

Black Politics (11A)

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Buthelezi call to churches

ULUNDI. — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday called on South African churches to state "quite unambiguously" their positions on sanctions and violence, and commended King Goodwill Zwelithini of the Zulus for his courage in challenging Anglican and Roman Catholic church leaders on these issues.

Chief Buthelezi said the Anglican Church was affiliated to the South African Council of Churches, which had indicated support for the African National Congress.

Attitudes

The controversy over church attitudes arose when King Goodwill accused Anglican and Catholic leaders at the weekend of supporting sanctions and violence without consulting their followers. This brought a denial from the Anglican Bishop of Natal, the Rt Rev Michael Nuttall.

Chief Buthelezi described Bishop Nuttall's attempts to dissociate the Anglican Church from the stance taken by its leader Bishop Desmond Tutu "in his personal capacity" regarding sanctions as "patently ridiculous".

Cape Times 1/8/80
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UDF plan to hold a mass Sunday rally

By TONY WEAVER

THE United Democratic Front will hold a mass rally next Sunday, probably in Athlone, and if the police or the government ban the meeting, will "take them to court to assert our right to free assembly".

And members of the UDF regional executive said in interviews with the Cape Times yesterday that the organization would continue to work through the courts to "assert our right to exist as the legal extra-parliamentary opposition".

The regional secretary, Mr Trevor Manuel, and executive members Mr Graeme Bloch and Mr Goolam Abubaker spoke after gagging orders on the UDF and 118 other organizations were lifted on Wednesday night.

Series of knocks

In the wide-ranging interviews, Mr Manuel said: "The South African Government is politically at its weakest now through their own inability to contain resistance, their reliance on rule by decree. And now they have taken a series of knocks in the courts.

"We will continue to fight the emergency regulations and if new decrees are issued, we will challenge them again. If necessary we will bring a thousand court applications to secure the release of all the detainees."

Mr Abubaker said that since the declaration of the state of emergency, many moderate groups, including the Cape Teachers' Professional Association, the National African Chamber of Commerce and sectors of big business, had taken up UDF calls for the unbanning of the ANC and the release of Mr Nelson Mandela.

"The government has failed in co-opting the moderate centre, has failed to smash the resistance of the democratic movement and has also failed utterly in its attempts to bolster the confidence of the business community."

People dying

"There are many things happening which the press is not allowed to report, and nobody believes the Bureau for Information when they say nothing is happening while so many people are dying every day," Mr Bloch said.

The press appeared "unwilling to be courageous". "We can understand a measure of caution, but there has been a real unwillingness to push the regulations."

Mr Manuel said that although the UDF had been severely limited in its ability to communicate with the people and to organize, local structures were strong and "we are very far from dead, we are fighting all the time".

UDF: 'State will fight back'

Staff Reporter

AMID fears that the lifting of a ban on 119 organizations in the Western Cape could be followed by new restrictions imposed by a higher authority, the UDF has said it will continue to resist attempts to repress its activities.

The restrictions were lifted late on Wednesday night by the local Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Christoffel Swart.

Speaking from hiding yesterday, UDF regional secretary Mr Trevor Manuel said: "We do not expect that the State will merely relax these restrictions. We expect it to fight back.

"In the interests of our affiliates and their membership, we are more than willing to face whatever fresh challenge it may offer," he said.

Another organization affected by the restrictions, the civil-rights group Merge, welcomed "the fact that the courts of justice still have power in South Africa" and said it would continue its activities now that the ban had been lifted.

The leader of the PFP, Mr Colin Eglin, said the "piecemeal dismantling" of the state of emergency by the courts and the authorities was only adding to the confusion.

"The whole situation is a shambles. The government must make a clean breast of it and lift the whole state of emergency so that the political situation can return to some semblance of normality," he said.

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(11A) DD 1/8/86 (3/2/86)

Buthelezi challenges SACC

ULUNDI — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday called on South African churches to state "quite unambiguously" their positions on sanctions and violence and commended King Goodwill Zwelithini of the Zulus for his courage in challenging Anglican and Catholic church leaders on these issues.

Chief Buthelezi pointed out that the Anglican Church was affiliated to the South African Council of Churches, which had indicated support for the African National Congress (ANC) whose "official policy was to kill people".

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

The controversy over church attitudes arose when King Goodwill accused Anglican and Catholic leaders at the weekend of supporting sanctions and violence without consulting their followers. This brought a denial from the Anglican Bishop of Natal, the Right Reverend Michael Nuttall.

Chief Buthelezi described Bishop Nuttall's at-

tempts to dissociate the Anglican Church from the stance taken by its leader, Bishop Desmond Tutu, as "patently ridiculous — apart from the fact that the King made no mention whatsoever of Bishop Tutu in his address."

The SACC had put its name to a document, which resulted from the consultation in November last year between a Dutch body and the SACC, and was an open declaration that the liberation struggle of the South African people was "represented by the ANC and the UDF" and recommended the stepping up of financial aid to these two organisations.

In the same document, Inkatha had been maligned viciously as a "collaborator" and as "serving white masters."

Chief Buthelezi said there was considerable hypocrisy connected with the political actions of the Anglican and Catholic churches in South Africa and that it seemed to him that Bishop Nuttall was trying to deny this. — Sapa

UDF case: court reserves judgment

Dispatch Correspondent

DURBAN — A Full Bench of the Supreme Court here reserved judgment yesterday in the application by a United Democratic Front (UDF) official to have the state of emergency regulations declared invalid and ultra vires.

The application, before the acting Deputy Judge President, Mr Justice Leon, presiding, Mr Justice Friedman and Mr Justice Wilson, was made by the publicity secretary of the UDF, Mr Solomon Lechesa Tsenoli, who is being detained at Westville Prison under the emergency regulations.

Mr M. Wallis, SC, assisted by Mr L. Gering, who appeared for Mr Tsenoli, submitted that the powers of arrest and detention in terms of the state of emergency were wide.

He said the court could invalidate regulations 3 (1) and 3 (3) because the State President had gone outside the parameters permitted.

1/8/86 (1/A) (BRT) DD

DD. 118186

Businessmen told dialogue must continue

Dispatch Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH — A call to the government to unban and begin negotiations with the African National Congress (ANC) and to release political prisoners was made here yesterday by the president of the Federated Chamber of Industries, Mr John Wilson.

He said at the mid-year meeting of the Midland Chamber of Industries that South Africans could not allow the country's future to flounder on the words "renounce violence".

"A negotiated future in a non-racial South Africa will put us in a position to tackle the problems of jobs, education, housing and the redistribution of wealth.

"The negotiated future of South Africa will cost money which only a thriving economy with an intact infrastructure and a healthy national export effort can afford," he said.

South Africans of all races and political persuasions would have to learn, perhaps through sacrifice, to live in an equal, fair and just society. This would be better than violence, bitterness, repressive laws, sanctions, disinvestment, hatred and bloodshed.

Sanctions and boycotts were not encouraged or relished by the business world, Mr Wil-

son said. Business would, however, stand together to tackle the new challenges of survival in a hostile world and at the same time continue to work for a free and non-racial society.

South Africa needed Marshall Aid — the plan which put Europe back on its feet after World War 2, he said.



MR WILSON

"South Africa's needs for the upliftment of its people after 40 dehumanising years of repressive legislation are as great as they were in Europe. Imagine an international programme to help build a new South Africa instead of punishment."

Emphasising the urgency of resolving the conflict through negotiation with all shades of political opinion, Mr

Wilson said this called for open dialogue. Restrictions on free expression of opinion should be lifted urgently.

Meanwhile, part of an "agenda" for the development of the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area was presented at the meeting yesterday by the president of the Midland Chamber of Industries (MCI), Mr Bill Oddy.

He outlined three items for the agenda, concerning an acceptable system of local government, a joint action plan to create jobs by diversifying into new markets and a housing-town planning agency to create a new city.

Mr Oddy said the MCI was directing its strengths and resources at launching initiatives for an ambitious regional reconstruction programme based on economic development as well as social and political enhancement for all in the area.

The first key element, he said, was to overcome violence and instability and an acceptable system of local government would achieve this. In this regard the MCI had implemented an "initiative of dialogue".

Talks with a cross-section of black spokesmen convinced the MCI that while differences existed on certain issues, there were also issues of agreement.

11/8/86 N/M
11A (BWA)

Judgment on regulations reserved

Mercury Reporter

A FULL Bench of the Supreme Court, Durban, reserved judgment yesterday in the application by a United Democratic Front member to have the state-of-emergency regulations declared invalid and *ultra vires*.

The application, before the Acting Deputy Judge President, Mr Justice Leon,

presiding, Mr Justice Friedman and Mr Justice Wilson, was made by Mr Solomon Lechesa Tsenoli, publicity secretary of the UDF, who is being detained at the Westville Prison under the emergency regulations.

The respondents are President Botha, Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, and the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee.

Mr M Wallis SC, assisted by Mr L Gering, who appeared for Mr Tsenoli, submitted that the powers of arrest and detention in terms of the state of emer-

gency were wide.

He said the Court could invalidate regulations 3 (1) and 3 (3) because the State President had gone outside the parameters permitted.

Mr Wallis said because of the wide powers, a policeman not understanding the Act might use them for purposes other than what the State President had intended them for.

There was no restriction to the people who exercised the powers.

He said the regulations might have been sufficient if the State President had to some extent spelled out the nature of the events

that had made him form the opinion that the regulations were necessary.

Mr J M Combrink, assisted by Mr R C Hiemstra, for the respondents, said in argument that Section 3 (1) of the Act, properly construed, did not confer an unfettered discretion on a member of the 'force' to arrest and detain, and likewise, Section 3 (3) did not vest an unfettered discretion in the Minister of Law and Order to order a further detention.

Alternatively, he said, Section 3 of the Public Safety Act 3 of 1953 con-

ferred such wide powers on the State President to make what were, in effect, laws, that they would include the powers to vest an unfettered discretion where he considered it necessary or expedient for the purposes contained in Section 3 (1)(a) of the Act. He said the regulation did not confer an unfettered discretion.

If the State President intended to confer arbitrary powers of summary arrest on a member of the force, the regulations would simply have read that a member of the force might, without a warrant of arrest, arrest a citizen.

US AND ANC IN DIALOGUE

Sevika
11A
1/8/11

LUSAKA — The chief spokesman of the African National Congress yesterday said that further talks with American officials were planned following the unprecedented meeting this week between ANC leaders and the US Ambassador to Zambia.

US ambassador Mr Paul Hare met with three leaders of the guerilla movement at their Lusaka headquarters on Wednesday in what US officials said was the first acknowledged government contact at that level.

ANC spokesman Mr Tom Se-

bina yesterday declined to disclose details of the conversation, but said the participants "agreed on contacts in the future".

Mr Sebina would not comment on whether he felt the meeting reflected a change in American policy toward the ANC, which the administration of President Ronald Reagan has previously depicted as a "terrorist organisation".

"If there is any indication, it will have to come from the State Department or the White House itself," said Mr Sebina.

An ANC source said after Wednesday's meeting that Mr Hare and Mr Roger McGuire,

First Secretary at the US Embassy, spent 90 minutes discussing the United States' southern African policy.

He said the Americans met with ANC executive committee members Miss Ruth Mompati, Mr Simon Makana and Mr Anthony Mongalo.

Mr Reagan, in a speech last week, opposed punitive sanctions against South Africa and said the SA Government was not obligated to negotiate with groups that have as their goal creating a communist state.

Many of the members of the ANC executive committee are members of the exiled SA Communist Party.

UDF man applies to have emergency invalidated

DURBAN — The Full Bench of the Durban Supreme Court reserved judgment yesterday in the application by a United Democratic Front member to have the emergency regulations declared invalid.

The application was made by Mr Solomon Tsenoli, publicity secretary of the UDF, who is being detained at Westville prison.

Mr M Wallis, for Mr Tsenoli, submitted that the powers of arrest and detention in terms of the state of emergency were wide.

"A policeman not understanding the act might use these powers for purposes other than those intended by the State President," he said, adding that the regulations might have been sufficient if the State President had spelled out the nature of the events that made him decide the regulations were necessary.

The applicant also submitted to the Full Bench several judgments in applications handed down by judges in other parts of the country

(E) (11A)

SINCE 1976 the Government has blundered through the education crisis in a panicked series of ill-advised moves made at the worst times; but, throughout that time an attempt was made by the Department of Education and Training to engage in some semblance of debate.

In the past few weeks the age of reason seems to have waned in the corridors of the DET, and the jackboot has taken over the planning and control of education.

In the past the DET has engaged the best of its adversaries in the endless thrusting and parrying of healthy debate on the education crises. Some people had begun to believe that perhaps some sense may penetrate the thick walls of DET officialdom, and the Government in general, and that the acceptance of the simple and inevitable truths of a non-racial education as the starting point for a normal non-racial society may be near.

Sceptics

Even some of us sceptics were being compelled into an uncomfortable silence. We looked on as the debate raged, as the SPCC (the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee) and later the NECC (National Education Crisis Committee) made their brave rallies in debate. They met everyone they could in the time available, and even the DET.

As already said, the DET acquitted itself very well in handling the debate. The DET may have failed to convince many of us, but to its credit we must accept that they doggedly stuck to reasonably debating the issues and spreading their viewpoint.

We had almost got into a hypnotic trance, watching all the goings on and listening to all the debate, and reading all the departments' views, then, suddenly the jackboot came, and we snapped out of the euphoria we had sunk into.

The jackboot steps into education

GUEST COLUMN

An educationist's view

Reality claimed our attention with a very painful crudity. The Government and its black mind-bending machine, the DET had taken off the kid-gloves, and with unparalleled arrogance imposed regulations which by no stretch of the imagination could promote normal academic activity.

There is no need to comment on the new security regulations which headmasters and teachers are expected to apply when there is the bigger disruptive threat in the form of the presence of the police and the army at schools. This action alone reveals what is at the centre of National Party policy on

LEADING educationist Mr FANYANA MAZIBUKO looks at a key issue in the country's current crisis, the education of the black child. He concludes that the jackboot has taken over the planning and control of education because the Government is asserting its position in the political power struggle.



that this ray of hope has been extinguished even before those who could appreciate it have become aware of it.

The explanation given for the reversal of this very welcome move is that the original exemption was an error. That was the best error to come from Government circles considering the many errors of judgment that have come from those quarters.

Is there an explanation for this about-turn? In a recent issue of *Mondstuk*, the official journal of the Transvaalse Onderwysers-Vereeniging it is reported that Afrikaans teachers are intent on blocking any attempt at moving towards non-racial education. Is this not perhaps part of the reason for the official about-turn?

Is there perhaps some pressure to negate the forces of reason coming from Afrikanerdom?

police and the courts which represent the power to make the reality defined to stick.

This reasoning puts the educational system, among other institutions, at the centre of the National Party's logistics for retention of power. Full control of education and the ability to define, undisturbed, the context and process of education, and making sure that that definition sticks is the nub of the matter.

This should to a large extent explain the presence of the army at schools.

Power

The essence of politics is power, and power is the social capacity to realise one's will even in opposition to others. So, the National Party Government in its present strategy on black education, is simply asserting its position in the political power struggle.

Power means dominance, and the institutions of dominance can be classed into two main categories:

- Political socialisation; and
- Coercion.

Media

Political socialisation will include the media and the educational system, which represent the right and ability to define reality, while the coercion will include the

Changes

Before the present jackboot approach, some people were beginning to think that the few concessions being made in education and elsewhere could lead to an avalanche of positive changes — changes for the better.

Take as an example the gradual easing of access to universities. A *Government Gazette* published on June 27, 1986, gave hope of greater access by allowing universities not only to admit black students to their academic programmes, but also to house students in the universities' residences. It is further reported

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22 die violently in unrest

W/K/27/8/86 V/A
Weekend Post Reporter
TWENTY-TWO people died violently as a result of unrest this week, according to daily situation reports issued by the Bureau for Information.

Of these, 14 died in the Eastern Cape — most of them "necklace" victims.

Not mentioned by the bureau were deaths in independent Transkei. Seven people died in an attack on an Umtata police station on Tuesday.

Most of the SA deaths were as a result of black-on-black violence.

The high figure for the Eastern Cape indicates that township violence is still rampant. Last week-end renewed fighting broke out between various political groups after an uneasy truce.

Township sources claimed that as many as 12 people died in flare-ups in PE last weekend.

Some of the victims

were taken away in a minibus and never seen again.

Relatives fear that these missing people received the "necklace" — tyres placed over a person's head, pinning the arms and legs. The person is then doused with petrol and set alight.

A group which was cited by township sources as being responsible for some of the violence is known as the "A-Team".

Township residents, who did not want to be named, claimed that the United Democratic Front had lost township control because of the detention of large numbers of street committee members and commanders.

They claimed that criminal elements had hijacked the organisation and that *kwedini* (youths) were now in control and doing what they liked.

Adding to the confusion

was the in-fighting within various groups. There were cases where people had mistakenly taken refuge with a particular group, thinking they were friends, only to find they were hostile.

Monday's unrest report listed eight deaths, seven in the Eastern Province and one on the West Rand.

The bureau said black-on-black violence was responsible for five deaths.

Damage of about R1 million was caused when a group of people set fire to a factory in Bridgetown, Oudtshoorn.

Tuesday's unrest report listed five people dying in unrest incidents. The deaths were in PE's Kwazakele, Soweto in Johannesburg and Hofmeyr.

In Kwazakele Mr Sukumsi Dayi, 28, and another unidentified man were burnt to death in two separate incidents.

In Soweto a man died a

necklace death at the hands of 300 people.

In Kwazakele Mr Mzwandile Mododo, 20, was shot dead in an incident in which gunmen fired at a security force patrol, wounding one man. The fire was returned, killing Mr Mododo.

In Hofmeyr a man was killed when police fired three rounds with a shotgun at a group which had stoned a police vehicle.

Wednesday's unrest wrap-up reported the death of a 25-year-old man in Soweto, Johannesburg, when security fired three rounds at a group of about 20 who had set alight a private home.

It also reported the death of Kwandebele's Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Piet Ntuli, on Tuesday night when his car exploded while travelling in Siyabuswa.

In Kanyamazane a leading member of the

Kangwane Government, Mr Zebulon Kunene, 45, was shot dead.

Thursday's unrest report listed two unrest-related deaths.

The burnt body of an unidentified man was found on a soccer field in Langa, Uitenhage.

A man died in Siyabuswa, Kwandebele, when the owner of a bar lounge opened fire on a crowd of about 200 stone-throwers.

Friday's unrest report listed three black-on-black deaths in the Eastern Cape.

In Kwazakele the burnt bodies of two men were found by security forces in an outside toilet of the Full Gospel Church. The burnt body of a man was found in Walmer.

Today the bureau confirmed the death in Soweto, Johannesburg on Wednesday of Const M Chokoe, shot while a truck was being offloaded.

here on back page

Council calls for vigilantes

SOWETAN Reporter

THE Soweto City Council yesterday resolved at its monthly meeting that all councillors should form vigilante groups to protect residents who want to pay rent.

Chairman of the council's management committee, Mr Letsatsi Radebe, said it would be the task of these vigilantes to stamp out "political renegades".

Mr Radebe said the climate in Soweto, was revolutionary and this affected everybody. He said the area had to go back to the older days when "amabutho" (regiments) maintained discipline.

The decision that councillors form

vigilante groups was unanimously accepted by the council. A suggestion by Mrs Violet Petjaulema that discussions be held with the Soweto Civic Association (SCA) was rejected. Mr Radebe said there was no possibility of convincing the SCA to drop its rent boycott.

The council also agreed on eight projects to house families presently staying in Mshenguville. The first scheme will begin soon when about 270 of the families will be housed in Naledi, where there are developed sites.

Other projects are planned for Pimville, Zola, Zola North and more than 4 000 open sites in various parts of Soweto.

1/18/86

11A

Soweto

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PRETORIA — A Pretoria magistrate yesterday refused bail to a man who allegedly doused a dead policeman with petrol, put a tyre around him and set him alight.

Mr Henry Burt, 33, denied the policeman's blood was found in his car and suggested it had been "planted".

The magistrate said

Necklace death: bail refused

in view of the seriousness of the murder charge, which carried a possible death sentence, and that Mr Burt's co-accused, Mr Roger North, had already fled the country, it was not in the interest of justice to grant him bail.

Mr Burt was appearing in a bail application. He is currently being held in connection with the death of Sergeant Johannes Boetie Ndimande.

Mr Burt allegedly hit the policeman over the head and "necklaced"

him on the evening of June 6.

Mr Roger North, an acquaintance of Mr Burt, said in a statement to the police Mr Burt came to his house late one evening and told him he had picked up a "drunken police-

man". He said the policeman was dead and that he did not know what to do.

Mr Burt suggested they burn the body and make it look like a "black killing", said Mr North. There was a tyre nearby and Mr Burt suggested they burn the

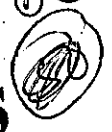
body and get rid of the evidence.

Mr North fled the country the day after he made the statement to the police.

Mr North said he gave Mr Burt petrol and they put the tyre in the boot and drove off. He said he helped pull the body out of the car and it was then set alight. — Sapa

DD
2/8/76

Court told of crisis in W Cape schools

2/18/56
1A
DD


CAPE TOWN — A "desperate crisis" existed in education in the Western Cape, with armed security forces occupying schools, lessons enforced at gunpoint and teachers and pupils in constant fear of arrest and detention, the Supreme Court here was told yesterday.

The claims were made in an affidavit by the president of the Western Cape Teachers' Union (Wectu), Mr Yusuf Gabru, one of the applicants for an order invalidating certain emergency regulations and orders made by the Western Cape divisional commissioner of police, Brigadier C. A. Swart.

Most of the orders challenged in the application have been withdrawn by Brig Swart.

They included the ban on 119 organisations, including the United Democratic Front and Wectu, holding meetings in the Western Cape.

During a brief hearing yesterday morning, Mr Acting Justice King was told the parties had agreed to postpone the matter to a date to be decided.

The applicants are the UDF (Western Cape region), UDF secretary Mr Trevor Manuel, Wectu and Mr Gabru.

The respondents are President P. W. Botha, Brig Swart, the Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee, and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

The applicants sought an order declaring: Regulations 7 and 11 of the emergency regulations invalid; orders made by Brig Swart in Government Gazette 10 309 (June 21), 10 311 (June 25), 10 338 (July 1) and 10 339 (July 2) invalid; that Brig Swart is not entitled to make orders in terms of the Public Safety Act and that the UDF and Wectu are entitled to hold meetings.

They are also seeking an order restraining the police from rendering lawful UDF and Wectu meetings inaccessible to people entitled to attend, interfering with meetings and prosecuting people attending.

Mr Gabru said Wectu needed to meet urgently to discuss how to operate lawfully in the emergency and various other urgent problems.

Wectu was a teacher organisation concerned with "all matters pertaining to education" and problems relating to pupils, teachers and parents.

Teachers were expected to teach with armed security forces in attendance all the time.

"School attendance and lessons are being enforced at gunpoint and teachers are expected to teach at gunpoint," Mr Gabru said.

"Considerable fear and unhappiness about the situation exists among Wectu members."

Many teachers and pupils lived in fear of arrest and detention. — Sapa

Man accused of 'necklacing' dead sergeant

PRETORIA—A Pretoria magistrate yesterday refused bail to a man who allegedly doused a dead black policeman with petrol, put a tyre around him and 'necklaced' him.

Mr Henry Burt, 33, of Plot 47, Laezonia, near Pretoria, denied the policeman's blood was found in his car and suggested it had been 'planted'.

The Magistrate said in view of the seriousness of the murder charge, which carried a possible death sentence, and because Mr Burt's co-accused, Mr Roger North, had already fled the country, it was not in the interest of justice to grant him bail.

Mr Burt was appearing in a bail application. He is being held in connection with the death of Sgt Johannes Boetie Ndimande.

Mr Burt allegedly hit the policeman over the head and 'necklaced' him on the evening of June 6.

Mr North, an acquaintance of Mr Burt, said in his statement to the police that Mr Burt came to his house late one evening and took him to a 'drunken policeman'. When Mr North suggested Mr Burt telephone the police, he said he could not as he had killed the policeman, the statement said.

Mr Burt suggested they burn the body and make it look like a 'black kill', said Mr North.

He said he gave Mr Burt petrol from his bakkie and they put a tyre in the boot of a car and drove off. He said he helped pull the body out of the car and it was then set alight.

Mr North fled the country the day after he made the statement.

Mr Burt said he was at a civil defence meeting that evening. He had later given a policeman a lift and had dropped him at a spot. — (Sapa)

11A
N/M 2/8/86

CPT TIPS 2/18/86

Essays by children banned

JOHANNESBURG. — The government yesterday banned "Two Dogs and Freedom", a book of essays by Soweto schoolchildren aged from eight to 14.

The book, published in April by Ravan Press in Johannesburg, takes its title from a brief essay by eight-year-old Moagi.

"When I am old I would like to have a wife and to children — a boy and a girl — and a big house and to dogs and freedom. My friends and I would like to meat together and tok," Moagi said in the essay reproduced in his own handwriting.

The book, which has sold 2 600 copies in South Africa and an-

other 1 000 in Europe, was banned yesterday in a notice published in the official Government Gazette.

It may not be sold or distributed in South Africa, but it is not an offence to own the book.

"Two Dogs and Freedom" was listed among a number of sexually explicit greeting cards, the book "Working Class Politics in South Africa" and the latest edition of the British Socialist Worker Party's newsletter.

"It is absurd, ridiculous," said a spokeswoman for Ravan Press. "The book is not political, it is just a reflection of the reality that children perceive in a town-

ship occupied by soldiers and police."

The essays included in the book were written by a dozen black Soweto schoolchildren aged between eight and 14 during a workshop run by the Open School Foundation last year.

The foundation runs cultural and educational programmes for black and white children outside of school hours.

Open School Director Mr Colin Smuts said: "I am very disappointed. I haven't really recovered from the shock of the news. Banning is a fact of life in South Africa, but this is nothing more than the honest writings of children." — UPI

Freed UDF

man restricted

28/8
An official of the United Democratic Front (UDF) and Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC), Dr R A M Salojee, was yesterday released from detention after being held for nearly two months but at the same time was placed under restrictions.

Also released was Mr Haroon Patel, an Azapo official.

No restrictions were placed on Mr Patel. Dr Salojee, however, may not leave the Johannesburg magisterial district.

Nor may he take part in any activities of the UDF or the TIC, enter the grounds of any educational institution, or attend political gatherings.

Mrs Sarah Salojee said she had no idea her husband was to be released yesterday.

"I can't put my feelings into words — I am just so happy," she said.

Pupils mourn Mxenge murder

DURBAN — Several schools in townships here closed early yesterday as pupils commemorating the murder of a civil rights lawyer and a UDF executive member, Mrs Victoria Mxenge, formerly of Rhayi township near King William's Town, walked out of classrooms.

Pupils in Lamontville High School refused to attend classes, and at several schools in Clermont and Chester-ville, pupils walked out.

Clermont pupils said they left early to mourn Mrs Mxenge's death.

Headmasters declined to comment and referred queries to the KwaZulu Department of Education in Ulundi.

The department's public relations officer, Mr E. S. Khumalo, said the Durban office had not yet forwarded a report.

Mrs Mxenge was gunned down by unknown assailants outside her Umlazi home on August 1, last year.

At the time of her death she was a leading member of the defence team in the trial of 15 UDF leaders who were facing treason charges.

The Natal Organisation of Women has arranged a commemorative service today in Durban. — DDC

Capital faced by squatter problem

2/8/86
N/M
Pietermaritzburg
Bureau

THE Pietermaritzburg City Council is to ask the Government to take urgent steps to control the growing number of squatter shacks within the borough.

The council endorsed a recommendation by the Public Health Committee this week that the attention of the relevant State authority be drawn to the shack development within Pietermaritzburg and be asked to provide suitable alternative accommodation for the squatters.

The Medical Officer of Health, Dr Derek Peachey, warned the council that if squatting was allowed to

proceed unchecked the city would be faced with a major problem and called for immediate action before the situation got out of hand.

He suggested that alternative accommodation in the form of a site and service scheme with water and toilet facilities be provided, but pointed out that this was the responsibility of the State.

According to a report before the council, 14 shack developments had been identified within the borough. The municipal security section had tried to prosecute the squatters but a magistrate had only issued a warning to offenders, Dr Peachey said.

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TOP TIP
REAL ESTATE
5th race
Germiston
Page 15

Struggle for power in SA
PAGE 4



EL film festival
PAGE 5

Nigel's
OF CAMBRIDGE
● SHOWROOM ● SHOES ● WOOL
● UNDERWEAR ● MEN'S SHIRTS
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DRESS was R33.99 **NOW R22.63**

PRETORIA — A Pretoria magistrate yesterday refused bail to a man who allegedly doused a dead policeman with petrol, put a tyre around him and set him alight.

Mr Henry Burt, 33, denied the policeman's blood was found in his car and suggested it had been "planted".

The magistrate said

Necklace death: bail refused

in view of the seriousness of the murder charge, which carried a possible death sentence, and that Mr Burt's co-accused, Mr Roger North, had already fled the country, it was not in the interest of justice to grant him bail.

Mr Burt was appearing in a bail application. He is currently being held in connection with the death of Sergeant Johannes Boetie Ndimande.

Mr Burt allegedly hit the policeman over the head and "necklaced"

him on the evening of June 6.

Mr Roger North, an acquaintance of Mr Burt, said in a statement to the police Mr Burt came to his house late one evening and told him he had picked up a "drunken police-

man". He said the policeman was dead and that he did not know what to do.

Mr Burt suggested they burn the body and make it look like a "black killing", said Mr North. There was a tyre nearby and Mr Burt suggested they burn the

body and get rid of the evidence.

Mr North fled the country the day after he made the statement to the police.

Mr North said he gave Mr Burt petrol and they put the tyre in the boot and drove off. He said he helped pull the body out of the car and it was then set alight. — Sapa

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2/8/86

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PRICES

1/8/86
S.M.K.

Employers resist union demands, says LMG

By Mike Siluma

Few employers have met the demands made by the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) regarding wages and the status of workers detained in terms of the state of emergency, says the latest report of the independent Labour Monitoring Group (LMG) which puts the number of union leaders currently held under the emergency at 320.

Demands made by Cosatu include continued income for detained unionists, time off for union business and an end to night shift work because of dangers of returning home late at night during the emergency.

Mawu, one of the unions hardest hit, had reported that, by and large, metal employers were not paying up. The union was put in a position where it had to directly assist detainees' families by paying their water, rent and electricity bills.

"South Africa's largest union, the National Union of Mineworkers, faces a large employer, Goldfields, which granted job security but did not pay wages. The situation is somewhat better at Anglo American and De Beers," said the report.

It said an additional problem for NUM is that families of many detained union members are in distant places like Lesotho and Transkei.

According to the LMG, guidelines to employers from organised commerce and industry, while sympathetic, did not guarantee jobs and wages for detainees.

Eighty-two percent of detained unionists were from Cosatu, 14 percent from the Council of Unions of SA and 4 percent from the rest.

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NECC trying to 'politicize education'

By RONNIE MORRIS
Education Reporter

THE Department of Education and Training, convinced that its measures to "normalize" education were fully justified, will oppose the application by the National Education Crisis Committee for a court order setting aside the measures.

A headline statement, released this week by the Bureau for Information on behalf of the Deputy Minister of Education and Development Aid, Mr Sam de Beer, accused the NECC of trying to "politicize education and to use innocent pupils for ulterior motives".

"It should be clear that the department will not relinquish its responsibilities towards pupils, teachers and parents, and cannot seek or follow the advice of individuals or organizations that are not primarily concerned with education," he said.

'Meetings in the past'

The NECC has requested a meeting with Mr De Beer over the measures and has simultaneously applied for a Supreme Court order to set aside the measures.

Mr De Beer said meetings had already taken place with the NECC in the past where various demands, many of which were non-educational, were made by NECC.

Educational issues, however, were discussed and replied to in full.

At these meetings the DET stated clearly that it remained responsible for offering "the best possible education" and that it was involved in a "continuous programme aimed at equal education opportunities".

"Ostensibly, the NECC has the same broad objectives as the department, namely to normalize education, to raise standards, to encourage parent involvement and to promote effective communication."

There were clear differences of opinion on how that could be achieved, as was evident from the application for a court order. Furthermore, many of the demands made by the NECC during its conferences were unacceptable from an educational point of view, Mr De Beer said.

"It is difficult to reconcile the so-called educational objectives of the NECC with many of the resolutions adopted at the Johannesburg and Durban conferences.

'Influence pupils politically'

"The NECC clearly stated, inter alia, that "parents should refuse to be members of statutory parents' committees at schools; teachers should become involved in political activities and in influencing pupils politically and should 'stop collaborating with the authorities'.

"No school fund contributions should be paid, 'people's education' should be introduced to 'eliminate capitalist norms of competition, individualism and stunted intellectual development'."

"Boycott and stayaway actions should be commended and 'the role of the Department of Education should be diminished in our schools'."

Mr De Beer said it must be stated most emphatically that the present plans of action to normalize education were the result of educational considerations only.

'Responsibility towards parents'

The interests of neither pupil nor parent could be served by allowing a situation of disruption and disorder to continue. The department had a responsibility towards parents and pupils to ensure that meaningful education was reinstated and that no further disruptions occurred, Mr De Beer said.

"No education department can function properly unless discipline is maintained. Just as parents will not allow their children to prescribe to them, children cannot be allowed to prescribe to teachers or the authorities as to the curriculum, the contents of syllabuses, by whom they should be taught or what the school timetable should be."

Mr De Beer appealed to parents, individuals and organizations to "join hands with the department as partners" in education and make a positive contribution towards maintaining discipline and ensuring that effective education takes place.

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2 hurt
in E Cape
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PORT ELIZABETH. — Mrs Albertina Dljanwa, who was voted "Woman of the Year" by the Port Elizabeth Union of Jewish Women in 1984, is in hospital after her Zwide home was firebombed on Wednesday.

She has devoted her life to helping the township needy by running soup kitchens and youth clubs.

Mrs Wendy Plaatjie, 32, seriously hurt in the same incident, is also in hospital.

Mrs Dljanwa's house was gutted and she lost everything.

The two women were attacked by an intruder, who cut the telephone and hurled a firebomb as he left.

Mrs Dljanwa said she "ran through the back door and was covered in flames. At least three more petrol bombs were flung into the house — one came through the bedroom window.

"Mrs Plaatjie — also aflame — tried to escape through the front door, which was locked.

"She jumped through a window and somebody doused our flames with a hosepipe before the fire brigade arrived," she said. — Sapa

City Press
3/8/86

CP Correspondent

COSATU can hold meetings in the Western Cape again after Wednesday's out-of-court settlement between it and the State.

However, the UDF is still going ahead with its challenge to the same order in the Cape Town Supreme Court today.

In terms of the agreement between the State and the Congress of SA Trade Unions - which was prohibited from holding meetings in six Cape Town magisterial districts - Cosatu can now meet in those areas.

On Wednesday, Cosatu went to the Cape Town Supreme Court to challenge an order by divisional police commissioner Brigadier CA Swart, issued on June 21.

The order gagged 119 organisations and banned their meetings.

The respondents were President Botha, Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange, Police Commissioner General Johan Coetzee, and Swart.

