative, we were forced to buy houses in Mitchells Plain,' a resident said.

A speaker who said that the residents should use the 'proper channels' like the President's Council or the Department of Internal Affairs, was booed by the audience.

A list of organisations who expressed their support for the electricity campaign was read out at the meeting.

Members of other organisations also expressed

their support at the meeting.

A student spoke about the recent rents boycott in Durban where more than 60 000 people had a solidarity candle-burning night in defiance of the City Council.

It was accepted that, if the Council refuse the residents' demands, the same could be done here.

Don't give back refugees to SA govt — Tutu

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Southern Africa Bureau

THE general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, has appealed to the leaders of neighbouring black states not to return refugees to South Africa against their will.

Bishop Tutu confirmed yesterday that he had written to the governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique and Zimbabwe asking them to find alternative asylum for refugees rather than send them back to the Republic.

Bishop Tutu sent his appeal after the SACC had become "concerned" on hearing that some refugees had been handed over by Botswana to the South African authorities.

He said he was "reasonably satisfied" with the replies he had received so far from Botswana, Lesotho and Zimbabwe.

A statement from the Botswana Government said it retained its policy of granting political asylum to "genuine" refugees who "respected the

laws of the country"

It added that "genuine refugees" would not be returned to South Africa against their will.

"Those who became undesirable immigrants because of their criminal or unlawful activities would, however, be handed to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to find them a second country of asylum. When this failed, then the Botswana Government would have no other alternative but to return them to their country of origin as a last resort."

There are believed to be about 600 South African refugees in Botswana housed at the Dukwe camp near Francistown. Many of them fled the Republic following the June 1976 unrest.

In January, four South African refugees were repatriated to South Africa from Botswana.

A Botswana police spokesman said the men had defied the Botswana Government by repeatedly leaving the Dukwe camp where they had been sent in September last year.

MASSIVE FESTIVAL BOYCOTT

AND ^{S. Tribune} ^{24/5/81}

(27) (114)
STRIKES

PLANNED

By DAVID NIDDRIE

THREE-DAY nationwide strikes, boycotts and school stay-ins by thousands of black workers and students are planned to protest against the Republic Festival.

As the 20th anniversary celebrations approach their climax in Durban this weekend thousands of pamphlets — purportedly put out by the banned African National Congress — have appeared in parts of the country.

Police confirmed that the pamphlets called for a worker stay-away, school boycotts and boycotts of buses and trains tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday.

The three-day boycott call comes exactly 20 years after a call for a three-day national protest strike against the founding of the Republic in 1961. That strike call was made by the all-in Africa Council, formed shortly after the 1960 banning of the ANC.

Police confirmed in Pretoria that pamphlets had been distributed. According to reports, the pamphlets were distributed in the Northern Transvaal and the Eastern Cape — where thousands of workers are already on strike, for shop-floor issues not connected with the Republic Day festivities.

The call for a boycott of buses and trains could add impetus to plans by the Diepkloof Civic Association and other Soweto organisations for a boycott of all Putco buses — Put-

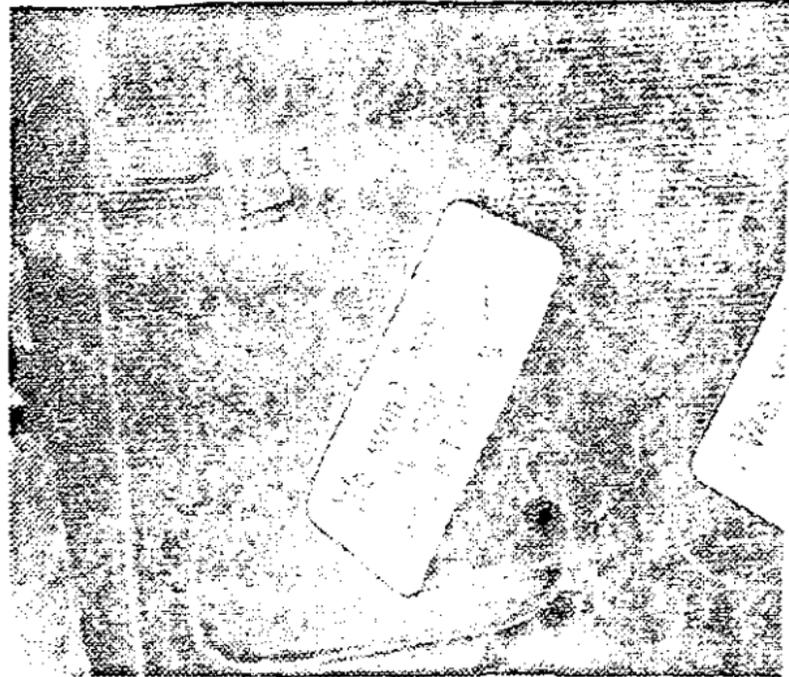
co is to increase fares from early next month.

While Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha played half-page advertisements in Natal and Transvaal newspapers on Friday calling for a black boycott of the festivities, thousands of coloured and Indian students in the Transvaal and the Cape were completing plans to demonstrate their opposition by attending school as normal on the Republic Day Holiday, June 1.

● See Page 41

**SACKED IN EAST LONDON...
NOW WORKERS' CAMPAIGN
AGAINST WILSON-ROWNTREE'S
HAS SPREAD TO DURBAN...**

**IT'S A
BITTER-SWEET**



By David Niddrie

THE Wilson Rowntree sweet boycott went national this week.

Already dubbed the "bitter-sweet struggle" by worker-support groups, the campaign to boycott Wilson-Rowntree's sweets has spread to Durban, Cape Town and Johannesburg.

The campaign follows months of labour discontent at Wilson-Rowntree's East London factory, climaxing in February with the sacking of 500 black workers.

Since then Sisa Njikelana, vice-president of the SA All Workers Union which represents the sacked workers, has been tramping the country to marshal support for a boycott campaign almost identical to the campaign against Fatti's and Meni's products in 1979.

Support groups have been established in East London, Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg to spread the word on the boycott with pamphlets, posters and stickers.

"We won't buy Wilson-Rowntree's" stickers have appeared on handbags, briefcases, cars and shops in Cape Town and Johannesburg.

And when Mr Njikelana left Cape Town this week, the local support committee had been promised support by 15 organisations, including the Western Cape Traders' Association, which gave support to the Fatti's and Meni's campaign.

Disputes at Wilson-Rowntree's factory began last year. Although many complaints concerned shop-floor working conditions, they almost invariably developed into demands for recognition of the SAAWU-linked workers' committee and of SAAWU itself by the factory management.

Recognition

With more than half the black workforce in the union, SAAWU spent most of the last few months of 1980 negotiating with Wilson-Rowntree for formal recognition.

Union support in the factory was sufficiently strong to force management to call an elected workers' committee officials to resolve any short-term disputes, but management made it clear it was unwilling to deal formally with either the committee or with the actively anti-registration SAAWU.

In February three workers were dismissed for refusing to repair a machine they claimed they were not entitled to work on — they received a writ



LEFT:
Boycott
stickers on
a bag

RIGHT:
Sisa
Njikelana,
vice
president

SAAWU

24/5/81

BOYCOTT

(Conversion Course - March 1981)

Dismiss

"How could anyone dismiss themselves in an area like East London where more than a quarter of the workers are unemployed, and there are no jobs to be had?" Mr Njikelana argued this week. "The workers were demanding their right to organise, not dismissing themselves."

Since then, Wilson-Rowntree has recruited new labour from Mdantsane, East London's sprawling black township.

But SAAWU officials claim that because they lack the training and experience of the sacked workers — many had been with Wilson-Rowntree for between 10 and 25 years — production at the factory is way down.

"Night shift workers were made to work through from Thursday to Good Friday over the Easter weekend, which they had been promised off, to try to meet production deadlines," Mr Njikelana told a Press conference in Johannesburg this week.

Wilson-Rowntree is also under attack from another quarter. Two of Britain's biggest trade unions, Transport and General Workers' Union and the General and Municipal Workers' Union are pressurising the parent company, Rowntree-Mackintosh — until now solidly anti-SAAWU — for reinstatement of the fired workforce and recognition of SAAWU.

Other workers in the coffee department, where the incident occurred, demanded re-instatement for the three workers. After some argument, they were sent home for the night.

Workers in other departments downed tools.

After two weeks of repeated work-stoppages in support of the sacked workers, more than 500 had been ordered off the premises. Management said they had "dismissed themselves" by refusing to work.

CT
25/5/81

(11A)

3-day stayaway call

Staff Reporter

BRIGADIER D B Nothnagel, police Divisional Commissioner for the Western Province, last night confirmed reports that thousands of pamphlets had been distributed in Cape Town's black townships calling for a three-day nationwide stayaway to start today.

The pamphlets, calling for a stayaway by workers, a boy-

cott of school classes, buses and trains, are said to be in protest against the Republic Festival.

"At this stage I can only say that I know about these pamphlets being distributed," Brigadier Nothnagel said.

Copies of the pamphlet are also reported to have appeared in black townships in the Northern Transvaal and Eastern Cape.

Move for reinstatement of students

Appel McKenzie
25/5/81
Mercury Reporter
1/4

A TEN-MAN committee, formed at a meeting of more than 700 parents and students in Merebank last night, is to demand the immediate reinstatement of more than 500 Indian high school pupils who were expelled during the recent school boycott.

The committee, comprising parents and guardians of some of the expelled pupils of the Merebank high school, will make its demands formally when it meets the director of Indian

Committee to make demands at meeting with Krog

education, Mr Gabriel Krog, either today or tomorrow.

At last night's meeting convened by the Merebank Support Committee in the MITS hall, the director, Mr Krog, came under heavy criticism for expelling pupils who boycotted classes in protest against the Republic Festival.

The director's reaction to pupils' peaceful demonstration of their rejection of the apartheid celebration is grossly unfair, said a parent who demanded that the pupils be readmitted at once.

The meeting, chaired by Mr R K Naidoo, a prominent former sports administrator, also asked the committee to seek legal opinion if Mr Krog refused to reinstate the pupils.

Meanwhile, the South African Indian Council's Natal standing committee is to seek a meeting with Mr Krog today in a bid to have the pupils readmitted to school, Mr J E Patel, the executive chairman, said yesterday.

At a meeting of several public organisations at

at meeting with Krog

the weekend a sub-committee including Mr M J Naidoo, vice-president of the Natal Indian Congress, and other congress leaders, Mr George Sewpersad, Dr Jerry Govardia and Mr Archie Gumede, was appointed to work towards the immediate reinstatement of the pupils.

As a first step towards its goal, the committee is to convene a public meeting of parents and students in Durban tomorrow night to decide on a line of action.

Symposium defines the *STAR 25/5/81* (114) 'struggle of the oppressed'

By Michael Phalatse
Political Staff

There was nothing racist about black consciousness because all it sought was equality for all races, the president of the Azanian Peoples' Organisations said at Hammanskraal at the weekend.

Speaking at St Peter's Conference Centre at the symposium on black consciousness, Mr Khehla

Mthembu told more than 150 delegates: "Black consciousness cannot be called a racist philosophy since it seeks to eradicate inequalities and conflicts in our society and establish an open and egalitarian society free of exploitation of man by man."

Mr Mthembu said the symposium should not be viewed as an intellectual

gymnasium "to sharpen our minds" because black consciousness was a force to be reckoned with.

"It is obvious even to the most naive that black consciousness is still viable and effective. It is apparent that in the dynamism of South African black consciousness is the philosophy that enables us, the oppressed, to view the struggle in its proper perspective."

Mr Mthembu said those who shouted "racism" at any black initiative did it merely for economic and political reasons.

Mr Mthembu said Azapo was a revolutionary and progressive organisation and not a liberal nationalist one.

"Therefore our allies cannot be Savimbi or the terrorists fighting to topple the People's Republic of Mozambique. We are not fellow travellers with such forces as the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance in Namibia or Zimbabwe's Muzorewa and his associates," said Mr Mthembu.

Another speaker, Rev Buti Tlhagale, of the Black Priests' Solidarity group, suggested that black organisations form a committee to work out a strategy for liberation.

'Celebration of 20 years of terrorism repression'

STAR 25/12/81

(118)

A leader of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr Paul Davids, described Republic Day as "a celebration of 20 years of repression and terrorism" at an anti-Republic Day rally in Lenasia yesterday.

"The proclamation of a republic in South Africa was preceded by the greatest mass action ever seen in this continent, mass action that nearly toppled this Government," Mr Davids told a crowd of about 300 at the Jiswa Community Centre.

"Only eight percent of the population voted for a republic whereas all the people were represented at the Kliptown "Congress of the People" where the Freedom Charter was adopted.

"The Freedom Charter is the alternative to the republic," he told the crowd.

The meeting was also addressed by Mr Sisa Njikelala, vice-president of the South African Allied Workers' Union, which launched a boycott of Wilson Rowntree products in protest at the dismissal of more than 500 workers from the Wilson Rowntree factory in East London.

"Workers cannot take part in these celebrations. They represent 20 years of intensified exploitation. The workers' struggle is part of the struggle for democracy," he said.

Representatives of both the Lenasia Students' Representative Councils and the Black Student Society of the University of the Witwatersrand called for a boycott of the Republic Day celebrations.

A resolution to "fight for justice, democracy and democratic rights for all the people of South Africa" was passed.

After the rally a car carrying the speaker from the Black Student Society, Mr Ghaleb Cachalia, was stopped by two men who took the names of the occupants and searched the car. A reporter from The Star was in the car.

The men refused to identify themselves but one said: "Ask Dr Variawa. He knows very well who we are. We are the ones who f... ed him up last time."

Dr Variawa is a doctor at Coronation Hospital who was detained for several months last year.

Police set up road blocks

R.D.M.
25/5/82
164

By JAKE MOKGOLO

SESHEGO. — Police mounted road blocks on all roads leading to Pietersburg at the weekend.

Last week pamphlets of the ANC were distributed in the streets of Pietersburg. The pamphlet called on blacks not to go to work and not to use buses from today until Wednesday in protest against the Republic Day celebrations.

On Friday, the District Commandant of Pietersburg, Colonel G W Cootzee, said police would take the necessary precautions and that people who wanted to go to work would be protected.

Starting on Friday evening, taxis and private cars were stopped and searched at road blocks.

A contingent of police drawn from all over Lebowa was stationed in emergency tents at the Seshego police station and took turns to guard the highway — day and night.

Call to boycott businesses and schools fails

Ev. Post 25/5/81

114 527

Post Reporters

THE African National Congress call for a boycott of businesses and schools failed today.

At some black schools in Port Elizabeth there was a partial stayaway, but at coloured schools the situation was normal.

Most employers reported normal attendances.

The call for a nationwide three-day boycott was made last week in thousands of pamphlets issued in the name of the ANC and which were distributed in black areas.

Senior police officials said there had been no incidents of intimidation and that all was quiet today. Police, however, would remain on full alert until the "situation returns to normal".