Cosatu said Botha did not have the authority to allow Coetzee to delegate powers to Swart to make orders in terms of emergency regulations.

In papers before the court, Cosatu regional secretary Nicholas Paul Henwood said Western Cape region of Cosatu had to hold meetings "to transact its business and conduct its affairs".

A regional executive committee meeting had to be held at least once a month in terms of the constitution.

"The last monthly meeting was held on June 8 this year. The next one has therefore to be held by July 31 in Cape Town," he said.

Henwood claimed Swart "had no power to make the order", alternatively, the president had no power to empower Coetzee to empower Swart to make the order.

COSATU BACK IN ACTION

The matter was settled out of court.

Cosatu's attorney, Andy Durbach, said Cosatu could meet in terms of the settlement. She declined to give further details.

And the UDF, flushed by decisive victories in the Rand and Grahamstown Supreme Court, will today challenge restrictions placed on it in the Western Cape, unless the restrictions are declared invalid by Le Grange.

The two Supreme Court decisions ruled that orders issued by divisional commissioners restricting the organisations were invalid.

"But the UDF wants the protection of the courts and will go ahead with its plans unless Le Grange concedes defeat and declares all restrictions placed on the organisations by divisional commissioners of police invalid," a Cape Town advocate acting for the UDF has said.

UDF patron Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, has praised the Rand Supreme Court's "courageous decision".

"It shows a brave attempt under these difficult conditions to return to the rule of law," he said.

He said the decision

raised serious questions about the government's ability to rule, adding: "This government should not be allowed to continue."



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NO FREEDOM

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By SOL MORATHI

TWO emergency detainees tried in vain to challenge their detention orders this week.

Judges Preiss, Harmes and Myburgh turned down the applications by Wits law lecturer and UDF member Raymond Suttner and Paper and Allied Workers' Union official Siphon Kubheka.

Reasons for their decision will be furnished later, the Pretoria Supreme Court judges said.

Suttner and Kubheka

Unionist and UDF man lose their court battles

sought an order directing the government and Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange to either release them or give them reasons for their detention.

The applicants also asked to be allowed to consult their legal advisors so they could make representations to Le Grange for their release.

They also wanted to be provided with proper sleeping facilities, including beds and enough blankets while in detention.

Suttner said in an affidavit that he was arrested in Johannesburg on June 12 and Kubheka said he was picked up at his Alexandra home on the same day.

In their affidavits, they

said they were arrested in terms of Section 50 of the Internal Security Act.

Their detention was extended and both are now being held in terms of the emergency regulations.

The respondents were PW Botha, the government, the Law and Order Minister and the commanding officer at John Vorster Square.

Six more families thrown out

AS THE going got tough for rent defaulters countrywide this week, six more residents of Dobsonville's "stolen township" were evicted from the newly built houses they occupied in April.

The six families were evicted on Tuesday. And on Wednesday residents "stayed away" from work in an apparent bid to stop being kicked out.

A Dobsonville Civic Association spokesman said that they will brief lawyers to challenge the evictions.

Dobsonville town clerk AM Conn confirmed that the six were evicted because they were "illegally" occupying the houses.

Charges have been laid against the families for alleged break-in and entry into the houses, he said.

Three families were earlier evicted after the Rand Supreme court ruled in the local council's favour to remove the "illegals".

They are begging shelter from friends in the area who could also be evicted.

★ See Page 6

Thumbs down from Heunis

CP Correspondent

EAST London City Council this week failed in its bid to win official recognition for the Duncan Village Residents' Association and to have township administration restored to municipal authority.

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis gave the thumbs down after meeting a council delegation on Tuesday.

At stake were R10-million set aside for the upgrading of the severely depressed Duncan Village township.

The council wanted per-

mission to administer the money, and had declared its intention to do so in consultation with the DVRA - with which it has been holding discussions.

Delegation leader Donald Card said he had been instructed to say that "certain moves" with regard to the upgrading of the township were in the process of being worked out, and steps would be taken with regard to the political situation too.

Although he would not go further, it was clear the government remained committed to the community council, and wishes to hand any

credibility from the upgrading project to them.

The community council has practically ceased to exist: its members live "in exile" in a city hotel.

The delegation had hoped to be able to point to the precedent of Oudtshoorn, where the city council has since November last year administered Bongoletu township. It is believed to be the only case in which a municipality runs a township, as was the case before the establishment of the administration boards.

Oudtshoorn's deputy town clerk, Johan Meiring,

said the government was approached after community leaders had asked the town council to take back the administration from the development board.

In the 13 years that administration had been in the hands of the administration board, later renamed the development board, nothing had been done, he said.

On November 1, the council was declared a development board, a legal device to enable them to take over administration of the township with a population of 6 500.

Night in SA costs ANC man 10 years in jail

By MARTIN NTSOELENGGE

JEFFREY Thamsanqa Radebe was this week jailed 10 years for being a member of the African National Congress and furthering its aims during July 1982 and April 1986.

Radebe, 32, of KwaMashu in Durban, had pleaded not guilty in the Johannesburg Regional Court to charges of "terrorism".

Radebe was arrested in April in Soweto. He said he had been merely passing through SA - where he planned to spend one night - and then go to Swaziland.

Radebe earlier told the court he worked with a legal firm in Durban after obtaining his B Juris degree.

In 1977 he resigned and went to Swaziland, where a teacher told him he should go to Tanzania if he wanted a scholarship to continue his studies.

Radebe said he joined the ANC in Tanzania, after he was told scholarships were for ANC members only.

He was sent to East Germany where he obtained his masters degree in international law.

In 1981 he went to Zambia and later Lesotho where he was ordered to undergo military training in Angola.

"I was not keen to go for military training" he said.

At the time of his arrest Radebe was working for a legal firm in Lesotho.

problems. More than 300 participants from both local and overseas organisations are expected to attend the conference, which will also include workshops on issues like education, family life, employment and inflation.

Black Housewives' League president Sally Motlana, one of the organisers, said the conference would be "a meeting ground for mothers in SA to plan and act jointly in preparing for the future".

The conference ends on Sunday.

Ex-Cosas man fights sentence

By STAN MHLONGO

FORMER Vaal Congress of SA Students member Emmanuel Nteso's appeal against a two-and-a-half year sentence for possessing banned literature will be heard in the Pretoria Supreme Court today.

Nteso was arrested in September 1984 for possessing a cassette with a speech by ANC president Oliver Tambo and literature belonging to the outlawed SA Students' Organisation.

Nteso was granted bail of R500, pending his appeal against his sentence.

In Duncan Village

Continually disrupted and acceptable academic standard not maintained, writes Sol Morathi.

The warning, contained in a statement, comes after repeated disruptions during the academic year and students' failure to resume lectures at the beginning of the second semester.

Students boycotted classes for three days last week in protest against the detention of some students under the emergency regulations.

The council said the statement was not meant as a show of strength but "as an expression of genuine concern for the academic interest of both the university and students".

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3/8/86 SUMMIES

By NORMAN WEST
Political Reporter

MR Roy Williams, Labour Party MP for Middle-Karoo (Prieska), has pledged that the 22-percent salary hike for parliamentarians will not induce him to break his self-imposed silence in Parliament.

Since being elected in August 1984 Mr Williams has not made a speech in Parliament. And for five years before that on the Coloured Persons' Representative Council he never said a word.

But, says Mr Williams, he does sometimes make interjections.

"I keep shut and do my thing while most other MPs talk too much and do too little to deserve their salaries," said the wealthy Prieska businessman.

□ □ □

The State President, Mr P W Botha, this week announced pay rises of 35 percent for Ministers and 22 percent for MPs.

Pay packages, which include allowances, will increase from R84 920 to R114 930 for Ministers; R81 800 to R113 280 for the Speaker and the Chairman of the President's Council; R71 390 to R85 182 for Deputy Ministers; R68 090 to R81 000 for the leader of the Opposition and R47 300 to R58 050 for MPs.

Mr Williams, a company director, who among other things mines semi-precious stones, said he spent all his MP's income on his constituents and did not believe most other MPs deserved the pay they were getting, let alone increases.

"However, in certain rural areas, the pay hike could perhaps be justified where MPs

THE SILENT MP

'I have never made a speech in Parliament and I have no intention at this stage of breaking my silence'

11/4

have to travel vast distances and incur lots of expenses in the interest of the electorate," Mr Williams said.

"I have never made a speech in Parliament and I have no intention at this stage of breaking my silence. Frankly, I think there are too many MPs in the House of Representatives talking too much nonsense — I need not add to that noise.

"I do the interjections and let the other guys do the talking which some, no doubt, feel they have to do to justify their salaries," said Mr Williams, who is known among his colleagues for his unorthodox views.

Mr Ray Swart, PFP MP for Berea, said all parties had agreed to the recommendations of the Schlabusch Committee. He said the whole pay package was taxable and had been determined by an independent committee.

MP Mr Alex van Breda said the higher salaries did not necessarily mean more money

in the pockets of MPs.

The increases could be swallowed up by the new perks tax, higher tax scales and higher administrative expenditure brought about by a heavier workload of the new dispensation.

In addition, the standing committees of Parliament functioned right through the year, which precluded MPs from augmenting their salaries from other sources.

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He pointed out that during the recess this year standing committees had dealt with 45 Bills which have to be completed during the second session of Parliament starting on August 18.

When Parliament adjourns, MPs have to busy themselves with next year's legislative programme.

Statistics kept by the research department of the PFP gives an indication of which par-

ties are the busiest in terms of questions put to Ministers.

It appears the PFP is so far this year by far the busiest political party in terms of questions put on the order paper up to August 19.

Ironically, the single most industrious MP, in terms of questions put, is the lone HNP MP for Sasolburg, Mr Louis Stoffberg.

A breakdown of published questions shows that the 127 PFP members of the House of Assembly tabled 1 479 questions; the 18 CP members 148; the NRP's eight MPs tabled 188; the HNP 128 and the NP three questions — a total of 1 945.

In terms of questions tabled, it would appear that the House of Delegates was kept far busier than the House of Representatives.

The 45 MPs in the House of Delegates asked 126 questions as against only 78 tabled

by the 85 MPs in the House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives, dominated by the 80 members of the Labour Party, 76 questions were put by the LP members and two by the three-member official opposition Democratic Workers' Party.

The record shows that the two members of the Freedom Party, Mr Arthur Booysen and Mrs Soheir Honsen, had no questions recorded on the official question paper.

□ □ □

In the House of Delegates, the ruling National People's Party of Mr Amichand Rajbansi tabled 89 questions, and the official opposition Solidarity Party of Dr J N Reddy 43. Three questions were tabled by Independents — giving a total of 126.

This means so far a total of 2 147 questions in the tricameral Parliament during the first half of the 1986 session.



Mr Roy Williams ... "interjections"

ment the extremely low ... traverses the regulations ... with most of its untore mid.

Bomb attacks on Umlazi schools

By SIBUSISO MNGADI

BOMBERS hit four Umlazi schools this week - one for the second time this year - destroying offices and furniture.

Worst-hit was Zwelethembiso Primary, where Umlazi mayor and local Inkatha chairman Siphon Msekai is principal.

This was the second attack on the school this year. Two offices were destroyed and some classrooms burned.

A portrait of Inkatha

leader MG Buthelezi was also destroyed.

The other schools that were attacked are Menzi High School, Zimisele Primary School and Lindelani Primary School.

A Lindelani spokesman said two offices were set alight and everything inside destroyed. The offices would have to be rebuilt and new school files opened, he said.

The damage at Zimisele and Menzi Schools was reported to be minimal.

The Bureau for Information estimated damage at R15 000, but school spokesmen said damage was far higher.

● Lamontville High School students streamed back to classes this week, after two weeks of disturbances. Classes resumed after pupils began re-registering at the weekend.

A Department of Education and Training spokesman in Maritzburg could not give attendance figures until today.

About 500 people at Mxenge service

Mercury Reporter

IN SPITE of new restrictions and a prominent police presence, a memorial service for assassinated civil rights lawyer and mother of three Victoria Nomzamo Mxenge went off as planned on Saturday.

Regulations specifically forbidding discussion during the service on any topic of a political nature, including the state of emergency, boycotts, or disinvestment, were issued on Saturday.

The display of posters and distribution of pamphlets was also restricted.

Mrs Mxenge was a leading lawyer in the defence team in the trial of 15 United Democratic Front leaders who were facing treason charges in Pietermaritzburg. The charges were later dropped.

The 500 people of all races who attended the afternoon service organised by the Natal Organisation of Women in the Central Methodist Church on the corner of Aliwal Streets and Smith Streets were videotaped by police.

Mrs Mxenge's husband, Griffiths Mlungisi Mxenge, was found murdered in a similar fashion in 1981.

5/11/86

'ANC
recruiting
agent'
in court

A 24-year-old man yesterday appeared in the Johannesburg Regional Court on charges of terrorism and illegal possession of firearms.

Mr Mswazi Victor Dlodlo, of no fixed address, is alleged to have been a member or active supporter of the African National Congress.

The State claims that between 1983 and December last year, Mr Dlodlo underwent military training in the Caculama camp in Eastern Angola, a camp in Russia and other camps unknown to the State.

In January this year, Mr Dlodlo, while in Botswana, allegedly received an AK47 rifle, four magazines with 120 rounds of ammunition, a false document and R1 000 from the ANC.

It was further alleged that Mr Dlodlo had in January this year, on the orders of the ANC, entered South Africa through Botswana and Bophuthatswana to:

- Recruit people to undergo training outside South Africa and become members of the ANC.
- Teach people how to use AK47 rifles, hand grenades and bombs.
- Commit violence to further the aims of the ANC.

The hearing continues tomorrow. — Sapa.

THE meeting was not, on the face of it, unusual: eight Alexandra activists meeting in a house in this Johannesburg township to tell a journalist about recent events.

But the eight men — ranging in age from teenagers to elderly men — were all "on the run". They had gathered secretly during a State of Emergency, some of them believing that Security Police were looking for them, others believing their lives were under threat in some way.

My purpose was a fairly simple inquiry: as key political figures in what had been an organised and active centre of resistance, were these leaders able to continue their work under the Emergency?

The answer is the key to assessing the effectiveness of the Emergency. The government clampdown was aimed, above all else, at curbing political resistance and smashing its organs.

However, national leaders of the United Democratic Front have repeatedly expressed confidence that the government could not succeed in doing this without arresting the entire population. UDF acting publicity secretary Murphy Morobe said last week the UDF's national leadership had been able to hold meetings, plan campaigns and continue their struggle.

More importantly, he added, many of the UDF's affiliates were still active at the local level and were able to press ahead with their own campaigns.

If he was right, then the Emergency is failing, and resistance will continue unabated. If he was being over-optimistic, then critical changes have occurred.

"One thing is certain," said an elderly member of the Alexandra Civic Association (ACA). "There are a lot of activities."

"Although organisations operate under great pressure, they are carrying on very, very well."

"They hold meetings underground, nobody knows where or how. They are in fact carrying on the struggle in spite of the difficulties," he said.

The fact that this group had been able to organise the meeting, at fairly short notice, and it could take place in broad daylight without incident, was some evidence of what he said. With a few discreet signals and messages, and

Refugees in their own home towns



Drawing: CARL BECKER

Eight Alexandra activists meet secretly at a safe house to talk to ANTON HARBER about how politics have changed under Emergency conditions

precautions to ensure the journalist could not clearly identify the place of the meeting, they had brought together representatives from ACA, the Alexandra Youth Congress (Ayco), the Alexandra Students' Congress (Asco) and the national office of the UDF.

But this capacity to meet is limited; it could only happen on a weekend or at night, when Security Police were not patrolling the township.

"They (Security Forces) always come on Mondays and Tuesdays. They

even roam the street at night now in cars and go to the shebeens. They are no longer worried."

Few of these activists are able to live in the township. Almost all had taken refuge elsewhere and came home only when they felt it would be reasonably safe.

"We can't just move freely. We call it double-up. You walk sideways so no-one can see you," said the ACA representative.

An Ayco leader gave more details: "On the question of moving around

freely, I can't say we are. But we know the township and we do move around and are still organising the unorganised youth.

A colleague gave more details: "We just arrange a meeting point and move from there to a venue — a different one every time. Nobody knows where we are going to meet."

Had the Security Forces apprehended many of their members? "Yes, but not the key activists," one of them told me. "They have picked up many of the youths and some

executive members, but not the key people." Some evidence of this was sitting in the room, though it is known that at least some important leaders, such as Moses Mayekiso, are in custody and have been for some time.

"We must admit," another representative said, "it is very hard. We are operating under very trying conditions. But that has taught us to become more resistant. Our organisation is underground."

"We are unable to talk to people in open situations; the only vehicle we can employ is by mobilising people through our structures. The way is full of thorns, but we are all the more determined to reach people in one way or another."

Most of these activists had been in detention during the last Emergency. They had gone into hiding after their release, long before the current clampdown.

Some did this because they feared re-arrest was imminent. Others did it because they feared the vigilantes who have attacked Alexandra activists a number of times.

Do their organisations still command the support of many people in the township? "Our support is still strong. People were mobilised and conscientised and the next step was to organise them, to get them into structures. Now were having to talk to people about the clampdown and how it affects the struggle."

Were they able to do this? "We'll just have to try. If we relax now, then when the Emergency is over we'll have to start from scratch."

Before the Emergency, Alexandra had begun to develop yard, street and area committees — the organisations of alternative power that were replacing the state-imposed structures. Are these still in existence?

"They carry on. But they (Security Forces) come sometimes and pick up a yard representative and then they release him. They do it just to put fear in the people."

And the people's courts, which had administered a rough and controversial popular justice? "They are not so effective because of the clampdown. We can't have specific people's courts, because they are constantly raided by police."

"But people still get help from the comrades rather than go to the police," he said.

The activists were reluctant to give further details. Whether this was for security reasons, as they hinted, or because the details were not available, is difficult to know.

Asked about specific campaigns they may be undertaking, they would give only broad answers. "We were sitting only the other day deciding to intensify the situation. We decided to launch some kind of campaign by way of getting into yards, meeting yard representatives and giving them guidelines."

The rent boycott had fallen into "some confusion", but there were still very few people paying.

The schools had closed down, and students were not doing anything in particular.

It is difficult to assess how much of what the activists tell about their work is rhetoric, and how much is substantial. What is crystal clear, however, is that the major effect of the Emergency has been to teach these activists a new mode of "underground" operation.

As one of the activists said, "the one difference is that they (organisations) are now more vigorous than they were when they were above ground. In my view, the government has taught the people more methods of avoiding the police and still carrying on," he said.

They have long since learnt to live in hiding — and expect to do so indefinitely. "In the last Emergency, I was in for a long time. I was in John Vorster (Square). This time I was already in hiding from the time I was released because these guys just come and get you even if there is no trouble."

Having grown used to this "underground" organisation, these activists are not likely to re-emerge in a hurry. And that is likely to be the major — and most lasting — effect of the Emergency.

Police film 11A Mxenge crowd

Dispatch Correspondent

DURBAN — Despite new restrictions and a prominent police presence, a memorial service for the assassinated civil rights lawyer, Mrs Victoria Nomzamo Mxenge, proceeded as planned here at the weekend.

The 500 people of all races who attended the afternoon service were videotaped by police.

Regulations specifically forbidding discussion during the service on any topic of a political nature, including the state of emergency, boycotts, or disinvestment, were issued.

The display of posters

and distribution of pamphlets was prohibited.

Mrs Mxenge was a leading lawyer in the defence team in the trial of 15 United Democratic Front leaders who were facing treason charges in Pietermaritzburg.

The treason charges were later dropped.

Mrs Mxenge was murdered by unknown gunmen.

Her husband, Griffiths Mlungisi Mxenge, was found murdered in a similar fashion in 1981. Neither murder has been solved.

The Mxenge children have had to leave their Umlazi home because of anonymous threats.



DD4/8/86

Another... everything was a mad... car wash at Oak...
Cape Times 4/8/86 239

Soares, Eglin share views

THE visiting Portuguese Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Azevedo Soares, said on Saturday that he shared several common points of view with the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin.

Speaking after an hour and a half of talks with Mr Eglin in Cape Town, Mr Soares said among these were shared opinions on the consequences of sanctions, and the need for the South African Government to move "in the cor-

rect direction and at the right pace".
"We had a global discussion on the situation here," he said. "I expressed the Portuguese Government's point of view on the situation, and Portugal's stand with the European community."

Mr Eglin said the discussions had covered sanctions both "as an external issue" and with regard to the internal South African situation.
— Sapa

Muslims rally over Ahmadi court ruling

By EBRAHIM MOOSA
MORE THAN 1 500 Muslims attended a rally at the Habibiya Mosque in Rylands Estate yesterday in protest against "gross interference in religious matters" by the Supreme Court.

The rally was called by an ad hoc committee of leading Muslims to pro-

test against a Supreme Court decision earlier this year which declared a member of the controversial Ahmadi sect to be a Muslim.

Dr Muhammad Fathi Uthman, an academic and editor of the London-based "Arabia" Magazine, told the assembly he found it "unusual" that a court arbitrated on a strictly theological issue.

It was the court's duty to establish the right of Muslims to allow into their faith and place of worship those whom it considered to be legitimate members, he said.

Sheikh Nazeem Mohamed, president of the Muslim Judicial Council, said Muslims considered it to be an "affront" to have rulings imposed on them by the court.



UDF hits at 'decrees'

Staff Reporter

PRESIDENT P W Botha's "decrees" would not stop the United Democratic Front "from reaching our people and articulating their demands for democracy in our country", the Western Cape executive of the UDF said in a statement last night.

Responding to Mr Botha's changes to the emergency regulations, the UDF said: "His contempt for the judiciary is matched only by his cynical desire to act without restraint on his powers or those of the security forces."

"With a stroke of his pen, P W Botha has ridden roughshod over recent courageous decisions by the courts that went some way to restoring the rule of law," the statement said.

EDWARDS... in the north

Pledge by 1 000 to resist injustice

WOMEN TO OPPOSE

Some fan
4/8/86
11A



Dr RAMPHELE . . . at conference.

By SIZAKELE KOOMA

MORE than 1 000 women who attended a conference of the National Assembly of Women in South Africa at the weekend pledged to oppose all injustice in the country.

The women, who came from all over South Africa and Namibia, met at the Braamfontein Hotel in Johannesburg. They were from all professions and included both young and old.

Among the well-known names present were Mrs Sally Motlana, Mrs Eunice Ndebele, Mrs Deborah Mabiletsa, Dr Mamphele Ramphele, Mrs Joyce Siwani, Mrs Madikolo Motumi, Mrs Sebolelo Mohajane, Dr Ellen Blackie and Miss Millicent Mseleku. Mrs Winnie Mandela sent an apology for not attending.

The guest speaker was Mrs Masha Lubelsky, secretary-general of all women's unions in Israel. She spoke on equality.

The conference reached its climax on Saturday night when awards were presented.

Mrs Martha Mahlangu, whose son Solomon Mahlangu was hanged in 1979 after being found guilty of ANC activities, received an award for her involvement in politics.

Resolutions

- Wide-ranging resolutions were also taken. These included:
- Sending a petition to the Department of Education and Training pledging support to demands made by the NECC;
 - The establishment of a think-tank to look into the introduction of one education for all South Africans;
 - Initiating projects that will assist in the development of women in rural areas; and

• The end of sexual discrimination in all facets of life.

The women also decided to participate fully in the country's political life.

Mrs Deborah Mabiletsa, one of the convenors of the Assembly, said that women's involvement in helping to solve South Africa's crisis will not only show their commitment to a liberated society but it will also reaffirm and assert that "this is where they belong".

In a speech on "Women and Development", Dr Mamphele Ramphele said that the present situation in the country is not "unrest", but a major crisis that should not be approached with despair.

JPS final nets R1/2-m

THE 100 824 fans crammed into Ellis Park Stadium on Saturday paid R542 214,40 to watch the JPS Final — the highest takings ever for any sporting event in South Africa.

The crowd was 25 000 more than the stadium's official capacity and more than 10 000 fans — some with tickets — were locked out.

Abdul Bhamjee, NSL's PRO confirmed that his organisation was forced to "oversell tickets" due to the unusually high demand from soccer followers.

"There's nothing we could do. We had to ac-

By FANYANA SHIBURI

commodate as many fans as we could. There's little doubt that had there been a stadium big enough to hold 150 000 we would have filled it easily," said Bhamjee.

He added: "We of the NSL obviously sympathise with those who were turned away. The stadium was full by 10.30 am — more than five hours before kick-off. Those who were locked out arrived late. We are however delighted that those who were in behaved themselves so well under difficult circumstances —

some were forced to share their seats. We certainly thank them for this wonderful spirit".

The official capacity of Ellis Park is 75 000, but an extra 25 824 were taken in for the Cup Final between Moroka Swallows Ltd and Iwisa Kaizer Chiefs. Of these 96 824 paid and 4 000 complimentary tickets were issued by the NSL.

Johannes Sehlangu of Nelspruit, who was among those locked out, said: "I bought the tickets on Tuesday and travelled all the way here only to be locked out. This is not fair. Who took the seat I paid for? I am going to demand a refund".

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Blacks 'opposed to sanctions'

LONDON. — A poll published by the London Sunday Times yesterday claims that 32 percent of blacks in South Africa are opposed to sanctions while 29 percent favour them.

The survey, carried out from July 18-27 among a representative sample of 500 whites and 615 blacks, was the first to include the opinions of blacks in rural areas, the paper said.

The poll, commissioned by the Sunday Times and conducted by Market and Opinion Research International and a South African company, Mar-kinor, contradicts what many politicians here are claiming.

No opinion

Coming at a time when the South African sanctions issue is one of the most widely-debated topics here, this poll's findings have been widely publicized. They have been broadcast by the BBC and local radio, as well as being featured on television.

The survey showed that 39 percent of blacks polled had no opinion, or had never heard of sanctions.

This last figure is attributed to the fact that the more remote and less politicized black townships and rural areas were polled.

The newspaper said that, a year ago, they commissioned a poll of blacks in South African urban areas and found that a clear majority favoured sanctions.

But, the newspaper claims, nobody from the United Kingdom had polled the relatively conservative rural

blacks, who account for 56 percent of the black population.

In the urban areas, 47 percent favoured sanctions and only 29 percent were against them. It was in the rural areas that these statistics were reversed.

The poll found that 56 percent of South African whites favour the release of Mr Nelson Mandela "either unconditionally or if he renounces violence".

In the August 1985 poll, the paper said only 39 percent of whites favoured the release of Mr Mandela.

The Sunday Times said the nationwide survey also indicated that 45 percent of whites were "unhappy" with apartheid, compared with 33 percent a year ago.

It said 88 percent of blacks were "fairly or very unhappy" with apartheid, but gave no previous figures.

While 92 percent of South African whites opposed the imposition of sanctions, 63 percent acknowledged they would be personally harmed by them, the poll said.

On the seven-week-old nationwide state of emergency, 81 percent of whites endorsed it as "a good thing" and only 15 percent said they disliked it, while 59 percent of blacks were against it, including 90 percent of urban blacks.

Forty-one percent of rural blacks had not heard of the emergency, the survey showed.

The survey did not indicate a margin of error. — Own Correspondent and Sapa-Reuter-AP

WOMAN

Women hold hands — for peace



Mrs SALLY Mottlana (left) and Dr Mamphele Ramphele share a few jokes during a recess at the National Assembly.



Mrs TSHIDI Sibeko, Dr Ramphele and Ms Virginia Walsh having lunch on the floor.

Pics: MBUZENI ZULU

When Mrs Martha Mahlangu, mother of African National Congress guerilla Solomon Mahlangu, was announced as the winner of an award from the National Assembly of Women in South Africa at a banquet last Saturday, there were emotional shouts of "Amandla", followed by the singing of hymns that brought a tear to the eye.



Mrs SEBOLELO Mohajane.



Mrs MASHA Lubelsky from Israel.

Mrs Mahlangu was not present to receive the award, given for her involvement in politics, but her surviving son, Lucas, substituted for her to bring to a climax a weekend of discussion and re-dedication by 1 000 women of all races from all over the country and Namibia.

Solomon Mahlangu was executed in Pretoria in 1979. The award to his mother demonstrated the women's commitment to the struggle for "equality, development and peace".

Dr Ellen Blackie was also honoured for her contribution to health services; Mrs Emma Mashinini, for her work in trade unions; Mrs Priscilla Mokone, who is in her eighties, who also could not attend, for her contribution in education; and Mrs Mabel Chueng, for her work in community development.

The theme of the assembly was "From Nairobi 1985 to South Africa 2 000" and it focussed on "post-apartheid South Africa", perhaps indicating the women's optimism at a time when South Africa is at its darkest moment.

Six leading black South African women who attended the Nairobi conference to mark the end of the Women's Decade in July 1985, convened this week-

end's conference.

From now on the women are holding hands — through their own organisations. Various organisations will come together at regional level to set up a network system to tackle issues related to equality, development and peace.

Role

During the two-day assembly at a Johannesburg hotel, workshops were run to discuss education, health, development, equality, the economy, migration and resettlement, and agriculture and food production.

Mrs Deborah Mabiletsa, one of the convenors, said that women do not intend only to help resolve the current crisis in the country, but also to prove that they can play a more important role than that of second-class citizens.

"The intervention of women in our country's problems is a statement that they can no longer accept being treated a service stations: they are now out to prove that rock bottom is not where they belong," Mrs Mabiletsa said.

Speaking on "Women and Development", Dr Mamphele Ramphele from the University of Cape Town, said that women should first re-

By SIZAKELE KOOMA

cognise the lines that divide them and ties that bind them before they embark on any plan. She said that women should be careful of class, race and geographic bounds.

"We should stop oppressing each other as women and learn to accept our mistakes and come to terms with our shortcomings," Dr Ramphele said.

She said that women in rural areas were not well-represented in women's programmes and that if women meant to work for the future they had to involve the masses in undeveloped areas.

Political

Mrs Sebolelo Mohajane, of the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC), urged women to campaign for a unitary system of education for all children. She said that white

women should also get involved in the programme because "What affects the black child now is sure to happen to the white child in the near future".

"Children have opted for intense political activity because they have realised that they gain more from politics than what they get in their classrooms," Mrs Mohajane said.

Injustice

"Women should challenge the education administration that is controlled by men only. We should also make certain that our children are taught by professional and efficient teachers and that they are free to attend any school anywhere."

Ms Shirley Moulder of the Western Cape Council of Churches said that women should be sure of the type of

South Africa they want to create from the present injustices. She said that fair and even-handed dealing is something most South Africans have never experienced.

"What we know is power and privilege protected and maintained for a minority," Ms Moulder said.

"We have to work at eliminating all that destroys human wholeness in our country. Our society is fragmented and that means we do not have wholeness. We should also bear in mind that if some of us are not free then the whole is not complete. Therefore all of us are not free."

Mrs Masha Lubelsky, secretary-general of women's unions in Israel, said that if women were to attain equality they had to stop being dependent and assume responsible careers.

She said that women needed to educate each other on retirement and maternal rights.



Mrs SHIRLEY Moulder from the Western Cape.



Mrs EMMA Mashinini.



Mr LUCAS Mahlangu accepts a cheque (from a family in Holland), from Mrs Eunice Ndebele.

Alleged guerillas in court

THREE alleged African National Congress guerillas conspired to reconnoitre air bases with a view to shooting down South African Air Force aircraft with ground-to-air missiles, an indict-

ment claimed yesterday. The alleged ANC members appeared briefly in the Rand Supreme Court.

Mr Sibusiso Ngwenya (32), of Dube Village, Soweto, Mr Guy Malamba (25), of Umlazi, Durban, and Mr Abraham Lentswane (30), of Meadowlands, Soweto, were not asked to plead to charges of high treason, alternatively terrorism.

Mr Justice J J Strydom postponed the hearing to today. — Sapa.

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Mkhatshwa's R150 000 claim hearing delayed

BISHO — The hearing of a claim brought by the detained secretary-general of the Southern African Bishops Conference, Father Smangaliso Mkhathshwa, against the Ciskei Minister of Justice, was postponed sine die in the Supreme Court here this week.

ment to public violence and addressing an unlawful gathering at the University of Fort Hare in 1983.

Mr Justice Pickard presided. Mr L. R. Dison and Mr P. J. de Bruyn, instructed by the state attorney, appeared for the minister. Mr H. Fabricius, instructed by Savage, Jooste and Adams, appeared for Father Mkhathshwa.

Father Mkhathshwa, of Pretoria, is presently detained under the South African state of emergency.

All costs caused by the postponement up and until July 26, are to be paid by him and are costs for two advocates. Costs for Monday's argument are to be paid by him for one advocate.

Father Mkhathshwa is suing the Minister of Justice for a total of R150 000 for unlawful arrest, unlawful detention and malicious prosecution.

The claim is a sequel to his arrest and trial in 1984 in which he was found not guilty of subversion, incite-

UDF WARNS GOVT

THE United Democratic Front yesterday warned the South African Government and the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly, who are set to meet tomorrow, that the patience of the people of KwaNdebele has been pushed beyond its limits.

The meeting between the two is aimed at discussing the forthcoming independence of KwaNdebele, scheduled for December 1, 1980.

There is already speculation that the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly may drop the idea, but the South African Govern-

ment has said the plan will go ahead. The death of Inter-
national Affairs Minister and Imbokodo boss, Mr Piet Ntuli, last week has also been linked to the people's opposition to independence.

The UDF said: "Our people have already shown by their actions that independence for KwaNdebele is totally unacceptable. The overwhelming view of all sectors of our people is that the Botha Government and Simon Skhosana must go no further with this sham independence scheme".

UDF
GOVERNMENT



The ANC P W's profound mistake

N/A
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IIA

STATE PRESIDENT BOTHA is beginning to remind one of the British general whose men, it is said, followed him only out of curiosity. This is the outstanding impression of his performance at the televised news conference called after Sir Geoffrey Howe's departure.

One thought one had heard it all but here was a new list of suppressed ethnic minorities and political prisoners whom the world must attend to before it could bring legitimate pressure to bear upon South Africa. It was a performance Mr Eric Louw would have been proud of.

At one level one can understand the exasperation of President Botha that he had to listen to yet another threat of sanctions. No self-respecting government can listen for 10 years to threats of sanctions without at some stage blowing its fuse. The costs will be severe but to President Botha that is preferable to living on his knees.

At the same time, however, the Press conference was yet another confirmation of the impression that both President Botha and his government are falling ever further behind the demands of the situation.

The most fundamental mistake of the Botha government is its assumption that progress will be made with the political incorporation of blacks once it removes the ANC as a threat to those blacks willing to co-operate with government.

The main threat to government and big business in South Africa is in fact not an ANC take-over of the townships but a collapse of the general socialisation process of blacks.

Dr Ken Hartshorne, one of South Africa's most respected educationists, fears that our country is already faced with an irreversible break-down of the educational environment. The 300 000 Department of Education and Training pupils who have been barred from school for the rest of the year for failing to re-register are only the tip of the iceberg. Behind this lies a much more serious process of de-schooling.

Those in close contact with black education have little doubt that the level of formal education in the main metropolitan centres is steadily deteriorating. Children may attend school but little formal learning takes place. It is showing in the results of the past few years. In 1985 only 7% of the Soweto matric pupils passed with matric exemption against 16% in Bophuthatswana and 23% in Venda.

Under serious attack by young blacks is the entire educational philosophy of testing merit and standards on which the social and economic order of South

Africa has been built. 'Pass one, pass all' has become a new potent slogan in the schools. In many schools the black youths' rejection of ruling class co-optation is so profound that they are willing to block any upward educational mobility that would promote the emergence of a privileged élite.

At the same time there has been in black schools throughout the country a deepening of anti-capitalist sentiment. Children are linking the struggles over education with the broader struggles in society. As a student pamphlet stated: 'We realise now that education can either be an instrument of capitalist domination or of liberation. We must turn our schools into centres of liberation.'

Increasingly this struggle is seen as one that needs to be linked to the black workers' struggle against the conditions in which they work and live.

The political rhetoric and claims of student-based movements, which by their nature are discontinuous, must be treated with greater scepticism than those of other kinds of movements.

Alliance

Yet as UCT's Colin Bundy remarked in an important and sensitive study of the 1985 schools crisis: 'The most important advance made in 1985 was at the level of consciousness — the maturing recognition within youth/student organisations of an objective necessity for an alliance with an organised working class... When such an alliance is forthcoming — when it is politically feasible — then the vitality and fervour of black youth politics will be massively augmented by the experience, continuity and weight of the workers' movement.'

It is this potential alliance, rather than an ANC in exile, that government and big business will have to contend with.

The Government's response has been the big stick: the state of emergency, the closure of some schools and the withdrawal of recognition of student representative councils or parent-teacher bodies.

The message is clear: the Government provides education — take it on our terms or leave it.

This is a strategy that will produce mixed results. The closure of schools means a serious loss to students of their organisational base. Even the ANC is thought to be opposed to school boycotts since it feels that it deflects blacks from the goal of a people's education controlled by the people themselves.

What the State's actions cannot achieve is a restoration of the learning environment in black schools, something that will steadily erode the capacity of society to impose its norms or of the economy to improve its dismal rate of labour productivity.

Attractive

It is for this reason that the ANC option is attractive to some sectors of the business community. Herbert Adam, perhaps the most astute analyst of our society, writes in his provocative new book *South Africa without Apartheid* (Maskew Miller-Longman): 'Only a widely legitimate mass organisation can re-socialise youth who have increasingly been thriving on, anarchy. Without such disciplining influence a capitalist work ethic would be unlikely to prevail.'

President Botha's refusal to talk to the ANC only makes sense if some other credible mass-based organisation is available to help the State to re-stabilise society and provide the conditions for renewed capitalist growth. With the exception of Natal none of the other areas in the country seems to have one. Perhaps President Botha knows more than the critics. We must keep watching him — even if only out of curiosity.

AKGUS 6/8/86 (114) ~~114~~ ~~114~~



**TODAY'S
WOMAN:**

MAMPHELA RAMPHELE:
"Women can fight to remove all the impediments on their existence in an integrated struggle."

Women must 'be a part of the struggle'

The National Assembly of Women gathered together nearly 900 delegates and observers of all races from across the country. It was convened by black women's groups to formulate plans of action on the themes of equality, development and peace from now till the year 2000. KATE MCKINNELL reports on a keynote speech given by Dr Mamphela Ramphele of the University of Cape Town.

THE issue of gender was crucial in the struggle for change in this country, said Dr Mamphela Ramphele speaking at the weekend's National Assembly of Women.

Dr Ramphele, a medical doctor now working as a community health research officer at the University of Cape Town, spoke on women and development.

She said there were two schools of thought on how women should participate in the struggle for freedom:

- They could relinquish the struggle for women's rights and devote themselves entirely to the

fight for freedom and liberation.

- They could fight to remove all the impediments to their existence in an integrated struggle.

Dr Ramphele said it was important for South African women to recognise the ties that bound them. But if they believed they could work together in the struggle for freedom they should not deny the differences between them, as this might only strengthen inequalities.

Dr Ramphele defined development as a process of empowering people to take control of their lives and to make decisions to do this in the most effective and appropriate way.

"But the basis of empowering people lies in power relationships, which are in turn defined by the politics and economics of a country.

"In South Africa, we have a race and class relating to others as if they were inferior, and 'development' work focuses on maintaining the safety of that race," said Dr Ramphele.

She asked whether the government departments responsible for

development were not promoting underdevelopment. There seemed, she said, to be a deliberate process to remove power from people, making them unable to control their own lives.

"It is this process of underdevelopment that has led to the current crisis in South Africa," said Dr Ramphele.

If apartheid were removed immediately, South Africa would not automatically change — what needed to change were the power relationships in this country, and all South Africans had a key to that change, she said.

Dr Ramphele emphasised the difference between welfare work and development.

"There is a role for welfare work — but it is relief work that relies on the goodwill of somebody else. Development involves an agent who comes to facilitate change through communication on an equal footing."

Dr Ramphele said people involved in development should constantly assess the effectiveness of their programmes..

Farmers have settled well in homelands

Pretoria Bureau

Progress in the settlement of farmers in self-governing territories was described yesterday as "spectacular" by the Director-General of Development Aid, Mr Gilles van de Wall.

About a million families had settled in "an orderly fashion" in these areas and 173 000 farmers had been involved in various production schemes, Mr van de Wall said at the opening of a Department of Development Aid exhibition.

The settlement of farmers in self-governing territories was specifically aimed at food production and involved a movement away from traditional subsistence farming to a commercially orientated market.

In this regard, 1 500 farmers had already entered into commercial agriculture, despite several restraining factors.

Outlining the future role of the department in development, Mr van de Wall said that self-governing territories would also have a full say in their own affairs and their authority had to be acknowledged and respected.

Cobra crawls up man's leg

Austin Stevens and his reptile room-mates today celebrate their 26th day together.

Tired both mentally and physically, Mr Stevens has completed a quarter of his planned 100-day "sit-in" and is determined to carry on.

Mr Stevens is cooped up in

Free ANC leader 'in interests of stability'

By Michael Tissong

The Government does not benefit by keeping African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela in jail, the president of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc), Dr Sam Motsuenyane, said yesterday.

Dr Motsuenyane told a meeting of the Public Relations Institute of South Africa in Johannesburg that, in the interests of national stability and justice, Mandela should be released.

"The Government says it is willing to release him if he renounces violence. There should be no conditions placed on his release. He has served his term and, if he comes out, there are laws which apply to everyone.

"There is no need for the Government to insist that he renounces violence. We would like to see him released unconditionally."

Dr Motsuenyane said black businessmen wanted stability in the country so that the free enterprise system could take root in the townships.

"At a conference we had, we asked the Government to lift the state of emergency because we did not see anything good in it. The Government cannot achieve stability by putting more pressure on black people and denying them the right to express legitimate grievances.

'Reforms inadequate'

"We also appeal to the Government to remove all discriminatory legislation such as the Black Urban Areas Act, the Group Areas Act, the Population Registration Act and other laws which make the lives of black people miserable.

"Bad laws cannot be reformed -- they must be scrapped. The reforms the Government is engaging in are not having an impact because they are inadequate.

"Social and residential restrictions must be lifted. It is ridiculous opening up the central business district to blacks then refusing to let

them to live near work.

"It is lack of movement on behalf of the Government that is going to make Nafcoc become more and more politicised."

"The black businessman is going to become more and more involved in pressure for change. We live where our businesses are going up in flames and cannot remain aloof from what is happening around us."

Dr Motsuenyane also urged the private sector to become more involved in promoting free enterprise among blacks by contributing to efforts in which Nafcoc was involved.

COURT TOLD OF SUICIDE SQUAD THREAT

By MANDLA NDLAZI

PAMPHLETS warning councillors to resign or face the wrath of the SA Suicide Squad were exhibited in the Delmas Circuit Court yesterday.

The pamphlets, signed SA Suicide Squad, read: "You are advised to resign from the community councils as soon as possible, or else you will be endangering your business, house and life as such."

In the dock were 22 men, among them leading members of the Azanian People's Organisation, the United Democratic Front, the Vaal Civic Association and the Azanian National Youth Unity.

They are appearing before Mr Justice K van Dijkhorst and two assessors charged with high treason, alternatively subversion, terrorism and murder. The charges arise from unrest that broke out in the Vaal Triangle on September 1984.

Detective Warrant Officer J H Krüger of the Pietersburg Security Police, told the court that the pamphlets were distributed on October 8, 1983 in Mankweng.

Resign

He said there were to be elections of the councillors the following day. Among the councillors he went to was Mr S Mohale, who showed him a letter warning him to resign.

W/O Krüger said as a result of the pamphlets, the councillors resigned.

Another witness, Lieutenant Johannes van Dyk of the Pietersburg Security Police said on September 3, 1985 he went to Turfloop University and collected documents from the offices of the students' organisation in the campus.

The documents related to a message from the underground wing of the banned ANC and Azapo, and to education demands.

Proceeding

Court finds man guilty of terrorism

Mswazi Victor Dlodlo (24) was convicted of terrorism by a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday.

Dlodlo, address not given, pleaded guilty to the main charge of terrorism, of conspiring with a banned organisation, the African National Congress, with the intention of overthrowing or endangering State authority.

The magistrate, Mr S W J Visagie, found that between 1983 and the beginning of this year, Dlodlo had intended to perform one or more acts which were aimed at achieving or bringing about a constitutional, political, industrial, social or economic change in South Africa.

Dlodlo was not convicted on the alternative charges of recruiting people to join the ANC and undergo military training, teaching people how to use weapons and committing violence to further the aims of ANC.

The hearing was postponed for sentence to September 5.

Mr H van Heerden appeared for the State and Mr C R Maier conducted Dlodlo's defence.

CAF Trench 7/8/86



International interest in Tutu enthronement

By **ROGER WILLIAMS**
Chief Reporter

CHURCH and other official dignitaries from many parts of the world are expected to attend the enthronement of Bishop Desmond Tutu as Archbishop of Cape Town next month.

The heads of the Anglican church in Japan, Australia, Canada, the USA (where it is known as the Episcopalean Church) and at least two African states are expected, with the Archbishop of Canterbury Dr Robert Runcie, at the enthronement on September 7.

The primate of Japan has indicated he will be accompanied by an entourage of 15.

Prominent laymen from abroad including the Mayor of Chicago have also indicated their intention of being present.

Plans for the historic ceremony, in which for the first time a black person will be formally



Bishop Tutu

installed as head of the Anglican church in South Africa, have drawn world-wide interest and a large foreign press corps is expected in Cape Town to record the enthronement in St George's Cathedral.

With mounting pressure on South Africa to abolish apartheid and with economic sanctions against this country be-

ing called for more widely and more stridently than ever, the enthronement of a strong proponent of sanctions has implications that go far beyond purely church circles. It has created far more interest than is usually produced by such an occasion.

Seating capacity in the cathedral is to be increased from the normal 800 to 1 350 and those unable to gain access to the cathedral itself will be able to see the entire service on a closed-circuit television screen, in Cathedral Hall in Queen Victoria Street.

About 15 000 people are expected to attend an open-air eucharist at the Cape Showgrounds, Goodwood, on the afternoon of September 7, which falls on a Sunday.

The preacher will be Dr Runcie who, it was learned in Cape Town yesterday, will be accompanied by his special assistant, Mr Terry Waite.

CAP6. 7/15/86 7/1/86

Committee to meet on KwaZulu loyalty pledge

Own Correspondent ~~114~~ 114

DURBAN. — The central committee of the KwaZulu Public Servants' Association will meet later this month to discuss the pledge of loyalty they have been ordered to sign by the KwaZulu government.

Association chairman Mr Jetro Sokhela said he would not comment on the signing of the pledge until the meeting on August 16.

"All divisions of KwaZulu employees will be represented on the central committee meeting, which will gauge the workers' feelings."

The general secretary of the Natal Teachers' Union (NATU), Mr Simon Mbokazi, said his organization met only once a year and the next meeting would be in June next year, when they would discuss the matter.

7/3/11
RUSOM
EVEN NESSET
11/11
Terror case adjourned

MSWAZI Victor Dlodlo (24) pleaded guilty yesterday in the Johannesburg regional court to terrorism. The hearing was adjourned to September 5.

The court heard that Dlodlo underwent military training in the Cacumalo camp in Angola, and a camp near Moscow, and that in January he received an AK-47, four magazines with 120 rounds of ammunition, six grenades, a false reference book and R1 000 in cash from the ANC in Botswana.

Pamphlet a smear — UDF

The United Democratic Front (UDF) has condemned a pamphlet calling for a levy to be placed on households to finance the organisation.

SMAR (UFA) 8/8/86
The pamphlet, addressed to "The head of the house", proposes a R50 initial levy, then a monthly levy of R10 a child to support "the struggle".

Mr Azhaad Cachalia, UDF treasurer, said the pamphlet was a fake and that "agents of apartheid" repeatedly resorted to smear tactics to discredit the UDF. "It is not the first smear pamphlet put out under the UDF name and will not be the last either," he said.

The pamphlet says that people failing to pay "will be dealt in the usual way".

The SACP celebrates

IN a London hall adorned with red carnations and portraits of Marx, Engels and Lenin, the banned South African Communist Party celebrated its 65th anniversary last week, thousands of kilometres from home.

Close to 1 000 people packed the Conway Hall to hear speakers condemn Western and South African attempts to drive a wedge between the communists and the ANC.

Speakers said that the ANC-SACP alliance had been built in common struggle and scorned attempts to single out which ANC executive members were moderate nationalists and which were communists.

The main speakers were party chairman Joe Slovo and ANC secretary general Alfred Nzo. Both are listed persons and cannot be quoted in South Africa.

Also on the platform were Swapo leader Shapua Kaukungua, and the chairmen of the British and Irish communist parties, Gordon McLennan and James Stewart.

McLennan said anti-communism was being used to divide "the fighting unity of the ANC, SACP and South African Congress of Trade Unions".

18/11/86 Bessie (11A)

Call for Mandela's release

Own Correspondent

A GOVERNMENT-APPOINTED member of the Transvaal Provincial Executive has called for the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela.

Ismail Mayet, who became the first Indian member of the provincial executive in June, said he had paid Mandela's fees for his last year of university studies.

Mayet told Lenasia-based *The Indicator*: "Mandela should not only be released unconditionally but he should be given the opportunity to get his constituency going, because he has been away from it for many years."

Mayet's call is the first time any

of the new members of the provincial executives have expressly rejected government policies since their appointment.

He also agreed that his appointment was not representative and that he was not answerable to any constituency.

He said: "Even though I am not answerable to a constituency, I'd like to be told whenever and wherever I'm wrong in my actions."

"But not in participation, because I want to utilise that platform to try to get the best for people who have been dealt a wrong all these years in the administration."

MURDER OF PUPILS: AZAPO MAN IN COURT

A MEMBER of the Azanian Peoples Organisation and five youths appeared briefly in the Soweto District Court yesterday on charges of murder and three of attempted murder.

Mr Jefferson Langane (29), of Orlando West, who is also a former Soweto student leader, appeared before Mr Dion Breedt together with Mr Joseph Pitso (19), Mr Atatios Mphoreng (20) and three 17-year-old youths, all of Orlando East.

They were not asked to plead and were remanded in custody until August 14.

Their appearance is a sequel to the killing of three pupils of Emadwaleni High School in Orlando West whose bodies were found with bullet wounds in an open-space in Tshiweló at the weekend.

Three other youths were admitted to Baragwanath Hospital with bullet wounds.

Mr E L Grové is appearing for the State.





FIA



Fatima Meer, left, protests against the presence of Israeli Marsha Lubetsky, right. Pictures by Gisele Wulfsohn and Gill de Vlieg, Afrapix.

on: difficult, not dormant

DIVERSITY — AND DISAGREEMENT — UNDER FOUR STARS

DOES bringing 1 200 women of different races together in a four-star hotel in Johannesburg prove women of South Africa can come together and work for "equality, development and peace"? More to the point, does it prove the strength of South African women lies in their diversity?

A number of speakers and facilitators at the National Assembly for Women in South Africa at the weekend thought so — especially when the diversity threatened the unity.

It threatened at a press briefing prior to the opening of "Nairobi 1985 to South Africa 2000", a follow-up to the Nairobi conference last year, devoted to the themes equality, development, peace.

Professor Fatima Meer of the University of Natal's Sociology Department expressed her irritation, in no uncertain terms, at speaking alongside an Israeli. South Africa and Israel are two of the countries in the world whose excesses have reached horrific proportions, she said. Trade unionist Masha Lubetsky explained she was not representing the Israeli government while Deborah Mabiletsa, one of the convenors and president of the Women's Informal Training Institute, pointed out that "a government and its people do not always agree". She also commented that it was this very diversity which was "our strength".

Neither Mabiletsa nor any other convenor (there were several) was able to explain why no South African trade unionists were invited to speak.

"Diversity" threatened earlier over representation — or lack of it — from the Federation of Transvaal Women (Fedtraw). At R50 for the weekend, a Fedtraw representative said, the conference was not a "grassroots" occasion. Although the organisation knew of the conference, in the absence of an

official invitation they foresaw difficulties in informing their membership in time. The representative, who did not want to be named, said it was "unfortunate" the convenors had not consulted with women's organisations more broadly.

The Fedtraw president was invited, according to planning committee member Malikolo Motumi. Either way they didn't see why Fedtraw or any organisation should be given special treatment.

With sponsorship from 29 companies and organisations ranging from the Urban Foundation to the South African Council of Churches, a certain hesitancy from the United Democratic Front-affiliated Fedtraw was not surprising. After meeting with two of the organisers last Friday, a Fedtraw representative did, however, applaud the initiative, if not the result.

The "diversity" so frequently referred to wove its way through the conference — from the convening organisations to the participants, the entertainment, the sponsors and the speakers.

Canadian educationist Goodie Mogodime's keynote speech noted "There is something good and dynamic in all of you. There is something that makes you shine and spread light in the townships" and promoted "a caring environment in the classroom".

Compare her speech with the address by Dr Mamphela Ramphele, community health research officer at the University of Cape Town, who identified the class, race and geographical lines dividing women and asserted that the country cannot move forward "because of the mechanism of national denial. You can remove apartheid today and this country won't change fundamentally. What has to alter is power relations".

Meer's opening address was a blunt indictment of Ronald

Rengan and Margaret Thatcher's policies, while Lubetsky focused on encouraging women to work outside the home as a central issue in their advancement.

Although the assembly was in many ways a pot-pourri of black and white middle class women, a common gender was the bottom line and ultimately unifying factor. A shared concern about "the situation" and the state of the country's affairs predominated. Workshops and comments from the floor concentrated on "concrete action" and the mechanics of change, while resolutions hit at critical issues, including women in the economy, education, health and resettlement.

While their implementation might remain hazy, the resolutions clearly reflect the conference's significant anti-apartheid sentiment and concern for action.

The assembly recognised the major role women play in the economy and urged the implementation of equal opportunity, pay, job security and training for women of all races, and all spheres of life, including domestic and farm workers.

The economy resolution pledged "all women attending this conference to become involved in working towards these goals" — a tall order in the absence of official trade union representation. Nonetheless they further moved that social and other welfare benefits be equalised for all races; that maintenance payment deductions by employers be made compulsory; and that labour legislation be updated to eradicate discrimination against pregnant women.

The meeting also resolved to reconfirm the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) resolutions taken in March 1986, and demanded the release of all its members as well as parents,

cleaning sector of the industry, and not limit involvement to shop stewards. The State of Emergency, she says, has shown the importance of involving as many members as possible, to avoid work being disrupted by the detention of shop stewards or organisers.

The revival is still in the planning stages for the TGWU, and according to Adrienne Bird, Transvaal education secretary for the Metal and Allied Workers Union, implementation of the Cosatu resolution depends on the formation of Cosatu's regional structures. This has been considerably slowed by the Emergency, but when the regions are formed, the women's resolution commits regions to establishing a sub-committee to monitor the resolution's implementation.

Maternity agreements top the list of

teachers and students held in detention. It further demanded the government negotiate with the NECC as the only legitimate and national educational organisation representing the interests of black students.

The resolution on agriculture and food urged the government to "do a replanning of redistribution of land" and to stop relocations. The meeting resolved to support women's organisation to develop relationships with and conscientise farm workers.

Concern over land issues, the divisiveness of the government's citizenship policy and removals resulted in a proposal to establish countrywide information centres and for the assembly to pressurise for the implementation of sanctions and for the discarding of all the provisions of the Identification Act.

The health resolution identified socio-economic conditions as the cause of health problems and resolved women's organisations should lobby the government for immediate change in these conditions.

The equality group devised a step-by-step plan involving self development, interaction and consciousness-raising which "will eventually lead us to where we are able to alter the structures under which we live".

Concerns for trade union women. It is one of Mawu's six demands, for example, in its current Selfsa campaign. Unions that have won concessions at factories include Chemical Workers, Commercial Catering and Allied, National Automobile and Allied, Paper Wood and Allied and Sweet Food and Allied. The best agreement, according to Bird, was recently won by the CWIU at Rolfe's, which guarantees women six months fully paid leave.

Domestic issues still "bog women down", according to Shabangu. "Women have to wash, cook, look after children, and this minimises their involvement in the union. So there's still a problem in the worker organisations, there are still mainly men taking positions. It's a problem of society, of the way we're brought up". This is reflected in representation at

shop steward or national level. According to Shabangu, and it's also Bird's impression, even in unions organising in industries predominantly employing women, official union positions are male dominated.

Their unions are committed to tackling these issues, and Bird believes it is more than a paper commitment. "But the State of Emergency and political upheaval is always pushing women in the workplace to the background. Even those of us deeply committed to the issue can't push it up front because there clearly are more immediate issues."

MOIRA LEVY reports the Western Cape's United Women's Congress (UWCO) has entered a "new phase", according to an executive member who did not want to be named. State of Emergency restrictions have signalled an end to high profile public meetings for the time being.

Members have been "very busy in the townships working behind the scenes to heal the divisions in the community" that led to comradeship clashes earlier this year.

In its peace-making role members regularly visit the Holy Cross church in Woodstock, temporary sanctuary for countless refugees left homeless after vigilantes destroyed their squatter camps.

The congress has about 18 active branches stretching throughout the townships, the white suburbs and as far afield as the Boland towns of Worcester, Robertson and Ashton.

Made up of two separate women's organisations, its launch in March this year was the culmination of two years of unity talks. They are "no longer conscious of any rift", according to the executive member.

"We are here to teach people democratic methods and the discipline of working within organisations. We do face special problems in organising women. Members are often bogged down with other responsibilities, but we have proved we can be united. Members feel that they are part of something."

day, because women have a lot of commitments on the weekend, washing and cleaning and so on. Given the State of Emergency situation, we didn't expect a good turn-out. But we got about 200 people, which is unusual."

She ascribes the response to women experiencing increased pressure. Although the community as a whole is affected by political and economic crises, "women are the first to feel the pinch," she says, especially when there's no money to buy food or pay the rent.

"The women are immediately affected by the schools crisis, because it involves their children. They are affected by retrenchments, at their work or at their husbands' work. There are so many pressures forcing them to respond."

The rent boycott is one response.

A



Delegates to the National Assembly for Women in discussion during a workshop.

Women's issues 30 years

Thirty years ago, thousands of women marched on the Union Buildings to present a protest petition to the government. It was ignored. Today, if anything, the problems of women have multiplied. RUTH BECKER reports

THE catchword for women's organisation in the Transvaal at the moment is "difficult".

The State of Emergency and the place of "women's issues" in times of political crisis are just two of the difficulties, but the signal from Federation of Transvaal Women (Fedtraw) representatives and trade unionists involved in women's issues is clearly positive: difficult, yes, but by no means dormant.

Thirty years after thousands of women marched on the Union Buildings on August 9 under the banner of the Federation of South African Women (Fedsaw), Fedtraw patron Albertina Sisulu believes this National Women's Day finds women better organised than in previous years.

Women in Soweto, she says, are "well organised", and she notes a significant increase in white women involved in Fedtraw through affiliated organisations. Fedtraw is an umbrella body, launched in December 1983. It has 23 regional affiliates, each incorporating a number of branches; in Soweto, for example, there are 50 Fedtraw branches.

Before the current State of Emergency, groups would "talk about what's affecting people". The problem of rent payment, the effect of the schools boycott and the presence of the SADF in the townships were the main issues, she says.

Susan Shabangu, an organiser for the Transport and General Workers Union who is also active in women's organisation in Soweto, agrees the issues of rent and education are high on the list of women's concerns.

The Emergency has altered many plans, including the intended relaunching of Fedsaw. Plans for reviving the organisation in Natal on August 9 had to be put on ice. But a Fedtraw representative, who prefers to remain unnamed, said this didn't mean the idea had been dropped.

"Nationally there are five regional structures (of women's organisations) mostly affiliated to the United Democratic Front. We decided to call together a conference of women, if possible to identify key areas of work to go ahead with nationally. Hopefully we can relaunch Fedsaw when the State of Emergency is lifted."

This doesn't mean organisational work has ground to a halt. The message from Sisulu is that women's groups must be, and are being, maintained "so we are not caught sleeping when the State of Emergency



Ann Bothwell at Wits' "Women make the music" concert to mark National Women's Day. Picture: ERIC MILLER, Afrapix.

para-legal advice office in Kagiso is still operating.

According to the representative, the Fedtraw office has mostly remained open since the Emergency was declared and its two fieldworkers have been going out to different regions, despite harassment.

The Fedtraw representative sees an increasing "consciousness" amongst women in organisations.

"Women have become very 'political' in the last two years. They have become aware of the need to galvanise on a political level. The troops in the township and what their children are experiencing have a lot to do with it. Plus they bear the economic brunt."

In her experience, women tended to be hesitant about a women's organisation that adopted too high a political profile, although "they were happy to go on protest marches or picket".

"But now women are questioning why these things are happening to them, as women and mothers. They are understanding their oppression as women is linked to the laws of the country. Women are the poorest, especially rural women. Previously they might have said we are all victims of apartheid, but now they are realising they have a position there — which is right at the bottom of the ladder."

Shabangu agrees that women have become more mobilised around community issues, for example rent payment.

By example she cites a gathering organised in a township area. "People were only informed on Saturday morning about the meeting, which was that afternoon. Usually it's a bad

day, because women have a lot of commitments on the weekend, washing and cleaning and so on. Given the State of Emergency situation, we didn't expect a good turn-out. But we got about 200 people, which is unusual."



Fatima Meer, left, protests against the presence of Israeli Mars Pictures by Gisele Wulsohn

on: difficult, not d

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Neither Mabiletsa nor any other convenor (there were several) was able to explain why no South African trade unionists were invited to speak. "Diversity" threatened earlier over representation — or lack of it — from the Federation of Transvaal Women (Fedtraw). At R50 for the weekend, a Fedtraw representative said, the conference was not a "grassroots" occasion. Although the organisation knew of the conference, in the absence of an

official invitation they foresaw difficulties in informing their membership in time. The representative, who did not want to be named, said it was "unfortunate" the convenors had not consulted with women's organisations more broadly.

The Fedtraw president was invited, according to planning committee member Malkolo Motumi. Either way they didn't see why Fedtraw or any organisation should be given special treatment.

With sponsorship from 29 companies and organisations ranging from the Urban Foundation to the South African Council of Churches, a certain hesitancy from the United Democratic Front-affiliated Fedtraw was not surprising. After meeting with two of the organisers last Friday, a Fedtraw representative did, however, applaud the initiative, if not the result.

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Compare her speech with the address by Dr Mamphela Ramphele, a community health research officer at the University of Cape Town, who identified the class, race and geographical lines dividing women and asserted that the country cannot move forward "because of the mechanism of national denial. You can remove apartheid today and this country won't change fundamentally. What has to alter is power relations."

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Another example she gives is of a Soweto school where parents, mostly women, marched to the school to protest the presence of the SADF there.

The pressures are not only experienced in the township, but also in the workplace. According to Shabangu, "there are issues affecting women on the shop floor, and then again when they go back home."

In a significant resolution taken at the Congress of South African Trade Unions' launch, affiliated unions committed themselves to fighting unequal and discriminatory treatment of women "at work, in society and in the federation".

In the light of this her union, a Cosatu affiliate, is attempting to revive its women's group. They hope to involve a cross-section of women who hold different positions in the

The rent boycott is one response.

A vigilante plan

The disclosure of an official plan aimed at breaking the sustained rent boycotts in more than 30 black townships has struck fear and apprehension into urban black communities.

The plan, sponsored by a body called Joint Management Centres, involves the SA Police and the Defence Force, former development boards and local chambers of commerce, all acting jointly and in collaboration with black community councils.

Black local authorities, which constitute the vanguard of the boycott-busting move, are to establish and use vigilantes to "protect people who want to pay rent." Unpaid rents have so far cost an estimated R250m.

The plan was revealed when a secret government document — sent to the Lekoa Council last November — was leaked to the Sharpeville Civic Association and to the Community Research Group (CRG) last week.

Besides millions of rands lost in unpaid rent, development boards (now being phased out) had lost R144m in unpaid rent by June last year, according to the CRG. In the Vaal Triangle, where residents have not paid rent

for over 18 months, the loss incurred by Sebokeng Council stood at R20m, while the Soweto Council has lost nearly R9m since the boycott started in June (*Current affairs* July 25).

Bankruptcy and unrest have led to the collapse of more than 20 black local authorities, among them Alexandra in Johannesburg, KwaNobuhle in the eastern Cape, and Tumahole at Parys in the Free State. White officials have, as a result, already taken over the running of some councils.

Other attempts have already been made, particularly in the Vaal Triangle, either to prosecute rent defaulters, or to evict them in a bid to break the boycott. This has not been very successful. At Duncan Village in East London, the dead are denied burial plots if the family concerned is in arrears.

The Soweto council has already acted in terms of the new plan. At its monthly meeting last week, it decided to establish vigilante groups in each of the township's 30 wards. Suggestions from a couple of councillors — that the council should start negotiating, instead, with local civic associations in order to get payments resumed — were rejected.

Some blacks in townships in Pretoria, the East Rand and the West Rand see the plan as a "desperate effort by the government to forcibly make people pay rent." They also said they feared the boycott-busting move would result in a bloody confrontation between anti-apartheid elements and support-

ers of the system in the townships — as happened between the "witdoeke" and "comrades" at Crossroads, and between Inkatha and groups affiliated to the United Democratic Front (UDF) in Durban, or between the Imbokhoto and "comrades" in KwaNdebele in recent months.

Meanwhile, 138 homeless families at Dobsonville, Soweto, who had occupied new houses without authorisation, were forcibly evicted by the Dobsonville Council on Monday. They were evicted by council police in the presence of the army. Six other families have been evicted in recent weeks. ■

Mandela release call

By BARRY STREEK

A GOVERNMENT-appointed member of the Transvaal Provincial Executive has called for the unconditional release of jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela — and said he had paid Mr Mandela's fees for his last year of university studies.

Mr Ismail Mayet, who became the first Indian member of the provincial executive in the Transvaal in June, said in an interview published by Ameen Akhawayya in the Lenasia-based newspaper, The Indicator: "Nelson Mandela should not only be released unconditionally but he should be given the opportunity to get his constituency going because he been away from the constituency for very many years."

Mr Mayet's call is the first time any of the new members of the provincial executives have expressly rejected government policies since their appointment — and it comes at a time when the government has rejected substantial international pressure for Mr Mandela's release from Pollsmoor Prison.

In the interview, Mr Mayet said he had paid Mr Mandela's fees for the last year of his studies at the University of the Witwatersrand.

He agreed that his appointment was not representative and that he was not answerable to any constituency, but, he said, "I'd like to be told whenever and wherever I'm wrong in my action".

WA

Political meetings secretly taped - evidence

BY MANDLA
NDLAZI

WITNESSES described in the Delmas treason trial yesterday how political meetings in different centres were secretly taped by Security Police.

The tapes were closely guarded, even when security policemen went to the toilet.

Giving evidence before Mr Justice K van Dijkhorst and two assessors were security policemen from Durban, Vryburg in the Northern Cape and Johannesburg.

Treason

Twenty-two men, among them members of the Azanian People's Organisation, the United Democratic Front, the Vaal Civic Association and the Azanian Youth Unity are charged with treason, alternatively terrorism, subversion and murder.

The charges arise from unrest that broke out in the Vaal Triangle in September 1984.

Major Benjamin of the Security Police in Durban, said he attended a commemoration service for Krish Rabillal at St Michael's Church in Durban on February 5, 1984.

Charter

He said the commemoration was "more of an ANC-motivated meeting", where people were shouting "Viva ANC" and "Viva Mandela".

He said Mr M J Naidoo spoke of the 1960 events and the Freedom Charter. He remembered that Mr Paul David introduced to the audience people who were released from Robben Island.

Detective Warrant Officer Johannes Nell of the Cape Town Security Police said he attended a meeting in Claremont in November 1984. Among the speakers was Dr Allan Boesak and the Rev Frank Chikane. He taped the speeches that were transmitted to a machine in his car outside the hall from a colleague's machine inside the hall.

Speeches

Warrant Officer J M Kok of the Vryburg Security Police in the Northern Cape said he and a colleague secretly set up wires to tape a meeting in a hall in Huhudi township in July 1984.

Cross-examined by Mr George Bizos W/O Kok said he had difficulty understanding speeches made in Tswana.

(Proceeding)

Tip off led to arrest - witness

AN "informer's" tip-off led to the arrest of three alleged African National Congress members, the Rand Supreme Court was told yesterday.

This evidence was given by a Soweto Security policeman, Major L de Jager, in a case in which Mr Subisiso Ngwenya (32) of Dube, Soweto; Mr Guy Malamba (25) of Umlazi, Durban; and Mr Abraham Lentswane (30) of Meadowlands are charged with high treason, alternatively terrorism.

They are appearing before Mr Justice J J Strydom. The three are accused of receiving training in the use of arms abroad and to have re-entered South Africa with the aim of shooting SA Air Force planes. They pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

Major de Jager said he ordered a house in Meadowlands to be watched after receiving a tip-off. He asked for reinforcement from John Vorster Square. He asked Lt C A Zeelie to stop two vehicles seen leaving the house.

Mr Ngwenya and a woman passenger were found in one of the cars. The others were in another car.

At the house a blue trunk containing a number of weapons was found.

(Proceeding)

A new S A 'will still need police'

ULUNDI—Whoever finally led South Africa would still desperately need the police, the army and the civil service, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

He was speaking at the KwaZulu Police Force's first passing out parade — for the 499 students, including three women, who completed their training at the Emandleni-Matlang Camp.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president said it was a dangerous myth that only armed struggle won freedom for blacks in Africa.

African history was filled with lessons about the power of non-violent opposition to oppression, he said. And he cited examples such as Zambia, Malawi, Tanzania, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

There had been suffering, jailings and banishments. However, in a great many countries those who turned out to be great leaders, such as Dr Kenneth Kaunda, Dr Julius Nyerere and Sir Seretse Khama, had succeeded through non-violent

means, even though violence was used against them.

Even where armed struggle was resorted to, this was against oppression and not against society itself. Zimbabwe's Mr Robert Mugabe had, for instance, returned to lead in the same society in which he conducted his armed struggle.

Enemy

Like presidents Kaunda and Machel, Mr Mugabe had taken control of the existing army, police and civil service. There were no witch-hunts — the services were taken over as they stood. It was the laws of the land which had to be changed.