A police spokesman said: "The police will remain fully mobilised. Patrols have been stepped up and we will provide protection for all those who wish to have it."

Bus companies and the Railways said there was no loss of passengers resulting from the call to boycott public transport.

The Assistant System Manager of the Railways for the Cape Midlands, Mr W A Strauss, said trains were running normally with no drop in the number of passengers.

The call for a nationwide school boycott was also issued in Cape also seems to have failed with only black schools reporting a drop in attendance.

The worst affected seemed to be the Cowan High School in New Brighton where the principal, Mr F M Tonjeni, said only 140 of the school's total complement of 840 pupils had turned up at 8.30am.

But the situation was improving. A trickle continued to arrive all morning.

The headmaster of the Kwazaklele High School, Mr T N Gohlshane, said that pupils had assembled in the school grounds and calls for a five-

day school boycott had been made.

At the Nathaniel Nyaluza High School in Grahamstown the situation was reported to be normal as it was at the Mary Waters High school, the only other institution for secondary education in the city.

A spokesman for the New Brighton Industrial Centre, which draws pupils from 31 schools, said the attendance level was about 75%.

The Chief Inspector of Education for the Department of Coloured Affairs, Mr J J A Crafford, said that there were "no problems whatsoever" with schools under his control.

Sapa reports that thousands of anonymous pamphlets calling on Transkeians to boycott work and buses for three days in protest against the "white Republic of South Africa" were found scattered in the Ngangelizwe township of Umtata and other public places early today.

Students

Argus 25/5/81

urged to

boycott

festival

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — At a anti-Republic Day rally held at the University of the Witwatersrand today thousands of posters and pamphlets were issued urging students to boycott celebrations.

In other moves, the Congress of South African Students called for a three-day boycott. Catholic and Anglican churchmen condemned the festivities as a farce, and thousands of the banned African National Congress pamphlets were distributed in the Eastern Cape, Transvaal and Lebowa.

MOURNING

Instead of seeing Republic Day as a time of celebration, education, religious and student organisations asked people to look at it rather in terms of mourning.

In response to the boycott calls, police have been put on the alert and according to reports are prepared for any situation.

The posters, printed on campus, showed a republic of suppression rather than democracy, with the outline of a black man's head muzzled with a Republic-coloured gag.

DEMOCRACY

The Wits Student Representative Council produced thousands of pamphlets calling on students to work towards a true democracy when everyone could celebrate.

The rally was organised as the climax to a week of anti-Republic Day activity when off-campus speakers spoke to students in a series of lectures on the Republic and its implications.

ANC pamphlet campaign has been largely ignored

Today's wave of violence in several parts of the country comes in the wake of an African National Congress pamphlet campaign urging a nationwide stayaway from work in protest against the Republic's 20th anniversary celebrations at the end of the week.

The violence also follows indications that the ANC, through its military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), plans to renew and intensify its policy of urban terrorism.

But the outcome of both ANC actions seems in the balance.

The stayaway call appears to have been largely ignored. In the Port Elizabeth area, frequently hit by labour unrest recently, workers turned up as usual despite some small-scale intimidation and two weekend meetings calling for work and school boycotts.

In the Northern Transvaal, one of the first areas in which the ANC pamphlets appeared, there was almost no sign of a stay-

way.

From Umtata it is reported that thousands of anonymous pamphlets calling on Transkeians to boycott work and buses for three days in protest against the "white Republic of South Africa" were found scattered in Umtata's Ngangelizwe township and other public places early today.

In Durban, police took possession of a pamphlet bomb which failed to explode on a pavement in the

city centre.

A spokesman for the security police said today a member of the public noticed a "suspicious-looking" box on the pavement near the city market and told the police.

Police found an explosive mechanism in the box and about 1 500 pamphlets produced by the banned African National Congress. The pamphlets urged people to actively reject Republic Festival activities.

ANC launches huge anti-festival pamphlet campaign

POLICE ALERT

POLICE throughout the country have been placed on alert in anticipation of trouble after calls for a boycott of Republic festivities.

"We are ready to cope with any situation," a police spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday.

The police warning comes after nationwide distribution by the banned African National Congress of pamphlets calling for a boycott of the festivities.

The Pretoria police spokesman said: "Pamphlets have been distributed in various parts of the country by the ANC. We are investigating this."

But he would not say exactly what the police would do about trouble during the festivities.

Pamphlets have been distributed in Soweto, Pretoria townships and the East and West Rand.

SOWETAN REPORTER

Pamphlets have also been distributed at Ford and Firestone motor plants in Port Elizabeth where workers are striking and throughout the harbour area.

A police spokesman in the Cape, Brigadier E S J van Rensburg, said the police also heard that Marxist-orientated slogans were spray-painted on buses and walls in black townships. *Sowetan 25/5/81*

"This is intimidation, and it's a serious offence," said the brigadier. "I want to assure the public that they will have police protection."

Pamphlets were also being distributed in the Lebowa homeland, said Chief C N Phatudi.

At Soshanguve township, thousands of pamphlets were distributed. Some pamphlets were written in Zulu and some in Sotho.

In a pastoral letter read in Catholic parishes yesterday, the Archbishop of Cape Town, Owen Cardinal McCann, said the Roman Catholic Church would not take part in the celebrations, "because the bishops believe the vast majority of our people are not participating and

generally do not wish to do so."

The cardinal asked that on Sunday, May 31, special prayers be included in the mass "that the justice, love and peace of our Lord Jesus Christ may speedily be achieved, that those who govern will accord their legitimate rights to all persons in the republic, that Almighty God may bless us with harmony and concord in our dealings with one another and that all discrimination may be removed."

Amandla

At St Matthew's Anglican Church, Emdeni, Soweto, Father Frank Chikane told a meeting yesterday that Pretoria should be given a deadline to dissolve Parliament and call a national convention.

A master of ceremonies, Mr Vincent Mogale, said: "The Republic Day is a very tragic day for us. It has led to the happenings of 1976, death of Steve Biko, banning of organisations in 1977, detentions and the killings in the Silverton siege."

There were shouts of Amandla when one speaker called for Old Testament justice. "Exploitation in this country is as old as the arrival of the white man centuries back."

BC role, origins outlined

THE Azanian Peoples Organisation was a revolutionary and progressive organisation and not a liberal nationalist organisation, president, Mr Khehla Mthembu, said yesterday.

Addressing about 90 delegates to the Black Consciousness symposium, at Hammanskraal, Mr Mthembu, who recently spent two weeks in detention without trial, said Azapo's "cadres" could not be likened to Dr Jonas Savimbi, or the "terrorists fighting to topple the Peoples' Republic of Mozambique."

"We are not fellow-travellers with such retrogressive, conservative and collaborationist forces such as the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance or Swapo

From Sapa and
NORMAN INGALE

Democrats in Namibia. We do not share aims or outlooks with the recently humiliated short-sighted or white-sponsored and capitalist inspired elements in Zimbabwe — the Muzorewas and associates.

"Black Consciousness was not a product or an invention of a genius, as the white liberal Press and literature would like us to believe," Mr Mthembu said.

Mr Quraish Patel, representative of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa) told delegates that when Black Consciousness emerged, it did so on a specific level and for a definite purpose.

"Not only did it describe the reign of conceptual blindness among black, but it stimulated an intense period of political opposition, inculcating a new sense of existence from which is growing an unparalleled unity of the oppressed," Mr Patel said.

Mr Eric Molobi said BC was the direct result and response of black peoples experiences of rampant racial discrimination, exploitation and human degradation as perpetuated by whites against blacks in this country.

He said that white people developed an ideology of white racist exclusivism to justify their master position in society.

Protest on group area plan today

RDY 25/581

(11A) ~~11A~~

Pretoria Bureau

THE Atteridgeville-Saulsville Community Council has the mammoth task of persuading the Government to reverse its decision on the proclamation of Dairy Farms as an Indian group area.

The council presents its memorandum to the Department of Co-operation and Development today to protest against the proclamation.

The proclamation of Dairy Farms as an Indian area was gazetted early in March and later that month the council suspended all its meetings except those concerning discussions on the Dairy Farms issue.

The council claims that Dairy Farms should be allocated to the township's residents, who also face an acute shortage of houses.

It also claims that Indian

traders will compete unfairly with Atteridgeville's businessmen, and that children will stop attending school and will work for Indian vendors.

He said the council would prefer Dairy Farms to have been declared an industrial area, and threatened to resign if the Government did not reverse its decision.

The secretary of the council, Mr Solly Rammala, said the memorandum would be presented to the Government with a letter from the Laudium management committee.

The letter, according to Mr Rammala, says among other things that the Laudium committee is prepared to stop its residents from being resettled at Dairy Farms if the Atteridgeville council can persuade the Government to allocate a different area to Indians.

Exco considers petition on power accounts

Municipal Reporter

NO statement was issued after a special lunch-hour meeting of the Cape Town City Council Exco yesterday to discuss a petition by residents of Mitchells Plain to have the due dates of their electricity accounts moved to the end of the month.

The Town Clerk, Mr H G Heugh, when asked whether Exco had reached any decision about the petition, said through his secretary: "Exco had an informal meeting and no statement is to be issued."

Mr Heugh's reticence is being seen as an indication that the city council finds itself in a dilemma over what has become an emotive issue in Mitchells Plain, whose residents have threatened they would refuse to pay their electricity accounts if their demand for a change of due date was not met.

This could lead to large-scale disconnection and prosecution for non-payment involving the council in possibly thousands of court actions.

On the other hand, the City Treasurer has already pointed out that if the Mitchells Plain demand was acceded to, it would be impossible to deny similar re-

quests from other "billing" groups who received their accounts for payment on "inconvenient" dates.

He said that the council's equipment and staff could not handle all electricity accounts at the end of the month, therefore due dates were staggered throughout the month.

Last week more than 200 angry Mitchells Plain residents marched into the Fore-shore civic centre to hand over their petition.

They were addressed by the Deputy Town Clerk, Dr Stan Evans, who told them that the issue could only be considered by the council and that he personally could not make any decision.

Police

The crowd refused to speak when they discovered that members of the police were present. The police left the meeting when called upon to do so.

In their petition, the Mitchells Plain people asked that the council change their electricity account due dates from the middle to the seventh of the month by June 3.

They also demanded that the Town Clerk should assure them of the change by the June 3 deadline.

Shock rent rise for Lavis poor

Angelo 26/5/81

**Divisional Council
Reporter**

TENANTS of the Citizen's Housing League in Bishop Lavis — mostly poor families in sub-economic housing — will be faced with rent increases of at least 72 percent this year to pay for the upgrading of the estate.

And there may be a further increase of from R2 to R5 a month on top of this to pay for 'unexpected, exceptional' increases in service charges by the city council unless the league can borrow R310 000 over 40 years at an interest rate of one percent a year.

The Divisional Council of the Cape heard this at its monthly meeting today when it was advised by the secretary, Mr W R Vivier, to support the league's application to the Department of Community Development for the loan.

EXPLANATION

Mr Vivier's report explains that because of improvements and increased rates and services charges 'the rental for the average tenant in Bishop Lavis will in any event increase in 1981 from approximately R15,85 per unit per month to R27,22.'

Mr Vivier said the Citizen's Housing League felt this would already cause 'appreciable hardship for a large section of the tenants.'

He said the increase in service charges by the city council for sewerage, from R12 000 in 1978 to an estimated R148 500 this year, meant that 'provision must be made now for a further contribution of R310 000 from the tenants of Bishop Lavis.'

Mr Vivier explained that if this money had to be borrowed on the open market at current rates it would mean an additional rent increase of from R2 to R5 a month from tenants.

But if a loan could be obtained from the Department of Community Development the average additional increase for tenants would be only 17c a month.

Angus
26/5/87

**Guguletu
pledge
to help
stranded**

ABOUT 200 Guguletu residents decided at a meeting at the Roman Catholic Church hall last night to assist stranded men and women in Crossroads who are waiting to be deported to Transkei.

A community worker, the Rev Simon Dyakala, told the meeting that although 55 women and their children were deported to Transkei last Friday, their husbands and some of the children and women were still waiting without shelter in Crossroads to be taken away.

The meeting decided to give food and clothing to the people.

The chairman of the Guguletu Residents' Association, Mr Goodwill Botha, urged residents to give whatever assistance they could to the Crossroads people. Residents have been asked to make their contributions individually as an interim measure.

Additional contributions are invited at a meeting to be held at the Roman Catholic Church hall next Monday at 7 pm.

200 attend Azapo symposium

CT 26/5/81

(114)

Own Correspondent

HAMMANSKRAAL — Delegates attending a symposium in Hammanskraal at the weekend closed ranks behind the black consciousness ideology and endorsed the Azanian People's Organization's standpoint that the conflict in South Africa is a class-race struggle.

Close on 200 delegates, representing a number of black organizations at the two-day symposium also reaffirmed Azapo's standpoint that there is no place for whites in the black consciousness movement.

The symposium was organized after sharp differences over interpretation of various ideological terms had emerged at Azapo's annual congress in January.

Eight commissions reported on questions which arose from two papers presented on black consciousness and the class struggle by Mr Eric Molobi, a former Robben Island prisoner, and Mr Quraish Patel, of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa.

Determinant

After lengthy discussions, the Azapo president, Mr Khehla Mthembu, said: "It is in our policy document that the struggle in South Africa is a nationalist struggle, that we have a working class which is black and that we have race as a class determinant."

Black consciousness in its early years had defined the conflict as a race struggle between the white "haves" and the black "have nots".

When Azapo was inaugurated in 1979, it had defined the conflict as a class-race struggle and concentrated its policy on the mobilization of the black workers.

Foreign terms

Some members had felt that the black struggle was being defined in foreign ideological terms and took exception. Others had felt that the acceptance of foreign ideological terms did not imply acceptance of a foreign ideology.

Mr Mthembu said Azapo refused to be the puppet of any individual, group, organization or country.

By reaffirming its original standpoint Azapo had under-

scored its view that the struggle for repossession of the land was of overriding importance, and that blacks, as a dispossessed class which did not have access to the means of production, had to use their power as workers as a means for radical change.

In his paper, Mr Molobi, said capitalism, compounded by the racial factor in South Africa, had created various layers of the working class including the peasantry and the rising petty bourgeoisie.

'Our struggle'

None of them could be excluded from the "national phase of our struggle".

Mr Patel suggested that black consciousness did not conflict with the notion of class struggle. "To suggest otherwise would be to imply that a black worker does not exist, as 'colour blind' orthodox Marxists wish to do," he said.

Orthodox Marxists, he added, looked at a doctrine and moulded it to reality, whereas black consciousness looked at reality and moulded its doctrine accordingly.

Mr Mthembu told the meeting: "To those who always shout racism to all black initiative we say that racism is nothing else but the discrimination of one group against the other for the purpose of economic, social, political exploitation and oppression.

'Open society'

"Black consciousness, therefore, cannot be called a racist philosophy since it seeks to eradicate such inequalities and conflicts in our society and establishes an open and egalitarian society."