One of the lessons of Africa was that when liberation came there was a desperate shortage of qualified people. Black and

white civil servants were South Africans who would take up their duties and administer just laws in a new South Africa.

It was not only dangerous but foolish in the extreme to spread the myth that every black policeman, soldier and civil servant was an enemy of the people. Only those who callously wanted to use blacks as cannon fodder spread such notions.

Chief Buthelezi said that KwaZulu had decided to step up its police training, largely because of the vandalism of last August when people who wanted to destroy the future of children had persuaded them to leave their schools and had afterwards burned classrooms, clinics and Government offices.

Among those who received decorations at yesterday's ceremony were civilians Mr Simon Dumakude and Mr Eric Ngubane, aides to the Chief Minister.

They were awarded the KwaZulu Establishment Medal for bravery and presence of mind during an attempt on Chief Buthelezi's life at the Robert Sobukwe funeral in Graaff Reinet in 1978. — (Sapa)

Inquest finds no one to blame

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

AN INQUEST magistrate here found yesterday that the death of a 16-year-old Pietermaritzburg schoolboy, who had tried to commit suicide five times before, was not the

Police
truck driver
Pietermaritzburg
Bureau
Police are searching for driver of a kombi which over a man after an accident, in which a motorcyclist also died, on the N3 near Hammarsdale and Mthatha on Wednesday. Police said the motorcyclist, Mr David Edward Mthatha, 25, of Shongweni, was run down a black pedestrian. A kombi ran over the pedestrian.

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**HAMILTON
RUSSELL
VINEYARDS**

the reward
of a cooler
climate

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AN INQUEST magistrate here found yesterday that the death of a 16-year-old Pietermaritzburg schoolboy, who had tried to commit suicide five times before, was not the fault of any living person.

R50 000 damage as fire guts offices

Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — Damage estimated at R50 000 was caused here early yesterday when fire destroyed offices housing a number of organisations, including trade unions.

Police are investigating a case of arson.

Yesterday fire-damaged office equipment and books were strewn about the Gilwell Street offices of an attorney, Mr Hashmoeg Lalla, the South African Council for Higher Education (Sached), the National Allied Automobile Workers' Union, the Catering and Allied Workers' Union and the Congress of South African Trade Unions.

Mr Lalla, who has been involved in several Supreme Court applications to free detainees being held in terms of security legislation, was in Port Elizabeth yesterday. His secretary, Miss Judith Kese, said several files had been removed from the office.

A Sached official, Miss Vangiwe Matyunjwa, said some of Mr Lalla's files had been found in Sached's library where books worth R15 000 had been destroyed.

"It seems the doors of our office were forced open and files were removed. Some were taken to our library where an

attempt was made to burn them," Miss Matyunjwa said.

Sached's losses included a photocopying machine, a scanner, a duplicating machine and several filing cabinets and desks.

The fire was confined to the first floor of the building.

A spokesman for the municipal fire brigade said they had received a call from the police at 12.45 am yesterday.

Three fire engines were brought in and the fire was extinguished within 10 to 15 minutes.

The Border police liaison officer, Lieutenant Dot van der Vyver, said a policeman on duty at the Fleet Street

police station had heard a "commotion" outside. On investigation he saw flames in the windows of a building across the street.

The cause of the fire had not been established by last night.



Mrs Vangiwe Matyunjwa is surrounded by charred books and documents in the library of the SA Council for Higher Education.

Dogs on beaches: R50 fine

Hitting at the system

8/1/85 BU-DAY
ATTACKS on township buildings have highlighted the denial of equal opportunity to blacks with regard to property rights, says KaNgwane Chief Minister Enos Mabuza.

He told the annual convention of the South African Property Owners' Association (Sapoa) in Johannesburg yesterday that SA was now reaping the fruit of this denial.

"Township shopping complexes and administration buildings have been attacked and destroyed because they are seen as part of the system."

Had blacks been allowed to own land and develop property, both in urban and homeland areas, he said, the chances of being attacked during unrest would have been remote.

Referring to the township campaigns to halt rent payment, Ma-

Business Day Reporters
zuba said: "The simple solution to this shoddy mess is property ownership."

He called on government to embark on a programme to sell houses and land to occupants at a nominal price.

In a workshop on development opportunities in black areas, it has become clear that white property developers are not welcome in black areas. This is a major obstacle in the way of black market development.

One reason for the attitude was that blacks had always been so restricted to where they could do business while whites had far wider opportunities, said a panel member.

Govt presses on in spite of opposition

RSCs go ahead

W/K ARGWS 9/8/86

Political Staff

THE Government is to push ahead with regional services councils in spite of spreading opposition, technical difficulties and non co-operation by some of the intended participants.

The timetable for the implementation of the RSCs has been slowed down considerably by the problems facing the Government.

The difficulties, which include a virtual halt to the implementation of the system in Natal, are to be the subject of a meeting in Pretoria on Tuesday, chaired by Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis.

Only answer

Government spokesmen said today, however, that the Government had no intention of scrapping the system and saw it as the only answer to more cost-effective local government and the development of under-privileged areas.

There was no response from Mr Heunis today to a newspaper advertisement expressing condemnation of the RSCs because they were based on apartheid and not on the principle of freedom of association.

However, it's possible he could react during the National Party federal congress in Durban next week, when the entire concept is expected to be debated.

Natal's Administrator, Mr Radclyffe Cadman, has confirmed that RSCs for the province are "on ice" because of publicly-stated objections by the Kwazulu Government and problems with negotiations on the future of the water corporations.

Buthlezi appeal

Chief Mangosothu Buthlezi has repeatedly appealed to the Government for a moratorium on the RSCs in Natal.

The main objection to them has been the racial composition of the primary local authorities which has been condemned as discriminatory.

A Government spokesman said today the Natal RSCs could not go ahead without the co-operation of Kwazulu, as many black areas destined for inclusion were in Kwazulu.

After Durban was scheduled, initially, to be first off the starting block with an RSC, it now appears Bloemfontein could be the first area to have an operational RSC.

The spokesman said Durban had been streets ahead of other areas in "its thinking and planning" two years ago, but the difficulties with Kwazulu had now set back the area.

Members

The committee's members include the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, the "own affairs" local government Ministers from the three Houses of Parliament;

The administrators and representatives of the black local government association, Ucasa, the national ad hoc committee of Indian and coloured management committees, the United Municipal Executive, and members of the various municipal professional institutes.

Armed raid in Swaziland blamed on SA

ep Post 19/12/84
11A

MBABANE — In what Swazis feared could be the beginning of a South African offensive against the ANC and their sympathisers in Swaziland, a gang of about 10 armed men, reported to have comprised blacks and whites, carried out a series of lightning armed attacks on certain houses and offices in Mbabane and Manzini at the weekend.

Swaziland police spokesman, Assistant Superintendent Solly Mkhonta, said there was no doubt the group came from South Africa and entered the country about 100 metres from the Oshoek border post after cutting the wire fence.

The attacks were believed to be against persons and organisations known to be giving sympathetic assistance to South African refugees.

In one of the raids, on a house in the centre of

Mbabane, the gang abducted a 17-year-old boy and forced him to show them the house of a Mr Manceba Thwala.

As Mr Thwala climbed out of his house through a window, the group allegedly opened fire, hitting him in the leg.

The youth said the group then set the house on fire with petrol.

In another attack, also in Mbabane, the raiders attacked the empty house of Miss Thapsile Mngadi.

Miss Mngadi is understood to be an employee of the Utarian Aid Organisation of Canada.

In another raid the offices of Ephesus House, an organisation which has assisted thousands of South African refugees over the past 10 years was entered and a number of files taken.

A bomb was reportedly later found in the office.

— Sapa

9/18/86 (77) DD (11A)

Azapo's Cooper freed

JOHANNESBURG — The president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), Mr Saths Cooper, was freed yesterday after being held under emergency regulations for two months.

Mr Cooper said after his release that South Africa could not afford the emergency because of its current economic instability, and political opposition was evident across the country.

Mr Cooper was taken into detention on his 36th birthday on June 11, the day before the second state of emergency was imposed.

— Sapa-RNS

CAPK TINKS 9/10/86 (11/8) (208)

Celebration of women's courage

By HILARY VENABLES

THIRTY years ago today, 20 000 South African women showed unforgettable courage and strength by marching to the Union Buildings in Pretoria to express their anger at the extension of pass laws to black women.

Women of all races and from all over the country gathered in the amphitheatre in front of the Union Buildings and raised their voices to warn the then prime minister, Mr J G Strij-

dom: "You have tampered with the women, You have struck a rock."

Mr Strijdom refused to see a delegation from the gathering, and is rumoured to have left by the back entrance, but August 9 remains one of the most important symbols of women's unity and resistance in South Africa.

The anniversary, now known as National Women's Day, will be celebrated in Cape Town at a United Women's Congress rally in the Samaj Centre in Athlone from

2pm today.

The programme includes a performance of the acclaimed local play "Watint' Abafazi, Watint' Imbokotho" — the original Zulu title of the protest song sung by the women outside the Union Buildings.

The Black Sash yesterday picketed at various points in the City to demonstrate women's hope for peace and friendship, and to salute "the strength and courage of South African women".

"They have often borne the heaviest bur-

den of the pass laws and of exclusion from the centres of power and wealth, yet they have never relinquished the struggle to win recognition of their rights and to contribute to a better future for this country", the Black Sash said in statement to mark the occasion.

"In their rock-like determination and in their commitment to the principle of justice and freedom lies hope for us all."

In a special National Women's Day message,

Rape Crisis in Cape Town encourages women to join organizations working for change.

"We believe that the struggle to end women's oppression is central to the liberation of all people in this country."

The holder of the women's portfolio on the University of Cape Town SRC, Ms Beverley Wrighton, said today was an appropriate time "to recognize and salute the strength of South African women over the last 30 years".



Mr J G Strijdom

Three decades later, SA women still fight for rights

11/11
2556
Cape Times 9/8/86

By MARY LIVINGSTONE
(Black Sash Regional Council)

NO, not the celebration of a triumph over opponents, within the country or without. Not a day of mourning for tragedies suffered, when bitter memories cannot but be revived.

August 9 1986 is the 30th anniversary of a peaceful demonstration on an unprecedented scale: an incident ever afterwards regarded by many of its participants as a highlight in their experience, to be remembered with nostalgia by the elderly, and perhaps an amazing story for the hundreds of thousands of young South Africans today to whom the right of outdoor political assembly is denied.

The event was occasioned by the issue of "passes" to black women, which began early in 1956, though the threat of such a measure had been looming for several years. As increasing urbanization came with the industrial development following World War II, rumours of the intention to extend the pass laws to women evoked angry protests and demonstrations in the major centres from 1950.

The government proceeded cautiously. The Native Laws Amendment Act of 1952, until recently the chief implement of influx control, clearly affected both sexes; but Dr Verwoerd stated in the House of Assembly that its provisions would not be applied to women "at the moment", and urged that agitation on the subject should cease.

Women's rights

Nevertheless, in 1953 several municipalities decided to impose influx control on women, and in Port Elizabeth a drive began to establish a national movement to work specifically for women's rights. In that city there was a settled, homogeneous black population, many of whom were active trade unionists or had taken part in the Defiance Campaign, and the stability of their family lives was now threatened, as many would not "qualify" for residence rights under the new law.

All too familiar as they were with the harassment, humiliations and arrests suffered by their



menfolk under the pass laws, the women feared the loss of the most fundamental of all human rights — that the members of one family should be able lawfully to live together.

The impetus spread to other centres and the first National Conference of Women took place in Johannesburg in April, 1954, invitations having been sent out to numerous organizations in very general terms. The response from apolitical and "non-black" groups was small, but 150 delegates attended.

The atmosphere was festive rather than business-like, but great enthusiasm was generated. An amusing feature was that the catering was entrusted to male volunteers, reversing the "men make the decisions and we make the coffee" — so often the complaint of women in mixed political groups among all races.

The dominant theme was the concept of equal rights and opportunities. The aim to unite all women in the struggle to remove all political, legal, economic and social disabilities. "Women's issues", however, were especially stressed: food

prices, housing problems and concern for their children's future.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that their commitment to peaceful activity was total.

From this conference came the organization known as the Federation of South African Women, with Lillian Ngoyi as president and Helen Joseph as secretary.

In 1955 a plan was formed to arrange a demonstration in Pretoria to protest against Group Areas, Bantu Education and the Population Register, but these issues were overshadowed in September when the government announced that "reference books" would be distributed to black women as from the following January.

Protests

On October 27 over 1 000 women gathered at the Union Buildings despite a great deal of harassment. No Minister would see them, but hundreds of individually signed protests were taken into the building by their leaders.

As the new year began, reference books were issued first to women in the smaller towns where the people were less so-

phisticated and resistance was not anticipated.

Some believed a book was not a pass, some were taken to the distribution point by employers. But in Winburg in the Free State a number of recipients were later prosecuted for burning their books, and demonstrations involving thousands continued countrywide.

Mass meetings were held at which resolutions were passed condemning the distribution, and large deputations carried their protest forms to magistrates and "Native Commissioners". There was little counterforce, but the issue continued slowly and inexorably.

Thus came the final and greatest demonstration on August 9, 1956, which has been described as the largest mass gathering of women in the history of our country.

Thousands poured into Pretoria by train and chartered buses from all parts of the land. Challenged as to how they would meet the expense, some had said they would sell their furniture to pay their fares. Some arrived with ba-

bies on their backs, some with baskets on their heads. There were women in tribal dress, others in smart "western" attire, Indian women in white saris. The vast crowd filled the amphitheatre and flowed down the steps.

Once more, piles of signed forms were left for the Prime Minister, who did not appear. All then stood in complete silence for half an hour, and dispersed with the utmost dignity and discipline after singing "Nkosi sikelele i-Afrika".

A few white children were present, brought (no doubt without permission) by their parents' domestic workers. Do any of them remember?

No response

There was no response from the authorities. Lillian Ngoyi and Helen Joseph were among those arrested at the end of the year, charged with treason, and acquitted after the mammoth trial lasting until 1960.

Meanwhile protest continued. CATAPAW (Cape Association To Abolish Passes for African Women) was formed here in 1957, sponsored by local branches of the Women's Federation, Black Sash, the Anglican Church Mothers' Union, the ANC Women's League and the National Council of Women.

Many Cape women did not accept passes until 1963, when, the distribution having been completed, their possession was made compulsory. By then the ANC had been banned, and the Federation soon found it impossible to continue as an organization as politically active women became especially vulnerable to "endorsement out" of the urban areas.

Other groups have never ceased their opposition, but the suffering of the last few decades is beyond calculation.

The pass and influx control laws have now been officially repealed. Our women's organizations — not one of which has ever espoused violence — are still determined to make their contribution to a new dispensation of justice and peace in South Africa.



Showing their colours at this week's rally.



MOTLANA: One of three speakers.

'Mandela holds the key to reconciliation'

By MONO BADELA
SOUTH Africa has reached a confrontational situation which is likely to continue indefinitely – and one person, jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, is “probably SA’s last hope for reconciliation”.

Houghton’s Progressive Federal Party MP Helen Suzman told this to a meeting of the Coalition for the

Right To Know in Johannesburg this week.

She said recent events had shown the government was prepared to defy the world and face punitive measures, including sanctions and disinvestment.

The government had shown it would not accede to reasonable demands – like those of the Commonwealth’s Eminent Persons

Group and British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe – to create a climate for negotiation.

The demands call for the release of all political prisoners, unbanning of the ANC, lifting of the emergency and release of detainees.

The meeting was also addressed by Soweto Civic Association chairman Dr

Ntatho Motlana and *Cape Times* editor Tony Heard.

Heard said the emergency had infringed the fundamental right to know what was happening in SA.

Newspapers could not report freely. Many organisations were prevented from speaking out.

The meeting unanimously agreed that there could be

no peace and justice while the present situation denied civil liberties and while the government “persevered in its determination to impose a political order based on racial classification upon the people of this country who have clearly demonstrated their rejection of a system of government founded on race and ethnic separation”.

err... 11A

group caught up

'Talk peace - now

11A
city
press
today

CP Correspondent

A CALL to lift the ban on the ANC and to release all political prisoners - for the purpose of negotiations - has been issued by Gavin Watson, chairman of the Port Elizabeth-based organisation Concerned Citizens.

He told *City Press* South Africans could not allow the country's future to flounder on the words "renounce violence".

"A negotiated future in a non-racial SA will put us in a position to tackle the problems of jobs, education housing and redistribution of wealth," he said.

Watson said Concerned Citizens was set up to mobilise white people to understand and accept the current dynamics in SA politics and the realities of our society.

Later, it plans to work towards a non-racial state in which all will be free to exercise their democratic rights and enjoy the benefits and protection of full citizenship.

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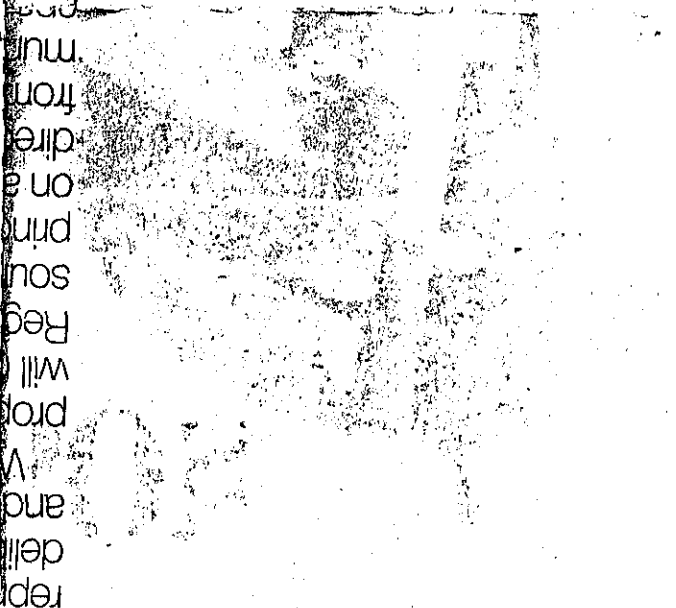
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UDF rally on Wednesday

Staff Reporter

FOR the first time in almost three months, the United Democratic Front will hold a mass public rally — on Wednesday.

Among the speakers at the Hanover Park Civic Centre are expected to be Mrs Winnie Mandela and Dr Allan Boesak.

The 7.30pm meeting will focus on "the right to speak" and UDF regional secretary Mr Trevor Manuel said at the

weekend that the organization had mobilized all its resources. More than 90 000 pamphlets were being distributed to advertise the meeting.

He said in a statement that "the emergency has in no way been able to address the fundamental crisis which the apartheid regime faces.

"The strength of the schools stayaway on Wednesday past is indicative of the kind of unity which still obtains de-

spite severe repression.

"Given the continuing strength of our people, and the deepening crisis of the State, we are calling our people to rally on Wednesday to determine our response".

The ban on UDF meetings fell away at the end of last month when the Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Christoffel Swart, lifted restrictions on 119 organizations in the Western Cape, days before the UDF brought an

application before the Supreme Court for an order declaring the restrictions invalid.

Mr Manuel said Brigadier Swart and the Wynberg Chief Magistrate had been informed in writing of the meeting.

The UDF had not yet received a response to these letters, but was "quite determined to go ahead" with the rally.

"We plan to utilise to the full the legal space we have won," he said.

ANC eclipses reform — Dookie

DURBAN. — Many people in Britain, France and Italy were so obsessed with the African National Congress (ANC) and its leader, Nelson Mandela, that they overlooked the government's reform initiative the Minister of Housing, Local Government and Agriculture in the House of Delegates, Mr Baldeo Dookie, said here yesterday.

Mr Dookie, who had just returned from a visit to the three countries, said people he had spoken to were not aware Mandela was still in prison because he would not renounce violence.

And when they were told this they seemed to appreciate our State President, Mr P. W. Botha's difficulty in not releasing the ANC leader unconditionally," he said.

South Africa would have to revamp and update its "marketing" abroad to counter the attention the ANC was receiving.

"I told those who had questioned me that no one in South Africa is denying there are still certain aspects of apartheid that still have to go but at the same time there must be acknowledgement that the government is moving away from apartheid." — Sapa

SA not yet used muscle — Malan

DURBAN — Black Africa, clamouring for sanctions, should take note that South Africans had not even started to use their muscle and capabilities to hit back, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, told the National Party's federal congress here yesterday.

He also sounded a warning to the West for demanding talks with and the unbanning of the African National Congress (ANC) and its leader, Mr Nelson Mandela.

"We will not be manipulated by words which clothe the devil in

the cloak of an angel," he said.

Earlier, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, warned that the government was determined to fight the ANC's "communist-inspired terrorists" uncompromisingly and with all the resources at its disposal.

Mr Le Grange said the government was not prepared to negotiate with terrorists "or with any other person who supports the use of violence as a method of solving any problem".

"We don't negotiate with terrorists, we fight them." — Sapa

1/A (circled) (circled) 14/8/86

Tambo is ready to talk to Shultz

11/8/85
SPAR
TIA
[Signature]

Lusaka

ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo is willing to meet US Secretary of State Mr George Shultz to discuss ways of dismantling apartheid in South Africa, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia said yesterday.

Last month Mr Shultz told a US Congress foreign relations committee hearing that he was ready to have unconditional talks with Mr Tambo — and if he did, would tell the guerilla leader of strong US opposition to violence as a political tool.

Yesterday President Kaunda said in an interview: "I'm sure that Mr Tambo will be happy to meet Mr Shultz. This is a thing that we have been urging them (the US) for ages now."

The Reagan Administration has until recently refused to have formal contact with the ANC, which it regards as communist dominated.

But on July 30 — a week after Mr Shultz's statement that he was willing to meet Mr Tambo — the US Ambassador to Lusaka, Mr Paul Hare, met three ANC officials.

President Kaunda and Mr Tambo are close friends and share a similar "Christian socialist philosophy".

President Kaunda accused the US and other Western nations of "boycotting" the ANC, but added: "It's good to see they are waking up now."

'Red influence'

President Reagan said in an interview last month that US diplomats were permitted to talk to ANC officials "on the recognition that the ANC — there is no question (about it) — has a communist influence".

In a later speech he denounced "calculated terror by elements of the ANC", and said the South African Government "is under no obligation to negotiate the future with any organisation that proclaims a goal of creating a communist state".

The ANC makes no secret of the fact that some of its senior officials are communists, but Western diplomats say Mr Tambo holds only moderately left-wing views, as do many of his colleagues. — Sapa-Reuter.

'Make use of black goodwill'



DURBAN — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, last night called for proper structures to enable black leaders to help take all races in South Africa into a democratic and peaceful future.

On the eve of State President P W Botha's address to the federal congress of the National Party, the Kwazulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president said there was enough black goodwill to find compromise solutions and make them work.

Chief Buthelezi pointed out that, in addition to massive black support, he had "very significant" white, Indian and coloured constituencies.

If it were made possible for him to participate in the proposed National Council, he would be reporting back to all his constituencies, he said.

Until Mr Botha could do the same, he would have to endure terrible constituency disadvantages.

Chief Buthelezi was speaking at the Durban

Parliamentary Debating Society in answer to a motion that the Kwazulu-Natal Indaba was the best prospect for establishing peace and prosperity.

He warned the National Council could not succeed if it were simply a forum in which blacks, whites, coloureds and Indians met and then trotted off to their own racial constituencies for supportive mandates.

He wanted to make it possible for Mr Botha to go with him to places like Umlazi or Soweto and speak directly to blacks — as an important part of his constituency — on the merits of what he was doing.

He said whatever constitutional future was found which satisfied all groups, it would be unthinkable to have a State President who dared not accept the responsibility of campaigning personally among 80% of the population.

Like every black person and every other democrat, he rejected the National Party's use of

the distinction of "own" and "general" affairs based on racial criteria as a means of perpetuating the idiom of apartheid.

In every Western democracy there were own and general affairs, hence the three-tier approach to Government. In a normalised South Africa there would also continue to be own and general affairs — but these could not be the kind that erected iron curtains between state presidents and populations.

While black areas remained no-go areas for white politicians, Government had to be structured on what he called the fear syndrome.

"The politics of prescription is gone," Chief Buthelezi said.

"We need the Kwazulu-Natal Indaba type of structure not only as one in which we can get local and regional consensus about what should be done, but also so that we can have the structures through which what has to be done is done." — Sapa

Court told of tapes

114
12/10/88
Sawdon

THE Delmas treason trial was yesterday given technical evidence on police tapes of political meetings.

The evidence was given before Mr Justice K van Dijkhorst and two assessors at the Delmas Circuit Court. Appearing before him on charges of high treason alternatively subversion, terrorism and murder are 20 men among them, leading members of UDF, Azapo, the Vaal Civic Association and the Azanian Youth Unity.

Charges arise from unrest that broke out in the Vaal Triangle in September 1984.

Giving technical evidence on the tapes was Colonel L P C Jansen of the Forensic Section at Pretoria Police Headquarters. The tapes were secretly made by security police who attended political meetings at various centres in the country.

UDF to fight ban on rally

Staff Reporter

THE UDF will today challenge in the Supreme Court a ban placed on a rally it has planned for tomorrow night.

The meeting in Hanover Park Civic Centre was to be addressed by Dr Allan Boesak and Mrs Winnie Mandela.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Christoffel Swart, banned the meeting in terms of the amended emergency regulations.

The rally, the first in almost three months, was called after the ban on UDF meetings fell away at the end of last month when Brigadier Swart lifted restrictions

on 119 organizations in the Western Cape, days before the UDF brought a Supreme Court application for an order declaring the restrictions invalid.

An attorney for the UDF, Mr Essa Moosa, said yesterday that his firm had been served with a copy of the banning notice.

His firm had been instructed to apply for an urgent Supreme Court order declaring the ban ultra vires. He was meeting counsel to discuss the matter.

In the prohibition order Brigadier Swart says: "By virtue of the powers vested in me by Regulation 7 of the regulations in terms of Proc-

lamation R109 of 12 June 1986, as amended, I Christoffel Anthonie Swart, Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the Western Province Division, hereby prohibit a meeting of the United Democratic Front, its affiliates or members in the Hanover Park Civic Centre or at any place within the Western Province Division of the South African Police at any time on the 13th August 1986."

'Tussle'

UDF regional secretary Mr Trevor Manuel said last night "the tussle between the State and the courts is once again intensified. The decision of the Natal Supreme Court to order the release of emergency detainees must be welcomed".

Mr Manuel said: "The only logical response that the State should have to this decision is to immediately release all detainees or lift the state of emergency.

'Reverse'

"The action by Brigadier Swart in banning our perfectly legal meeting indicates the manner in which the State tries to reverse the kinds of gains which we have made in challenging their decisions.

"The UDF believes that it is our right to address our constituency. We are determined to proceed with the meeting on Wednesday. We have already briefed our lawyers to proceed with an urgent Supreme Court interdict," Mr Manuel said.

Youths deny spate of grenade attacks

SEVEN youths — five having lost fingers or a hand — appeared yesterday in Pretoria Supreme Court on terrorism charges.

The State alleges they were injured by hand-grenades while trying to murder two former town councillors and several policeman on June 25 and 26 last year in the East Rand townships of Duduza, Tsakane and KwaThema.

Joseph Mazibuko, 18, John Mlangeni, 21, Samuel Lekatsa, 19, Humphrey Tshabalala, 19, Johannes Mazibuko, 18, Hosea Lengosane, 20 and Cedric Dladla, 19, each pleaded not guilty to two charges of terrorism, alternatively five counts of

THELMA TUCH

attempted murder, unlawful possession of hand-grenades and two counts of malicious damage.

J L Oberholtzer, prosecuting, said he would show all accused used Soviet-manufactured RGD-5 hand-grenades.

He added they were designed to explode immediately on release of the safety-lever.

Targets, such as the homes of policeman and councillors, were traditionally vulnerable to attack by youth groups, Oberholtzer said.

The accused were all described as

12/10/86 BUS DAY
members of the banned Congress of South African Students. 11A

The State alleged they attempted to kill police and others with hand-grenades.

Property in Duduza and KwaThema, Springs, were other targets, according to the State.

Dr Lucas van der Berg, who examined four of the accused shortly after the explosions, said they had shrapnel wounds, fingers missing and perforated ear drums.

The case, before Mr Justice Strafford and two assessors, is expected to last six weeks.

•••••

Township violence is simmering

*Even Post
12/8/86*

(11A)



By SHIRLEY PRESSLY
VIOLENCE continues to simmer in Port Elizabeth's sprawling townships, with periodic outbreaks between factions, as happened a fortnight ago, when 14 people died in one week.

At the moment there is an uneasy truce, with isolated incidents of the dreaded "necklace" and petrol-bombings.

Last week two PE members of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) were murdered. The murders of the Eastern Cape regional chairman, Mr Sonwabo Ngxale and Mr Fuzile Luphuwana, 29, a member of Azapo, were confirmed by police.

Most of the black-on-black violence seems to occur in Kwazakele and Soweto.

A few weeks ago an entire family was wiped out in a house in Kwazakele when their home was petrol-bombed and they were set alight, allegedly because the father refused to part with a vehicle when it was demanded of him by a group of youths.

The Evening Post tried to assess the current political situation in the townships, which keep changing as new alliances and splinter groups are formed.

The biggest single group is still the United Democratic Front, despite the large-scale arrests and detentions of UDF office-bearers (some of whom have gone into hiding), street commanders and street committee members.

But the organisation has reportedly been hijacked by youths who, according to township

sources, are now in control and doing as they please.

A group known as the Amabutho — a youth group with UDF affiliations — has also come to the fore in recent months.

The members are distinguished by a distinctive type of "break-dancer" dress and wear tennis shoes.

Other groups, which feature in the much-fragmented township politics, are the black consciousness movement Azapo, which, although it may have lost some members still has a following, and Azanu.

Recently a teenager who claims he does not have any political affiliations was picked up by a group of men in a minibus in Zwide at about 8pm.

He was repeatedly assaulted, accused of being a member of the UDF and told he would be given the necklace.

At midnight he was left lying alone in the van when the group stopped at a house between Kwamagxaki and Veeplaas and went inside. He was dazed and bleeding profusely.

The youth stumbled out of the van and made his way across the veld to nearby Veeplaas, where a car with an Umtata registration picked him up.

Suddenly a crowd of about 300 people surrounded the car and started rocking it.

The youth lost consciousness when a stone struck him on the forehead. When he came round the car was burning, but he managed to crawl out.

Some elderly men interceded and stopped the angry crowd from giving

him "the necklace". He was later treated at the Dora Nginza Hospital.

The youth said he did not know what happened to the driver of the car, but he heard afterwards that a group of people from Transkei had been admitted to hospital with burns.

He was just one of many innocent people caught up in the violence. Some have been killed because of mistaken identity, jealousy or unfounded allegations.

One group which features in township violence is the A-Team, which has lately been accused of terrorising residents in the Seyisi section of Kwazakele.

A shadowy figure known only as Sam also features in the violence. His political affiliations are not clear.

He has allegedly organised several raids on UDF members in the Soweto area.

Scared residents have reported being woken up at night and forced to join youths guarding their streets or areas against attacks.

The Evening Post has been told that motorists have become targets for youths either demanding petrol or their cars to go on unnamed missions.

Some of these motorists have now become scared to travel down Koyana Street to Kwamagxaki.

People fear reprisals from these groups, which the UDF has disowned, and are afraid to report their activities to the police.

It is not an easy life for township people, particularly in these difficult times.

Parliament is not the only site of power

Moorcroft spells out the role of opposition



MR MOORCROFT



DR BORAINÉ

Dispatch Reporter

GRAHAMSTOWN — While Parliament remained an important site of political power and action, it was certainly not the only one, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Albany, Mr E. K. Moorcroft, said here last night.

He was responding to a call by concerned Rhodes University students on how they could involve themselves politically.

"The future of South Africa, our security, the value of the rand, our international relationships, the prospects for peace... are being determined in the townships as they are in Parliament," he said.

In Western countries no sharp line was drawn between parliamentary and extra-parliamentary activities.

Trade unions, business groups, civil rights movements and environmental lobbies were expected to generate creative pressures, without which the parliamentary system would not function effectively.

"These pressures were transferred by the ballot box into the parliamentary system for resolution through change of policy, law or government.

In South Africa more than 70 per cent of the population was excluded from voting. There was no direct way to transfer pressures from outside into the parliamentary system, and many South Africans perceived these pressures as hostile to the parliamentary process.

Mr Moorcroft said it was critical that the Opposition tried to counter the negative consequences of the flaws in the constitution.

"Our role is to ensure the pressures of a total South Africa, not just the white electorate, are taken into Parliament, understood and acted on. It is imperative that where laws are made and laws are scrapped, there is an awareness of the reality of a South Africa of 30 million people," he said.

If not, outside pressures could build up until they erupted in a vicious cycle of confrontation, repression, violence and counter-violence.

Mr Moorcroft said one of the main reasons he was in Parliament was to support a party which rejected violence.

"I have a strong abhorrence of violence. Two of my closest and dearest friends have been murdered in brutal acts of senseless terrorism, and their deaths solved nothing.

"I have also stood on the blood-soaked tar of Maduna Road in Uitenhage where the day before scores of defenceless men, women and children were gunned down.

"Their tragic deaths also solved nothing, but simply added to the legacy of bitterness and hate which threatens to rise and destroy us all," he said.

The Government was compelling millions of people to exercise their political power — not through the constitution, but outside it, even against it.

"The greatest threat to constitutional government in South Africa is not to be found in extending the franchise to all South Africans, but by deliber-

ately denying millions the right to take part in the parliamentary process."

History showed more revolutions were caused by denying democratic rights than by extending them.

It would, however, be the height of folly for those who believed in constitutional change to abandon a parliamentary base at this time.

It would leave the National Party government unquestioned and unchallenged in South Africa's legislature.

For the PFP to opt out and allow the Conservative Party to become the official Opposition would be a grave disservice to the cause of non-racialism, and a major setback for constitutional change.

South Africans could assist political change by getting involved with a political party or organisation which could effectively bring about desirable constitutional change.

The impact of all anti-apartheid organisations was important.

"To claim there is only one site of power or one strategy is both arrogant and stupid. It will weaken our fight for a non-racial democracy," he said.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that at the same meeting at the city hall here, former PFP MP Dr Alex Boraïne said Parliament had become thoroughly discredited in the eyes of most South Africans, particularly since the introduction of the new constitution.

Dr Boraïne defended his decision to resign his seat in Parliament earlier this year, saying government concessions had not come about through pressure from opposition benches.

The pressure had come from the streets of townships, from the battlefields, which included schools, some universities, factory floors and the international arena.

"In other words, the action for opposition is to be found outside the parliamentary structures," he said in remarks prepared for delivery.

It was therefore imperative that those who wished to see fundamental change come about creatively and positively should be closely allied to the areas of conflict and change.

"To withdraw, therefore, at a given moment in history should not be seen as abdication or surrender, but rather as a positive strategy."

His move had sometimes proved uncomfortable, lonely and open to widespread misunderstanding and criticism.

"But if withdrawal can lead to new action, and if the withdrawal itself can become a symbol towards unity rather than separation, then I believe it can be the kind of action which can help to bring us out of the present impasse into new possibilities," Dr Boraïne said.

"It is tragically true that Parliament as an institution has become thoroughly discredited in the eyes of the majority of South Africans, particularly since the introduction of the new constitution and the formation of the tricameral Parliament."