The symposium unanimously reaffirmed Azapo's commitment to the black consciousness ideology, endorsed Azapo's assertion that "because the black worker is the hub of the South African economy and yet is the most exploited and oppressed, black worker consciousness be promoted, such that the black working class be a vehicle for change in the country."

The symposium also confirmed Azapo's policy that race is a class determinant in the present South African context.

500 Wits students in boycott considered' Holiday protest

Argus 26/5/81

Argus Correspondent

Education Reporter

JOHANNESBURG.— About 500 students at the University of the Witwatersrand today staged a boycott of lectures.

PUPILS in Nyanga, Langa and Guguletu have not yet decided on what action they will take on Republic Day, but a boycott of classes before then is unlikely, according to teachers.

The action comes in response to a call made at the anti-Republic Day rally by Students' Representative Council president, Saminy Adelman, and Black Student Society chairman, David Johnstone. The majority of the boycotting students are members of the Black Student Society.

A meeting was held between the South West Africa Teachers' Association, which represents black teachers in South Africa, and a committee of pupils.

The students gathered on the library lawns at 9 am to sing freedom songs, chant 'Amandla' and recite poetry.

The pupils said they were still considering their response.

Several students who were not boycotting lectures said they felt the call to boycott was unreasonable and had come at a very bad time — just before exams.

High school teachers said pupils were attending classes.

As a result of the rally at least 25 000 pamphlets were distributed throughout schools, stores and supermarkets in Johannesburg yesterday.

Pupils at at least 12 coloured schools have decided to attend school on Monday — Republic Day holiday — in protest against the celebration. They have received the backing of teachers.

Students at the University of the Western Cape yesterday demanded that classes continue as normal on Monday.

See Page 25.

Durban-Westville cancels lectures as boycott goes on

NATAL MERCURY 26/5/81

54
11A
229

Mercury Reporter

THE rector of the University of Durban-Westville, Prof S P Oliver, yesterday decided to cancel all lectures at the university today and tomorrow because of poor attendances by students, most of whom are boycotting lectures as a demonstration of their rejection of the Republic Festival celebrations.

Announcing the decision last night, Mr Nico Nel, the university's director of public relations, said all lectures would be resumed on Tuesday, June 2.

'Although lectures have been cancelled for today and tomorrow, the university would be open. However, the institution will remain closed on Friday, which has been declared a university holiday and on Monday, Republic Day.'

He said the decision to cancel lectures had been taken at a meeting of the rector and senior staff of the university following poor attendances at lectures on Friday and yesterday.

Students yesterday decided to continue their boycott of lectures in spite of an ultimatum by Prof S P Oliver to the SRC to call on students to return to lectures by noon yesterday

or the SRC would face disciplinary action.

Two students of the University of Natal's Medical School in Durban are reported to have been detained by the Security Branch following the boycott of all activities on campus in protest against the Republic Festival celebrations.

They are Zweli Mkize, a fifth-year student and vice-president of the Medical Students' Representative Council (MSRC), and J Paahla, a fourth-year student who is president of the university's Students' House Committee.

Brig J R van der Hoven, Divisional Commander of the Security Branch in Durban, could not be contacted for confirmation

yesterday.

According to a spokesman for the MSRC, the two students were picked up from the hostel on Sunday night by Security policemen and had not returned by yesterday.

'We are becoming concerned about them and have asked the university administration to help trace the students,' he said.

Meanwhile, Natal's Director of Indian Education, Mr Gabriel Krog, whose action in expelling more than 500 high school pupils for staying away from school in protest against the Republic Festival celebrations triggered off widespread condemnation, was still not available for comment yesterday.

Sowetan 26/1/67

Essop arrives in exile

SOWETAN Africa News Service

SALISBURY - A former Robben Island prisoner jailed for five years for ANC and Communist Party activities, Mr Mohammed Essop, has arrived in exile, according to a source close to South African revolutionaries.

The source would not disclose Mr Essop's whereabouts.

Mr Essop, who was banned after his release from prison in 1967, was detained in 1971 together with Mr Ahmed Timol, the man who died after he had fallen nine storeys from the Security Police offices at Johannesburg's John Vorster Square.

During his period of detention, Mr Essop was granted an order in the Pretoria Supreme Court restraining the police from assaulting him. He had earlier been admitted to hospital suffering from head injuries, body injuries, and was reported to have been in a state of hysteria.

Mr Essop, a one-time Johannesburg medical student, was banned to Roodepoort.

CT 26/5/81

Protest: Students reported detained

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Two students of the University of Natal's Medical School in Durban are reported to have been detained by security police following the boycott of all activities on campus in protest against the Republic Festival celebrations.

They are Zweli Mkize, a fifth-year student and vice-president of the Medical Students' Representative Council, and J Paahla, a fourth-year student who is president of the university's Students' House Committee.

Brigadier J R van der Hoven, Divisional Commander of Security Police in Durban, could not be contacted yesterday.

According to a spokesman for the MSRC, the two students were picked up from the hostel on Sunday night by security police and had not returned by yesterday.

"We are becoming concerned about them and have asked the university administration to help trace the students," he said.

Meanwhile, students of the University of Durban-Westville yesterday decided to continue their boycott of lectures in spite of an ultimatum by the rector, Professor S P Oliver, to the SRC to call on students to return to lectures by noon yesterday or the SRC would face disciplinary action.

Professor Oliver decided to cancel all lectures today and tomorrow because of the poor attendances.

Meanwhile, the Director of Indian Education, Mr Gabriel Krog, whose action in expelling more than 500 high school pupils for staying away in protest against the Republic Festival triggered off widespread condemnation, was still not available for comment yesterday.

The deputy director, Mr S P van den Heever, said Mr Krog was "out of town".

Staff Reporter

SEVERAL hundred students staged a march to the administration block at the University of the Western Cape yesterday afternoon to present the rector, Professor R E van der Ross, with a list of resolutions relating to the Republic Festival.

The resolutions were passed by students at an earlier meeting at the university's cafeteria. After the march, the students met in a hall on the campus and waited for the rector's reply.

In terms of the resolutions, the students decided to reject all Republic Day celebrations, organize alternative programmes, boycott classes, demand tuition on June 1 and the suspension of all classes from yesterday till May 31,

UWC students in protest march

11A 50 327 CT 26/5/81

support like-minded forces and to "continue the struggle until final victory".

In a reply later handed to students, whose numbers had swollen with the arrival of extra-mural students. Professor Van der Ross said the opinions expressed "in regard to oppression" had been noted.

He said UWC had on many occasions voiced its concern

through its official channels and its spokesmen that a democratic system should prevail in South Africa in respect of educational, economic, social and political matters.

The university believed it could best make its contribution to this cause by preparing the youth of the country to the best of its ability.

He said he was prepared in

due course to meet those lecturers holding classes or tests between May 25 to 31 and to discuss the effect of student action (if non-violent) in such a manner that no student would be adversely affected.

He said that in his view the behaviour of the students and the proposed forms of behaviour were having the opposite effect of what was intended. "viz to draw massive attention

to the Republic Festival". In such a situation, it might be more effective, and spiritually more strengthening, to go on quietly with one's normal work, he said.

● Anti-Republic Day rallies will be held in the Jameson Hall at the University of Cape Town today and tomorrow.

Today's rally, which is open to all opponents of Republic Day, will include speeches by Nusas president, Mr Andrew Boraine, and Cosas president, Mr Wantu Zenile, representatives from the Black Sash and church leaders.

Tomorrow's programme will include a lecture by UCT lecturer, Mr F Hirsh, titled "Freedom Charter and Democracy Today". Both programs will start at 1pm.

Two anatomies of black opposition in the 80s

Underground: a resurgence for the ANC



Khelha Mthembu... Azapo leader

For more than two decades now, the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress have operated

in exile abroad after being banned in South Africa.

Within the country, the SA Black Alliance, with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi at the helm, and the black consciousness movement, with the Azanian People's Organisation as the key group, have emerged as the two most significant black political groupings.

From Washington, JOHN MATISONN outlines a report funded by the prestigious Rockefeller Foundation telling of the dramatic resurgence of the ANC in South Africa. In an unrelated symposium organised by Azapo in Hammanskraal in the Northern

Transvaal at the weekend, close on 200 delegates reaffirmed their belief in the black consciousness philosophy.

AMEEN AKHALWAYA reports on the two-day symposium aimed at charting the future direction of the black consciousness movement.

THE most dramatic trend in black politics as South Africa goes into the 1980s is the resurgence of the banned African National Congress (ANC), according to the prestigious Rockefeller Foundation-funded report on Southern Africa.

Its political and military role has increased and it has taken in young exiles from Soweto while retaining the loyalty of the older generation who re-member when it was a legal organisation.

"After years of desultory amateurism, its military wing had begun demonstrating great skill by the late 70s," says the report.

"As the regime represses above-ground representatives of black causes, the vehicle for radical opposition is more and more likely to be the ANC."

"Indeed, one ally on which the ANC can rely in building its prestige both within South Africa and abroad is the South African Government."

The Government's constant attacks on the ANC enhance its stature.

Much of the ANC's appeal lies in its historical reputation as the oldest African Nationalist movement.

"For the older generation it is comparable to a church that one is born into, the organisation that has carried on while others have come and gone. It is non-denominational, with room for Marxists and non-Marxists, mildly socialist but not anti-capitalist, open to whites even while envisaging a period of confrontation on colour lines."

The new generation of exiles have found in the ANC a functioning organisation with a well-established network of supporters and sources of moral support.

Internal reform and repeated efforts to co-opt moderate blacks continue. With economic stability, some white fears lose their edge. As economic and social reforms take hold, blacks will direct their de-

ing associated with terrorism. The Goch Street killing of whites in Johannesburg in 1977 was an instance of panic, and the January, 1980 death of two white hostages in a Silverton bank was done when three ANC guerrillas thought they were about to be apprehended.

Whites were alarmed by these incidents, especially when the dead guerrillas, who during the bank siege had demanded the release of Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned ANC leader, were accorded hero status in Soweto.

The report details two alternative scenarios for South Africa's future. In the first, verities prevail over regressive policies. Sabotage and guerrilla activity escalate over time.

Internal reform and repeated efforts to co-opt moderate blacks continue. With economic stability, some white fears lose their edge. As economic and social reforms take hold, blacks will direct their de-

mands to political reform.

Each side will become aware of the others' non-negotiable premise. For the whites this is the unacceptability of a winner-take-all majority rule in a unitary state, and for blacks it would be the unacceptability of continued denial of genuine powersharing.

"On the surface these non-negotiable premises may seem to be as difficult to reconcile as ever, but underneath a search for new political solutions would be intensifying."

Greater racial harmony because of economic and social reform, and a shift in the racial balance of power would encourage the process.

"Eventually, with a multiracial government installed, external recognition of the changes that had occurred would follow. The new government would be friendly toward the West and continue to export key minerals to the West. Although it might establish

relations with the Soviet Union as a matter of diplomatic form, it would adopt a cautious attitude toward all communist states and deny them military facilities."

The second scenario is the reverse of the first. The conservative wing of the National Party would block reform. The verkleinings view that social and economic reform will lead inevitably to demands for political reform would dominate.

Verligte leadership will then split from the party or conform in the interest of unity. The black response would escalate guerrilla activity and politicalisation. External pressures would escalate. With threats to boycott multinational companies doing business in South Africa, and pressures from African states like Nigeria, United Nations sanctions would be imposed, perhaps on oil or communications.

The Soviet Union, Cuba and other communist countries

would seize the opportunity to expand their influence. The Frontline States, drawn into the conflict, would eventually consider inviting Cuban assistance.

Over a long period the country would descend into civil war, and finally the Government's belief in victory would collapse, leading to a de facto partition or a Zimbabwe-type power-sharing arrangement.

During the conflict, western mineral supplies would become unpredictable. A new government might well demand higher prices, but would export minerals to the West, which is its natural market.

It could manipulate the supply of chrome, which is strategically important to the West but not a big exchange earner for South Africa.

The new government's attitude to the West would depend on the West's behaviour during the conflict. Since the ANC

would probably

major party in close relations with the Frontline States, Cuba would be invited to assist.

Financed by the Foundation, chaired by N as president, the Commission would include Mr dent of the tion, Mr P chairman of ration, Mr president a Union Depo CIO (American) bella organ (unions), and number of un

Dr Chesterton Secretary for Africa the former A dor to the L Donald M amongst the to the comm

Above ground: BC is re-affirmed

IS the conflict in South Africa a race struggle between black nationalism and white nationalism? Is it a class struggle between owners of capital and the workers, irrespective of race?

Or is it a combination of class and race?

Close on 200 delegates, representing a number of black bodies supporting the black consciousness philosophy, got together at a symposium at the weekend to give their viewpoint.

With the historical nationalist movements such as the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress banned and operating from exile, the black consciousness movement and the SA Black Alliance have emerged as the most important above-board groups operating in black South African politics.

Azapo is virulently opposed to the Black Alliance. Officially, its attitude towards the ANC and PAC is that it neither endorses nor condemns either, but recognises the historical roles of both.

For some time, the BC organisations had planned a symposium to look back on a decade of black consciousness — which had first been sprung on the South African public by Steve Biko and his associates in the now-banned SA Students' Organisation — and to chart its future course.

The symposium had to be repeatedly postponed because of bannings and detentions of BC adherents, and because of lack of suitable facilities.

Azapo was inaugurated in 1979 with a policy document interpreting the struggle as a class-race struggle, with blacks being oppressed as a class.

When Azapo held its annual congress outside Pietersburg earlier this year, sharp differences emerged among delegates over the interpretation of ideological terms such as "class".

Some delegates objected to "foreign ideology" being used to interpret the struggle, while others made it clear that using foreign ideological terms did not in any way imply acceptance of that ideology.

The matter was deferred to this weekend's symposium. The Azapo president, Mr Khehla Mthembu, stressed that black consciousness was not on trial. "We are here to reaffirm black consciousness, to redefine some of our terms, and give direction to the struggle.

"Black consciousness," he added, "is dynamic — we shall adapt and move with the demands of our times."

Black consciousness is under increasing attack, particularly from some black students who view the struggle in straight terms of class, irrespective of colour.

Mr Mthembu commented: "Some prophets of doom have organised themselves into well-orchestrated choirs, unfortunately conducted by black deserters and white liberals, into a singing chorus that BC has exhausted itself or finished its cycle."

The symposium set out to show that BC was still a necessary force in South Africa as it moved from its initial "psychological liberation" stage, through the "activist" phase into its present "ideological" phase.

The first two papers — both on "black consciousness and the class struggle" — set the tone for the symposium. The first was by a former Robben Island prisoner, Mr Eric Molobi, and the other by Mr Qur-
aish Patel, of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa.

Mr Molobi's premise was that "the story of all struggles is the story of class struggles".

He dismissed the "white working class aristocracy", whose reaction, he said, had been manifested in the traditional all-white labour movement which "has been bought over with 30 pieces of narrow white nationalism".

He categorised blacks into groups such as working class, the peasantry and the petty bourgeoisie, none of which, he argued, could be excluded from the national phase of the struggle.

Mr Patel suggested that BC did not conflict with the notion of class struggle. "To suggest otherwise would be to imply that a black worker does not exist, as 'colour-blind' orthodox Marxists wish to do," he said.

Eight commissions then discussed questions arising from the papers. Some delegates were still unhappy about the class analysis.

But at the end of the symposium, delegates accepted without dissent the following:

- Their commitment to the BC ideology;
- The assertion that because the black worker is "the hub of the South African economy and yet the most exploited and oppressed", black worker consciousness be promoted in such a way that the black working class be a vehicle for change in South Africa;
- Race is a class determinant in the current South African context;
- There is no place for whites in the black consciousness movement.

For those expecting "fireworks" over the interpretation of ideological terms and a likely split in the movement, the symposium proved an anticlimax.

Delegates, in a show of unity, reaffirmed the necessity for the BC ideology. They underscored the black nationalist

view that the struggle to repossess the land was of overriding importance, adding that blacks, as a dispossessed class which did not have access to the means of production, had to use their latent power as workers to bring about radical change.

Acceptance by the delegates of the class analysis did not imply that Azapo had embraced Marxism. On the contrary, Mr Patel pointed out: "Orthodox Marxists look at a doctrine and mould it to reality, whereas black consciousness looks at reality and moulds its doctrine accordingly."

And to underline the black nationalist point, Mr Mthembu said in his closing speech: "In accordance with our policy we shall adapt all progressive thoughts of humanity to our unique situation. We therefore refuse to be puppets of any individual, group, organisation or country."

With Azapo's focus on black workers reaffirmed, it was logical that worker organisation be taken a step further.

The Reverend Buti Tlhagale, of the Black Priests' Solidarity Group, delivered a paper in which he warned black trade unionists not to regard concessions in the labour field as ends in themselves.

Short-term labour demands had to be seen in the context of the long-term socio-political demands of the entire black community.

Concessions such as the scrapping of job reservation, improved housing, and the 99-year leasehold scheme merely reinforced the apartheid ideology, but black workers should not forget that they would still be regarded as foreigners in their own country.

Mr Tlhagale said: "The present fragmentation and lack of awareness of the value of collective bargaining militate against the possibility of a healthy restoration of the presence of economic and political forces."

In line with his suggestion, Azapo agreed to probe the feasibility of the formation of an umbrella body of trade unions embracing the BC ideology.

Not wishing to alienate organised black workers as it moves into new territory, Azapo has made it clear that while it rejects registration of trade unions, it will not reject black unions which have registered.

With the Government intent on stamping out political involvement in the labour field, Azapo seems set on yet another collision course with the authorities.

It now seems clear that apart from battles in the educational, sporting and ideological spheres, the tensions in South African society will become increasingly concentrated in the labour field.

of extreme inequality of income by differentials in purchasing power.

Where health care facilities are not rationed by price demand for health services is likely to exceed supply. Some alternative system of rationing is therefore needed. Without this, allocation will be on the basis of first-come first served, this also may depend heavily on proximity to services and education of the patients, and bear little relation to 'need'.

A formula used by London hospitals to determine priority for admission involved a consideration of the following factors:

- i) time spent already on the waiting list
- ii) urgency based on the expected rate of deterioration of the patient's condition (e.g. suspected malignant neoplasms should come in quickly)
- iii) urgency based on the degree of disability (e.g. large hernias should come in more quickly than small ones)
- iv) urgency based on social factors (e.g. wage earners with many dependants should come in quickly)
- v) expected length of stay in hospital.

This and alternative methods of determining 'need' for personal health services and ways of implementing them are discussed more fully in (38). It is mentioned here only to indicate that for relatively expensive services a variety of options are available and that chaotic overcrowding is only one of a number of systems of nonprice rationing.

38. A.J. Culyer, 'Need and the National Health Service', Martin Robertson, 1976, p. 101 ff

APPENDIX III

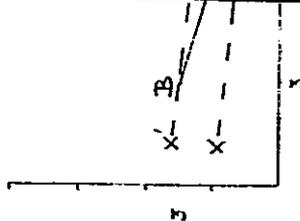
LINEAR PRO

This procedure can be illustrated of resources, but the justification when there are many.

Suppose in our earlier example the relevant differences concern nurses, and that the same number with using (A) either 10 nurses and 3 doctors.

The alternatives can be illustrated

No.
Doctors



Combinations of the two techniques along the line joining A and B locus of feasible techniques. Types of personnel can be shown the ratio of salaries (e.g. X a nurse's salary is one fifth)

Amanda Kwadi freed

By ELLIOT TSHINGWALA

MS AMANDA Kwadi, outspoken member of the Women's Federation of South Africa and social worker with the Cripple Care Association, was yesterday released after spending more than 50 days in detention under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

"I am happy to be alive," she said at her home. She was taken by

Security Police on April 4 at her Diepkloof home, a day after the Tembisa riots over increased rents.

She says two black and two white policemen came to her home on the night of April 4 and took her away. From there she was shunted from one police station to the other until she was finally brought to John Vorster Square from where she was released yesterday.

Ms Kwadi, who looked very thin, said she had lost a lot of weight.

Her first words when SOWETAN approached

her were: "I am happy to be alive," but refused to elaborate. Ms Kwadi says she was questioned extensively on the Tembisa rent riots.

"I was taken on the same day with several other members of the Tembisa Action Committee," she added.

She says she has not yet decided what to do with herself. "I want to rest a bit before I do anything. But one of the first things I want to do is to visit my fiancée who is serving a prison term on Robben Island," she concluded.

Ms Amanda Kwadi

ANC and PAC to meet

Manhunt

From Page 1

"Diversity may be the aim of the government, but unity is the demand of the people," Mr Boraine said.

• Intense follow-up and tracking operations have been launched by the South African Police for the saboteurs who struck five times on Monday. The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange has placed the blame on the shoulders of the African National Congress and the South African Communist Party.

Police headquarters in Pretoria said there were no reports of any further guerilla activities and those involved in the attacks are believed to have already left the country.

THE chairman of the Pan African Congress (PAC), Mr Nyati Pokela and the president of the African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo, have agreed to meet in the near future.

They met at the United Nations Conference on Economic Sanctions against South Africa which is being held in Paris.

Mr Pokela announced this on his arrival from the conference to which he led a delegation of four central committee members.

According to observers, the main item on the agenda of their meeting would be the formation of the united front of the PAC and ANC. This meeting is likely to take place at the

coming OAU summit conference to be held in Nairobi in July this year.

The PAC chairman together with the members of his delegation also had an audience with the leaders of the Socialist Party of France at its headquarters.

Mr Pokela told me that the Socialist Party has declared its total support for the South African liberation struggle.

They were further told that the new French Government would support economic sanctions against Pretoria.

silly obtainable anaesthetic to fa-
 rone". In order to make this esca-
 e drinking must inevitably be ex-
 This, according to Merton may
 of a socio-psychological dependence
 the reality.

of this paper does not allow a com-
 relevant and noteworthy theoretical
 nking. From a discussion of these
 ons it is evident that any poten-
 way or another, incorporate an awe-
 variables, whether it is because of
 age or the complexity of the pheno-

nt situation
 mprobable
 filed as the
 is a intra-
 drinking,
 pl, psycholo-
 hypotheses.

resides in the
 social classes

(1) The upper 20% have already reached middle-class status.

20/

(11) The bottom 40% are however in a situation of chronic poverty, which is sometimes referred to as the "culture of poverty".

(111) Between the bottom and top classes, the remaining 40% are found. The lower part of this class is to a large extent subjected to the poverty syndrome.

The dynamic interaction between different economic, social psychological and political variables that results in a destructive community poverty pattern, with an apparent tendency to perpetuate itself, is a very complex social phenomenon to explain.

One of the crucial determinants in this poverty pattern is the relatively weak economic position in which the majority of Coloured adults find themselves. With little or no formal and technical education they are bound for low paid job opportunities, with minimal security and promotional potential attached to it. This results in a chronic short-term shortage of disposable income and on the long term an incapableness to accumulate any financial means.

This inevitably leads to a high level of tension, and anxiety on an existential level, which in turn may lead to undesirable behavioral patterns.

The unique socio-political situation of the Coloured community may be an additional contributory factor in the creation of poverty and unhealthy levels of anxiety. Apart from frustrations arising from the denial to participate in the

21/

Black consciousness:

IT HAS become rather necessary for me to reaffirm black consciousness, a philosophy which has been the driving force in the black struggle for humanity in the past two decades.

Some prophets of doom have organised themselves into well-orchestrated choirs, unfortunately conducted by black deserters and white liberals, who sing a chorus that BC has exhausted itself or rather finished its cycle.

From the discussions and deliberations at this symposium it is obvious even to the most naive mind that BC is still viable and effective, it definitely has a room in the post-liberation era.

It is apparent that in the dynamism of the South African situation BC is the philosophy that enables us, the oppressed, to view the struggle in its proper perspective.

It is in this light that I view this symposium as a collective and joint endeavour by all progressive forces in the country to rededicate themselves to this liberatory philosophy and not to treat this symposium merely as an intellectual gymnasium "to sharpen our minds".

Historically BC has been defined as an attitude of mind and a way of life. Azapo fully identifies and subscribes to this definition, as we view an attitude of mind as material consciousness of a people in their existential situation, an awareness of the oppressed people of their economic, political and social position.

An awareness which enables the oppressed and the exploited to translate their day-to-day experiences into an active programme for liberation. Once the mind is free, the being becomes an agent of emancipation, self-acceptance and self-assertion which emanates from collective ideals, aspirations and interests. BC is a way of life because it is dynamic, and is not dogmatic. It takes into cognisance the realities of our situation and our common experience — black experience. A philosophy based on a realistic analysis of our existential situation.

'BC is a way of life . . . it is dynamic, not dogmatic'

In our existential situation BC identifies the oppressor and the oppressed, the exploiters and the exploited, the dispossessor and the dispossessed, the dominator and the dominated and thus refuses and rejects acceptance of the myth that we are fighting the white government ONLY. It views the problem simply as white oppressing blacks through their elected government, its state machinery and capital.

I, as president of Azapo, the only overt, national and progressive political organisation in the country, commit the organisation to vigilantly protect and propagate this liberatory philosophy which reflects and expresses the interests and aspirations of the majority of the oppressed people of Azania.

To those who always shout "racism" to all black initiative, we wish to remind them that racism is nothing else but the discrimination of one group against the other for the purpose of economic, social, political exploitation and oppression.

BC therefore cannot be called a racist philosophy, since it seeks to eradicate such inequalities and conflicts in our society and establishes an open and egalitarian society. A society free of exploitation of man by man, a society which will hold human interest and dignity above profit-inspired motives.

Our realistic analysis of our situation presents the following stark realities: the conquering and colonisation of our land by the white settler group; the dispossession of our land and the consequences thereof being that the black nation has lost all sources of livelihood to the white dispossessor, and has thus been forced to depend for their subsistence in primarily working in the white farms, mines, factories and white service institutions.

This situation has led to fact that all means of production lie in white hands and this is further entrenched in the legislation of one white colonial government after the other.

I want to argue that colonial and capitalist societies are characterised by a hierarchical ranking of its people. Classes are inherent of all colonised and capitalist societies.

'BC cannot be called a racist philosophy . . . it seeks to eradicate such inequalities'

In any industrialised society we have those who own, or those who manage the productive processes on behalf of the owners on the one hand, and those who do not own.

Blacks are the most ruthlessly exploited and oppressed in South Africa for they are the dispossessed, they do not own land, they do not own the means of production, they do not wield any meaningful or significant political power, they are dominated and oppressed by the white minority settler group. The material position in which the black man finds himself in is determined in both racial and economic dimensions, thus reducing all blacks to a class of workers. Therefore in South Africa race is a class determinant.

One's position in the prevailing capitalistic society should not be viewed in terms of economic advantages only. The fact that one as a member of the black race is denied political power does not make him a member of the white group which wields both political and economic power.

On the labour front, whites consider blacks as a threat to their exclusive and protected privileges, security and welfare. Whites en masse are the perpetrators of this exploitative and oppressive status quo.

This has always made alliances between blacks and whites laughable and impractical.

As long as the present political and economic system persists, there will be no shared ideology between black and white

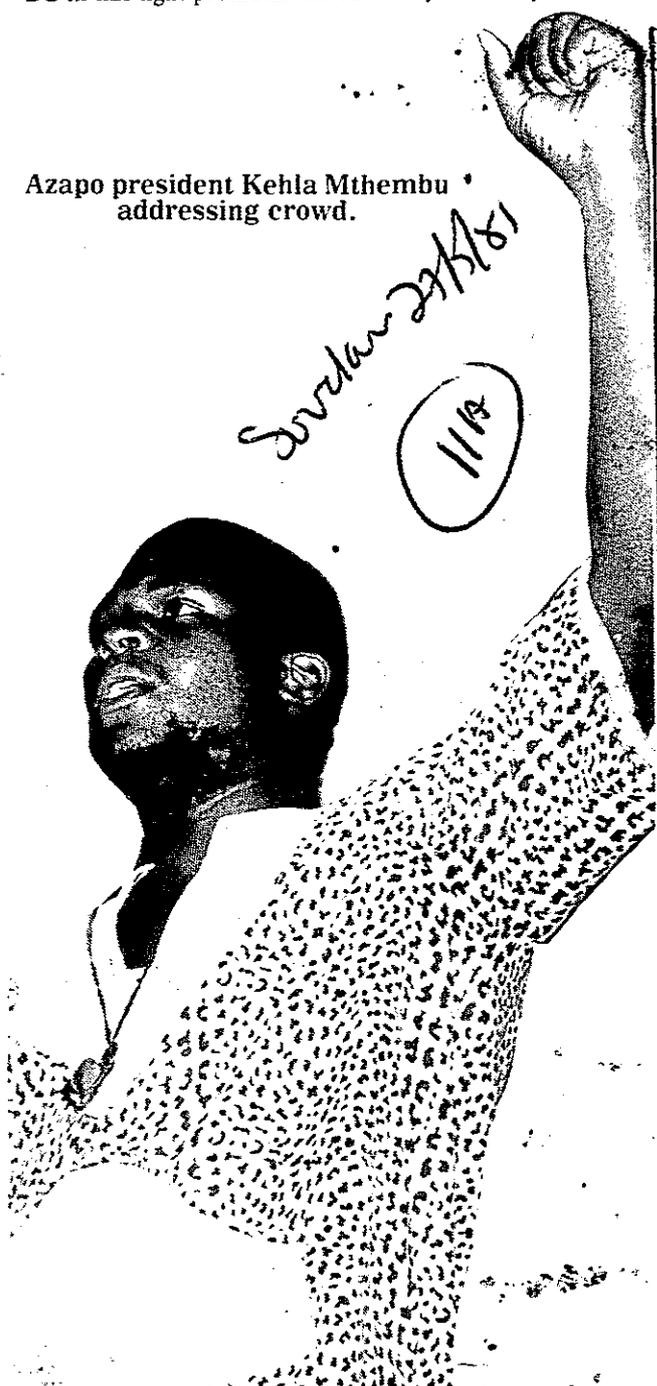
Mr Kehla Mthembu, president of Azapo, delivering the main address to the Hammanskraal symposium at the weekend where close to 200 delegates representing a number of black bodies supporting the black consciousness philosophy met. In his speech, reproduced here, Mr Mthembu gave a detailed reappraisal of the philosophy of black consciousness.

people, for we see the white man always striving to justify his domination and position at the expense of the black people.