It was clear South Africa was no longer governed by Parliament but by the State Security Council.

13/8/86

Sowetan

PRISON FOOD INEDIBLE - ACCUSED

255
11A

AN alleged African National Congress member yesterday told the Rand Supreme Court that he and two co-accused refused to eat "inedible food" served by prison officials.

Mr Sibusiso Ngwenya (32), of Dube, Soweto, was testifying before Mr Justice J J Strydom in an inquiry into the food arrangements of the accused. He is charged with high treason, alternatively terrorism, together with Mr Guy Malamba (25), of Umhlangeni, Durban and Mr Abraham Lentswane (30), of Meadowlands, Soweto. They have pleaded not guilty to the charges.

"I do not eat food served in prison because it is not fit to be eaten by myself and the co-accused. Six of us at the Diepkloof Prison are not eating the food," said Mr Ngwenya. He said they got food from relatives or bought it at a canteen on the prison premises.

Since entering the prison on June 13 he had eaten chicken and pork and at times drank tea, when it was hot. He said Mr Malamba had never eaten food served in prison. The others did not testify saying Mr Ngwenya had aired their feelings.

They had refused to continue with the case

By **MOJALEFA MOSEKI**

for more than an hour. Mr Ngwenya said they could "not concentrate because of hunger".

He said they were refused food brought by relatives last Tuesday. But they had received it on the previous day.

Mr Ngwenya said they could not eat food given at court by the prison officials because it was "dry bread and soup". He said he drank the soup on two occasions but the other accused with him did not.

Ruling

The policeman in charge of prisoners at the court, Colonel Herman Scheepers, of John Vorster Square in Johannesburg said he had received only three or four complaints about food in more than three years. He said he was in charge of more than 10 000 people every month who faced charges at three courts in Johannesburg.

He had made a ruling

that they should not receive food from relatives because he did not have enough manpower to search the food for drugs and weapons or tools which could be used in an escape.

Colonel Scheepers said prisoners ate the same food as the policemen on duty except that it was cooked in dif-

ferent pots.

He said "mageu" was given only to policemen on duty. He said he would consider the complaint of the three and would discuss it with his senior officials.

Mr B Ferreira, for the State, told the court that the food served at the prison had been prescribed by dieticians.

11A 13/8/86

Accused in food protest

THREE alleged ANC members appearing in the Rand Supreme Court on charges of treason, alternatively terrorism, yesterday failed to appear in the dock after the first tea break.

Sibusio Ngwenya (32), Abraham Lentswane (30), both of Soweto, and Guy Malamba (25) of Umlazi, Durban, told the court via their counsel that they were protesting against the "inedible food" they were receiving.

Mr Justice M J Strydom heard from advocate Denis Kuy, SC, representing the three men, that they would not reappear in the dock for the duration of the trial because they were "constantly too hungry to concentrate effectively".

LIAM EGAN

Earlier, a video was shown to the court in which Ngwenya was seen to demonstrate how he would construct a car bomb and operate a SAM-7 missile launcher.

The three are alleged to have reconnoitred Pretoria's Waterkloof and Swartkops airforce bases last December with the intention of returning to destroy military aircraft with a SAM-7 missile launcher.

The men are alleged to have unsuccessfully tried to murder a retired, black policeman in 1985 and to have brought AK-47 rifles, TNT, limpet mines and hand grenades into the country.

Photo exhibition linked to 2nd poverty inquiry

Staff Reporter *Adams 13/8/86* *(SALDA)*

A PHOTOGRAPHIC exhibition prepared for the second Carnegie inquiry into poverty and development in Southern Africa has opened in St George's Cathedral and is on until August 24.

Entitled *South Africa: The Cordoned Heart*, it features work by 20 South African photographers.

A book with the same title, edited by Omar Badsha with a foreword by Bishop Desmond Tutu, is on sale at a reduced price at Pilgrims and Exclusive Books for the duration of the exhibition.

Opening the exhibition last night, Dr Stuart Saunders, vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, said one jarring note was the absence of Mr Badsha — the Government had refused him a passport.

CAMC Times 13/8/86 SAADRA



An exhibition of work by 20 South African photographers — "South Africa: The Cordoned Heart", prepared for the Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Development in Southern Africa — was opened at St George's Cathedral last night. The exhibition will be on view daily between 8.30am and 5.30pm. Present last night were (from left) Professor Francis Wilson, director of UCT's Southern African Labour and Development Research Unit, Mr Omar Badsha, who edited a book of the photographs, and Professor Hermann Giliomee of the Department of Political Studies at UCT.

Picture: Glenn Sherratt

COOL Times 13/8/86

UDF move to have ban ~~made~~ made invalid

By SHAUNA WESTCOTT
Supreme Court Reporter

A UDF meeting scheduled for today in Hanover Park but banned by the Divisional Commissioner of Police may go ahead if the UDF wins a suit brought yesterday but postponed until today.

The urgent application to the Supreme Court is for an order declaring Brigadier Chris Swart's ban invalid and that the UDF is entitled to hold the meeting in the Hanover Park Civic Centre at 7.30 tonight.

The application was postponed to give the brigadier time to file answering affidavits.

An affidavit filed by UDF Western Cape secretary Mr Trevor Manuel sets out the background to Brigadier Swart's banning order issued on Monday.

On July 20 the UDF and the Western Cape Teachers' Union, who were among 119 organizations the divisional commissioner prohibited from holding any gatherings at all, ap-

plied to the Supreme Court for an order declaring the prohibition invalid.

After the application was served on the brigadier he repealed a number of orders he had issued, including the prohibition of meetings.

The UDF then resolved to hold today's meeting "at which the UDF position on current issues which are of crucial concern to the black communities would be discussed". Among invited speakers are Dr Allan Boesak and Mrs Winnie Mandela.

Precautions

Mr Manuel said the implications of the state of emergency for such a meeting had been discussed and the UDF had taken adequate precautions to ensure that the safety of the public and the maintenance of public order would not be jeopardized.

Mr Manuel said the divisional commissioner was not authorized to summarily prohibit gatherings or to make orders which violated the statutory and common-law right to meet.

The brigadier had exercised his discretionary power in an arbitrary and capricious manner, his decision was grossly unreasonable, he had failed to apply his mind and had acted in bad faith.

Mr Acting Justice G R de M Hofmeyr presided. Mr J G Foxcroft SC, with Mr A M Omar and instructed by E Moosa and Associates, appeared for the UDF. Mr G D Griessel SC, with Mr C Y Louw and instructed by the State Attorney's Office, appeared for the respondent.

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AR 6/23, 13/1/8
**Tonight's UDF
rally cancelled** *1/1*

Staff Reporter

TONIGHT'S United Democratic Front rally in Athlone has been cancelled following the indefinite postponement of an application to the Supreme Court for an order setting aside the police ban.

A UDF spokesman said that counsel for the UDF and the police agreed to the postponement just before the application was to be heard today.

He said the UDF feared the hearing might drag on for some time, creating uncertainty about whether the rally was to be held.

Brigadier Chris Swart, divisional commissioner of police for the Western Cape, banned the rally in terms of the emergency regulations.

**P
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**Drast
below**

13/12/85
Mazibuko
LTA

THELMA TUCH

Doctor tells of injuries

THE doctor who amputated the right hands of two of the seven youths charged with terrorism in the Pretoria Supreme Court said yesterday their injuries could have resulted from the explosion of a device they had been holding.

Dr Philippos Symillides described the condition of Joseph Mazibuko and John Mlangeni when they were brought to him at Natalspruit hospital on June 26, 1985.

The state alleges that Mazibuko (18), Mlangeni (21) and five others were trying to kill two former Duduza councilors and several policemen with hand-grenades in the East Rand townships of Duduza, Tsakane and KwaThema.

Most of the accused have lost either a hand or some fingers.

Symillides said Mazibuko and Mlangeni were brought to the hospital by a civilian. Mazibuko was semi-conscious. Their right hands were mutilated from the wrist down, necessitating surgery to amputate them.

The state alleges the accused intended to institute a complete change in black education, involving the introduction of representative councils at schools, removal of government-controlled teachers and principals, and implementation of "people's education".

Dispatch Correspondent

DURBAN — A security policeman alleged in an affidavit before the Durban Supreme Court yesterday that a Durban based African National Congress cell was responsible for the recent spate of terrorist violence here, including the bombing of the Parade Hotel and the freeing of a suspected terrorist from the Edendale hospital.

Captain Jacobus Adriaan Vorster's affidavit was submitted in reply to an urgent application by Mrs Lucille Elizabeth Webster, of Sydenham, for the release from police detention of her attorney husband, Mr George Webster.

The application, heard by Mr Justice Page, was dismissed with costs by consent.

Mrs Webster said in papers that her husband had been taken from their home on July 20. Police also seized a light delivery van and a Mercedes-Benz car.

Mrs Webster said although her husband did not approve of the present political setup in South Africa he nevertheless did not believe in violence as a means of ending it. She said she believed that her husband had been detained in order to "flush" Mr Gordon Webster out, if it was true that he had not been found.

A police telex to Mrs Webster's lawyers said he had been detained on suspicion he had been in contact with ANC terrorists.

Captain Vorster said he had interrogated a Mr Robert McBride from July 17 to 20, and he, among others, revealed

ANC behind Durban terror court told

that he had been recruited for the ANC by Mr Gordon Webster who had trained him in South Africa in the use of explosives and weapons.

During the commission of his acts of violence Mr McBride was the head of an ANC cell under the overall charge of Mr Gordon Webster.

Mr McBride had committed or tried to commit the following acts, Capt Vorster alleged:

January 6: Mr McBride and Mr Gordon Webster unsuccessfully tried to cause an explosion at the sub-station at Mayville, Durban, but were surprised by a watchman. They spent the night with Mr George Webster at his house and left the next day.

January 9: Mr Gordon Webster was responsible for two explosions at the Chamberlain Road sub-station.

In the second explosion Lieut-Colonel Robert Lesley Welman of the security police was badly injured and died of his injuries on January 30.

March 21: Another explosion at the Chamberlain Road substation was caused by Mr McBride, Mr Gordon Webster and another locally trained ANC terrorist who was referred to as Mr X.

During the weekend of March 28 to 30 Mr McBride, Mr Gordon

Webster and others went to Botswana where weapons and explosives were provided by members of the ANC.

These weapons and explosives were concealed in a hired caravan towed by a Mercedes Benz borrowed from Mr George Webster and smuggled into South Africa.

On April 8, three ANC terrorists made a hand-grenade attack on the Wentworth home of Mr Calvin Leaf, a teacher and police reservist and former secretary of the Labour Party, Natal Region. Handgrenades were provided by Mr McBride.

May 1: Mr McBride and two others hand-grenaded the house of a Mr Peter Klein, a school principal and member of the Labour Party.

May 4: Mr Gordon Webster, who had been wounded a few days previously in a gunbattle with police, was sprung

from Edendale Hospital by Mr McBride and five other ANC terrorists. One bystander died and one policeman and three bystanders were wounded.

May 23: Mr McBride and another planted a bomb of about 15 kg at the Pine Parkade here. It was defused by security police.

June 14: Mr McBride and two other ANC terrorists planted a car bomb at the Parade Hotel, Marine Parade. The explosion killed three people and injured about 100. Thirty cars were damaged.

June 21: Mr McBride and two other ANC terrorists planted a bomb in a rubbish bin in front of the Copper Shop in West Street.

June 22: Mr McBride and two other ANC terrorists caused an explosion at a vegetable oil tank in Jacobs and at an oil pipeline.

June 30: Mr McBride and two other ANC terrorists caused an explosion at a water pipeline in Westville.

Capt Vorster said that after Mr McBride's arrest he revealed Mr George Webster's involvement in the terror activities.

203/2/81

11A

X

Mercury 14/10/86

Violence must be abandoned, say leaders



II.A

Political Correspondent

SEVERAL world figures have agreed with South Africa's view that there can be no peaceful progress or constitutional change unless violence is abandoned as a political instrument.

This was revealed at the congress by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha.

He did not reveal who they were but said that President Botha had actually quoted from a passage from a letter from one of them during his opening speech on Tuesday night.

The Western leader had written that if 'any progress is to be made, violence must be abandoned. No progress can be made unless it is done through peaceful means'.

The abandonment of violence as opposed to its mere 'suspension' during negotiations was the key to the release of Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the ANC and the PAC, said Mr Pik Botha.

He emphasised this was not simply verbal semantics.

The acceptance of 'suspending' violence was not good enough.

'Their idea of a suspension means that the ANC just has to suspend violence while round the negotiating table and if we don't give them what they want they will start throwing bombs again,' said Mr Botha.

'We want abandonment or we don't talk.'

Mr Botha said this was the key through which to overcome the impasse which had been reached with the West over sanctions.

If people saw that their threats and blackmail could make South Africa do something they would use it again and again till a government would be installed which would destroy the country, Mr Botha said.

X

(Report by G. Bell...)

Govt offer to black voters



11-A

14/8/86 Mercury

Govt praise for Indaba's proposed Bill of Rights

Political Correspondent

THE Government had asked the Law Commission to investigate the possibility of a Manifesto of Human Rights, Mr Kobie Coetsee, Minister of Justice, said yesterday.

Speaking at the National Party's Federal Congress, he praised the draft manifesto drawn up by the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba and said: 'This draft really has much merit.'

Mr Coetsee made it clear that any manifesto would incorporate group and individual rights.

He said the manifesto could put an instrument in the hands of the individual which would give him access to the courts where he could seek redress and direct his energy and efforts away from revolution, uprising and terrorism.

Peace

But access to the courts will not be abused to the point where it became an instrument in the hands of anarchists who sought to destroy the State and its legal system.

'There are in fact examples, such as Portugal, where the institution of a Bill of Rights became an agent of national reconciliation and in fact brought about peace through the establishment of political and civil rights,' said Mr Coetsee.

A total of 134 countries already had a manifesto.

Section 27 of the United Nations Convention on Civil and Political Rights stipulated: 'In those states in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practise their own religion, or to use their own language.'

In section one of the convention, the right to self-determination of all peoples was recognised as an instrument determining their political, economic, social and

cultural wellbeing.

'I am satisfied that we can strive towards the same goals in a manner that we ourselves determine, provided that it is not done with the view to dominate,' he said.

'We do, however, now hear noises from Leftist and radical sources against such a manifesto — rumour has it that they want to settle accounts.'

'Their revolutionary point of view is obviously based on the disappointment that so many people, black and white, support our existing legal dispensation which does not tolerate political thuggery and necklace crimes.'

'Support for an orderly establishment, now and in the future, comes from no less a source than the draft manifesto of human rights of the Natal/KwaZulu Indaba.'

'This draft really has much merit.'

THE Government is prepared to hold black elections to discover who the real black leaders in the country are.

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, told the National Party's Federal Congress yesterday the Government would offer to divide the country into regions and draw up a voters' roll so that blacks could elect their own representatives to the proposed National Council.

The first hint of a Government move in this direction came from the State President, on Tuesday night, when he paved the way for blacks to test opinion on reform measures.

Yesterday, setting out the Government's framework of principles for future constitutional development, Mr Heunis said that firstly, everybody had to participate in the 'political processes at all levels on an equal footing'.

'Secondly, because the situation in our country is such that we compete for power as groups, it necessarily follows that the political institutions we develop must eliminate domination by any one group over the others,' he said.

'There must be power-sharing in relation to affairs of common interest among all groups up to the highest levels of government.'

'This includes the legislative as well as the executive authority of the central Government.'

Mr Heunis said groups also had to have the opportunity to choose their own legislative and executive institutions for self-determination at all levels of government.

The Government did not wish to unilaterally impose a blueprint on anyone and had used various forums over the years to consult and to negotiate as widely as possible.

It had now asked for com-

Ormande Pollok
Political
Correspondent

ment and proposals on the proposed national council which in some quarters was being interpreted as a rejection of the council.

'The accusation that the Government is not negotiating with the real leaders of black communities relates to the proposed composition of such a council,' said Mr Heunis.

'Who are the real leaders? The traditional leaders, or are they only leaders when they sing in the international choir of condemnation? The symbolic leaders? Who determines their status, authority and support? The elected leaders?'

'I would like to make an offer on behalf of the Government.'

Choice

'If the need exists in black communities outside the national states to elect their representatives to a national council, we will assist with the division of the country on a regional basis for the election of such leaders and the compilation of lists of black South African citizens to participate in such an election of leaders.'

'The choice for negotiated reform is a choice for responsibility and not for short-lived popularity.'

'The choice for negotiated reform is a choice for civilised values and not the destruction thereof.'

'The choice for reform is the choice for responsible government, not a choice for unfettered freedom which destroys freedom.'

Mr Heunis said reform had deep emotional implications but also had important implications for stability.

There was often stout resistance to renewal in communities where fundamental adjustments were being made.

(Report by O Pollok, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban)

● See Pages 4 and 5 and Editorial Opinion

Chief underlines conditions for real negotiation

African Affairs
Correspondent

NEGOTIATIONS could not begin between black and white in South Africa until black politics was 'unfettered by political bannings and jailings', Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

He was responding to speeches made to the federal congress of the National Party in Durban by President Botha, and the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis.

He said Mr Botha was 'fooling nobody' when he said he was 'sickened' by people who asked him when negotiations were going to begin.

Negotiations had not yet begun between black and white, Chief Buthelezi said.

The National Council would prove to be as big a 'non-event' as the Special Cabinet Committee unless the State President heeded his call to release Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners.

The Zulu leader said he would not be party to creating an 'absurd conglomerate of politically independent bits and pieces'.

The country needed an overall binding structure to make South Africa a great democracy.

The Chief Minister said he believed the State President had his eye on an election or referendum in the near future.

The leader of the Pro-

gressive Federal Party in Natal, Mr Ray Swart, said the statement by Mr Heunis that the Government was prepared to set up black elections to discover the real black leaders in South Africa was encouraging.

However, the legitimacy of these elections would be questioned as long as certain black leaders were in detention and as long as certain black political organisations were banned.

Mr Swart told a PFP meeting at Empangeni last night that the style and content of Mr Botha's speech on Tuesday night emphasised how far ahead the people of Natal were from the rest of the country in

seeking inter-racial accord through the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba.

Referring to the remarks about black elections by Mr Heunis, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, chief minister in the House of Delegates, said he had always maintained that the main test about 'real leaders' would be conducted through the ballot box.

Mr Pat Poovalingam, Solidarity's spokesman on constitutional affairs, said Mr Heunis was playing into the hands of the dissidents by talking in racial terms when he mentioned 'black elections'.

● See also Pages 4 and 5 (Report by P Leeman, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban.)

Sutton wants another chamber

Merc. 12/00/86



CAPE TOWN—A fourth chamber of Parliament for blacks would be the best answer to sanctions, the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Bill Sutton, said last night.

Addressing a public meeting at the Claremont Civic Centre, he said his party favoured a rotating presidency between the leaders of the parties in the four Houses.

This would ensure that the world outside would see that a black man would be President of South Africa one year out of four, thus proving the determination of the political establishment to include blacks in all levels of political decision-taking.

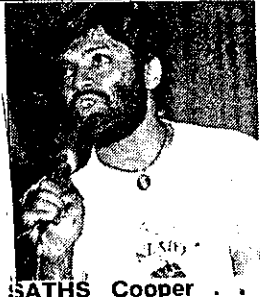
Mr Sutton said South Africa needed a management government and not a

majority government. Management skills were concentrated in minority groups at present.

'What we need is a balanced power structure that will take care of the needs of all groups.'

A black parliamentary chamber would ensure that all groups had a say in the allocation of tax money, ensuring fair sharing as far as possible. — (Sapa)

(Report by H Henning, 80 Nedbank Centre, Strand Street, Cape Town)



SATHS Cooper
passport refused.

Govt turns down Saths

11A
20/86

THE leader of the Azanian People's Organisation and of the National Forum, Mr Saths Cooper, has again been refused a passport to travel to the United States where he has been offered a scholarship to further his studies in clinical psychology.

On his release last week from detention under the state of emergency, he found a letter dated June 30 from the Department of Home Affairs rejecting his application. No reasons were

given.

Mr Cooper, a former Robben Island prisoner, has been offered the Fulbright Scholarship in the US as well as a scholarship by the British Council.

He said yesterday he had planned to study for a doctorate in clinical community psychology at Boston University.

Mr Cooper was also refused a passport in May this year, and he re-applied shortly before his detention on June 12. — Sapa.

UDF 'will not honour emergency'

By SHAUNA WESTCOTT
Supreme Court Reporter

THE Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Chris Swart, believes that the United Democratic Front "will indeed not honour the state of emergency", the Supreme Court learned yesterday.

Brigadier Swart's opinion was expressed in an affidavit opposing an urgent UDF application for an order overturning a ban on a UDF meeting scheduled for yesterday

in Hanover Park.

Papers filed earlier by the UDF said they had taken adequate precautions to ensure order and safety at the meeting and conformity to the requirements of the state of emergency.

Brigadier Swart said his opinion that the UDF would not "honour" the emergency was supported by a UDF pamphlet obtained by police 14 days ago and headlined "We will not be silent".

The brigadier said he

wished particularly to refer the court to a paragraph in the pamphlet which said the UDF was "devising new and creative ways of resisting the emergency".

Denying that he had exercised his discretion in an arbitrary, capricious or grossly unreasonable way, the brigadier said what he had had to consider was whether the safety of the public, maintenance of order and termination of the emergency would be en-

dangered if the gathering were allowed. He had weighed the following:

● On March 11 after a UDF meeting in the Claremont Civic Centre "about 350 youths streamed out into Main Road and brought traffic to a halt for about 30 minutes". The windows of six businesses in the area were broken.

● On April 6 in Mitchells Plain, on May 4 in Bonteheuwel and on May 18 in Elsie's River there were UDF meetings

"where it is alleged infringements of the Public Safety Act took place through incitement to deeds of violence, furthering the aims of the banned ANC and causing or encouraging hostile feelings between different population groups".

● On May 25 at the Westridge Community Hall in Mitchells Plain, Mr Moegsien Abrahams was pointed out as a police informer and followed out of the hall by

members of the audience. His body was found nearby soon afterwards and a murder charge is being investigated.

Mr A M Omar, for the UDF, asked that the application be referred to the Fourth Division for hearing at a later date.

Mr Acting Justice G Hofmeyr presided. Mr Omar was instructed by E Moosa and Associates. Mr C Y Louw, instructed by the State Attorney's Office, appeared for the brigadier.

CAPG Tants
14/8/86

Chief Botha fooled nobody

114

ULUNDI. — Negotiations between black and white could not begin until blacks were unfettered by political bannings and jailings, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in Ulundi yesterday.

In a strong attack on the State President's policy speech at the National Party Federal Congress in Durban on Tuesday night, the Kwa-Zulu Chief Minister said Mr Botha had fooled nobody by saying he was "sickened" by people asking when negotiations were going to begin.

Chief Buthelezi warned that the National Council would prove as much of a non-event as the Special Cabinet Committee unless his call to release Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners was heeded.

Chief Buthelezi said Mr Botha's speech had demonstrated tragically that he was aiming at white solidarity in a situation in which black solidarity was ever-increasingly destroyed.

He described it as a more than usually disappointing restatement of a well-known position.

Not only had Mr Botha never moved from the impractical suggestion that South Africa was a country of minorities, he had restated his position in the context of calling on the world now to recognize Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

And he had called for the constitutional development of blacks in urban areas as though they could be separated from the metropolitan areas — none of this was new, and the concept of city states had been firmly introduced in the last referendum campaign.

Mr Botha had once again addressed his white constituency and given evidence that he was continuing with the politics of prescription.

Chief Buthelezi cautioned against reviewing the address out of context in the National Party's structure. — Sapa

Dutch 'will insist on de Jonge talks'

The new government in The Hague is bound to insist on a fresh round of talks on the future of Mr Klaas de Jonge, the Dutch fugitive incarcerated in the old Netherlands embassy in Pretoria, says the Dutch charge d'affaires Mr W H Simonsz.

In a telephone interview with *The Star* he said: "We have a new government in The Hague and perhaps Mr de Jonge's case is not high on the agenda, but the government is bound to insist on resuming negotiations with the South African Government within the next few months.

"It really is a sad affair and things cannot simply go on like this. It is now a year and three weeks since Mr de Jonge entered the building."

Mr Simonsz is charged with the special responsibility of seeing to the daily needs of Mr de Jonge.

"If he needs a doctor or a dentist I have to make the arrangements. He spends his day reading and writing. Nothing has changed."

Embassy personnel moved to new premises in Arcadia, but the Dutch government retained its offices in the Nedbank building apparently to provide asylum for Mr de Jonge.

"From time to time I also report to the Department of Foreign Affairs on his well-being," Mr Simonsz said.

Brigadier Swart tells court UDF 'will not respect the emergency' (11)

Staff Reporter

THE divisional commissioner of police for the Western Cape, Brigadier C A Swart, claimed in the Supreme Court that the United Democratic Front would not respect the state of emergency.

He was opposing an application by the UDF yesterday for an order setting aside his ban on a meeting planned for last night in Athlone.

The application was postponed indefinitely by agreement between the parties and the meeting was cancelled.

RESISTING

Brigadier Swart said the UDF would not respect the emergency.

An example of UDF actions was a pamphlet entitled: *We Will Not Be Silent* which contained the words: "We are devising new and creative ways of resisting the emergency."

Brigadier Swart said he had to consider whether law and order and public safety would be endangered by the meeting.

TRAFFIC STOPPED

He decided the ban was necessary after taking into account events at previous UDF meetings.

He said that on March 11 in Claremont windows were broken and traffic stopped after a meeting.

In April and May in Mitchell's Plain, Bonteheuvel and Elsie's River, contraventions of the Internal Security Act allegedly took place and on May 25 in Mitchell's Plain Mr Moegsien Abrahams was pointed out at a meeting as a police informer and was later found dead.

ARRANGEMENTS

UDF Western Cape secretary Mr Trevor Manuel said in papers that arrangements for the Athlone meeting included steps to ensure public order and safety were not jeopardised.

UDF criticism of the Government, the call for the release of Mr Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the African National Congress would be discussed.

Brigadier Swart had exercised his authority in terms of the emergency regulations "in an arbitrary and capricious manner", said Mr Manuel.

Police wife describes grenade attack

THELMA TUCH

THE wife of a Springs security policeman told Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday of the arrival of a group of men at her home about 10 minutes after three "terrible tremors" shook the earth outside her Tsakane house.

Grace Baloyi was giving evidence in the trial of seven youths — five of whom have either amputated hands or fingers — charged with terrorism and the attempted murder of two former councillors and several policemen.

They have pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

In a series of incidents, the seven allegedly tried to kill several people with hand-grenades on June 26 last year.

Seven youths were killed — and the accused themselves were injured — during the explosion of the hand-grenades, which were not fitted with a time-delay device, the State alleges.

Baloyi said her husband, Ben, was not at home at the time of the explosions. When she went outside, she saw the bodies of three people in the street. Shortly afterwards a similar blast went off, shattering two windows in her house.

Former Duduza town councillor Steven Namane said he and his family evacuated their home and fled the township on June 15 for fear of their lives. When he returned home on June 25 he found three bedrooms, two bathrooms and the kitchen burnt out.

He said he knew one of the accused — John Mlangeni — and that he was "very friendly" with Mlangeni's parents. Namane said he had been a town councillor for nearly a year until the council became defunct in November 1984.

A nightwatchman at an electrical sub-station in KwaThema, Joseph Xhaba, said he saw the dismembered head and legs of a body after an explosion blasted the station on June 26.

The sub-station was among the alleged targets of the youths' grenade attacks.

The hearing continues today.

'Mandela only one able to stop violence'

RGWS. RJA/SB
114
The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Nelson Mandela was the only person who had the will and the authority to persuade the African National Congress to suspend the ANC policy of violence in South Africa, according to Mrs Helen Suzman.

Mrs Suzman, MP for Houghton, and Mrs Irene Menell, MPC for Houghton, were giving their annual Progressive Federal Party report-backs last night.

The meeting at the Houghton Primary School was attended by about 250 people.

NEGOTIATION

Mrs Suzman said she had a two-hour discussion with Mandela at Pollsmoor Prison in May and concluded he was the only one who could create a climate of negotiation in South Africa.

He had said he was prepared to help start negotiations between the ANC and the Government and added that he believed the Kwazulu Chief Minister should be part of those negotiations.

Really dramatic moves towards negotiated power-sharing were demanded, which was why Mandela's release was so important, Mrs Suzman said.

BUDDA

14/8/86
Thursday, August 14, 1986

JOHN BATTERSEY

LONDON - The British government insisted yesterday that an international conference on Southern Africa should be held by US President Ronald Reagan to include the ANC. A Foreign Office spokesman said the offer of a conference with Britain, and Namibia, and SA troops from Angola had been discussed by the four Western nations. But Whitehall officials appeared embarrassed by the disclosure that the conference idea had already been discussed by the Western nations. They made it clear that Britain would insist on the inclusion of the ANC. A Foreign Office spokesman said the British Government was convinced only if the representatives of the full range of opinion in SA were involved.

ANC must be there, insists UK

It believed the release of Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the ANC remained the key to bringing about dialogue. The spokesman conceded that the idea of an international conference had been raised during Sir Geoffrey Howe's visit to SA last month. "But Sir Geoffrey said the problem in South Africa did not require the creation of a new forum to resolve it," he said. The Foreign Office said Botha's speech had not suggested any new moves to encourage the process of dialogue to which he had said he was irrevocably committed. The British government voiced concern over reports of SA military involvement in the Cuito Cuanavale area of Angola. "We cannot accept any suggestion that such actions are justified on grounds of SA's occupation of Namibia, which is unlawful."



D.J. 48/86

Pik: hope for Mandela

Dispatch Correspondent Persons' Group.

DURBAN — The jailed African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, could be released and the ANC unbanned if Western countries and the Commonwealth were prepared to support a new suggestion by "important Western leaders" that the ANC "abandon" violence, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, MrPik Botha, said yesterday.

Mr Botha hinted at the National Party's federal congress here that there was a continued Western effort to resolve the deadlock around the "renunciation" or "suspension" of violence that sank the Eminent

He was replying to a question by a delegate asking whether South Africa and the West were so far apart on the issue of Mandela's release and if sanctions could be averted.

Mr Botha said the choice of words, as far as the ANC and violence are concerned, formed the key to resolving the impasse.

President P. W. Botha, the Foreign Minister said, specifically started using the term "abandon violence." "He did not choose the word; it was chosen by important Western leaders in a written communication to the President."

South Africa had ac-

cepted this suggestion.

"If the European community, the United States Congress and the Commonwealth can agree that a suspension of violence is not enough and they support the abandonment of violence, the South African Government could take drastic new decisions."

Mr Botha further explained that the EPG's proposal that the ANC merely suspend violence could mean that violence would only be stopped while negotiations were on and going well. Such violence could become part of the negotiation and no government could afford that, he said.

Boesak's congregation split over new parish

DRINKS
14/8/86
K.A.

By ADA STUIJT
Tygerberg Bureau

HALF the Kasselsvlei congregation of the Ned Geref Sending Kerk in Bellville South — served by the Rev W McKay and Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches — are to ask for their own independent parish.

The decision to break away from their Bellville South parish was made at a protest meeting last Saturday which was prompted by the recent announcement by the Mr McKay that Kasselsvlei parishioners would have to start attending Sunday sermons at the Goeie Hoop Street church instead.

Up until last Sunday, Kasselsvlei parishioners had been attending separate services in a 10-year-old building on Nick Kerns Avenue.

Political reasons

Mr Frank Louw, the parishioner heading the breakaway move, said: "Besides not liking the idea of losing their church building, reasons for the breakaway are mainly political.

"Parishioners fear their former church will now be taken over by the United Democratic Front of which Dr Boesak is a patron."

He said Kasselsvlei's sexton, Mr Adonis Jansen, has already resigned in protest over the issue.

Mr Louw, also chairman of the area's Protea-ville management committee, said many elderly or infirm parishioners objected to having to walk to the parish's main church on Goeie Hoop Street in Bellville South.

Mr McKay confirmed that the congregation was divided over the issue.

He said a 200-signature petition from Kasselsvlei parishioners opposed to the move had been turned down unanimously by the Bellville South church council.

Building renovated

"After considering the petition, the council decided to stick to its original decision to close the building for Sunday sermons," he said.

The A-frame building would be renovated and used as a church community centre.

Mr McKay labelled as "totally ridiculous" the allegation that it would be run by the United Democratic Front: "The church's regular weekday activities will still be held there," he said.

A bus would also be laid on to transport parishioners to Goeie Hoop street on Sundays, he said.

"Our decision to start holding Sunday services at one facility was taken to promote greater unity within the congregation," he said. "We do not want our parish divided into groups of rich and poor members."



The helmets worn by the Milnerton High School squad were a feature of the Cape Provincial Drum Majorette Association competition at the Good Hope Centre this weekend. Wearing the creations are, from left, Laureen Brophy, Nicole Myerson and Mandy Schafer.

Van Gylswyk 'not deported'

Staff Reporter

A Department of Home Affairs official has denied that a deportation order was served on Mrs Annica van Gylswyk, the Swedish-born member of the Black Sash who left South Africa last week.

He said that some newspaper reports and editorials had created the impression that she had been deported.

Before her departure, Mrs van Gylswyk, who was detained on June 15, said she was not being deported.

She said that on her release from detention she was told that if she did not leave she would be jailed for 180 days and would then face an unspecified charge.

"I did not want to take the chance," she said.

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11A

Court told of photo identity clue

DURBAN — Gordon Webster, an alleged ANC terrorist who was sprung from Edendale Hospital in Pietermaritzburg where he was being treated for wounds following a shoot-out with police, had been trained in the use of firearms and explosives by a South African policeman at a terrorist base in Angola.

This was said by the

divisional commanding officer of the Port Natal Security Branch, Brigadier Johan van Niekerk, in an affidavit in the Supreme Court, Durban, this week.

The affidavit was in reply to an urgent application made on Tuesday by Mrs Lucille Webster against the Minister of Law and Order and the Police for the release from detention of her at-

torney husband, Mr George Webster. Gordon Webster is the brother of George Webster.

Brig Van Niekerk said in his affidavit that Webster was arrested on April 27 after he had been wounded in a shootout with police.

"A landline photograph of Gordon Webster was sent to a member of the SAP who

identified him as an ANC terrorist he had trained in the use of arms, explosives and other general terrorist acts at the Pango Base in Angola," Brig Van Niekerk said.

The policeman, who was an ANC member at the time, recognised Webster from a photograph given to him by security police after the shoot-out.

The brigadier said he did not want to identify the policeman as he believed it would place his life in danger.

"The policeman who gave me this information is experienced and reliable and in my opinion one can rely on his information," he said.

The application, heard by Mr Justice Page, was dismissed with costs by consent.

PRETORIA — A Soweto woman was burnt to death and a youth shot dead by a security guard in Kwandebele in unrest up to 6am yesterday.

The Bureau for Information's unrest report for the 24-hour period ending at 6am yesterday, identified the woman as Mrs. Flora Makwe, 54, of Tladi, who was "burnt to death with tyres in Zola 3, Soweto, at midnight".

The report said a private security guard in Vlakfontein, Kwandebele, opened fire with a shotgun and killed Mr Jan Mahlangu, 18, when about 10 people "poured petrol over a black man and set him alight". The unidentified victim suf-

Woman dies in necklace incident

fered serious injuries.