In order that blacks relentlessly and gallantly struggle for their liberation, they must, of necessity, have their own ideology (in this case black consciousness) born out of the common experiences.

BC in this light promotes the solidarity and unity of black

Azapo president Kehla Mthembu addressing crowd.



people who are workers — the economic backbone of a country, against their common oppression and exploitation.

We are not imposing this analysis to our situation. In both practice and theory we must reflect the basis of our class and racial struggle.

Conflicts, competing interests and white domination should always be viewed in their true perspective. It follows therefore that the liberation movement should constantly identify and resolve the emerging contradictions in their struggle.

The strengths, weaknesses and viability of the BC philosophy should be viewed in its ability to be scientifically flexible and adaptable to changing situation, circumstances and demands.

Our adaptation and flexibility has always been based on scientific analysis and approach. This shall entail the search not for absolute truths but for the fundamental facts, the material and objective condition blacks find themselves in.

This trueism can not be over-emphasised. In accordance with our policy we shall adapt all progressive thoughts of

'Blacks in South Africa are all reduced to a class of workers . . . race is a class determinant'

humanity to our unique situation. We therefore refuse to be puppets of any individual, group or organisation in our country.

We owe allegiance to our country to rid it off capitalism and its associate tentacles. We shall also adapt the fundamental tenets of the African culture.

Accepting that the material situation of our African life has been destroyed, influenced and disrupted by the colonial, imperialist, social economic and political forces, culture will be utilised only in as far as it is relevant and contributory to our

d
 African life
 nies.
 Department of
 ering. Facing:
 ing: Thesis
 'al-time in-
 ave holo-
 system.
 Department of
 Faculty of
 tle: *Studies*
 of extra-
 ase pro-
 o alginoly-

J: Depart-
 Biochem-
 Medicine;
 e role of
 nyofibrillar
 adrenergic

Department
 Faculty of
 Title: *Kim-
 ntral Cape*

D: Depart-
 aphy. Fac-
 thesis Title:
 ical model
 to coastal

st

st

st

st

st

st

st

st

Imperative for people to fight for liberation

SOWETAN, Wednesday, May 27, 1981 Page 17

national struggle.

Blacks will never fully assert their humanity and culture before they achieve their sovereign goal and ideal liberation.

We are not a liberal nationalist organisation, but a revolutionary and progressive organisation. Therefore our allies can not be Savimbi, or the terrorists fighting to topple the People's Republic of Mozambique.

We are not fellow travellers with such retrogressive, conservative and collaborationist forces such as the Democratic Tur- nthalle Alliance, or Swapo-Democrats in Namibia. We do not share aims or outlooks with the recently humiliated short-sighted or white-sponsored and capitalist-inspired elements in Zimbabwe — the Muzorewas and associates.

Black consciousness was not a product or an invention of a genius, as white liberal press and literature would like us to believe. It was a logical and an inevitable fruition of a historical and economic exploitation of the colonial and capitalist sys-

Mathem
 Faculty
 Title: *Ac
 tive robu*
BARLOW,
 of Botany
 Thesis Ti
 physiolog
 region of
 guela cur
CONRADII
 of Math
 Faculty
 Title: *Asp
 complex*
DU PLESS
 ment of I
 ulty of Sc
 A serolog
 cauliflow
 isolates.
DU TOIT,
 ment of I
 of Socie
 Title: *A
 study of
 sociopat*
GILMOU
 ment of I
 of Scienc
 compact
 and regu
GLOVER,
 Metallur
 Science,
 eering;
 brittle an
 quartz.
HARPUR,
 of Micro
 Science;
 cochemic
 logical s.

18 PhDs conferred

WO honorary degrees and 18 PhD degrees were among the more than 300 degrees, diplomas and certificates awarded at the mid-year graduation ceremony on June 26.

The two honorary graduands were: Professor Paul van Warnele, Professor of Private Law at UNISA and one of South Africa's best-known academic jurists, who received the degree of Doctor of Laws (*honoris causa*); and Dr Oscar Wollheim, who has a long and active association with the South African Institute of Race Relations and whose name has become identified with the defence of the interests of the Coloured community. He received the degree of Doctor of Social Science (*honoris causa*).

Dr Wollheim was the guest speaker during the graduation ceremony.

The PhD degrees include 10 in the Faculty of Science; two each in the Faculties of Medicine, Engineering and Arts; and one each in the Faculties of Commerce and Social Science.

The following successful PhD candidates received their degrees at the graduation ceremony on June 26:

ATTWELL, Rev AFI: Department of Religious Studies, Faculty of Arts; Title: *Determinative factors in the rise and development of Methodism.*
 BARR, GDI: Department of

'Alliances between blacks and whites are laughable and impractical'

the black people to fight for their own liberation; to strive to eliminate the basic tenets of colonialism and apartheid; to usher in majority rule (Blacks being the majority); to sustain and maintain the results after our liberation struggle.
 The basic assumption of this being that all should live in Azania in the blackman's terms. Less than this basic assump-

tem. This has been apparent in the history of the black liberation struggle in Azania.
 It has remained the task of the BC movement to give the philosophy its theoretical and organisational form. Black consciousness shall never become an obsolete philosophy in the struggle of the black people in the Azanian soil.
 On the basis of black consciousness, we find it imperative for

CONCLUSION

tion there will not be liberation and independence. For the land and the wealth of the country should be equitably shared and distributed to the people who owe their allegiance to the undivided and united Azania.

We call and caution everybody that at the end of this symposium we would like to have no losers or winners. We should realize that we all owe our allegiance to our national ideal and the removal of the yoke of white domination and colonialism from our necks.
 Locking ourselves in a conflict which will leave us divided and weak is not in the best interest of our struggle. In relation to this we must always note that no people have ever been conquered from outside.
 We might suffer setbacks and go through moments of uncer-

'Blacks will never fully assert their humanity before they achieve liberation'

tainty, but we owe it to ourselves — parents, students, all black people — to emerge from this symposium more united in theory and in practice.
 We have to share a common vision if we are to share in tactics and strategies which will always lift our struggle to greater and higher heights.

No force can conquer us while we continue and struggle with a solidarity and unity that is constantly and vigilantly guarded or enshrined in all of us — the black people.
 I, as president of AZAPO hereby commit all revolutionary and progressive black forces to this unchallengeable and undeniable liberatory philosophy in our pursuit for a FREE and LIBERATED AZANIA — ONE PEOPLE ONE AZANIA.

Comput Etc....
 the international
 specialists in
 microcompute
 and software
 for education, com
 industry and the h
 • comprehensive after sales s
 apple compu
Cromemco CENT
 Tel. 612203
 The Link Shopping Centre, Main Ro

The fines
 arnation
 500

Black consciousness now more concrete, says judge

STAR 27/5/81 (278) (NA)

By John Murray
Chief Court Reporter
The Black Consciousness Movement had been more concrete about its philosophy in the past two days than it had been in previous years, a Rand Supreme Court judge said yesterday.

Mr Justice Coetzee was asking a Johannesburg journalist, Mr John Kane-Berman, about the movement during a R7 081 000 civil action by the West Rand Administration Board against Santam Insurance over payments for damages

caused during the 1976 Soweto riots.

Mr Kane-Berman, who has been in the witness box for several days as an expert witness, told the judge: "It is impossible to have a debate on policy or strategy with a black consciousness adherent because there is very little that is concrete in terms of policy and programmes."

Mr Justice Coetzee said: "There has been much more that is concrete in the past two days at the black consciousness conference in Hammanskraal."

"According to a report in the Rand Daily Mail, a number of black consciousness organisations resolved, for instance, that there was no place for whites in black consciousness movements."

The judge asked if an awareness among more sophisticated blacks of where they stood in relation to whites and of discrimination against them had arisen particularly in the urban areas in 1976 and preceding years.

He said he had noticed that whites had become increasingly aware of feelings of hate for whites among large sections of the black and coloured communities.

Mr Kane-Berman agreed the greatest degree of awareness had arisen in urban areas.

He said he had been aware in his own experience of growing animosity against whites but that it was much more limited than the impression given by some newspapers.

Riots: hopes of 'Messianic freedom'

Chief Court Reporter
Blacks in southern Africa sometimes have a Messianic belief that someone is coming to liberate them, Mr Justice Coetzee heard in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr John Kane-Berman, author of the study "Soweto: Black Revolt, White Reaction," was answering questions put by Mr J Kriegler SC.

They concerned points that had arisen during a lengthy cross-examination of Mr Kane-Berman by Mr S A Cilliers SC.

Mr Kriegler is appearing for the West Rand Administration Board in the R7 081 000 civil action against Santam Insurance, for whom Mr Cilliers is appearing, over payment for damages caused during the 1976

Soweto riots.

Mr Kriegler asked Mr Kane-Berman if he agreed many blacks believed the moment of liberation had arrived as had been stated by Dr Manas Buthelezi of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Mr Kane-Berman said: "From time to time in southern Africa there is a Messianic belief that someone is coming to liberate the blacks."

"Whether this was believed in 1976 is difficult to judge. Initially it was believed radical change and freedom were around the corner."

"But after the police shootings and indications that police were back in charge, this belief dissipated."

The hearing continues.

CT 27/5/81 (11A) 27 58

Struggle in SA 'has reached climax'

By ENRICO KEMP

IN THE past 48 hours, South Africa had witnessed "widespread guerilla attacks in pursuit of a non-racial and democratic society", the president of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), Mr Welile Zenile, said yesterday.

He was addressing an anti-Republic Festival rally at the University of Cape Town. Representatives of churches, trade unions and student and community organizations addressed the meeting and expressed opposition to this week's Republic Festival celebrations.

Mr Zenile said the struggle against oppression in South Africa had "reached a climax".

"We realize that since this so-called Republic came into being, the majority of the people of South Africa have never stopped showing their bitterness and anger against oppression. We will continue to resist minority rule and the police State and pursue our course until the people govern."

About 1 500 students, university staff and members of the public attended the rally. Speeches were greeted with frequent applause and shouts

of "Amandla" (power) and the audience rose at the end of the meeting for the singing of "Nkosi Sikelele i'Afrika".

Scuffles broke out in the gallery when two Republic Festival flags held by supporters of the festival were taken away from them and burnt on the steps of Jameson Hall after the rally.

The hall was decked out in banners and posters with messages such as "Twenty years of Republic — Another twenty years of oppression". "When all people share in the Republic, they will all share in the festival" and "86.5 percent of the land is reserved for 16

percent of the people". The words of the Freedom Charter and "Nkosi Sikelele i'Afrika" were displayed on stage and a symbolic empty chair was reserved among the speakers for the imprisoned leader of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela.

The president of the National Union of South African Students, Mr Andrew Boraine, said South Africa was "fundamentally undemocratic" and the present conflict would continue "until the demands of the people are included in a democratic society, a society where the people govern".

"Saying no to the Republic Festival implies opposition to years of oppression. It means being part of the broad front of mass resistance. The apartheid celebrations are being opposed countrywide by democratic organizations. It is these organizations which contain in them the seeds of a democratic South Africa. The task of democrats is to build a new and just South Africa on the lessons and events of the past," he said.

A statement read on behalf of the Roman Catholic Auxiliary Bishop of Cape Town, Bishop Stephen Naidoo, said the Catholic Church saw "no

cause" for celebrating Republic Day.

"The vast majority of South Africans see no cause for celebration. They have no meaningful citizenship. In fact, the majority are deprived of South African citizenship. Decisions are made for them, often to their disadvantage." Bishop Naidoo said.

Other representatives at the rally were from the Western Province General Workers' Union, the Black Sash, the Methodist Church and UCT's Projects Commission.

● Picture, more reports, page 2

Azapo in controversy over use of Seshego church

By JOHN PHADU

THE LUTHERAN Dean of the Pietersburg Circuit, Mr CM Molefe, is to meet pastor Phorotlo Mamogobo and his council, to discuss the recent incident involving Mr Mamogobo and the local branch of Azapo in Seshego township.

The controversy arose from the closing of the Lutheran church premises, a fortnight ago, where Azapo was to hold a meeting to address the local residents.

The Lutheran church has been a convenient venue for Azapo for a long time and on the day when they were going to hold a meeting they found the church locked. They had to disperse since open air gatherings are prohibited.

Pastor Mamogobo, who is a religious inspector in Lebowa, said Azapo had misused their privilege in the past and that its teachings are against the Bible.

He also admitted to have been instrumental in influencing the Seshego Town Council to withdraw Azapo's use of the church's hall for their meetings.

Bishop E Serote told SOWETAN yesterday that the basic policy of his church is to accommodate all people of different opinions. As such everybody is entitled to use the premises.

He added that Azapo members are "our children" and most of them have been baptised within the church. As such he said there is no reason to deny them the right to use the church premises.

11/19

direct link between efforts and remuneration

instrumental value of the association for member

des ins sus asi

presence of local powerful enemies

acceptance of the values of participation a social equality

'leftist' political views

negative correlation



For publications obtainable from the Centre for Intergroup Studies, c/o University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, Republic of South Africa, 7700

Name and Address:

Date: Signature:

Cheque/Postal Order/Cash for R

Middleton RDM 27/5/81 (114) quits soccer federation

Political Reporter

AFTER nearly 20 years as one of the staunchest advocates of non-racial sport, Mr Norman Middleton has been forced to resign as president of the South African Soccer Federation.

He has done an about-turn and decided to remain with the coloured Labour Party, of which he is deputy leader.

A few weeks ago, Mr Middleton was given an ultimatum by the federation to choose between continuing as its leader and quitting the Labour Party.

The federation had been expelled by its parent body, the South African Council on Sport (Sacos), because Mr Middleton had violated that body's "double standards resolution".

The resolution says nobody serving in Government-created political institutions may be a member of Sacos.

Mr Middleton initially decided to quit the Labour Party.

But a few days later Sacos resolved that the federation would be re-admitted to its ranks only if it got rid of Mr Middleton.

Mr Middleton confirmed last night he had tendered his resignation at a meeting of the federation in Durban on Monday night.

Mr Middleton took charge of the federation in 1962.

He was also founder member of the Labour Party and is regarded as its "iron man".

groepstudies (gratis)

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT 1980 (gratis)

REPRINTS/HERDRUKKE (gratis)

- No. 14 Brand, Politics and African Trade Unionism in Rhodesia since Federation.
- 17 Groenewald, Sosiale Afstand by Afrikaans-sprekendes: Verdere Toeligting met 'n Steekproef van Studente.
- 18 Van der Horst, Women as an Economic Force in Southern Africa.

PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

For publications obtainable from the Centre for Intergroup Studies, c/o University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, Republic of South Africa, 7700

Name and Address:

Date: Signature:

Cheque/Postal Order/Cash for R

OCCASIONAL PAPERS:

- 1. 1 Afrikaner Nationalism by Professor J Degenaar (R1,00 post free)
- 2. District Six: A Factual Report. Available in English and Afrikaans (gratis)

REVIEW OF THE FIRST TEN YEARS of the Centre for Intergroup Studies (gratis)

OORSIG VAN DIE EERSTE TIEN JAAR van die Sentrum vir Inter-

groepstudies (gratis)

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT 1980 (gratis)

REPRINTS/HERDRUKKE (gratis)

- No. 14 Brand, Politics and African Trade Unionism in Rhodesia since Federation.
- 17 Groenewald, Sosiale Afstand by Afrikaans-sprekendes: Verdere Toeligting met 'n Steekproef van Studente.
- 18 Van der Horst, Women as an Economic Force in Southern Africa.

PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

217 11A RDM 28/5/81

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

Wave of anti-Republic Day protests

A MOUNTING wave of anti-Republic Day protests hit the country yesterday.

A bomb blast, scores of arrests and detentions, school and university boycotts, bomb threats, mass protest meetings and Security Police raids were reported as the Republic Day celebrations neared their weekend climax.

A bomb wrecked the Defence Force recruiting office near Durban's city centre at 5.52am in a massive explosion.

No one was injured, but damage, estimated at hundreds of

thousands of rands, was done to the ground floor of the multi-storey Trust Bank building where the office is situated.

Police and fire engines were on the spot within minutes and used rolls of barbed wire to cordon off the area.

If the bomb had exploded a couple of hours later, Smith Street could have looked like a battlefield, as thousands of peo-

ple work in the highrise area.

A fast-food outlet next to the recruiting office and a travel agency office were also wrecked.

On the opposite side of the street, plate glass windows were blown out.

Glass was scattered across the pavement in front of the building and the explosion also damaged a health studio, shops

and offices.

Mrs A Buitendag, who shares a flat with her daughter and has a verandah overlooking Smith Street, said she was shocked awake by the "terrible explosion".

Her daughter rushed on to the balcony and discovered a bomb had gone off.

Shortly after 7am police reduced the cordon to cover the

area directly in front of the Trust Bank building, and street sweepers cleared the area.

A man was saved from possible injury because the bus which brings him into town was late.

Mr Sam Pillay said he normally walked past the Trust Bank centre about the time the bomb went off.

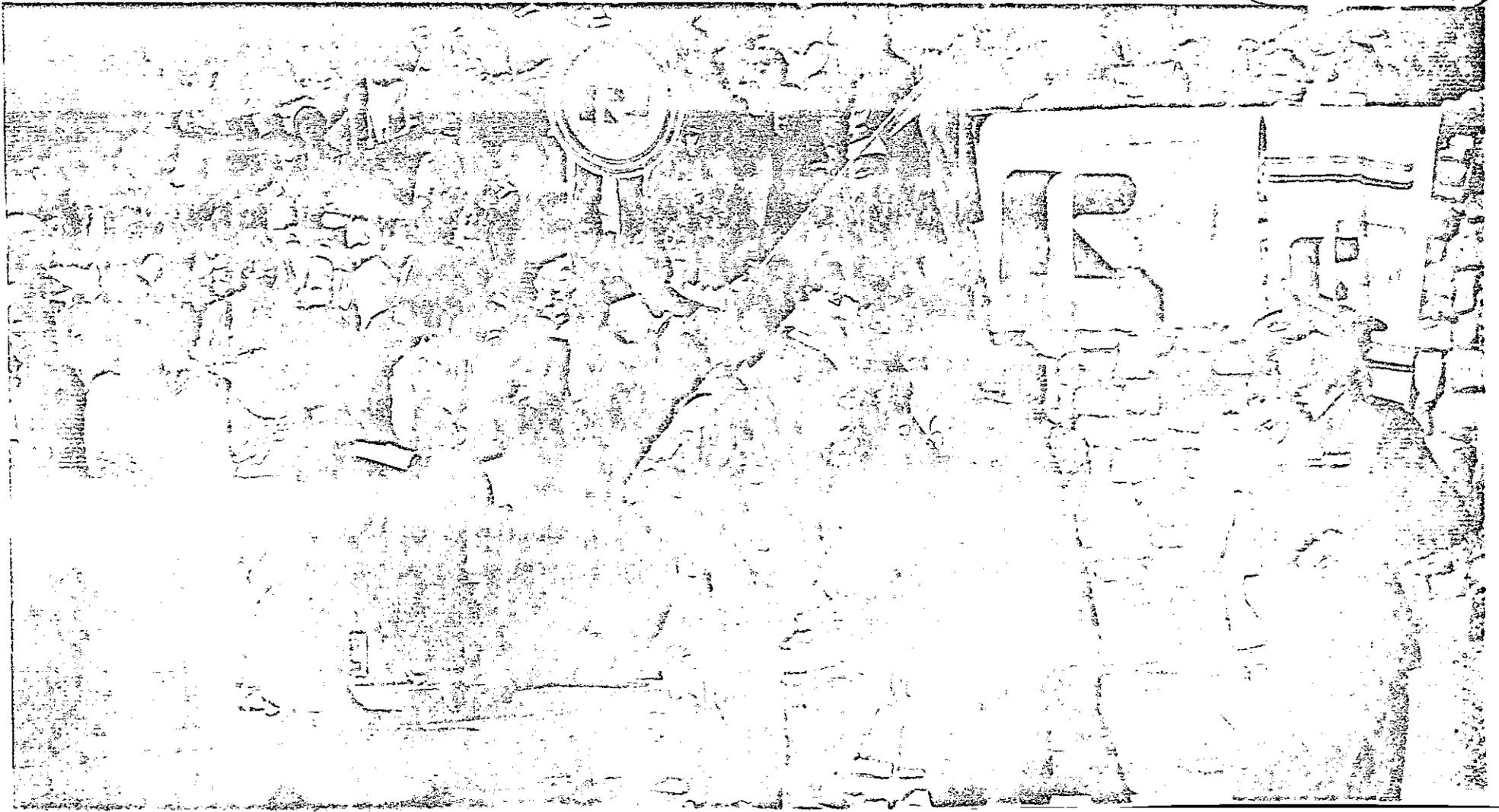
"Half an hour earlier I was

cursing that bus, but now I thank God," he said.

Police appealed to people to keep away as there was the possibility of another bomb.

Meanwhile, thousands of pupils and students in the Cape and Natal are boycotting classes and lectures until the

Page 2



UWC students burn flag after campus march

Staff Reporter

CLOSE to 1000 students raised their fists in salutes and shouted "Amandla ngawethu" (power to the people) as they watched flames leap from a burning South African flag at the University of the Western Cape yesterday.

As the flag disintegrated another flag bearing the green, gold and black colours of the banned African National Congress was raised.

The "new" flag was hoisted against a background of banners and posters displayed on the stage, spelling out the demands listed in the Freedom Charter, the document adopted by South Africans of all races in 1955.

The students rallied in the main hall yesterday after marching around the campus buildings, singing and displaying posters protesting against the Republic Day celebrations.

They were addressed by a Bishop Lavis High School pupil, a representative of the General Workers Union (GWU) and the president of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas).

The speakers had come to spell out why they saw "no cause to celebrate" Republic Day.

The Bishop Lavis High School pupil, introduced as Comrade David, said that the present system represented an abortion of all that was democratic. "The Botha government is celebrating while our people are suffering," he said.

He said that the struggle in this country is a struggle for the realization of the people's demands as embodied in the Freedom Charter.

It would only be a republic based on these demands that could be celebrated one day, he said.

The GWU speaker told the meeting that he had come on behalf of the workers who believed they could not celebrate while they were hungry and had very few rights.

He said that after South Africa was declared a republic, the state had set out to crush the trade union movement. "Sactu was not banned but its leaders were," he said.

"All the Republic has brought for workers has been police brutality when they went on strike and a loss of their dignity."

The Cosas president, Mr Welile Zenile, said that since the Republic came into being, the majority of people had never stopped showing their bitterness and anger against oppression.

"May 31 will be marked by a scandalous military display when we will be expected to come and celebrate our oppression."

"We see our liberation at Maroka, at Sasol and in the last days in Durban and Johannesburg where there have been widespread guerrilla attacks in pursuit of a non-racial and democratic society," he said.

After the speeches, students were asked to sing the national anthem. They rose holding high their clenched fists and sang "Nkosi Sikelele i' Afrika."



Brigadier Theuns "Rooi Rus" Swanepoel talks to a University of the Western Cape security official yesterday to break up student meetings but arrived too late. Police entered the campus and security official ended five minutes before they arrived.

Pupils join festival boycott

Staff Reporter

PUPILS at a number of Cape Flats high schools yesterday walked out in protest against the forthcoming Republic Day celebrations.

The pupils at schools in Athlone, Elsie's River, Bellville and Belhar, decided to walk out after they were informed that they could be prosecuted for trespassing should they enter the premises and try to go to school as usual on Monday.

Instead of attending school on Monday as planned, they decided to boycott school from yesterday until Tuesday.

Their decision follows on the stand taken by the students of the University of Western Cape who have boycotted classes since Tuesday.

Principals and college rectors were instructed on Tuesday not to allow any staff members, both teaching and non-teaching, on to the premises from today until Tuesday morning.

They were told by the inspectors of the Department of Internal Relations to keep the schools' keys in their possession and to ask the caretakers to find alternative accommodation for those few days.

The Director-General of Internal Relations, Mr A P V Kempen, refused to make any comment on the directive or any other development at the schools.

He said he would only comment "once all this has blown over".

Principals were given letters which they had to send to parents. The letter called on parents to support the authorities in their efforts to ensure that the school programme proceeded without interruption.

"It is of the utmost importance that every child should be given the opportunity of completing the school programme without interference," the letter reads.

"The most distressing results of the disruption of the teaching programme are that pupils cannot make scholastic progress and in examinations cannot perform to the best of their ability."

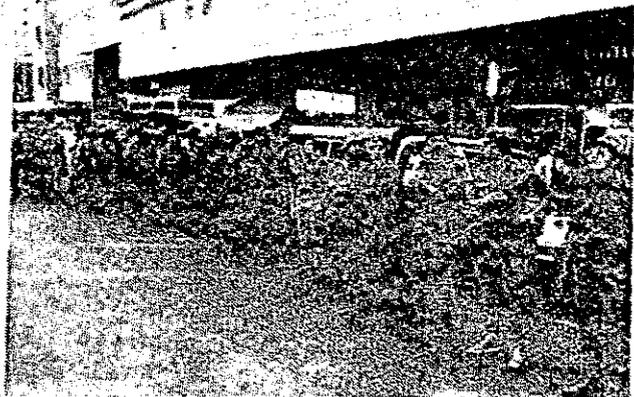
Nation-wide protest at celebrations

CT 28/5/81

11A 302 150 172



Above: SADF officers survey damage after the Durban blast. Below: Policemen cordon off the Johannesburg City Hall.



Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A wave of anti-Republic Day protest hit the country yesterday.

A bomb blast, arrests and detentions, school and university boycotts, bomb threats, mass protest meetings and Security Police raids were reported as the Republic Day celebrations neared their weekend climax.

The banned African National Congress, yesterday claimed responsibility for a recent series of acts of sabotage, which it said were intended to disrupt the Republic Day celebrations.

Yesterday's blast wrecked the SADF office near the Durban city centre at 5.52 am.

No one was injured, but the damage to the ground floor of the multi-storey bank building which houses the office has been estimated at hundreds of thousands of rands.

Barbed wire

Police and fire engines were on the spot within minutes and used rolls of barbed wire to cordon off the area in which thousands of people work during the day.

On the opposite side of the road, plate-glass windows were blown out for the length

to expel or suspend the 15-member SRC after the students had defied an instruction to end the boycott last Monday.

Students at Wentworth marched around the campus singing freedom songs.

A member of the Medical Students Representative Council said their offices had been raided by police, who removed pamphlets and a printing machine.

● In Johannesburg, police last night used teargas and sjamboks to disperse a group of about 150 pupils from the Christiaan Botha High School, Bosmont, who had locked themselves up in a classroom.

According to witnesses the pupils were "staging a peaceful protest against the Republic Festival", but a police spokesman said that about 70 pupils — whose average age is 14 — had thrown stones, bottles, books, debris and briefcases at police officers when they arrived at the school at 6.45 pm.

Thirty-one of the pupils were being held at the Newlands Police Station last night.

The great Republic Day switch-off

Millions of South Africans — either individually or as members of more than 55 organisations representing all races — have pledged to ignore the 20th anniversary celebrations of the Republic.

Political scientists have warned that the protests against the festivities are "not just a flash in the pan."

"As long as all people in South Africa do not share in political decision making every day, life will become progressively more dangerous," warned Professor Willem Kleynhans, head of the Department of Political Science at the University of South Africa.

"The political system is still white-dominated and until all races sit in Parliament we will have demonstrations and problems that get bigger and worse," Professor Kleynhans predicted.

FUSS

Mr Tom Lodge, a senior lecturer in politics at the University of the Witwatersrand said it struck him as surprising that at a politically charged time like this, "such a gratuitous fuss is made over a day that has never meant anything to the majority of the population."

Hostility directed against the celebrations has revolved around the apartheid system — pass laws, homeland policies, the stripping of blacks of South African citizenship, the Group Areas Act and unequal education systems — at mass rallies country-wide.

SABOTAGE

There have been increasing acts of sabotage — at least seven so far on railway and electrical installations, police and Defence targets — for which the military wing of the banned African National Congress Umkhonto We Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) has claimed responsibility.

Inkatha and the SA Black Alliance under the leadership of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi have spent tens of thousands of rands on expensive newspaper ad-

Political scientists have warned that the massive protests against the Republic Day festivities are not just a flash in the pan. CHARLENE BELTRAMO analyses the tidal wave of countrywide resistance.

"When a referendum was held to decide on the establishment of a Republic we were just like animals in the eyes of white South Africa and were not consulted in any way," Chief Buthelezi said.

"We would be condoning the poor financing of our education, social benefits and pensions.

"We would be accepting influx control and the pass laws which make blacks pariahs in the land of our birth," Chief Buthelezi said.

At the near-riotous protest rally at the University of the Witwatersrand on Monday only a small group of the thousands of students displayed any pro-patria support.

To cheers and the singing of "our anthem" Nkosi Sikelele Afrika, five South African flags went up in flames.

The administration of Wits University has not responded to a Student Representative Council call to officials ignore festivities and to have a normal teaching day on Monday.

PRAYERS

However, the universities of Cape Town, Durban-Westville and Natal have supported similar calls from their SRCs.