The bureau expressed regret at "undue distress caused to Mrs Maria Hlatswayo and her family" by a situation report issued on Tuesday which said she had died.

The report said the person who died on August 11 from injuries sustained on July 16

when she was set alight, was Gladis Motoloung, 17, of Daveyton.

● A policeman of the unrest unit is in a serious condition in a Johannesburg hospital after he was wounded in a shooting incident in Mohlakeng.

Major Tienie Halgryn, police liason officer for the West Rand, said Constable Willem Barend Claasen, 19, was wounded in the side on Tuesday when three murder suspects resisted being loaded into a patrol van in Mohlakeng.

A hospital spokesman said his condition was serious. — Sapa

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Newspaper group fined R300 for Tambo report 11A

**Dispatch
Correspondent**

JOHANNESBURG — An admission of guilt fine of R300 has been paid by South African Associated Newspapers (Saan) — the owner of the Cape Times — for the publication of quotes of the president of the African National Congress (ANC), Mr Oliver Tambo.

But Saan's board of directors said it still

believed that "the public has a right to know and it is important that South Africans be aware of the policies of the ANC and what is said by its leaders.

"Without adequate information informed judgments cannot be made," the board said in a statement released yesterday.

The editor of the Cape Times, Mr Tony Heard, was originally

charged with contravening the Internal Security Act by quoting Mr Tambo in an account of an interview with him in London. This was published on November 4 last year.

After several postponements, the charge — for which imprisonment is the only punishment — was withdrawn and the company was issued with a summons.

Salute to
Ndebele's
fighting spirit

By Mudini Maivha

The Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo) has saluted the kwaNdebele people for their fight against independence.

The organisation has also called for Chief Minister Mr Simon Skosana to dismantle his Legislative Assembly and resign.

The battle of some Ndebele people against independence was finally won on Tuesday when the homeland's Legislative Assembly rejected independence and blamed it for the strife in the area.

Many people have been killed or maimed when factions for and against independence were engaged in bloody fights.

Ucasa hits at government's refusal to free Mandela

(11A) D.A.
15/8/86

... but welcomes PW's overtures on elections

JOHANNESBURG — The Urban Councils' Association of South Africa (Ucasa) has hit out at State President P. W. Botha's "stubborn" refusal to release, unconditionally, jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners.

In a statement yesterday, the president of Ucasa, Mr Steve Kgame, also cautiously welcomed aspects of Mr Botha's speech to the National Party federal congress which indicated a move towards some participation by blacks in government and elections as a way for blacks to express their views on reform.

However, he was critical of the slow progress the government had made in introducing reforms such as the abolition of the Group Areas Act, the Separate Amenities Act and the Population Registration Act.

Mr Kgame said: "We cannot agree with President Botha that real dialogue is taking place at the moment.

"To open the way for real dialogue in which the majority of moderate leaders would participate, the government must release all leaders such as Nelson Mandela who can potentially make a contribution to that dialogue in order to remove accusations that those black leaders who participate, are selling out to the whites.

"The often repeated statement by the South African Government that Nelson Mandela must first renounce violence, does not serve any purpose because violence is already taking place. The advantages of his release by far outweigh any dubious advantages of keeping him in jail."

He also rejected Mr Botha's proposal on city states, saying "the city proposal sounds very much like the failed policy of independent homelands and will not offer any solution to the country's problems.

"While Ucasa tolerates segregated local authorities purely out of the necessity to serve the black community in the interim, we do not believe that black councils should aspire to any other status than the status of the white local authorities.

"What is needed is not doomed experiments such as city states, but money to enable the black local authorities to upgrade their existing communities and land to eliminate the critical housing backlogs," he said.

Ucasa noted Mr Botha had devoted a great deal of his speech to democracy and the extension of freedom to all the people of South Africa.

"However, Ucasa believes that the only way to ensure continued democracy in the country is to extend the participation of all South Africans in the democratic process and its institutions," Mr Kgame said.

"The whites in this country must realise that the extension of liberty to all is not the monopoly of whites and cannot be decided by whites alone but must be the result of the consensus of all the people."

Reacting to Mr Botha's concern about the ridicule poured on government institutions, Mr Kgame said that as long as these institutions were decided on only by a section of the community, many blacks would continue to see them as being designed to extend oppression.

"Ucasa recognises that in the past five years more reforms had been introduced than at any other time of Nationalist rule," he said. "Ucasa can, however, not agree with the State President that it is unfair of the world to expect South Africa to reform in a shorter period of time than Europe did.

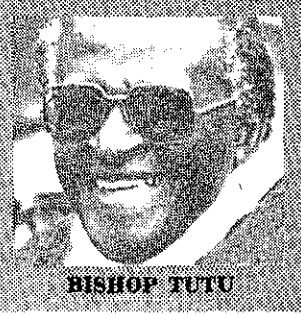
"The fact of the matter is that in the field of extending human rights and removing institutionalised discrimination, South Africa is sadly lagging behind the entire free world and is perhaps the only country in the free world which still discriminates by legislation.

"The sorry political situation in the country is a clear indication that South Africa does not have centuries before extending freedom to all its people. It is ridiculous for a government which is avowedly anti-communist, to take pride in comparing its human rights record to Soviet Russia and other countries behind the Iron Curtain," Mr Kgame said.

Ucasa believed it would be futile if institutions such as the proposed National Council wasted time "debating" issues such as the Group Areas Act. — Sapa

11A

Black goodwill towards whites is being destroyed, says Tutu



BISHOP TUTU

PEKING — The South African Government was wantonly destroying the goodwill which blacks in South Africa felt towards whites, Bishop Desmond Tutu said.

Bishop Tutu told a religious meeting in the Great Hall of the People here yesterday that it was a miracle blacks still felt goodwill towards a ruling minority which had oppressed them for so many years.

"This immense fund of goodwill is being dissipated unnecessarily and wantonly," he said.

He said even though black communities had been destroyed and their families split up, they did not want to get rid of the white minority, who he said had taken 87 per cent of the land.

"We do not wish to drive the white person into the sea. We are not anti-white. We are anti-injustice, anti-oppression and anti-racism."

Young blacks in South Africa were showing a conviction that they would free themselves from an oppressive system that could not tolerate even non-violent criticism.

Bishop Tutu said black South Africans were "peace-loving to a fault" but he condemned cases of "black-on-black" violence.

He urged the South African Government to end its state of emergency, remove troops from townships, release political prisoners, lift its ban on black political organisations, allow exiles to return home and sit down with the "authentic representatives" of the people to ne-

gotiate a new constitution.

"Then we may have an outside chance of resolving the crisis of our land," he said.

Bishop Tutu, the Anglican Archbishop-Designate of Cape Town, ends a week's visit here today when he travels to Jamaica for a five-day visit.

Meanwhile, Mrs Corretta Scott, wife of slain American civil rights leader Dr Martin Luther King, has accepted an invitation to attend Bishop Desmond Tutu's enthronement as Archbishop of Cape Town on

September 7.

This was confirmed by Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, in an interview from Jacksonville, Florida, where he this week became the first person from Africa to receive the Martin Luther King Junior Award.

He received the award at the annual convention of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, a movement started by Dr King in recognition of his efforts to promote peaceful change in South Africa. — Sapa-RNS-AP

Matanzima warns on ANC terror

Dispatch Reporter ANC.

UMTATA — Terrorists were entering Transkei to set up African National Congress (ANC) political cells around Umtata, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday.

He told a meeting at the city hall here, which was attended by Umtata school principals, members of parents' committees, cabinet ministers and civil servants, that a squad had been sent from Lesotho to cause chaos in Transkei.

He issued a warning about the dangers of terrorism, saying its perpetrators aimed at overthrowing legal governments throughout the continent.

Transkeians should make sure no unknown people were in their areas trying to indoctrinate children, he said.

Terrorists had distributed pamphlets which propagated the aims of Umkonto we Sizwe, the military wing of the

ANC. The ANC was working through the students' representative councils to fulfill its objectives.

Chief Matanzima claimed the SRCs were affiliated to the Azanian Students' Organisation (Azaso), which was in turn affiliated to the United Democratic Front (UDF) which was affiliated to the ANC.

He alleged the ANC was also an affiliate of the South African Communist Party.

Chief Matanzima said students at the University of Transkei had attended a meeting at the University of Natal in April this year without the knowledge of the authorities.

"I want to warn all of you that the students at Unitra want to break all the rules as set out by the authorities because the male students want to sleep in the female residences at night and then come back in the morning.

(11A) 15/8/86 DD (127)

Services normal during stayaway

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Essential services were not unduly affected by the stayaway of a number of black employees in the city yesterday, the acting director of the city's management services, Mr R. Ledingham, said.

He said the stayaway had been total in some areas of East London, while in others all employees had reported for work.

The municipality had thus managed to maintain all their essential services without undue inconvenience.

The president of the Border Chamber of Industries (BCI), Mr John

Rich, said he had received no reports of stayaways at industries in the area.

The president of the East London Chamber of Commerce, Mr Nico Cloete, could not be reached for comment yesterday but the majority of businesses contacted in the city said almost all their employees had reported for work.

A spokesman for United Dairies here said all milk deliveries were carried out late on Wednesday night and during the very early hours of yesterday morning.

"Our deliveries were thus not affected at all," he said.

As we all know, in the old days, a woman's work was restricted to her own home which entailed looking after and caring for her family.

But as time went, the problems affecting women grew and women decided to fight these problems. For example, there were problems like the extension of passes to African women which date back to the early 20s in the Free State.

This started at a place called Heilbron. The women there decided to fight against such problems on their own. They won. But as women we felt that there would come a time when the pass would be extended to all African women in the country.

So, a group of women in the Transvaal — I was one of them — decided to call a meeting of the leaders of various women's organisations.

In those days our organisations were open. We had organisations like Indian Congress Women, Coloured People's Organisation's Women and Congress of Democratic Women and we had the ANC Women's League. Those were the four women's organisations in the Transvaal that met and decided we had to have a national women's organisation. This body would address itself to women's problems and would speak with one voice.

For instance, problems arising from influx control were affecting rural women in particular. Because there were no industries in the rural areas, men had to come to the city to seek work. They lived in single men's hostels and their wives were not allowed to visit them unless they obtained a permit.

Convention

In April 1954, a national convention to form the Federation of South African Women was held.

Two years later, women were being forced to carry passes. On August 9, 1956, our organisation mobilised a march to Pretoria when 20 000 women gathered at the Union Building to protest against the extension of passes to African women.

In 1960 a state of emergency was imposed and our organisations were banned.

After the banning of the ANC, our organisation, although not banned, was also affected. Leaders like Lillian Ngoyi, Dorothy Nyembe and many others were arrested and then banned. I was also

The day women spoke with one voice

Handwritten notes: IIA, 15/8/86, Sowetan

VETERAN political campaigner, Mrs ALBERTINA SISULU, wife of jailed former ANC leader, Walter Sisulu, speaks freely to the *Sowetan* about the role of women since the march on the Union Buildings in 1956.



THE late Lillian Ngoyi.

that I was on the right road.

Fortunately for me, I married an honest man who always told me what could happen. When he went to jail I was prepared to face up to bringing up my children alone.

The road my children took also makes me very proud of them. I have every hope that one day we will live in a democratic society where government will be by the will of the majority.

GUEST COLUMN

the 50s, I see us still having a problem with schooling. We as women stood up and invited the men to stand with us to fight for the education of our children.

We fought against Bantu Education and even closed the schools. But today, the Government is closing schools, which means there is no education for our children. I cannot imagine children being able to concentrate on their work with the presence of soldiers.

Housing

Today we find ourselves faced with the problem of housing. There are no houses for the workers in our country. There is no food in the home because there is no work.

The high rent we have to pay today is another problem facing many households. Residents sometimes receive electricity bills of up to R400 a month. If you consider that many breadwinners are out of work, where do you think they can find the money to pay these bills?

When I look at the child of today, he is very

different from the child of the old days because that child at least had a home. There were difficulties, but the parents were able to bring up the child the way they wanted. Today, children live with their parents in scrap cars and tin shacks.

Another tragic thing about the child of today is that he is unable to enjoy a normal childhood and be able to do the things that growing children do in other communities.

Our children find themselves being forced by circumstances to become adults at a very young age.

When you think of what happened in 1976 — when children saw other children killed — is it surprising that our children sometimes become so vicious?

They are children who have been brutalised by a violent environment. White children, on the other hand, are very protected and have a sense of security.

It is now 24 years since my husband was arrested and imprisoned. But I always say thank goodness I knew what I wanted and knew

SAAN pays R300 fine
for Tambo interview

CAPE TOWN—The board of directors of SAAN, owners of the Cape Times, has paid a R300 admission of guilt fine for publishing an interview with the ANC leader, Mr Oliver Tambo, but has staunchly defended its belief that South Africans should be aware of the policies of the ANC.

The editor of the Cape Times, Mr A H Heard, was originally charged with contravening the Internal Security Act by quoting Mr Tambo after an interview in London. The charge was later withdrawn and the company was issued with a summons.

The board of directors decided that the company should pay the fine rather than contest the matter.

SAAN pointed out that the Government itself had recently issued a brochure containing a selection of quotations from statements by leaders of the ANC. — (Sapa)

Swazi jail (14)
raid: ANC
suspect freed

Argus Africa
News Service

MBABANE. — Ten armed men broke into a remote Swaziland police station early yesterday and set free three prisoners awaiting trial, one of them a suspected member of the African National Congress.

Later one prisoner returned to release three policemen who were locked in a cell by the raiders.

The ANC suspect was detained during a search for illegal immigrants in Manzini last week.

Motor firm union in clash

A FORMER Duduza community councillor was among a vigilante group that attacked activists and were responsible for the death of Mr Alexander Pailane who was abducted and tortured before he died, the Pretoria Supreme Court was told yesterday.

Mr Nick de Vos, defence advocate in the Duduza terrorism trial, put it to Mr Steven Namane, former councillor and businessman, that a certain Billy Dlamini confessed last year that he was employed by Mr Namane and his brother, David, and that they had abducted and tortured Mr Pailane at a mine dump near Tsakane and later dumped him outside his house in June last year. Mr Pailane died in hospital the next day, the court heard.

Mr Namane denied involvement in the vigilante group. He was testifying against Mr Joseph Titus Mazibuko (18), Mr John Mlangeni (21), Mr Samuel Lekatsa (19), Mr Humphrey Tshabalala (19), Mr Johannes Veli Mazibuko (18) all of Duduza and Mr Hosea Lengosane (20) and Mr Cedric Dladla (19) of Tsakane.

They are facing charges of terrorism, attempted murder, possession of hand grenades and a bomb and of malicious damage to property.

They have all pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice Stafford and two assessors.

Mr Namane told the court yesterday that councillors in Duduza stopped working following threats that they should resign.

(Proceeding)

15/8/86
Sanofan
11A
[Signature]

15/8/86 STAR (11A)

Bench says Durban judges erred in freeing UDF man

MARITZBURG — A Full Bench of the Natal Supreme Court in Maritzburg yesterday found that Durban judges had incorrectly interpreted a state of emergency regulation when they freed United Democratic Front publicity secretary Mr Lechesa Tsenoli on Monday.

The finding was made during a reserved judgment in which an application for the release of emergency detainee Mr Peter Kerchhoff was refused.

The Durban Supreme Court had ruled that emergency regulations 3 (1) and 3 (3), relating to detention and continued detention of persons held under the emergency, were invalid and that Mr Tsenoli's detention was unlawful and without effect.

The Tsenoli judgment resulted in a flood of urgent applications by emergency detainees for their release. Nineteen applications were withdrawn in the Maritzburg Supreme Court after yesterday's ruling.

Mr Justice Kriek, Mr Justice Thirion and Mr Justice Law said Parliament had intended to confer on the State President the power to make regulations to deal effectively with a situation where the safety of the public or the maintenance of public order was seriously threatened, and where the ordinary law of the land was inadequate to enable the Government to ensure the safety of the public or to maintain public order.

Parliament must have contemplated that such a situation would call for "drastic measures which would necessitate the making of serious inroads into the rights and freedom of the individual in order to ensure the safety of the public or the maintenance of law and order".

The judges found that the Durban Supreme Court had put an incorrect construction on section 3(1)(a) of the Public Safety Act no 3 of 1953 in their judgment on Monday when they ordered the release of Mr Tsenoli.

They said Parliament was not content — in section 3(1)(a) of the Public Safety Act — to confer on the State President the power to make regulations relating to specific matters and within defined limits.

"It went much further. It employed a special form of words.

"By empowering the State President to make such regulations as appear to him to be necessary or expedient for the achievement of the objects or for dealing with the circumstances mentioned in the section, Parliament conferred a far-reaching discretion on the State President."

Commenting on the interpretation by the Full Bench in the Tsenoli judgment, the judges said in their view it "largely frustrates the object for which the State President is empowered to make regulations".

Referring to Mr Kerchhoff's detention in solitary confinement, the judges said an assurance had been given that the head of the Security Police would investigate ways of bringing him into contact with other people.

This assurance was accepted by Mr Kerchhoff's counsel.

Professor Tony Mathews, of the School of Law in Maritzburg, said he was unable to comment on the implications of the latest judgment because he had to study it. — Sapa

Detainees withdraw applications

MARITZBURG — Urgent applications for the release of 19 Natal people being held in terms of the emergency regulations were withdrawn in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

The detainees were to seek a rule nisi declaring their arrests and continued detentions in terms of regulations 3 (1) and 3 (3) unlawful and ordering their immediate release.

After the cases were called Mr Alistair Dickson, for all 19 detainees, asked leave to withdraw the applications and, by consent, requested that each party pay their own costs in the matter.

Reference was made in papers lodged by 13 of the detainees to the Tsenoli judgment delivered by three judges of the Durban and Coast Local

Division on Monday.

Mr Dickson gave no reasons for the withdrawal of the applications.

The applicants were Mr Peter Kerchhoff, Mr Appiah Saravana Chetty, Mr Khetokwakwe Khambule, Mr Athwell Majosi, Mr France Ngcamu, Mr Charles Shelembe, Mr Mondli Zuma, Mr John Masikane, Mr Mabungeni Madonsela, Mr Sibusiso Mtshali, Mr Mzwandile Hlatswayo, Mr Siphon Mthembu, Mr Victor Nzuza, Mr Mduduzi Ndlovu, Mr Skhumbuso Ngwenya, Miss Feroza West, Miss Thembisile Mkhize, Miss Dudu Ngcobo and Miss Pamela Mnandi.

Mr Acting Justice Hurt was on the bench. — Sapa

Two alleged terrorists indicted

Dispatch Correspondent
DURBAN — Two alleged ANC terrorists, thought to be part of a conspiracy involving various bomb blasts in Durban, were indicted in the magistrate's court yesterday.

Mr Malusi Israel Majola, 20, and Mr Vusumuzi Wesley Mahlobo, 27, were not asked to plead and were charged under the Terrorism Act for allegedly carrying out various acts of terrorism as well as for possession of firearms and explosives.

Mr C. J. van Schalk-

wyk from the Attorney General's office asked that the two alleged terrorists be joined with 10 others who appeared earlier this year on 20 charges under the Internal Security and the Arms and Ammunition Acts.

All 12 would appear together at the Supreme Court, Pietermaritzburg, on November 3.

The two men were originally detained under the Internal Security Act and then released on Thursday.

Immediately following their release, they were again detained.

The other 10, including two doctors and a pregnant woman, are said to be responsible for various bomb blasts and explosions in the Durban area between September 1983 and January.

WLT-Argus 16/8/86

Wide support for Bill of Rights

Weekend Argus Reporter

THE Kwazulu-Natal Indaba's widely-acclaimed Bill of Rights published last month, is receiving wide support from the people of the region, a spokesman said.

Fifteen thousand copies of the Bill of Rights — which enshrines the principle of individual liberties and fundamentally contradicts Government policy — have been distributed to the people of Natal and KwaZulu for comment.

The results were "very encouraging," an Indaba spokesman said.

Ninety percent of respondents were in favour of the bill and another 40 000 copies were ordered.

Indaba chairman Professor Desmond Clarence has asked recipients of the Bill to request more copies to give to others.

He has also encouraged the Natal and KwaZulu people to organise meetings at which members of the Indaba's constitution committee who can explain the Bill of Rights.

"The adoption of the Bill of Rights on Thursday, 10 July 1986, represents the first major step towards the completion of the Indaba's task of drafting a new provincial constitution for the combined territories of Natal and KwaZulu," he said in a letter accompanying the bill.

"The Indaba is working as hard and as fast as possible to reach its goal and it will publish its proposals as as soon as they are ready.

"But I believe the Bill of Rights indicates clearly the direction in which the Indaba is working and the spirit of the proposed new constitution.

"Obviously the success of the Indaba ultimately depends on the support of the people of KwaZulu and Natal."

Renewed plea for Mandela's release

African Affairs Correspondent

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi has made a renewed plea for the urgent release of imprisoned African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela.

In a speech read on his behalf at a symposium at the University of Potchefstroom, Chief Buthelezi likened Mandela's imprisonment to that of Dr Andries Treurnicht, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche and Mr Jaap Marais were imprisoned.

He recalled that Afrikaners had changed their Government when they had moved from what he called the 'Vorsterian era' and made Mr P W Botha Prime Minister.

'What chance would Mr Botha have had if other Afrikaner leaders were languishing in jail?' Chief Buthelezi asked.

'How do you expect black leaders to cope if Nelson Mandela, Zeph Mothopeng of the Pan Africanist Congress and others are in jail?'

Sprung ANC suspect 'was trained by SA policeman'

By SIBUSISO MNGADI

ALLEGED ANC guerrilla Gordon Webster, sprung from Maritzburg's Edendale Hospital after being wounded in a shootout with police, was trained by a policeman on how to use fire-arms and explosives.

This claim was made by Port Natal Security Branch divisional commissioner Brig Johan van Niekerk in an affidavit in the Durban Supreme Court this week.

The affidavit was in reply to an urgent application made by Lucille Webster against the Law and Order Minister for the release from detention of her attorney husband, George Webster - brother of Gordon Webster.

The policeman - an

ANC member when he trained Webster, according to the brigadier, recognised him in a photograph given to him by security police after the shootout.

"A photograph of Gordon Webster was sent to a member of the SAP who identified him as an ANC terrorist he had trained in the use of arms, explosives and other general terrorist acts at the Pango Base in Angola," Van Niekerk said.

The brigadier added that he did not want to identify the policeman as it would endanger his life.

"The policeman who gave me this information is experienced and reliable and in my opinion one can rely on his information," he said.

He denied a statement by Lucille Webster that her husband was detained in order to "flush out" his brother, Gordon.

Maritzburg Security Branch policeman Capt Jacobus Vorster said "investigations" revealed George Webster was involved in guerrilla activities.

He said that after a series of arrests, interrogation of those arrested led to the arrest of Robert McBride on July 17.

McBride is alleged to be the head of an ANC cell.

During interrogation between July 17 and 20, McBride allegedly told the captain of George Webster's involvement and activities, Vorster said.

Judge Page dismissed the application with costs.

the NECC
NECC has applied to the Rand Supreme Court for an interdict stopping DET from barring students who failed to register for school by July 21.

Rajbansi shuns call to resign his seat

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The leader of the House of Delegates, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, yesterday refused to comment on an advertisement placed by four Soweto organizations in several newspapers calling upon him and the Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, to resign today.

The advert — by the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee, Soweto Civic Association, Soweto Youth Congress and Soweto Students Congress — said Mr Hendrickse and Mr Rajbansi should display their rejection of the state of emergency by resigning from Parliament.

"The passage of the two security Bills proves that the only way to oppose the state of emergency effectively is to withdraw from Parliament when the Nats



Mr Amichand Rajbansi table its proclamation," the advert said.

The advert was declined by the Sunday Times following advice from its lawyers that it could have contravened the emergency regulations.

Refusing to comment yesterday, Mr Rajbansi referred to a "concerted campaign" of about 10 newspapers trying to get his reaction to the advert.

He would not react un-

til he had personally read the advert and refused to listen to its content over the telephone.

Mr Hendrickse could not be reached for comment yesterday.

A Bureau for Information spokeswoman said yesterday that the bureau was not in a position to comment on the advert. All newspapers would be referred to their legal advisers with regard to the content of the advert, she said.

SAAN MD Mr Stephen Mulholland said yesterday that in the circumstances now ruling, very large newspapers such as the Sunday Times had to tread very carefully indeed.

He said SAAN remained strong in support of the basic principle of freedom of expression of opinion, and that all actions by SAAN as a company supported this stand.

I'm ready to talk to Tambo, ^{1/1A} 18/8/86 says chief

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said here yesterday that he was prepared to talk to African National Congress president Mr Oliver Tambo 'even at this hour' on how to unify their voices in spite of a difference of strategy.

Opening the Khiphinkunzi Tribal Authority offices at Nqutu at the weekend, he said the struggle for complete black equality would not be won by city people only.

Chief Buthelezi said he had told Mr Tambo and other ANC external mission members that if they thought they could bypass the people of KwaZulu on their way to victory they were sorely mistaken.

Unsung

The vast majority of black South Africans had links to the rural areas and unless this fact was recognised in the struggle for liberation there would be many insurmountable hurdles, he said.

The history of black resistance was often not presented to youth in its entirety and there was a growing illusion that the liberation struggle was only recent.

He said it was often overlooked that the struggle for black freedom began more than 100 years ago and that many unsung heroes gave their lives against white colonialism.

It was the Zulu King Cetshwayo's demand for equality between black and white which, as much as anything else, led the British Army to march against him, the Chief Minister said.

UDF man shot

SONG-THW 18/8/88

KWENZA Mlaba, a Durban civil rights lawyer and political activist who survived a mob attack in which six bullets were pumped into his body, was to be moved yesterday from King Edward Hospital for fear that his attackers would strike again.

Meanwhile, a group of friends took turns keeping a round-the-clock vigil at his bedside.

The attack on Mr Mlaba is the latest in a series of attacks on key members of the United Democratic Front.

Mr Mlaba is a member of the UDF-affiliated Release Mandela Committee.

Hendrickse defies critics stands by call to close UWC

By TOS WENTZEL,
Political Correspondent

THE Rev Allan Hendrickse, chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives, said today he stood by his remarks that the University of the Western Cape might as well close.

He was replying to a storm of criticism by academics and educationists.

He also defended a decision by the administration of the House of Representatives to cancel stop-order facilities for teachers.

Mr Hendrickse made his remarks at a weekend conference of the Labour Party in Keimoes.

Mr Hendrickse said UWC did not fulfil the demands of a true university and UWC students were being taught to be Marxists to incite pupils. The Ministers' Council believed the institute might as well be closed.

WANTED LOAN

While UWC did not want to recognise the House of Representatives, it still tried to get it to guarantee a loan for the university. This request had been turned down.

Referring to the stop-order facilities, Mr Hendrickse said it had been a question of teachers not wanting to recognise the House of Representatives administration, but being prepared at the same time to use facilities provided by it.

BROKE TIES

Mr Hendrickse said the Cape Teachers' Professional Association (CTPA) had decided at its June congress to break off all ties with the Ministers' Council and all Government committees dealing with 'own' affairs.

The deputy-president of the CTPA, Mr Randall van den Heever, hit back at Mr Hendrickse, saying he was "obviously determined to stifle the spirit of free inquiry at UWC".

"Under any circumstances this is repression in its worst form," said Mr van den Heever, who is also a member of the UWC Council.

Referring to the decision to cancel the stop-order facilities, Mr van den Heever said: "The CTPA will consult lawyers today with the aim of contesting this assault on its standing as the most-representative teachers' association."

Stellenbosch University rector Professor Mike de Vries said closing UWC would be "a disaster".

Two universities in the Western Cape would not cope with the number of students of all races needing to study in the next 20 years, he said.

"The two sister universities must now help UWC," he said.

UWC's rector, Professor Richard van der Ross, declined to comment "at this stage".

"RIDICULOUS"

UWC rector-designate Professor Jakes Gerwel said Mr Hendrickse's threats were "ridiculous" and "lacked substance".

He said UWC still officially had to be told the Ministers' Council had decided not to underwrite a loan for the university.

Dr Stuart Saunders, vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, said: "I think it is highly irresponsible for a Cabinet Minister to make such statements."

OWN CORRESPONDENT 18/11/66

'Death threat' for A W B boss

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Police have been asked to investigate an allegation by the leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, that he had been threatened in a letter written by Mr Amichand Rajbansi, Chief Minister in the House of Delegates.

However, Mr Rajbansi repeated yesterday that he had no knowledge of the "death threat" letter.

Shortly before flying to Cape Town, he said he would not rest till the "culprit" behind the letter was found. He said he had already made a statement to the police.

Mr Terre'Blanche expressed fears for his personal safety after receiving a letter allegedly sent by Mr Rajbansi to Mr Boeti Abramjee, House of Delegates MP for Laudium.

The letter said: "We must not forget we occupy positions of some standing in Parliament and are protected and we must not allow this lunatic Terre'Blanche to threaten us in public. I can easily have him taken care of, even if it means sending someone to the Transvaal."

Mr Terre'Blanche said he felt threatened and shocked at receiving the



Mr Eugene
Terre'Blanche

letter, and considered it a death threat.

Mr Abramjee has dismissed the allegations as a "load of rubbish".

Mr Rajbansi said it would appear that someone acquired a letter he had written, and using the letterhead and his signature, typed the body of the letter attacking Mr Terre'Blanche.

Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party, said yesterday that he was still waiting for an official response from Mr Rajbansi on the allegations.

He said that, according to Mr Terre'Blanche, the letter also discredited the CP.

Mr Mamoo Rajab, Solidarity's spokesman on Law and Order, said that both Mr Rajbansi and Mr Abramjee would be asked to resign forthwith if the allegations were proved correct.

ANC: We didn't free suspect

SMK/18/1/80

The Star's Africa News Service

18/1/80
11A

MBABANE — African National Congress headquarters in Lusaka has denied responsibility for freeing a suspected ANC member from a Swaziland police station.

A local newspaper today quoted an ANC spokesman saying that South African security forces must have been responsible.

The spokesman said: "The ANC does not usually free its men like that in independent countries. What we usually do is talk to the authorities responsible or make it official if we want any of our men held by police to be freed."

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Three held in 'bid to necklace'

PRETORIA — Security forces arrested three people after witnessing an attempt by five people to "necklace" a man in Katlehong, the Bureau for Information said today.

The bureau's daily unrest report said five people attempted to murder the man by burning him to death. He was sjambokked before a tyre was placed around his neck. The security forces arrived on the scene before the attackers could set the tyre alight and saved the man.

The bureau also released the names of the five people killed in the landmine blast near Nelspruit yesterday.

They were Ernelena Sebiti, 28, Linbiwe Mdluli, 20, Katie Sambo, 23, Joyce Nkowane, 10 months, and Regina Nkowane, nine months.

Two men were also injured in the blast. They are Absolom Nkosi, 31 and Roger Nkowane, 43."

Two victims of another landmine blast in the Nelspruit area, Mrs Mareitjie Roos, 32 and her son, Johannes, nine, are in a critical condition. Sapa

Release women and children from jail — PAC

18/8/86 SOURCE: [unclear] 11/8 [unclear]

THE United Nations' Special Committee Against Apartheid last week adopted a statement calling on the international community to demand the unconditional release of women and children from jail and to increase the level of assistance to victims of apartheid.

The statement was adopted at a meeting held in observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the struggle of women in South Africa and Namibia. The Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) was represented by Mrs Nontathu Mzothane, women's representative in Lesotho, who said the 30th anniversary of women's protest against passes was remembered as the day Azanian women rejected in unequivocal terms the imposition of passes on them by the South African Government.

Mrs Mzothane told the meeting that "those laws separated women for months on end from their husbands who toiled in the white areas".

She praised "the mothers of Azania" who "have stood by their children in

their glory. A call was also made on the women of the world to support the Azanian struggle.

Mrs Mzothane said: "Do not be deceived by the so-called reforms by Botha. When I say they are meant for your (international community) consumption to avoid pressure of mandatory economic sanctions, while maintaining the apartheid structure itself — some type of sugar-coating to enable our people to swallow suppression and humiliation — I know what I am talking about. I come from there. I am not a Mrs Thatcher."

• Meanwhile the United Nations Educational Training Programme for Southern Africa has offered scholarships to several South Africans, among them is Thandeka Neube, who was chosen for her outstanding performance in high school in spite of a tragedy that befell her and her family. She will be attending at the City University of New York.

• This article has been heavily censored to comply with security legislation.

'Youth revolution runs townships'

There is a civil war going on in the townships with "soldiers patrolling the streets while young people control the community", Ned Geref Kerk in Afrika minister Dr Nico Smith told a Houghton audience last night.

Addressing a meeting at the Temple Emanuel which took as its theme an excerpt from the Bible — "come let us reason together sayeth the Lord", Dr Smith said he was "frightened by the ignorance of whites about what is going on".

Dr Smith, who lives and works in Mamelodi near Pretoria, said if whites "really knew what was going on they would be scared to death".

"There is a youth revolution. What the young

people decide, happens.

"I can't see how the soldiers can keep the people at gunpoint for an un limited time.

"The army moved in to Mamelodi and fenced in all the schools — but it is absurd to think you can ever force children to learn at gunpoint."

Commenting on the inadequate information reaching whites about the South African situation, Dr Smith said their reaction when they "eventually discover what is going on will be one of absolute fury".

"The elderly people may be confused, but the young people know what they want: liberation has entered their minds and they are obsessed to be liberated.

"They will die for it if they must."

"But liberation is not the same thing as freedom or democracy," columnist Mr Harald Paken-dorf, former editor of the Afrikaans daily *Die Vaderland* told the meeting.

"Will our new society have more freedoms? Will you be allowed to say about the new government what you said

tonight? I certainly intend to."

In his address as part of the panel discussion he said there was not enough thinking done about a "post-apartheid South Africa".

He said South Africans should look to the future and their future interests.

"Unfortunately the Government in Pretoria, and the African National Congress, and the Volks-wag and Azapo (Azanian Peoples' Organisation) do not look to their future interests, but to their present position."

South Africa would weather sanctions, he said. It should not look to foreigners to find a solution to its problems.

RISKY

He said that although it was "risky to release political prisoners and unban the ANC", not doing so now was to run the risk of increased violence and the imposition of economic sanctions.

"There is no doubt — whether it is done now or in ten years — the only way to achieve a lasting political solution for South Africa is to talk to all the main actors."

Call for closure of UWC 'petty'

Ende Term
18/8/88
HA

By DIANE CASSERE

THE statement by the Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, that the University of the Western Cape should be closed because it taught students to be "supporters of communism", was yesterday greeted with shock and disbelief by top educationists.

Mr Hendrickse, chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives, said at a regional congress of the Labour Party in Keimoes on Saturday that the sooner UWC was closed, the better, because the UWC taught students to be "supporters of communism and Marxism".

He also announced that the Ministers' Council had decided to cut off all stop-order facilities of about 30 000 teachers to their professional associations.

"My only comment can be 'no comment!' to such poorly-reasoned threats," the rector of UWC, Dr Richard van der Ross, said yesterday.

Mr Franklin Sonn, rector of the Peninsula Technikon and national president of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association (CTPA) and the Union of Teachers' Associations of SA (Utasa), said Mr Hendrickse's threat was "not surprising".