Five major church groups — Catholic, Anglican, Methodist, the Evangelical Lutheran Church and the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk in Afrika — are refusing to take cognisance of Republic Day celebrations.

They have called on their parishioners to pray for peace.

"There is no way we could give carte blanche support to a festival which commemorates 20 years of the erosion of the rule of law, freedom of speech and religion," the Methodist Church, in common with its colleagues, said.

In Natal more than 500 Indian High School pupils have been expelled by the director of Indian education, Mr Gabriel Krog, after sporadically refusing to attend classes

The Soweto Community Council is the only black township managing organisation in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area which will be celebrating Republic Day.

Mr Benjamin Angoma, of the Alberton Community Council, said: "Blacks took part in World War 2 and were promised freedom, but instead were picked up in police vans. We are an oppressed people."

Lavish expenditure on the festivities has been contrasted with "children starving in rural areas, inferior education and housing backlogs."

The full cost of the festival to the taxpayer has not been disclosed but is expected to run into millions of rands.

The Maritzburg Town Council, for example, is spending R175 000.

R2-million is being spent by the Natal Provincial Administration and

millions more by Defence and other Government departments and town councils.

A meeting scheduled between three Cabinet Ministers and representatives of the anti-Republic festival Black Alliance was inexplicably cancelled by Government, which had arranged it.

"The protests are symptomatic of deep concern about the present state of affairs in South Africa and a demonstration of the fact that the majority of the people feel there is nothing to celebrate."

leading legal academic Professor John Dugard said.

Those who refuse to join celebrations

Organisations boycotting the Republic Day festivities include:

- The South African Council of Churches, the SA Bishops Conference, the Anglican, Methodist, Catholic and Evangelical Lutheran churches and the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk in Afrika.

- The universities of Cape Town, Durban-Westville and Natal. The student representative councils at all of these and at the University of the Witwatersrand.

- The Black Municipality Workers Union, the SA Allied Workers Union, the Port Elizabeth Black Community Organisation, the National Union of South African Students.

- The Black Sash, the Institute of Race Relations, the Football Council, the Indian Reform Party, the Natal Indian Congress, the Labour Party, the Alexandra Liaison Committee, the Soweto Committee of 10 and the Azanian Peoples Organisation.

- Inkatha, the National Education Union of SA, the Peoples Candidates party, the Womens Federation of SA, the Council of South African Students, the kwaZulu Government, the SA Black Alliance.

- The Teachers Association of SA, the SA Indian Council, the Soweto Civic Association, Azanian Students Organisation, Azanian National Youth Unity, Wits Black Students Society, Muslim Students Association, Students Christian Association, SA Union of Jewish Students.

Black community councils boycotting festivities include those in Alberton, Evaton, Vaal, Mamelodi, Atteridgeville and Daveyton.

Various prominent individuals have declined invitations to the festivities. These include author Alan Paton and artist Walter Battiss.

In addition a special Anti-Republic Celebrations committee and an ad hoc committee have been formed.



Students from a Wits University anti-Republic Day demonstrator on the campus yesterday.

The tragedy of Norman Middleton — man caught between double standards

11/18
Kam
27/5/81

Since 1964, Norman Middleton has been an outspoken champion of genuine nonracial sport. He has been an outspoken critic of apartheid. But he also joined the coloured Labour Party. Political Reporter AMEEN AKHALWAYA tells how Mr Middleton paid the penalty.

the conflicts, contradictory traumas of South African socio-political set-embodied in Norman Middleton and his public role. classified coloured. His was a Scottish immigrant's mother was of Zulu

ought abroad for his in the Second World the present National Parliament has repeatedly to give him an unconditional support to fight his body's case overseas, a which he believes is on of ALL South African en, not just a minority, a firm supporter of consciousness, yet has or the cause of nonra- in a racially-segregated

s been in the forefront campaign to isolate Africa in the sporting and spheres, but has been "sell-out" by militant and other political

black groups labelled "collaborator" for serving Government-created Representative Council as a Labour Party yet he has come unrom whites because of views.

week, he gave in to the

pressure, and resigned from the South African Soccer Federation, which he has headed for the past 17 years, severing his last links with the nonracial sports bodies whose cause he has championed so passionately and effectively for nearly two decades.

His resignation came as a surprise. A few weeks ago, Federation colleagues gave him an ultimatum — quit the Labour Party or quit sports administration.

The Federation, with some 80 000 registered players, was the biggest affiliate of the SA Council on Sport (Sacos). Sacos had expelled the Federation because of Mr Middleton's membership of the Labour Party, and insisted it would be kept out so long as he remained at the helm.

According to Sacos' controversial "double standards" resolution, anyone serving on Government-created political institutions cannot be its member. Although the Labour Party had succeeded in getting the CRC closed down, it has continued to participate in civic management committees.

Mr Middleton quit the Labour Party at the beginning of this month.

In a surprise move a few days later, Sacos, at its national meeting in Durban, in-

sisted the Federation get rid of Mr Middleton. He decided this week, that in the interests of the footballers he represented, he would go.

So he was forced back into the Labour Party.

Norman Middleton was born in Johannesburg's cosmopolitan Sophiatown 59 years ago, the son of William Middleton, a stone mason from Aberdeen, and Dorothy Mzimela, a member of the Nguni tribe. Through his mother, he has blood ties with Inkatha president Chief Gatscha Buthelezi.

Because of his racial mix, Mr Middleton — slightly-built and short in physical stature — at times felt ashamed of being in "midstream".

But the advent of black consciousness in the 1970s changed all that. "I am forever indebted to black consciousness for what it did for me. It gave me dignity and made me feel proud of what I am".

His sister Helen married a white man and emigrated to Australia.

He was educated at Ohlange High School, run by a top African nationalist, John Dube, near Durban, and the Mariannhill Training College.

After a six-month spell as a clerk for a Johannesburg attorney, he went to Maritzburg, where, he recalls, his father helped build the Town Hall and designed the city's Alexander Park.

Norman Middleton worked at a Maritzburg shoe factory, as did Precious McKenzie, the coloured weightlifter who went on to represent Britain in the Olympic Games.

Mr Middleton became chairman of the Leather Workers' Union in Maritzburg. When the Second World War broke out, he joined the South African forces, serving in North Africa, the Middle East and Italy.

He was captured, and spent nine months as a prisoner-of-war in Italy.

After the war, he returned to the Maritzburg shoe factory, but soon resigned to become Natal organiser of the Engineering Workers' Union.

He joined the multiracial Liberal Party until the Improper Political Interference Act forced it to disband.

His passionate interest in soccer remained, and in 1962, he became president of the Northern Natal affiliate of the Soccer Federation.

In 1964, he took over as the Federation's national president at a time when it was facing its biggest crisis — covert black political activity had all but ceased in the wake of the banning of the black nationalist congresses.

The Federation at one time was made up of unions operating on separate racial lines — coloured, African, Indian. The all-white Football Association of South Africa (Fasa) was recognised by the world controlling body, Fifa.

When the Federation became nonracial, it started campaigning for Fasa's expulsion from Fifa. As a result, the Johannesburg City Council closed its grounds to the Federation's highly-successful league, which included famous teams such as Orlando Pirates, Moroka Swallows, Blackpool and Avalon Athletic.

Fasa started courting all-African soccer bodies. Some African officials accused their Indian and coloured counterparts of practising racism, and pulled out of the Federation. In 1964, Fifa suspended Fasa, and expelled it in 1976.

Faced with running an organisation which was fighting seemingly insurmountable odds, Mr Middleton set about bringing unity to the beleaguered Federation. It thrived.

And with coloureds and Indians not having any effective political voice, he succeeded in making the Federation not only a viable sports body, but also

one which gave vent to the political frustrations of voteless blacks.

It campaigned ceaselessly for South Africa's total sporting isolation. It challenged the Group Areas Act in court when nonracial sport inevitably came into conflict with the law.

Until the SA Cricket Board of Control, under Mr Hassan Howa, came to the forefront after the D'Oliveira Affair in 1968, the Federation remained the foremost campaigner for sport free of racism.

Under his leadership, not only did the Federation revive its professional league, it also succeeded in wooing dozens of clubs from the African townships.

Meanwhile, with the coloured people having been taken off the Parliamentary voters' rolls, the Government pressed ahead with plans to establish the CRC, the "coloured Parliament".

Together with educationist Professor Richard van der Ross and others, Mr Middleton helped found the Labour Party.

In 1973, Sacos was formed as the major co-ordinating body of all the nonracial sports unions. Mr Middleton was installed as its first president.

But with the emergence of the black consciousness groups and the growing clamour against "collaboration", it was inevitable his dual role as a member of the unracial CRC and the nonracial sports group would be questioned.

Mr Middleton was forced to resign as Sacos president. He was succeeded by Mr Howa, who urged him to quit the Labour Party. Mr Middleton, he said, was far more valuable to nonracial sport than to the Labour Party.

But Mr Middleton stood firm. In 1975, Labour, campaigning on the ticket of shutting down the "coloured Parliament", took control of the CRC. He became an executive member,

Throughout its existence, Labour vowed to obstruct the Government's apartheid policies. Its confrontationist tactics regularly embarrassed the Government and exposed the apartheid system. Last year, the Government finally agreed to close down the CRC.

Thus the question again arises: at which point does collaboration with apartheid begin, and where does an avowed opponent of racism compromise?

Sacos has implicitly left it at the point of collaborating at the level of political institutions. Teachers who work in the segregated apartheid system are forced to do so. Students are forced to attend segregated universities, or mixed universities by grace of a Government permit.

People are forced to live in separate Group Areas. They are forced to travel on segregated public transport.

Quite clearly, despite his consistent stand calling for South Africa's isolation, he was unacceptable because of his CRC and Labour Party links.

But why insist on his expulsion from the Federation when he has decided to quit "system politics"? After all, even throughout the era culminating in today's "normal" sport, he has still refused to cooperate with the Government's sports policies.

Former colleagues of his explained that some people joined Government-created institutions "out of ignorance" before seeing the error of their ways and getting back to the nonracial fold.

Some, like Mr Middleton, wanted the best of both worlds, they said. Such people had to pay the penalty. In any case, one Sacos official explained, Mr Middleton had handed over a cheque to a coloured sportsman on behalf of the CRC to enable him to be part of a "multinational" team which participated abroad.

And, as a Labour official, he still has meetings with Cabinet Ministers.

Mr Middleton has all along said Sacos officials were out to get him, not because of his politics, but because of personality differences. He felt they

resented the fact that he had become so powerful within the Federation.

He has in turn accused Sacos members of practising double standards. Teachers who publicly slammed him privately asked him for favours to be obtained from the education authorities.

Some Sacos members sold properties in Indian Group Areas, others sold insurance policies to Indians at a higher premium than for whites, while in some cases, those companies refused to insure Africans.

Sacos officials insist that with contradictions inherent in the South African system, it is political collaboration that counts.

Ironically, the man who will act as president until the Federation's meeting in July, Mr Mohammed Sibda, was once chairman of the Actonville Management Committee — a Government-created institution.

Mr Middleton's public speeches, both as politician and sports administrator, are so outspoken — more outspoken than politicians regarded as radical — journalists sometimes instinctively turn a deaf ear in case his words border on incitement.

In fact, in 1977, he was charged with incitement, but after a trial lasting nearly two years, he was acquitted.

He is now organiser of the Natal Food and Allied Workers' Union. Father-of-four Mr Middleton lives in Maritzburg with his wife Natalie, who is chief matron at Northdale Hospital.

The shockwaves of his resignation may still to be felt, particularly in the way Sacos insisted on his quitting the Labour Party and, when he finally did, insisting on his quitting the Federation.

Mr Howa this week described Mr Middleton's forced resignation as a "pity", saying he believed the Federation could ill-afford to lose him.

Perhaps history will judge the Middleton episode as the tragic manifestation of black South Africa's political fragmentation at a time when it desperately needed united action.



LIN MENGE went to Eldorado Park to ask why . . .

The Leons are not celebrating

11A
29/5/80

NO, MR and Mrs Brian Leon and their three children will not be celebrating the 20th anniversary of the Republic of South Africa this weekend.

One feels they should. The Prime Minister, Mr Botha, has said the festival is there for all those who enjoy the advantages of working and living in this country, and the Leons have a home of their own — a nice new Schachat-Cullum house, no less — and cars and jobs and colour TV. The parents are educated, the children at school, the family well-clothed and well-fed.

The Leons are obviously better off than literally millions of other people in this country. Maybe they don't have the vote or a say in this Republic, but they do have a Bok of their own in tomorrow's first Test. So why aren't they rejoicing?

The problem — the only problem — is that Norma Leon, tough good-looker with a wry smile, and her quietly intense husband Brian, are "so-called coloureds". Those French and German antecedents, those deep South African roots — just the thing to flourish at national festivals — include African, maybe even Hottentot lines.

That is why Mrs Leon, sitting, like thousands of white South Africans do every night, in her lounge with her children and a sports programme on TV, tells you she has no choice "but to put my hand in the hand of the black oppressed".

That is why when you ask her what she thinks of Wits University students burning the South African flag, she answers: "Beautiful".

The truth is that the cosy domestic scene ends at the door. Outside, a house that should be nodding to nice suburban neighbours in a green garden setting is a fortress. If you come to see the Leons, you hoot at the gate. If they come outside and call off their three fearsome dogs, you enter. When you're inside the dogs go back on the prowl. That's the norm in this one street in Eldorado Park Ext 1 — an island of individually designed, but heavily secured, homes in a dusty township of wretched sub-economic and economic units.

There is only occasional street fighting, the lamps dim in the blanket of choking, stinging smog that blankets Eldorado Park and Kliptown as it blankets neighbouring Soweto. The darkness that descends with sunset is terrifying. You stumble on the unlit narrow stairs of the blocks of flats, the entrance next to lines of overflowing refuse bins. You fear the hiding places in the shadows and the long veld grass in the vacant lots. You would be mad to walk alone.

"Having no choice in where you live means that your children have no freedom," says Norma Leon. "It is not that you think you are better than the next person, but there are always certain elements you wouldn't want your child to mix with. So they go to school and come home and then they must stay home."

"There is no recreation and crime is very bad — you don't dare send your daughters out into the street."

There are other less visible fences.

The Leons will go for a drive, or they will visit the zoo, or they will go to the "bioscope" — usually in Lenasia. But they won't, on principle, go where their presence is by permit, even a blanket permit. So they will not attend drive-ins. Skating, even for the daughter who yearns to skate, is out because the Carlton Centre rink is open to her on Monday nights only.

"So these places are not really open, but they use us for window-dressing and publication for outside consumption," says Norma Leon. "I can't be party to that sort of thing. I'll never put a foot in the Civic Theatre. And as for the State Opera in Pretoria — they say it is open to all, but they are doing it because it is expedient, they are doing it to break the isolation

that is threatening them. The same applies to the announcements about dropping discrimination in sport — it is expedient."