"It is not surprising because it has been clear for some time that he is at war with his own community."

He described the threats as "petty and vindictive" but said the CTPA and Utasa would make formal statements on the matter after meetings this week.

"All we know about this matter is what we read in the newspaper," Mr Sonn said.

Dr Stuart Saunders, vice-chancellor and principal of the University of Cape Town, said Mr Hendrickse's state-



Prof Mike de Vries



Mr Allan Hendrickse



Mr Franklin Sonn

mentary education for all the people of South Africa and the closing of one university affects all universities. What he has threatened is highly irresponsible," Dr Saunders said.

Professor Mike de Vries, Rector of Stellenbosch University and this year's president of the Committee of University Principals, said it would be a disaster to close UWC: "Earlier this year I took the initiative in trying to bring the three universities of the Western Cape — UWC, Stellenbosch and UCT — closer together to share facilities and combine certain programmes.

"If we look at the number of students of all races who will need to study in the next 20 years it is clear we cannot do with only two universities in the Western Cape, and the two sister universities must now help UWC," Professor De Vries said.

"It would be a disaster to think of closing a university here."

Professor Jakes Gerwel, Rector-designate of the University of the Western Cape, said last night that Mr Hendrickse's threats were ridiculous and lacked substance.

"I agree with Professor Van der Ross that a 'no comment' is applicable," he said.

● The University of the Western Cape is an independent institution and does not fall under the control of Mr Hendrickse or his Minister of Education and Training, Mr Carter Ebrahim.

ments were irresponsible.

"It is unbecoming for a cabinet minister to make statements like this.

"There is a great need for opportunities for ter-

Author, ECC man to speak at UDF meeting

Staff Reporter

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AUTHOR Menan du Plessis and Mr Mike Evans, former Western Cape chairman of the End Conscription Campaign, are due to speak at a United Democratic Front meeting in the City Hall tomorrow.

The meeting, organised by the Claremont and Observatory branches of the UDF, will focus on the organisation's response to the current crisis and will call on whites to stand with the majority of South Africans in resisting apartheid and building a peaceful and democratic society.

A UDF statement said the decision to hold the meeting reflected its determination to make its voice heard in spite of attempts to silence it.

A rally planned for the Hanover Park Civic Centre last Wednesday was banned by the divisional commissioner of police, Brigadier C A Swart.

Ms du Plessis, a lecturer in English at UCT, won the English Academy's Olive Schreiner prize for her novel *A State of Fear*.

She gave her R500 prize to the UDF.

New book examines 'Apartheid in Crisis'

LIBR
19/8/8
SNA

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Apartheid in Crisis, a new Penguin paperback published this month, concludes that the "battle" over the future of the country will be "fought by South Africans themselves, marching towards a collision ... That has been evident for years".

The book, a compilation of essays by academics, politicians, churchmen, trade unionists and writers on the current crisis in South Africa, is edited by Mark Uhlig, editor of the *New York Times Magazine* and former associate editor of the quarterly, *Foreign Affairs*.

Uhlig writes in the introduction: "South Africa's crisis is far more than simply a conflict about race or power, or even human rights. It is a failure of human foresight."

He warns that while it is tempting to predict on the basis of past experience — the upheavals of Sharpeville in 1960 and Soweto in 1976 — that white rule will emerge stronger from the current conflict, opponents of apartheid have grown stronger and are more unified than ever before.

"There can be no doubt that the obstacles to any change in South Africa's political structure remain formidable and have in many ways been strengthened over time."

FORSEEABLE

A striking feature of the "quickenning confrontation", Uhlig says, is that it has remained a "South African affair".

"The coming battle for South Africa thus promises to be fought out by South Africans themselves, marching toward a collision of interests and lives that has been foreseeable for generations."

The book includes pieces by key figures in the South African political milieu — President P.W. Botha, Bishop Desmond Tutu, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, Chief Mangosotho Buthelezi, Andries Treurnicht, Mr Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert and the text of an address by Nelson Mandela.

Among other contributors are novelists J.M. Coetzee, Mthobi Mtshozi and Nadine Gordimer, a member of the British House of Lords, Lord Nicholas Bethell — who interviewed Nelson Mandela — and Michael Gavin, an economist with the Division of International Finance of the Board of Governors of the US Federal Reserve System.

Evidence on Mao Guevara

1978/8/1
11A

THE works of guerilla warfare exponents Mao Tse Tung and Che Guevara were quoted extensively by a senior lecturer at the University of the Free State during yesterday's proceedings at the treason trial in Delmas.

Mr Lucas Cornelius Pruis was giving expert evidence on revolution at the trial of the 22 men who are facing charges of treason, alternatively subversion, terrorism and murder.

Earlier another State witness, a former political instructor of the ANC in Lesotho told the court that although it was dangerous for guerrillas to return to South Africa after training they had no option.

The witness who cannot be named also told the court that he did not think Azapo was a progressive organisation because he regards them as supporting the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC).

He said any organisation which has something to do with Azania he did not take to be a progressive organisation. He also said Azapo did not agree with the Freedom Charter.

Proceeding.

ACCUSED WAS MAN INTRODUCED AS AN ASSASSIN - EVIDENCE

ONE of the three alleged African National Congress members was introduced to a witness as an "assassin", the Rand Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Mr Sibusiso Ngwenya (32) of Dube in Soweto, Mr Guy Malamba (25) of Umlazi in Durban and Mr Abraham Lentswane (30) of Meadowlands in Soweto, are charged with high treason, alternatively terrorism. They are appearing before Mr Justice J J Strydom in the Rand Supreme Court. They have

By MOJALEFA MOSEKI

pleaded not guilty to all charges.

Giving evidence in camera, Mr X said he was told by his "trusted friend" Mr Ngwenya that the name of the man was "Gladman". The witness identified the "assassin" as Mr Malamba, an accused in

the case. ^{19/8/82} ~~SOWETAN~~

Mr X also said Mr Ngwenya entered his house with a grenade and a pistol in his hands. He told him he was from Durban and asked to sleep for the night at his home.

Defence counsel S C Kuny, SC, said Mr Ng-

wenya denied having introduced Mr Malamba as an "assassin". The accused also denied having entered the house with the grenade and pistol in his hands and said they were found in a drawer of a dressing table the next day.

(Proceeding)

MR ARBUS 19/8/86 (52) (112)

Call to close UWC: Student council slams Hendrickse

Education Reporter

LABOUR Party leader the Rev Allan Hendrickse should have called for the tricameral Parliament to be scrapped instead of recommending the closure of the University of the Western Cape, UWC's student representative council said today.

The SRC was reacting to Mr Hendrickse's remarks at the Labour Party conference at Keimoes at the weekend.

He said UWC might as well be closed because students were being taught to be Marxists to incite pupils.

An SRC statement condemned his action as "highly irresponsible" and said: "We do not feel threatened by it at all.

"We are being labelled as Marxists because UWC does not produce docile, uncritical, so-called coloureds who can be co-opted into Government structures."

Each year UWC produced teachers, lawyers, social workers and other professionals who served the interests of their communities and were not merely "puppets in the hands of the State".

Referring to decisions by the Labour Party-controlled Minister's Council in the House of Representatives to cancel teachers' stop-order facilities and to refuse to underwrite a loan requested by UWC, the SRC said this was a sign of "immaturity".

The allocation of money to educational institutions was a right and not a privilege.

"We think he should rather call for the scrapping of the tricameral Parliament which is becoming a breeding ground for so-called coloured nationalism," said the statement.

KwaNatal: CP says destruction of SA is at hand

ARbus
19/8/86

11A
20.5.86

By BRUCE CAMERON, Political Staff
LEGISLATION to enable Natal and Kwazulu to form a joint executive to overcome administrative problems has met with a storm of right-wing protest in Parliament.

The Conservative Party threw in speaker after speaker into a 4½-hour debate, warning that the destruction of South Africa was at hand if the Government gave Natal and Kwazulu the go-ahead to share power.

The Bill establishes a Joint Executive Authority (JEA) for Natal and Kwazulu on which both regions will be equally represented.

The main objective of the JEA would be to co-ordinate the administration of the two regions but it would not be able to take binding decisions on either Kwazulu or Natal.

"Destruction"

The Bill follows lengthy negotiations and agreement between the former New Republic Party-controlled provincial administration and the Kwazulu Government.

The Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party, which do not have a Natal representative, claimed that the Joint Executive Authority would lead to "power sharing and the destruction of South Africa".

They said the Government, including President P W Botha, had backtracked on past assurances.

The Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, who guided the Bill through its second reading, admitted that the Bill was part of the process of power sharing.

He said it was in the interests of the people of South Africa to have power sharing between black and white. The country could not be governed effectively without it.

"Temporary"

The National Party, Progressive Federal Party and New Republic Party joined forces to reject the onslaught of the right wing.

The NRP and PFP said the measure should be seen as a temporary move until the Kwazulu indaba recommendations could be implemented.

The chairman of the House of Assembly repeatedly called speakers back to the subject. The CP and HNP attempted to turn the debate into an issue for the forthcoming by-election in the Natal constituency of Klip River.

The CP and HNP also wanted to know why no blacks had been appointed to the new nominated Natal

Provincial Executive. They asked whether this was on the instructions of the Kwazulu Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

They also dismissed the NRP's role in negotiating the JEA, saying the party was shrinking rapidly and could not claim to be representative.

Mr Pierre Cronje MP (PFP Greytown) said the JEA should be considered only as a caretaker body until the indaba recommendations were implemented. He called for a halt to any further second-tier or third-tier legislation until this happened.



Mr Casper Uys



Mr Pierre Cronje

Mr Cronje said the people of Natal had great faith in the indaba.

"They are excited about having a zone that is liberated from apartheid."

Mr Casper Uys MP (CP Barberton) said the Bill was "another

Government experiment, at the cost of Natal, with a view to extending it to the rest of the country".

Dr Willie Snyman MP (CP Pietersburg) said the Government was planning to hand "every square inch" of Natal over to Zulu domination.

"With this legislation the Government is taking a step nearer to the total destruction of separate freedoms."

The Natal NP provincial secretary told the CP and HNP that they did not know the voters of Natal.

Mr Jurie Mentz MP (NP Vryheid) who played a key role in the recent signing of an accord between white farmers in northern Zululand and black residents, said it was important people from the same area cared for each other.

Mr Derrick Watterson MP (NRP Umbilo) did not accept that the Bill introduced power sharing, saying it was a division of power.

Mr Louis Stofberg MP (HNP Sasolburg) said the Government was using Natal as a guinea-pig for its plans to extend full power sharing to blacks throughout South Africa.

Attorney shot in back

DURBAN. — An Umlazi attorney who was shot six times in the back at the weekend is in a stable condition at King Edward VIII Hospital.

Mr Kwenza Mlaba, a member of the UDF, was shot at his home.

His wife, Mrs Dolly

Mlaba, said their house was attacked by a group of men.

"After curtains in the lounge burned down, the attackers had a clear view inside the house and Kwenza was hit six times in the back by small arms fire," she said. — Sapa

Call Times
19/8/86.

~~38/8/86~~ 19

CP boss 'caught in trap on fake letter'

Political Staff

Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht had been "caught in a trap" in attempting to discredit Mr Amichand Rajbansi, Chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates, by quoting from a fake document, Mr Rajbansi said last night.

"The Conservative Party simply can't stand the fact that I addressed the House of Assembly," Mr Rajbansi said. Dr Treurnicht had said in a statement that Mr Rajbansi had to explain how his signature appeared on a letter, carrying his letterhead, which dis-

Mr Rajbansi told Sapa yesterday the allegations could be a trick to sow discord between him and the State President, Mr P W Botha.

"But I have nothing to fear and I am sure the current police investigations will clear my name."

However, he was worried about how the author of the "fake" had obtained his official Ministers' Council notepaper.

He showed Sapa a photostat copy of the letter, addressed to Mr Abramjee, MP for Laudium, and admitted the signature on it resembled his own.

Mr Rajbansi told political staff last night Dr Treurnicht was "not aware that we are living in the age of advanced technology", which included the use of photocopying machines and camera tricks, "or is he behind the times, as he is in politics".

He said no one had produced the original of the alleged letter.

Dr Treurnicht should have verified the facts before going public, Mr Rajbansi said.

He also said he had been at a health farm near



Dr Treurnicht

credited the Conservative Party.

Dr Treurnicht said: "If the letter was genuine, it is an extremely serious matter.

"If it was fraudulent, then the full truth concerning the matter must be exposed."

Dr Treurnicht issued his statement after a denial by Mr Rajbansi that he had written a letter to the MP for Laudium, Mr Boeti Abramjee, in which it was written that he could take care

Parliament and Politics



Heunis seeks deal 'to satisfy all people'

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Anyone who said the government wanted to hand over the whole of Natal to the Zulu people was a liar, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, said last night.

Replying to debate on a Joint Executive Authority for Natal and KwaZulu, he said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and other black leaders had the same right as whites to express their aspirations.

"I am seeking a constitutional dispensation, which does not exist anywhere else in the world, but which will satisfy all the people who live in this country," said Mr Heunis.

He rejected CP claims that the JEA would mean heavy additional costs and staff.

Was there not a need in the Transvaal for co-operation on such things as building roads?

Dr Frans van Staden: "But not in mixed institutions."

Mr Heunis said the JEA had nothing to do with the KwaNatal Indaba but he would not apologize for wanting to share power with blacks.

CHB Trip 19/8/86

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Parliament and Politics

CP does battle with govt, opposition over KwaNatal JEA

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Parliament opened yesterday with a heated debate about the Joint Executive Authority (JEA) for KwaNatal with the right-wing parties strongly opposing it.

While government and opposition members were supporting the bill, which has already been passed by the other two chambers, the Conservative Party and Herstigste Nasionale Party made no secret of their hefty opposition to the introduction of racially mixed bodies such as the JEA, which they said was a blueprint for the rest of the country.

CP speakers said the JEA was simply part of the government's "underhand" plan to introduce a multiracial legislature, in reply to which the CP was accused of trying to scare the people of Natal.

Mr Renier Schoeman, nominated Natal MP, said the CP had clearly shown its defeatism, pessimism and unoriginality.

"They over-estimate themselves, and under-



Mr Jan Hoon

estimate the people of Natal," he said.

Dr Willie Snyman, CP Pietersburg, charged the government with planning to give the whole of Natal to the Zulu people.

Mr Jurie Mentz, Nationalist MP for Vryheid, hit back sharply, calling on CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht to stop the intolerance which was growing in his party.

"Race prejudice is something of the past in this country," he said heatedly.

"We must all have



Mr Pierre Cronje

mutual respect for each other if we are going to have peace in this country.

"There must be co-operation between the majority of the people."

Both Mr Derrick Watterson, New Republic Party MP for Umbilo, and Mr Vause Raw (NRP Point) thanked the government for the legislation which they said was virtually the same as the proposals which had been agreed upon by the Natal Provincial Executive and the KwaZulu



Mr Vause Raw

Government.

The important point was, they said, that the legislation had been agreed on by the people involved and not imposed on them by the central government.

"Natalians see this as a beginning but believe that power sharing must come — that is what the Indaba is all about," said Mr Watterson.

Mr Jan Hoon, the CP's chief whip, objected strongly to the possibility of a black administrator for the province and said the only hope for

the country was "partition and separation".

Mr Pierre Cronje, Progressive Federal Party MP for Greyton, called for a moratorium on the further introduction of second- and third-tier government until the KwaNatal Indaba had reported.

"While the government has not allowed the previous provincial executive to remain until the outcome of the Indaba was known, the government would be wise to limit the functions of the new Executive Committee to that of a caretaker authority and not force the government's own discredited and ill-defined second- and third-tier proposals on Natal," he said.

Mr Cronje said there was a great feeling of optimism in Natal over the Indaba and the prospects it held for second-tier authority.

"The people of Natal have got great faith in the Indaba in these dark days for South Africa.

"They are excited about having a zone that is liberated from apartheid."

Black urban body rejects Govt plans

By JIMMY MATYU

THE Urban Councils Association of South Africa (Ucasa) has rejected participation in the Government's proposed National Council until the imprisoned African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, is unconditionally released.

Ucasa has also given the thumbs-down to the creation of "city states" on grounds that it does not want to see homelands created in urban areas — which it says would lead to a repeat of the tragic situation that resulted in the Kwandebele Legislative Assembly declining independence.

Mr B B Zondani, of Grahamstown and an Ucasa national executive member, said the decision emerged from a meeting with the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, in Cape Town at the weekend.

"We told the Minister in clear terms that Ucasa was not interested in the National Council before the release of Mr Mandela," he said.

Mr Zondani said they also called on the Government to meet the following demands:

- To free all other political prisoners.
- To unban all outlawed political organisations such as the ANC and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC).
- To allow all political exiles to return to South Africa unconditionally.
- To scrap all discriminatory Acts from the statutory book.

Mr Zondani said he was quite surprised to find in the Ucasa national executive that some members from Natal, Free State and Transvaal were still confused about the national leadership role of Mandela in a free South Africa and they seemed to associate him with the Cape.

"As a result of this I found myself being labelled a Mandela sympathiser. But this did not discourage me because I told them we also wanted all the other leaders like Mr Walter Sisulu, Mr Govan Mbeki and Mr Raymond Mhlaba to be unconditionally released too."

He said Ucasa also totally rejected the concept of proposed "city states" because they did not want the creation of "homelands" within the urban areas.

"We mentioned the Kwandebele issue which resulted in violence and deaths when the Ndebeles rejected independence set for December 11. We told him the same would happen in urban areas if urban homelands were forced upon the people," he said.

Mr Zondani said Ucasa told Mr Heunis that blacks in the country wanted full participation in the decision-making organ — Parliament — and were not interested in making decisions at black local authority level.

Mr Heunis promised to convey their views to the State President, Mr P W Botha, and to the Cabinet.

CAPT Jim S.S.
19/8/86

Teacher bodies 'to fight decision

Staff Reporter

THE Cape Professional Teachers' Association (CPTA) and Union of Teachers' Associations of SA (Utasa) are "not going to take lying down" the Rev Allan Hendrickse's decision to cut off all stop-orders for members of the two organizations.

This follows Mr Hendrickse's announcement at the Labour Party's regional congress at the weekend that all stop-order facilities offered to "coloured" teachers for payment of membership fees to the two associations would be cut off.

Reacting to the threat, Mr Franklin Sonn, president of both the CTPA and Utasa, said from Braamfontein last night that the associations were "going to make a fight of it", but declined to disclose their strategy in hitting back at Mr Hendrickse and the Ministers' Council, which Mr Hendrickse chairs.

"The Ministers' Council must realize they are tampering with our rights and we regard that as oppressive — we are not going to take that lying down," said Mr Sonn.

Mr Hendrickse yesterday said the decision to cut off the stop-order payments of some 30 000 teachers was because members of the two associations did not want to recognize the House of Representatives but were still prepared to use facilities provided by it.

● LP ends stop-order facilities for Utasa, page

Lawyers to fight UDF detention

SD

19/8/86

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CAPE TOWN — Lawyers representing the United Democratic Front's Western Cape secretary, Mr Trevor Manuel, are to challenge his detention in the Supreme Court.

Mr Manuel's attorney said yesterday his client's activities could not be interpreted as a threat to public order and safety.

"His detention is male

fide as far as we are concerned."

11A

Mr Manuel was detained at a friend's home in Mitchell's Plain on Friday. It is believed he is being held at Sea Point police station.

His wife Lynne said yesterday police told her on Friday he was being held in terms of the emergency regulations.

— Sapa

19/11/86
LP ends stop-order facilities for Utasa

Political Staff

THE Labour Party yesterday terminated stop-order facilities for the Union of Teachers' Associations of South Africa (Utasa).

The decision means that Utasa will have to find alternative means of collecting the R653 184 it receives in dues from its more than 17 000 members.

Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said yesterday that his party was also considering terminating recognition of Utasa as a representative teachers' organization.

He said Utasa was a recognized teachers' organization in terms of an agreement with the current Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, prior to the existence of the tri-cameral Parliament.

Congress decision

Utasa, he added, had not reapplied for registration with the Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Representatives and its position was now being reconsidered by the Labour Party.

Mr Hendrickse's action comes in the wake of a decision taken at the Utasa congress in June to withdraw from education department structures.

The decision was taken on the ground that "one's presence in these structures could lend credibility to the abhorrent 1986 model of apartheid legislation".

Utasa also said education had become "a tool in unholy political power-play" which was "distasteful" to teachers who wished to dissociate themselves from this.

UDF's 3rd birthday

20/8/86
SOWETO
TODAY the United Democratic Front celebrates its third birthday, and has called for the unity of all democratic forces committed to the creation of a non-racial South Africa.

In a statement yesterday, the UDF said its birthday was a tribute to "the determined resistance of the people of South Africa".

The organisation was

formed on August 20, 1983, in Cape Town. Among the highlights of its existence were:

- The Million Signature Campaign against apartheid;
- The UDF's "Call to Whites" campaign, an attempt to show whites that there was "a future beyond the National Party";
- The Durban Consulate sit-in by six Natal

leaders seeking refuge from detention; and

- Consumer boycotts of white businesses.

"The democratic movement has not been crushed. While widespread detentions — over 70 percent of which are members of UDF affiliates — have hit some areas hard, many activists foresaw the emergency and took the necessary precautions," the statement said.

The UDF has repeatedly stated that no solution to the conflict in the country was possible without the meeting of certain conditions.

ANC in favour of sanctions

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The African National Congress has called for mandatory sanctions against South Africa, saying partial sanctions were not enough to force changes.

The administrative officer in the ANC's Department of Information, Mr Victor Moche, said yesterday that as long as mandatory sanctions were not implemented by Western and European countries, South Africa would continue to hoodwink the world into believing it was working towards reforming its policies.

CIVIL RIGHTS

CP Correspondent (117)
The United Democratic Front this week brought two new challenges against key provisions of the State's emergency regulations - in Natal and the Transvaal.

In the Rand Supreme Court today the UDF will try to prove that a meeting it wishes to hold in Soweto tomorrow would not constitute a gathering prohibited by any of the emergency regulations.

And in the Durban Supreme Court this week an application was brought for the release of UDF Natal publicity secretary Lechesa Tsenoli.

Tsenoli - in detention since the emergency was declared - claims the regulations which allow for arrest and detention are invalid as they are outside the powers of the State President.

Wilson, who heard the application, adjourned it until next week when it will be heard by a full bench of the Supreme Court.

Tsenoli's application against the State President and the Law and Order Minister is brought on his own behalf, as his lawyers were able to get access to him following the judgment of the Durban Supreme Court in the Metal and Allied Workers' Union case last week.

His challenge to the validity of the arrest and detention provisions is based on a number of technical arguments. It includes the claim that no guidelines were given by the State President to those who may detain and arrest, concerning the circumstances under which they may act against a person they wish to detain.

● Transvaal's first test against provisions of the emergency regulations will be heard in the Rand Supreme Court today, when the UDF will try to have a meeting scheduled for Soweto declared lawful, writes Mono Badela.

The UDF will challenge Regulation 7, which gives the Police Commissioner the power to issue special or additional regulations affecting particular areas.

Regulation 11, which authorizes the seizure of copies of publications regarded as subversive or detrimental to public safety, will also be challenged.

The UDF will also apply to the court to interdict and restrain any member of the SA police or the force from rendering the planned meeting inaccessible to any member of the public, or from interfering with the meeting.

In an accompanying affidavit, UDF Transvaal vice-president Samson Ratshivhanda Ndou said the UDF was a legal organisation, with a number of other organisations such as civic, student, women and youth organisations as affiliates.

It operates openly and publicly throughout South Africa, he said.

He said it was resolved at an executive meeting that an indoor meeting be held in Soweto to discuss with and inform the community that the emergency had had upon the UDF and its affiliates and other matters incidental thereto.

He said that on Monday the UDF's lawyer had sent a letter to Soweto's Divisional Police Commissioner, asking for permission to convene and hold the meeting.

UDF lawyer Krish Naidoo said yesterday papers had already been sent to the State President PW Botha - who is the first respondent, Soweto Divisional Police Commissioner - second respondent, the SA Police Commissioner - third respondent and Law

The UDF takes on the State again

and Order Minister Louis le Grange - fourth respondent.

● A full bench of the Eastern Cape Division of the Supreme Court this week reserved judgment on a UDF application for a similar meeting in New Brighton.

Cape Times 20/8/86

UWC threat: Labour MPs 'unhappy'

11A

By EBRAHIM MOOSA
Political Reporter

THE call by the Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, for the closure of the University of the Western Cape has provoked strong reaction from several MPs in his party.

About 20 Labour MPs who are identified as the party's vociferous left-wing were emphatic that they are "very unhappy" with Mr Hendrickse's demand to close UWC.

Mr Hendrickse told a LP regional congress in

Keimoes over the weekend that UWC should be closed because it taught students to be "supporters of communism".

Already prominent academics and leading rectors of universities in the Western Cape have responded to Mr Hendrickse's comment with shock and disbelief.

The LP rebels whose revolt could have far-reaching consequences for the LP, met last night to discuss how Mr Hendrickse's controversial statement affected their position.

One MP said: "We totally dissociate ourselves with what Mr Hendrickse said. That is one man's view and not the party's view." He added that he wanted to respond to Mr Hendrickse's remarks in the House yesterday during a debate related to education but was prevented an opportunity to speak by the party hierarchy.

Another said: "The guys are very unhappy about the remark. I do not know what purpose closing it would serve."

Mr Desmond Lockey, (LP Nominated) and Mr Hendrickse's son-in-law, who is also the only UWC graduate participating in the tricameral system said: "I am totally neutral in this whole episode. Neither for or against the closure of the university. On the leader's remarks I have no comment. Just a little sad," he said.

11A Give Post 20/8/86

ANC's communists 'out of the closet'

JOHANNESBURG — The extent of communist influence in the outlawed African National Congress is of increasing concern as the West looks ahead to South Africa's future.

The South African Government, alarmed by the ANC's new prominence in Washington and London, has given its answer. It says communists comprise two-thirds of the organisation's top leadership, direct its sabotage war against apartheid and aspire to establish a Marxist government.

One of the leading independent experts on the ANC, Professor Tom Lodge of the University of the Witwatersrand, says about half of the ANC executive committee's 28 members are communist.

But in an article in South Africa International, a political affairs journal, Prof Lodge said the ANC's commitment to transforming South Africa does not stem from "an externally derived Marxist conspiracy".

"The ANC's radicalism is a reflection of the times and the society that produced it," Prof Lodge wrote. "It is an indigenous force and an inescapable part of the political reality of this country."

In an interview this month, Prof Lodge said the ANC's communists recently seemed to have decided to assume a higher profile.

"They feel they have a very large constituency in South Africa that would be supportive and there's no reason to stay in the closet," he said.

He discounted predictions by some analysts that the ANC's communist and non-communist factions would engage in a power struggle if the organisation gains control of the country.

"If the ANC takes power, the communists will adopt a very gradualist approach, as long as they see their goals on the agenda," he said. "They will have a role in government and will be involved with a large workers'

movement."

Mr Sam Motsuenyane, president of the National African Chamber of Commerce, said in a recent interview with the Financial Mail that black culture was not inherently socialist, even though many young blacks now equate capitalism with apartheid and wave communist flags alongside ANC banners at funerals.

"The tribal system recognises the ability of individuals and tolerates wealthy people," said Mr Motsuenyane, who met ANC officials in May.

"The ANC recognises that this culture cannot be destroyed."

While the US State Department is considering expanded contacts with the ANC, President Ronald Reagan endorses the view that communists heavily influence the movement.

"We've had enough



President Reagan ... 'own agenda'

experience in our country with so-called communist fronts to know you can have an organisation with some well-meaning and fine people, but you have an element there that has its own agenda," he said at an August 12 news

conference.

"That is what's happened with the ANC in exile. The ones we are hearing from, that are making the statements, are members of the Communist Party."

A similar position was outlined by the South African Government in its 42-page booklet, *Talking with the ANC*.

"It is our concern to convey the message to all that there are hardened communists who have influence in the ANC and who have a hidden agenda," Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel said when the booklet was unveiled in June.

Pretoria claims that 19 of the 28 ANC executive committee members belong to the banned SA Communist Party. State President P W Botha says he will not negotiate with the ANC until it purges

itself of this influence and renounces violence.

The executive committee includes two people of mixed race, two Indians, and one white — 60-year-old former lawyer Joe Slovo, chief of staff of the ANC's military wing and chairman of the SA Communist Party.

Mr Slovo was interviewed in London this month, but he cannot be quoted because he is a banned person.

The ANC was founded in 1912 as a black civil rights group, was banned in 1960, and began its sabotage war a year later.

Contacts between the ANC and international communism date back at least to 1928, when two ANC leaders visited the Soviet Union. At about the same time, the SACP — founded in 1921 and banned in 1950 — began trying to build influence in the ANC. — Sapa-AP

Soviet 'total onslaught' theory on SA takes knock

The theory that South Africa is facing a Kremlin-orchestrated "total onslaught" took a knock from a senior political scientist in Johannesburg at the weekend.

Professor Jack Spence, head of the political science department of Leicester University, was delivering a paper in the SA Institute of International Affairs' lecture series on Russia.

IDEOLOGY

He said several constraints operated on Russia's foreign policy.

Those who subscribed to the theory that ideology — as opposed to these practical constraints — dictated Soviet short and long-term policy ran the risk of subscribing to the "myth of Soviet omnipotence" based on an over-simplified version of "what really moves Soviet policy".

Constraints on policy in southern Africa included

ANC is not dominated by Moscow — expert

To say the African National Congress was a Moscow surrogate was to underestimate the independence of black nationalists, a top political scientist told a conference on Russia in Johannesburg at the weekend.

Professor Jack Spence, head of the political science department at Leicester University, told a South African Institute of International Affairs gathering that the ANC contained many elements, including Marxist and nationalist.

He said: "I am sceptical of the view that the ANC is a Moscow surrogate and once in power it will follow Soviet policy. In the ANC there is a commitment to finding a particular solution to South Africa's problems".

Professor Spence said his impression of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela was that he always stressed his African nationalism.

Mandela made it clear he would take aid and assistance from whomever he could get it, but that did not mean he would follow that party's line, Professor Spence said.

"He always struck me as a committed nationalist, with elements of socialism — but not necessarily Soviet socialism."

Professor Spence said it was striking that the ANC had won the propaganda war with Pretoria. This was also clear to the policy-makers in Western Europe.

"They have been impressed with the presentations that ANC members such as Mr Oliver Tambo have made, both privately and publicly," he said, recalling the favourable response to ANC representations at the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London. — The Daily Mail.

the "sheer uncertainty on the part of the Soviet Union with regard to Western intentions should that policy — by accident or design — lead to revolutionary upheaval in South Africa," Professor Spence said.

South Africa was seen as a crucial link in the structure of international capitalism, and "Soviet policy-makers could reason that any attempt to destroy that link would provoke a response from the West".

"Whether the West would actually come to the aid of a beleaguered white South African population — and I don't believe it would — is beside the point."

The close call during the Cuban missile crisis scared both sides, he reasoned, and the "balance of terror, and what might happen if one disturbed it, is a constraint".

Relations with the West — that is, Nato (the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) — and China and the Middle East were more important to Kremlin policy-makers than South Africa.

Those areas involved using finite resources, and further strained resources which Russia would rather deploy to help its ailing economy.

He dismissed the theory that the Soviet Navy was well-placed to "choke" shipping off South Africa's coast as "fanatical in the extreme".

Professor Spence said Russia gained propaganda advantage from the Southern African situation for relatively little outlay.

It gained from "the spectacle of a West divided on how to treat South Africa".

Being seen to "champion the cause of liberation in South Africa" by supporting the Cubans in Angola and the African National Congress "has, to some extent, made up for the invasion of Afghanistan" in terms of its somewhat tarnished popularity with the Third World.

"I don't believe the Soviet Union has an interest in instigating major upheaval here," Professor Spence said.

Russia would pull out of Angola if asked to do so, he said.

This would have to follow the "optimistic scenario" of a coalition between Unita and the Luanda Government, and a withdrawal of South African troops from Angola and Namibia.

20/8/86

W Cape UDF meeting is banned

CAPE TOWN — A United Democratic Front meeting scheduled for the Cape Town City Hall today, was banned yesterday in terms of the emergency regulations by the Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Western Cape, Brigadier C A Swart.

The meeting is the second UDF event in a week to be banned under the state of emergency — last Wednesday a rally planned for the Hanover Park Civic Centre was also prohibited by Brigadier Swart.

The meeting, organised by the Claremont and Observatory area committees of the UDF, was to focus on the front's response to the current crisis and to call on whites to stand together with the majority of South Africans in resisting apartheid and building a peaceful and democratic society, according to organisers.

Last night a spokesman for the Claremont and Observatory area committees said in a statement: "We believe the people of Cape Town have the right to hear the message of the UDF. Brigadier Swart has arbitrarily removed our right to speak."

Mr Jan van Eck, a member of the Progressive Federal Party's Unrest Monitoring Group, said the ban was "another attempt to silence legitimate opponents of the Government".

Brigadier Swart's order, issued in terms of regulation 7 of the emergency regulations, prohibits "a meeting of the UDF, its affiliates and members in the Cape Town City Hall or at any other place within the Western Province division of the SAP at any time on August 20".

Author Mr Menan du Plessis and Mr Mike Evans, a former Western Cape chairman of the End Conscription Campaign recently released from detention, were due to speak at the lunch-time meeting. — Sapa.

**'Necklace'
bail appeal
is postponed**

Pretoria Correspondent

20/5/46
A man who has been charged with "necklacing" a black policeman to death had a bail appeal postponed in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday to allow his attorneys time to gather new evidence.

Mr Henry George Burt (33), of Laezonia, was refused bail in the Magistrate's Court 18 days ago because of the seriousness of the murder charge and because his co-accused, Mr Roger North, had fled the country.

Mr L. Nowosenetz, advocate for Mr Burt, applied for a postponement of the bail appeal hearing.

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Detainee freed before application is heard

Star 20/8/86 By Estelle Trengove

11/4

A former president of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo), Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, was yesterday freed from detention, hours before the Rand Supreme Court was due to hear an urgent application for his release.

The urgent application would have been based on the same law point as that which secured the release of Mr Solomon Tsenoli, when a Full Bench of the Natal Supreme Court ruled that certain clauses of the emergency regulations were invalid.

The State Attorney was given notice of the application on Monday and by 9.30 am yesterday, Mr Mkhabela's attorney at the Legal Resources Centre received an undertaking that he would be released that same day. At midday he received confirmation of his release.

Mr Mkhabela was detained during the early hours of 12 June this year. The application for his release was launched by his wife, Mrs Sibongile Susan Mkhabela, who is pregnant with the couple's second child.

Mrs Mkhabela said in an affidavit that she believed there was no basis for her husband's detention under the emergency regulations. She brought the application on the basis that clause 3(1) of the emergency regulations was ultra vires.

'Expectation gap' behind frustrations

By KIN BENTLEY

IT was "largely a revolution of rising expectations", caused by the Government's failure to deliver fundamental reform, which sparked off much of the unrest over the past two years in South Africa.

This was said by Mr Gavin Bradshaw, a lecturer in the Department of Political Science at the University of Port Elizabeth, during a security seminar held in PE yesterday.