What of Errol Tobias? Isn't she glad he made the Test team? "Absolutely not. He's a fool for being there and allowing himself to be used. His own people reject him. He's no better than the people serving on the President's Council."

And if that council succeeds in turning the clock back on Pageview and District Six? "The only way to put the clock back is to scrap the Group Areas Act completely."

That law drove her parents from Overton-Booyens, where she grew up while going to school in Newtown and Vrededorp, to distant Protea. The family had no choice.

Now Protea is to be added to Soweto, and once again with no choice, the Leons have had to move to Eldorado Park. Where would they like to live?

"Somewhere near town, like Bedfordview. Ideally in a non-racial area, as long as people keep to standards of decency and self-respect and consideration for one another."

Hasn't she seen any changes for the better in the Republic's 20 years? "I haven't seen any changes. I think of a book like 'Naught for your comfort'. That was written so many years ago, yet it is still relevant today. Think of 'Cry, the beloved country'. Those things still happen today."

People have moved into better jobs? Yes, but Mr Leon, arriving late from his work as a motor mechanic in Eastgate, struggled to get where he is today, in spite of being qualified in two trades, cabinet-making and motor mechanics. He's now, for the first time, working on an equal footing with white colleagues.

"It is easier for Brian to be accepted now, but just a couple of years ago he was accepted only if he said he was Chinese," his wife said. "You know the black person has to be exceptional to get a position, the white doesn't. But not every black can be an Einstein."

What of the future for their own children — Heather, 16, Hilary 12 and Maurice, 8?

"They must have their education as far as possible, but if they want to go further they must leave the country — there is no scope for them here. Oh, yes, we've often contemplated leaving. Heather is adamant that we must go, that there is nothing here for us."

Mrs Leon is a primary school teacher. She went into teaching when factory worker or teacher were virtually the only openings.

Her mother was a teacher, her father a farmer. Brian Leon's mother was a milliner, his father an artisan in the furniture industry.

Of course people have responsibility, not only privileges, as the Prime Minister reminds us. The Leons serve their communities, use the channels open to them.

Brian is the brother of Sonny Leon, former head of the Labour Party, and he himself represents Protea residents in their losing battle against removal.

Norma Leon has taught for 18 years. That makes her, a Government employee, a "stooge and a collaborator". But she stays for the children and, knowing the Government "uses every teacher to pass on its policy", she believes in giving them the truth — by teaching, not by indoctrination — "so that they can weigh up things for themselves and decide what is right and what is wrong".

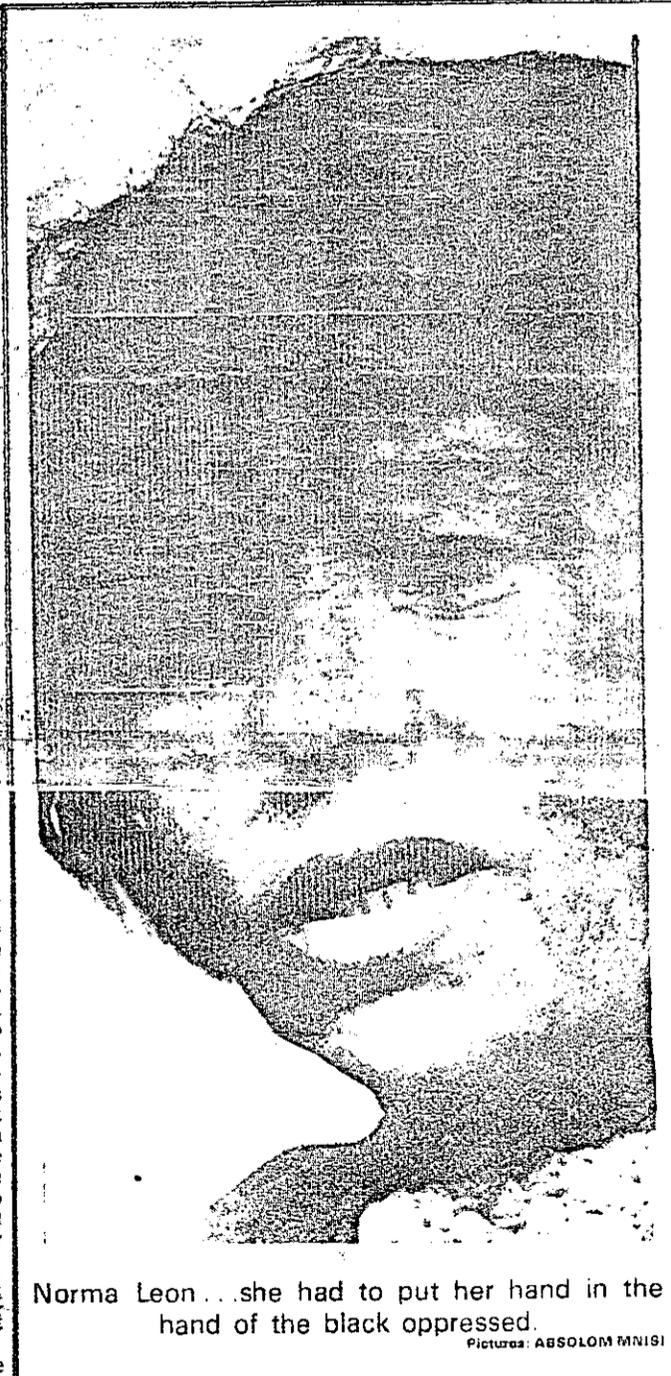
She only has 21 pupils, Standards One and Two combined, in the dwindling Protea township. There is no staffroom, sanitary conditions are poor, there is no electricity in the area. The school is not celebrating Republic Day — she does not know if they were even asked to.

Then there was the schools boycott, another community involvement. "How could I stay out when my own children were at school and involved? So, assisting in a small way, I gave my support".

The boycott at least forced parents who had avoided discussing politics to sit down and talk things over with their children. "It brought mothers and sons and daughters closer together," she said.

And yet she would love to be rid of it — the involvement in the community and the politics. That is all Norma Leon actually wants: "To live a normal family life".

She is confident that change will come — it is how that



Norma Leon... she had to put her hand in the hand of the black oppressed.

Picture: ABSOLOM MNISI

Brian a

Threat to act over further protests

Ev. Post 29/5/81

11A

Post Reporter

THE Security Police divisional chief for the Eastern Cape, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, said today that police would not hesitate to ban further protests against the celebration of Republic Day.

"If the maintenance of law and order is endangered, the police will use all available avenues to stop meetings which could lead to racial incitement and the disturbance of the peace," he said.

This warning comes after the banning yesterday of a protest meeting planned to take place in Rhodes University's Great Hall. A court order to this effect was signed by the Albany District Chief Magistrate, Mr A W van Zyl.

The meeting will now take place on Tuesday, according to the SRC president, Mr John Campbell.

Students burnt the court order proclaiming the banning, which had been pinned to the door of the Great Hall.

In terms of the order, made under the Riotous Assemblies Act, all anti-Republic Day celebrations are banned until midnight on Saturday.

Announcing that the meeting would be on Tuesday, Mr Campbell said this was the earliest possible day. Monday is a university holiday.

Earlier in the day, he and other organisers of the meeting were questioned by the Grahamstown Security Police.

Mr Griffiths Mxenge, leader of the Natal Anti-Republic Day Committee, who was scheduled to address yesterday's

meeting, was met at the H F Verwoerd Airport, Port Elizabeth, by Security Police and put on the first flight back to Durban.

Students who had tried to distribute small anti-Republic Day stickers in Grahamstown yesterday were also detained for questioning by police before being released.

About 500 students had gathered at the Great Hall to attend the meeting when Mr Campbell told the crowd that it had been banned.

In Johannesburg, calls by the Students' Representative Council of the University of the Witwatersrand and the Black Student Society for a boycott of classes were partially successful today when hundreds of students failed to turn up for lectures.

In Durban, it was claimed that some parents had decided to withdraw their children, as a precautionary measure, from today's Republic Day festivities at King's Park. The claim was made by Mr M S Naidoo, a member of the Anti-Republic Day Celebrations Committee.

The programme, which began with the national flag being unfurled, included 2 400 boys and girls from schools throughout the country.

Sapa reports that in Cape Town, the National Union of South African Students called for the immediate release of its president, Mr Andrew Boraine, who was detained by Security Police yesterday.

Cape Town police have arrested four students for allegedly taking down Republic Festival flags.

ORDER FORM

Centre for Intergroup
Studies, Rondebosch, Republic

For publications obtainable from the Centre for Intergroup
Studies, c/o University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, Republic
of South Africa, 7700

Name and Address:

Date: Signature:

Cheque/Postal Order/Cash for R

500 attend
service for youths

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN. - More than 500 people attended a church service held to commemorate the death of two youths killed in Elsie's River during the uprisings of last year.
Bernard Fortuin, 15, and William Lubbe, 20, died when police opened fire in Halt Road, Elsie's River, on May 28.
At the time, it was reported that the shooting was in response to stone-throwing incidents involving schoolchildren.
The service was held in the Nicholas Church, Elsie's River, and lasted for about an hour. The preacher, Mr David Peters of the African Enterprise Mission, spoke of the need for love and unity in South Africa.
The youths' funeral last year was attended by more than 15 000 people.

Factual Report. Available in Afrikaans (gratis)
TEN YEARS of the Centre for Intergroup
EEN TIEN JAAR van die Sentrum vir Inter-

THIRTIENDE ANNUAL REPORT 1980 (gratis)

REPRINTS/HERDRUKKE (gratis)

- No. 14 Brand, Politics and African Trade Unionism in Rhodesia since Federation.
- 17 Groenewald, Sosiale Afstand by Afrikaans-sprekendes: Verdere Toeligting met 'n Steekproef van Studente.
- 18 Van der Horst, Women as an Economic Force in Southern Africa.

PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

REQUIRED

Trade Unionism in
Afrikaans-sprekendes:
Steekproef van Studente.
Economic Force in

Dangerous to tell truth in SA, says Tutu

STAR

29/5/81

HA

In South Africa it was dangerous to tell the truth, the annual congress of the Media Workers Association of South Africa was told last night.

This was said by the Secretary General of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, when he officially opened the congress.

"You could be detained or banned for telling the truth. Mwasa has a role to tackle issues which people should understand. We need you, we are not going to be fobbed off with secondary stuff," Bishop Tutu said.

The bishop attacked the coming into being of the South African Republic and also condemned the raid by South African Defence Force commandos on ANC bases in Maputo earlier this year.

"We had a glaring example of the civil war that is tearing South Africa apart. The white minority racist Government has ignored every one of our calls for peaceful changes. If this is not a total and blatant disregard of the black people, then I do not know what is," said Bishop Tutu.

Newspapers had to reflect the truth and be representative of their readership and blacks normally took several English-language papers as being on their side.

"I see these papers by growing more rightist as though they were only for whites. The Maputo raid was reported by these white people as news for

white readership only," Bishop Tutu said.

"Their racist oligarchy," banned Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, Mr Phil Ntinkulu, Mr Joe Thlooe, Mr Marimuthu Subramonay, and Mr Mathata Tsegu, who were all able officials of Mwasa and were never given a chance to defend themselves.

"These are deliberate actions by the system against our people," said Mr Charles Nqakula, the acting president of the organisation.

The American involvement in matters relating to South Africa and SWA/Namibia was questioned, and the USA was accused of having tilted towards this country despite years of having a lot against this "racist regime."

Choir threatened

CAPE TOWN — Family members of Cape Town's Malay Choir, which is to take part in the entertainment at the first Test between Ireland and South Africa at Newlands today, have been threatened with violence, according to the chairman of the Western Province Rugby Union, Mr Jan Pickard.

Mr Pickard said choir members had told him their families had been threatened.

There had also been threats to burn down their homes should the choir perform at the match.

He said although the choir had not officially withdrawn from the pro-

gramme it was possible it would not turn up because of the threats.

Brigadier D. B. Noshazel, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Province, said terraces at Newlands would be thoroughly searched.

No firearms or strong drink would be allowed.

The chairman of the South African Council of Sport, Mr Hassan Howa, said there had been strong reaction in coloured circles against the presence of the Malay Choir.

He said Saco would immediately suspend any member who was also a member of the choir, attending the match. — Sapa.

C. Herald 20/5/81
Fresh call for boycott

TRADE UNIONS, communities, youth, sport and student organisations have called for a total boycott of Wilson-Rowntree sweets, gums and chocolates in support of 500 workers dismissed from the East London factory.

More than 20 organisations at a meeting on Sunday expressed their support for the boycott.

In a statement released after the meeting they said the Wilson-Rowntree workers were sacked illegally and the firm's management had consistently and deliberately refused to come to an agreement with the workers.

Instead they had thrown 500 more workers on to the unemployment market, the statement said.

The statement condemned the intransigence of the London headquarters of Wilson-Rowntree in the dispute.

ANC's Tambo would surprise, says Tutu

Ev Post 30/5/81 (11A)

By BILL GARDINER

THE leader of the banned African National Congress of South Africa, Mr Oliver Tambo, was not the man SABC portrayed and whites in South Africa would be surprised when they met the man, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said in Port Elizabeth today.

Speaking during a question-and-answer session at the ninth session of the Port Elizabeth Diocesan Synod today, Bishop Tutu said just as whites in South Africa had been "shattered" when they saw Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe on SATV last year, they would be surprised when they met the real Mr Tambo.

He said numerous church leaders overseas had met Mr Tambo and had been impressed with the man.

Though he did not meet the ANC leader during his much-publicised trip overseas recently, Bishop Tutu said he would not let the South African Government prescribe who he may or may not meet.

The Rhodesian/Zimbabwean

war which had caused at least 20 000 deaths was a "lesson from God" how South Africa's problems should not be solved, Bishop Tutu told the meeting.

If South Africa were to hold a national convention and the ANC were allowed to talk, they would return immediately, he said.

But if negotiation and peaceful change were the goal it was crucial that the Prime Minister demonstrated goodwill by observing four key preconditions conducive to negotiation. These were:

- A common citizenship.
- The abolition of the pass laws.
- A halt to forced population removals.
- A common education system.

"When people have power they are unwilling to give up that power voluntarily.

"Passive resistance has in the past been met with intransigence from the Government, so we are looking for persuaders who can bring people with power to the negotiating table."

Bishop Tutu said fundamental change could be brought about by political, diplomatic

and economic pressure — which need not only be disinvestment but the threat of disinvestment.

"We are looking for peaceful ways to get us to the conference table. What viable methods are still left to blacks? Because when we protest and try to meet peacefully, the meetings are banned," he said.

"Can you imagine what would happen to the Afrikaner if you told him that he cannot commemorate the Day of the Covenant?"

Bishop Tutu said apartheid was recognised as a threat to world peace.

Not only could a race war have "horrid consequences" for race relations in the United States and Great Britain, but superpower involvement could trigger another world war.

In his address to the synod, Bishop Tutu said suffering was the essence of the church and central to what it was to be a Christian.

"If you want to be involved in reconciliation, it is impossible to be a disciple of Jesus Christ and not suffer," he said.