The seminar was characterised by the diversity of opinions expressed, with "liberal academics" coming in for criticism from several speakers.

A self-proclaimed liberal academic, Mr Bradshaw said he was not denying the role of ANC cadres. With the black population in a state of "high frustration" due to the more than 50% unem-

ployment in PE, many had nothing to lose. As a result it had indeed become possible for the ANC to adopt "strategies of direct action", not previously considered.

However, he said, when out of a concern for security, the State President, Mr P W Botha, embarked on his reform programme, it generated in the hearts and minds of blacks certain "realistic expectations", which had not materialised.

This led to an "expectation gap" or "revolution of rising expectations".

As a result, he said, blacks viewed the present tri-cameral constitution as one which maintained their disadvantaged position, with the "collusion" of the coloured and Indian groups.

It was not only the right, but the duty of the police, he said, to provide security, "with coercion if necessary" during the re-

form process, which was inevitably accompanied by unrest.

But, he said, this had to be balanced with "substantial reform, without delay". More reform and less coercion would lead to long-term security, which was what everyone hoped for, he said.

Answering a question from the divisional inspector of police in the Eastern Cape, Brigadier M J Rust, on when he thought the deployment of military forces within a country would be justified, Mr Bradshaw said "all facets of the State" would have to be perceived to be threatened with collapse. The government of the day would be informed of this by its security advisors.

"Obviously, the more representative the government, the more accurate the perception of those advisors," he said.

(Handwritten scribble)

11A Eve Post 20/8/84

Delmas trial takes break

THE marathon Delmas treason trial was yesterday adjourned until next week Monday.

This was after Mr Justice K van Dijkhorst, sitting with two assessors, rejected an application by the defence to have the trial adjourned until September 8.

The defence team led by Mr George Bizos, SC, said it needed time to start with the evidence given by Mr Cornelius Pruis, a senior lecturer at the University of Free State.

Mao Tse Tung

Mr Pruis had given evidence on different types of revolutionary methods quoting from, among others, Mao Tse Tung and Che Guevara.

Mr Bizos argued that it was in his clients' interests to have the evidence translated from Afrikaans into English to enable them to understand it.

He added that if it took the State two years to find an expert witness it should not be surprising for the defence to request an 18-day adjournment.

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(Handwritten scribble)

SHOW ME THE JETS

ANC
trial
told
of heat
seeking
missiles

By
MOJALEFA MOSEKI



Mr MKHABELA and his wife, Bongli, soon after he was released yesterday.

Mkhabela freed

FORMER Azanian People's Organisation president, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela was yesterday released after spending 79 days in prison under the emergency regulations.

He said: "I thought it was a prison joke when other prisoners said I must pack up and go home. It was only when a warden came and told me to collect all my belongings and go home, that I knew I was being released.

"Although I am released, a portion of me is still in jail as long as

others are still there."

His wife, Bongli, who is expecting their second child in October, said their three-year-old child, Ntsaka, was the one who was most upset and confused about her father's detention.

Mr Mkhabela, who was president of Azapo last year, has spent several stints in jail since 1976. He was also served with a five year banning order in 1979 which was revoked in 1981.

Mr Mkhabela is a

project co-ordinator at the Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre in Roo-depoort.

His feeling is that an injustice is being done to many like him who are being incarcerated. A bigger injustice is also being done against the community in general, whose leaders are in jail, he said.

He said what the state of emergency has done was to bring political activists, children, old pensioners and people of all shades of opinion together in prison.

A WITNESS told the Rand Supreme Court yesterday that one of the three alleged African National Congress members on trial asked him to show them the Swartkop Military Air Base as he had a "heat-seeking missile" to shoot down South African Air Force aircraft.

The State witness, who may not be identified, said this in the trial of Mr Sibusiso Ngwenya (32), of Dube, Soweto; Mr Guy Malamba (25), of Umlazi in Durban; and Mr Abraham Lentswane (30), of Meadowlands in Soweto.

They are appearing before Mr Justice J J Strydom on charges of high treason, alternatively terrorism. They have pleaded not guilty to all charges.

The witness said Mr Abraham Lentswane introduced himself as "Samson". He said Mr Lentswane told him he wanted a station wagon vehicle to carry the missile.

Killed

The witness said Mr Ngwenya told him they had a "list of members of the South African Police to be killed."

One of those was allegedly Detective Sergeant Thabane Fortune Luthuli, of Umlazi.

Giving evidence on Monday, Sgt Luthuli said he grew up with Mr Ngwenya and Mr Malamba.

He said he did not know why they would want to kill him.

At yesterday's hearing a witness described to the court how the death of Sgt Luthuli was planned.

A grenade would be thrown at him and he would then be shot.

Mr Malamba left Johannesburg for the mission, but lost contact with Mr Ngwenya, the court heard Mr Malamba phoned the witness saying that without Mr Ngwenya he could not fulfil the mission.

The witness said he gave Mr Malamba and "Lesley" about R500 to run away after hearing that Mr Ngwenya had been arrested with explosives.

Under cross-examination by Advocate S C Kuny, SC, the witness conceded that he was not certain about dates, and that some of his evidence may not have been precise.

(Proceeding)



Meeting

ban just
not on

By TONY WEAVER

USING "the powers vested in me" in terms of the state of emergency, the Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Province, Brigadier Christoffel Anthonie Swart, yesterday banned a meeting that no one had planned.

In terms of the ban, the meeting was allegedly planned for this Sunday in the Lentegeur Civic Hall, Mitchells Plain and organized by the United Democratic Front.

The UDF yesterday denied all knowledge of the meeting as did the caretaker of the Lentegeur Civic Hall who said "no organizations at all have booked the hall for this Sunday".

Brigadier Swart was unavailable for further comment.

However, not only was the UDF non-meeting banned, but also any by any UDF affiliate. The ban also covered "any other place within the Western Province Division of the South African Police at any time on the 21st September 1986".

DN 22/8/86

Mamelodi killings: no prosecutions

11A

Dispatch Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — No one is to be prosecuted for the deaths of 13 people shot by police in Mamelodi, near Pretoria, last year.

The Transvaal Attorney-General, Mr Don Brunette, said the cases had been referred to the magistrate's court for inquests to be held.

The deaths occurred on November 21 when police opened fire on a crowd of between 20 000 and 50 000 people gathered at the town council offices to protest against police presence in the township, high rentals and the banning of weekend funerals.

Replying to a question from a Progressive Federal Party MP, Mr Peter Soal, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, said in Parliament yesterday he did not know when a date would be set for the inquests.

One of the attorneys representing about 10 families of the dead and injured said the state was also defending a civil claim for damages of more than R500 000.

Mr Nano Matlala said the families were claiming damages for loss of earnings, loss of support and funeral expenses.

In the case of a paraplegic and a person who was shot in the head and is expected to suffer from loss of memory in the future, damages for personal injury were also being claimed.

They allege police acted without good cause.

Supreme Court Reporter

FOUR men accused of murdering a Zolani community councillor pleaded not guilty yesterday after the Supreme Court dismissed a defence application for an order declaring proceedings void because the prosecutor had "hijacked and tampered with" witnesses.

Mr Samuel Mangcola, 29, Mr Charles Msoki, 45, Mr Timothy Tyhalisisu, 39, and Mr Lemi Mhlomi, 25, also pleaded not guilty to charges of public violence (alternatively malicious damage to property) and robbery with aggravating circumstances.

The charges arise from incidents of unrest in the Ashton township of Zolani on the night of April 25. It is alleged that the accused stoned and set alight a number

Zolani case: Defence plea fails

Call Times
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11A

of cars and stoned a house.

It is also alleged that they used an axe and "sharp objects" to attack community councillor Mr Ndakutini Douglas Zweni, who was temporarily employed as a guard by the Western Cape Development Board, robbing him of a .22 revolver and ammunition. Mr Zweni died of multiple injuries.

Last week, Mr J R Whitehead, appearing

with Mr I J Muller for the accused, asked the judge to end the trial because investigating officer Sergeant Lang, with the consent of prosecutor Mr J H Theron, had taken a statement from a witness sub-poenaed by the defence.

In addition, Mr Theron had improperly obtained knowledge of defence consultations with another witness in detention.

Yesterday Mr Justice D M Williamson said the

submission of defence counsel that a fair trial was not possible was "exaggerated out of all proportion".

The judge said the reluctance of defence counsel to have Sergeant Lang called to give evidence "casts a shadow over the entire application".

He also refused an alternative application that the prosecutor be ordered to abide by the rules of professional etiquette. Mr Theron was certainly now aware of the rules of etiquette if he had not been before and the judge would "be surprised if there were any further difficulties in this regard".

The trial continues. Mr Justice D M Williamson presided with Mr D O de la Hunt and Mr G Titterton as assessors. Mr J H Theron prosecuted. Mr J R Whitehead and Mr I J Muller, instructed by Y Ebrahim and Co, appeared for the four.

NOTICE 115

Seven ANC suspects arrested

SMC
18/9/86
Pretoria Bureau

Seven alleged ANC members have been arrested and are being held in connection with the landmine explosions near Nelspruit last month and a bomb explosion at Silverton, Pretoria on July 4.

This brings to 71 the number of alleged ANC members arrested this year.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange released a statement yesterday detailing the arrests.

The statement said two of the suspects are being held in connection with three landmine blasts in the Nelspruit district on August 17 which killed six people.

Two of the alleged ANC operatives were arrested together with two other suspects at a roadblock. Security forces found demolition charges and limpet mines in their vehicle.

Police also arrested five other ANC suspects and found weapons including a landmine, AK rifles and grenades.

Two of the alleged ANC members are being held in connection with the limpet mine explosion in Pretoria in which 20 people were injured.

Winnie misses Jesse's secret border meeting

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — The Rev Jesse Jackson, the American clergyman-turned-politician, drove to the South African border yesterday for a rendezvous with Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

However, Radio Botswana said Mrs Mandela did not appear. It quoted a Nigerian journalist with Mr Jackson's party as saying South African soldiers drove in an armoured vehicle along "no-man's land" between the border posts while Mr Jackson waited.

According to the radio, Mr Jackson hoped to meet Mrs Mandela in no-man's land. This is a strip about 10 m wide between the two border fences.

The radio said Mr Jackson and his party went to the Tlokweng border post (Kopfontein on the South African side) for the meeting, but South African officials allegedly prevented her from keeping the rendezvous.

The Nigerian journalist was quoted as saying Mr Jackson was intimidated by South African soldiers carrying weapons. Mr Jackson apparently made no attempt to enter no-man's land. When Mrs Mandela failed to appear, his party left.

The American is on a tour of "frontline" states. From Gaborone he went yesterday to Maputo.

Witness refuses to give evidence

By MOJALEFA MOSEKI

A STATE witness refused to testify in the trial of three alleged African National Congress members in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

The witness, who may not be identified, declined to give reasons for her refusal. Miss X said her family has secured the services of an advocate to represent her. The advocate would give the reasons. A witness who gave evidence in camera on Tuesday said Miss X was with one of the accused, Mr Ngwenya, in December last year.

Appearing before Mr Justice M J Strydom are Mr Sibusiso Ngwenya (32), of Dube in Soweto; Mr Guy Malamba (25), of Umlazi in Durban; and Mr Abraham Lentswane (30), of Meadowlands in Soweto. They are charged with high treason, alternatively terrorism. They have pleaded not guilty to the charges.

Another State witness who gave evidence in camera yesterday said Mr Ngwenya told him he was asked by a man called "Oupa" to help with the transport of ANC members and articles. The witness said he understood those articles to mean "weapons".

Eliminate

The witness said Mr Ngwenya told him he would be part of a mission to "eliminate a policeman who testified in political trials in Umlazi, Durban".

Mr Ngwenya had said that he would remain in the car while the policeman was "killed" and would drive those responsible away. Mr X said when Mr Ngwenya returned from Durban he said the trip had been "unsuccessful" because the policeman was not at work.

Under cross-examination from defence advocate Mr S C Kuny, SC, the witness conceded that he did "not have a clear recollection" of the events because he never thought he would give evidence in court.

(Proceeding).

LP boss denies 'close UWC' call

By EBRAHIM MOOSA
Political Reporter

LABOUR Party leader Mr Allan Hendrickse yesterday denied he had called for the closure of the University of the Western Cape.

Mr Hendrickse's explanation follows an earlier remark that UWC students were taught to be "supporters of communism" which caused an uproar among academics and even provoked dissension within the ranks of his own party.

Mr Thinus Dempsey, public relations officer for the Ministers' Council, said in a statement that Mr Hendrickse had been misquoted in the original reports.

'Marxists'

Quoting from Mr Hendrickse's speech, Mr Dempsey said the minister told the LP regional congress in Keimoes on Saturday that:

"And if it is there (at UWC) where our children are taught to become Marxists, and if it is there where our children are prepared to cause agitation among pupils at high schools, then it is the policy of this Ministers' Council that the sooner that university is closed the better."

On Monday, however, it was reported that Mr Hendrickse confirmed that he stood by his re-

marks that UWC might as well be closed.

Mr Hendrickse's latest explanation is seen as an attempt to defuse the tensions his remarks caused among members of his party and an outraged public. On several occasions in the



Prof Jakes Gerwel

past Mr Hendrickse criticized UWC in Parliament and described the university as a "Marxist nest".

Professor Jakes Gerwel, UWC rector-designate, last night said "the university would like to see a full statement of what the minister says he had said before making any further comment or contemplating any further action".

Meanwhile, the leader

of the Freedom Party, Mr Arthur Booysen, earlier yesterday also added his voice to the flood of condemnation of Mr Hendrickse's remarks.

In a statement, Mr Booysen said he was "shocked and dismayed" by Mr Hendrickse's and the LP's "kragdadigheid and abuse of power".

The threat to end the stop-order facility available to teacher bodies and other actions of Mr Hendrickse "serves no useful purpose save to create further alienation in a community that can least afford it", Mr Booysen said.

No defence

Differences would have been best solved directly with those individuals concerned. The charge of Marxism should be investigated without the whole institution having to suffer, he said.

"Mr Hendrickse, we urge you not to follow the footsteps of your white partners in government by applying strong-arm tactics to people who have no defence."

Mr Jan van Eck, member of the PFP Unrest Monitoring Committee, said Mr Hendrickse's attack on UWC and the organized teaching profession "shows that he had finally alienated himself from the community he is supposed to represent in Parliament".

UDF call ^{CALL TONIS} for unity ^{21/11/86} (11A)

By CLARE HARPER

THE UDF — on its third birthday — called yesterday for “unity against Mr P W Botha and his minority government, to bring an end to the emergency and to demand the dismantling of apartheid”.

In a statement from the executive committee in the Western Cape the UDF said that “three years ago, we warned that Botha’s new constitution and his controls on the African majority would lead to conflict and increased repression”.

The statement follows the banning this week of a UDF meeting scheduled for the City Hall and the banning of a UDF rally last week.

“Today, the tri-cameral parliament is discredited, Botha has never been as isolated and so directionless, and our country is in the grip of its third state of emergency,” executive member Mr Graeme Bloch said yesterday.

“We have mobilized the people and organized our communities, street by street, in popular and democratic organizations that can express their grievances and demands. No amount of repression can smash these achievements,” Mr Bloch said.

“We believe that all South Africans have the right to speak and the right to know . . . this is the road to peace and justice in our country, not the banning of our meetings and detention of our leaders by a government that refuses to heed the will of the people,” Mr Bloch said.

● Sapa reports that about 1 200 people yesterday attended a lunchtime meeting on the Wits University campus to commemorate the third birthday of the United Democratic Front.

“Three years ago today at Rocklands, Mitchells Plain, the historical initiative passed into our hands,” Mr Firoz Cachalia, member of the Black Students’ Movement, told the meeting.

Hoare regrets the coup failed

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LONDON — Mercenary leader Colonel Michael "Mad Mike" Hoare, who led the failed 1981 Seychelles coup attempt, said yesterday his only regret about the operation was that it failed.

"I regret the failure but not the attempted coup."

Col Hoare, 66, was jailed for hijacking an Air India airliner after the coup failed but was released under an amnesty of elderly prisoners after 33 months of his 10-year sentence in SA prisons.

Col Hoare was in London for the launch of *The Seychelles Affair* (Bantam Press), in which he recounts planning the coup and other episodes.

In a BBC interview after the book launch, Col Hoare alleged SA State President P W Botha and the Cabinet had known and approved of the coup plans he was formulating and that the National Intelligence Service (NIS) provided the money for the attack.

He also alleged that South Africa provided recruits from a crack commando unit.



FLASHBACK: Part of the crowd at a UDF rally.

THE launching of the United Democratic Front in Cape Town on August 20 1983 may have been seen as a nine-day wonder.

Few people had imagined that in three years' time, the organisation would still be alive and well. And that it would have transformed the course of events in South Africa's political life.

The UDF had been around for only a short while when it became one of the major forces behind the boycott of the coloured and Indian management committee elections in the Western Cape.

There were instances where less than two percent of eligible voters turned up at the elections.

This was followed by pamphlet, poster and rally campaigns against the black local authorities elections held in 22 black townships throughout the country in December 1983.

The failure of more than 90 percent of eligible voters to participate in the elections frustrated another of the Government's efforts to win support for structures it had created without consulting credible black leaders.

From then onwards, the UDF did not look back. Its influence in the day-to-day lives of blacks grew by the day while, on the other hand, the organisation took a hammering from

the authorities who were obviously bent on crushing it.

On August 21, 1984, the eve of the coloured elections for the tricameral Parliament, the entire national executive of the organisation was rounded up by the Security Police and placed under "preventive" detention.

This did not in any

The UDF

21/8/86 IIA SONGORAW
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FOCUS

years later

By SAM MABE

way affect the UDF's plans — with the Azanian People's Organisation — to influence people against participating in the elections.

In fact, the anti-election campaign seemed to have been rejuvenated overnight. The lower-rank membership of the organisation made their presence felt at all polling stations, resulting in an 82.5 percent stayaway from the coloured elections.

Clashes

There was an even higher boycott of the Indian elections: 84.5 percent, which was characterised by clashes between UDF, Azapo members and the police.

One thing this campaign seems to have succeeded in doing was to bring African, Indian and coloured political forces closer together — an alliance the Government had tried over the years to discourage.

Tensions between the South African and the British Governments were created in September 1984 when six UDF and Natal Indian Congress leaders who had just been released after

a Natal judge declared their detention invalid, entered the British Consulate to avoid further detention.

This helped to attract international attention to the UDF and its activities within the country.

On September, 1984, a stayaway and protest march preceded by several Azapo and UDF meetings in which rent hikes were opposed in the Vaal, led to an outbreak of violence which soon spread to all parts of the country.

Other UDF highlights include:

- July 27, 1984: UDF receives the Live and Let Live Prize from the Swedish Labour Movement for its contribution to the struggle for freedom;
- November 5-6, 1984: UDF is one of the major supporters of the biggest stayaway in South Africa in 35 years;
- December 10, 1984: Six detained UDF leaders are charged with high treason;
- June, 1985: UDF national executive committee member, the Rev Arnold Stofile, gives



Mr MURPHY Morobe... acting publicity secretary.

evidence in support of a court application opposing the planned All Blacks tour of South Africa;

- August 26, 1985: UDF's largest affiliate, Cosas, is banned.

Crush

The organisation's acting publicity secretary, Mr Murphy Morobe, said: "Our objectives in the next year or two will largely be to defend our organisation and to intensify the various campaigns we have been running over the past three years.

"We know and are convinced that the final objective of the State is to crush the UDF like many other organisations that have fallen in the past. But we do not believe that crushing the UDF can be as easy as it was with other organisations.

"At least, the usual method of detaining the leadership of our organisations as a way of crippling them has not worked with us. The strength of the UDF lies in the fact that we are a multi-faceted organisation."

2/18/88

(B) HEAT SOUVENIR

Meat hygiene: Shock findings

THE handling of carcasses during transportation from the abattoirs to the retailers is very poor and results in the contamination of meat, according to Mr Gerhardus Nortjé, senior research officer with the Department of Agriculture and Water Supply.

Mr Nortjé said this week that a study on meat hygiene conducted recently found that carcasses leave the abattoirs with an acceptable bacterial surface count of about 200 organisms per square centimetre.

He said that after being stored, transported and handled by meat wholesalers, the number of contaminants increased drastically to

1 650 organisms per square centimetre.

"This is an unacceptable increase. It is also evident that the cold chain was also violated and that contamination took place between the abattoir and the retailer," Mr Nortjé said.

He said a microbiological survey of internal surfaces of the trucks delivering the carcasses, clothes and hands of the workers, revealed that the personal hygienic standards of the workers were potential causes of severe contamination of carcasses.

"Conditions during these stages are very poor and should be drastically improved in order to guarantee a wholesome high quality final product with good shelf-life to the consumer, as well as profitable busi-



ness for the meat trader. "The clean carcass leaving the abattoir should be kept clean and cold during transportation from the abattoir to the wholesaler. It must then be packaged in consumers' portions in well managed, well sanitised and well chilled conditions," Mr Nortjé said.

Disease

He said that although there was specifically no high risks when consuming the final product, contaminants, especially the disease-causing pathogens, were accounted for in 80 percent of reported cases of food-borne illnesses.

Mr Nortjé said pathogens could kill and that they built up rapidly in

temperatures exceeding more than seven degrees.

The subject of meat hygiene was also raised at the annual congress of the South African Country Meat Retailers in Johannesburg last week.

Mr Evinett Tsotetsi, chairman of the East Rand Retailers' and Butchers' Association, said black meat traders were finding it very difficult to keep the standards of hygiene because of poor conditions under which they operated.

"Our problems are politically-inclined. The conditions under which we run our businesses leave much to be desired. The streets are untarred and our businesses are subjected to dust," Mr Tsotetsi said.

Action from Meat Board

THE Meat Board was prepared to act as a member of an industry team to identify and rectify problems so that red meat could reach the consumer as cheaply as possible, Mr Frans Pieterse, deputy general manager of the board, said recently.

Speaking at the annual congress of the Federation of South African Country Meat Retailers in Johannesburg last week, Mr Pieterse said it was important for all three parties involved in the marketing of red meat to be open to change and renewal.

He was referring to the Meat Board, the producer and the distributors.

"The Meat Board is currently reflecting seriously on who the consumer is, what he wants,

where and when he wants it and why he should not switch to substitutes for red meat."

Meet the experts

Consumer Reporter

TWO experts on the meat trade will visit South Africa next month to address major trade groups and several supermarket owners in a number of seminars throughout the country.

Professor Jack Allen, of the Michigan State University and Mr Clancy Adamy will address the first seminar at the Freddy Hirsh Building in City Deep on Tuesday, September 9.

Mr Frans Pieterse, deputy general manager of the Meat Board, said the board would also send Professor Allen and Mr Adamy a telex with 20 questions, pertaining to shortcomings experienced in the local meat industry.

Is this a monster of their own creation?

AR6625 (114)
21/88

PARLIAMENT has resumed its interrupted session and reasonable people would be justified in asking: What for? When President Botha announced the two-month adjournment, NP officials offered a very clear explanation for the break.

It was necessary, they said, in order to facilitate a federal congress of the NP at which momentous decisions would be taken; that the resumed tail end of the session would be needed to pass legislation based on the NP's decisions.

Everyone, even Mr Botha, appeared confident that the legislation in question would set up a National Statutory Council, i.e. legislation permitting the involvement of blacks in a statutory negotiating process, which is undoubtedly what the country most urgently needs.

In fact, Mr Botha announced the adjournment and his intention to set up the NSC in the same speech and went on to say: "It is my wish that negotiations on the National Council be furthered in this way and that it will lead to the passing of a Bill before the end of the present session of Parliament — the present session in its extended form, of course."

But no momentous decision was taken by the NP's federal congress. No enabling legislation for the NSC appears to be in the pipeline now that we have got to the session in its extended form, and already the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates are planning another seven days' vacation because they have no work to do.

THE PFP is making commendable use of the resumed session to expose in the House of Assembly matters relating to the state of emergency which the Government clearly wanted to keep concealed.

But the hiatus in Parliament as far as other matters go, especially the NSC, remains most curious. It suggests a crisis in the NP's constitutional programme and it suggests, too, that even the huffing and puffing of Chris Heunis cannot breathe life into the NSC.

While a power struggle within the NP explains a great deal about the party's retreat into the security of a Verwoerdian laager, it does not explain why the NP leadership has failed to get the NSC off the ground.

The NP leaders must have known, right from the start of the NSC exercise, what sort of body they had in mind. They must have known, too, that the plans were more or less compatible with the consensus that would be reached at the federal congress in Durban.

Why, then, have they failed to make tangible progress?

THE explanation from Chris Heunis — that they are negotiating, negotiating, negotiating — is implausible.

What seems far more likely is that the NP's evasion of reality on the issue of negotiating with blacks has caught up with it; that even the most moderate black leaders who would be the likely candidates for membership of the NSC have reached a consensus on preconditions to their participation which the NP cannot countenance.



ISSUES

By Hugh Robertson

An example: Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has insisted on the release of Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the ANC and other political movements as one of his preconditions for taking part.

It would be preposterous to go ahead with the NSC if Chief Buthelezi, leader of the largest black ethnic group and of the largest political movement in South Africa, were not part of it.

Another example: At their national congress in Cape Town last month, the members of Nafcoc, probably the most moderate and amenable blacks in the country, and certainly the most financially influential, also insisted on the release of Mr Mandela and other political prisoners and the unbanning of the ANC and PAC as a precondition to serving on the NSC.

With a man like Chief Buthelezi making such demands, with the same demands coming from the black champions of free enterprise, and given the climate prevailing in black areas, what other credible blacks would agree to join the NSC for less?

Excluding Chief Buthelezi, the heads of homeland governments *have* agreed to, with their usual ingratiating willingness, but few outside the NP take them seriously, in spite of all the pomp and ceremony with which they are treated.

IT would seem very much as if the NP has been

trapped by its own policy of rejecting negotiations with the ANC, UDF, PAC or Azapo and is now frantically searching for blacks with a modicum of credibility who might help it out of the pickle.

And already Chris Heunis seems to be trying to find ways of giving credibility to leaders other than those who command manifest support in the black community. He has made, for instance, great play of the Government decision to allow an election, or some other "consultation" of black opinion, to establish whether or not those who negotiate with the Government are "real" leaders.

But we all know what tests of opinion mean to the NP and how it manipulates issues in elections.

Blacks who were elected to local authorities by pitifully small percentage polls, for instance, were trotted out as credible leaders by the Government.

And, of course, we all know that by maintaining their ban on the ANC and other organisations, the Government would for all practical purposes be dictating who the candidates would be in any "consultation" of black opinion.

The more one hears of the Government's plans for the NSC, the more it seems that the NP sees in its own creation the embryo of a monster which terrifies the daylight out of the party's bosses, for there can be little doubt that if Mr Mandela were released and the ANC unbanned, they would be the dominant forces with which the NP leaders would have to negotiate. And that, we know, would be just too much for them to bear.

Big ANC presence at EL — witness

EAST LONDON — The ANC had many operatives in Mdantsane near East London and their was widespread fear of them, the East London Supreme Court was told yesterday.

A security policeman, Det Const N Sizani, said under cross-examination that the operatives were harboured by residents of the township.

He was giving evidence in the trial of Mr Khaya Libazi, 25, and Mr Andile Hewukile, 25, both of Mdantsane.

They have pleaded not guilty to charges of murder, attempted murder, possession of ammunition and the placing of

limpet mines at the East London City Hall, the Kings Hotel and at a service station in June last year.

Describing the ANC as 'animals', Det Const Sizani said.

"The ANC people do anything when they want to, they don't even care if there are children involved."

In his evidence, Det Const Sizani told how he was shot in the buttocks by an alleged ANC insurgent while he was walking towards a vehicle that was stopped at a roadblock.

A shootout between security police and the insurgents took place. A

security policeman, Det Const Lungisile Bhekiso, and two alleged insurgents were killed.

The accused were arrested at the scene of the shooting.

An inspector of explosives and a member of the security police, Warrant Officer M Kruger, told the court that a handgrenade of Soviet origin had been found in Mr Hewukile's underpants.

He said no weapons of any kind were found on the other men, but handguns were found on the bodies of the two dead men.

The trial continues today. — Sapa

ANC nod for Wits men at congress

NEW DELHI — Two SA sociologists were detained at Delhi airport yesterday when they arrived to attend an international congress, but were allowed entry only after the African National Congress (ANC) cleared their credentials.

Johan Muller and Nico Cloete of the University of Witwatersrand were detained at the airport for several hours before being given a 72-hour entry permit, a conference spokesman said. They came to take part in the IX World Congress of Sociology, which began on August 18.

Several Indian sociologists strongly opposed the two South Africans attending the meeting on the grounds that they were white and represented the apartheid policy of racial segregation.

India has no diplomatic or trade links with SA.

Muller and Cloete were given permission to enter the country only after the ANC certified that they were opponents of apartheid.

The two, whose joint paper is on the role of intellectuals in the black struggle in SA, were given a clearance by the ANC offices in Lusaka and London. — Sapa-AP.

A SUPREME Court bid for the release of Section 29 detainee George Webster failed this week after police presented affidavits of his alleged involvement with an ANC cell accused of executing various bomb blasts in the city.

The police papers indicate members of the group were responsible, among other things, for the Parade Hotel blast in June which left three dead.

The court application for the release of Webster, a Durban attorney, was brought by his wife, who said her husband was not to the best of her knowledge involved in any violent activities.

Durban Security Police Chief Brigadier Johann van Niekerk said Webster had refused to make a statement but information from an alleged accomplice revealed he was

By CARMEL RICKARD
Durban

implicated.

The accomplice, Robert McBride, is alleged to have been recruited into the ANC by Webster's brother, Gordon.

Gordon Webster was wounded by police in an incident in April and "sprung" from Edendale Hospital in May.

Most of the information in the police papers comes from McBride's interrogator, Captain Jacobus Vorster of the Pietermaritzburg Security Police.

Vorster claimed he was told by McBride that McBride and other members of his cell were responsible for a number of explosions or attempted explosions. These include the double blast at a Durban power

station in January. A senior police officer died as a result of the injuries sustained in this blast.

They were allegedly responsible for two separate grenade attacks on members of the Labour Party living in Wentworth and they were also alleged to have planted 15kg of explosives in the Durban Pine Parade, removed by police and detonated safely.

The most serious claim is that McBride admitted he and two others planted a bomb at the Parade Hotel on June 14. Three people died, about 100 were injured and 30 vehicles were damaged in the explosion.

The following weekend, June 22, they allegedly caused a number of explosions in and around Durban, including a blast at an oil pipeline.

Details were also given of the plan to release Gordon Webster from Edendale Hospital, where he was being held in police custody. He was severely wounded after being shot by police when he ran away from a car where he and an accomplice were working. A large arms cache was later found in the car boot.

The plan to "spring" Webster was drawn up after Gordon's ANC cell mate, identified only as Mr X, revealed he and Gordon had an agreement that if one of them were arrested, the other should "eliminate" him.

Gordon's brothers, George and Trevor, did not agree that Mr X should kill Gordon, and made a plan with McBride to free him instead.

McBride went to Pietermaritzburg to collect weapons stored there to use in the escape. In all, six people were involved. Two kept watch, while McBride and the other three cut the security fence around the hospital. Two stayed behind to guard the escape route while McBride and another went into the hospital. Shots were fired, killing one person and wounding four others.

Gordon was then taken back to Durban and given medical treatment that same night in McBride's workshop, where he sheltered.

The papers give no details about what subsequently happened to Gordon, but for weeks after his escape police continued a massive search for him.

The court papers contain the first public details of claims by Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange that members of a Durban ANC cell responsible for a number of bomb attacks had recently been arrested.

The application for George Webster's release was dismissed with costs.

Police link detainee to Durban blast

WEEKLY MAIL, August 15 to August 21, 1986

WEEKLY MAIL
22/8/86

The UDF at age THREE

VIA

It is the UDF's third anniversary this week. That the organisation is still intact at all is reason enough for it to celebrate, for UDF activists have borne the brunt of the State of Emergency crackdown. PATRICK LAURENCE reports

THIS week's third anniversary of the birth of the United Democratic Front, like its second, was commemorated in the midst of a State of Emergency.

The UDF's acting publicity secretary, Murphy Morobe, was on the run, as he was last year, popping up at unexpected times to issue sharply-worded statements and grant interviews.

The UDF has borne the brunt of the state crackdown against alleged subversives. UDF leaders and activists account for at least half of the more than 12 000 people believed to have been detained since the Emergency was declared on June 12.

But Morobe was nothing if not confident this week.

"The UDF has not only survived the most severe repression but has grown into a powerful mass movement," he said.

"The democratic movement has not been crushed.

"While widespread detentions have hit some areas hard, many activists foresaw the Emergency and took the necessary precautions. They have been able to avoid detention and remain active, if covertly.

"Our organisations are stronger and deeper than before and are thus better able to replace activists detained, killed or forced into exile."

Morobe may have downplayed the extent to which the UDF has been hurt. As publicity secretary he is bound to put a pro-UDF gloss on the situation. But few observers doubt his contention that the UDF is still a major political factor in South Africa.

The black consciousness movement, which once looked as irresistible as the UDF appears to be today, was partially broken by the state crackdown nearly a decade ago in October 1977.

Ironically, the banning then of 18 pro-black consciousness organisations and the internment of hundreds of black consciousness activists helped prepare the way for the emergence of the rival UDF by weakening the then still vibrant black consciousness movement.



Transvaal Indian Congress leader Firoz Cachalia speaks at a UDF celebration at Wits University this week

Picture: AFP

The 1977 suppression of organised black dissent was preceded by an initial wave of detentions. One of the men who was taken into custody was Steve Biko, the founder of the black consciousness movement. He died in detention.

If the repression of 1977 was a serious blow to the seemingly ineluctable black consciousness movement, is the present crackdown on black opposition not likely to deliver a similar setback to the UDF?

Morobe, himself a former adherent of black consciousness and a former member of the now proscribed Soweto Students Representative Council, freely admitted that the "days of Mitchell's Plain are over".

The UDF was launched as a national organisation at Mitchell's Plain in Cape Town on August 20, 1983. The formal launch was attended by 15 000 people representing 500 organisations affiliated to the UDF.

When Morobe acknowledged that the "days of Mitchell's Plain" were over, he was conceding that mass rallies are — for the present — not a practical option. Open air rallies are banned and the UDF — which made skilful use of them to propagate its cause in the past — has not been able to obtain permission to hold a major rally since a State of Emergency was declared on June 12.

But, Morobe said, the UDF national executive is still able to hold meetings and plan campaigns to continue the fight for the establishment of a non-racial, unified South Africa.

More important, however, many of the UDF's affiliates are still active at the local level and able to press ahead with their own campaigns.

"We are still intact and able to hold



UDF rallies are rare these days.

Picture: STEVE HILTON-BARBER, Afrapix.

meetings at national level. But the UDF power basis is at the local level, where there is more intimate contact with the community."

Morobe cited the rent boycotts in black townships as a premier example of local-directed anti-apartheid initiatives.

The boycotts are in support of demands for the withdrawal of soldiers from the townships and the resignation of black "collaborators" serving on government-approved township councils.

There is independent evidence in support of Morobe's contention that the rent boycott is hurting the township councils and hence the government itself.

The Community Research Group, drawn from academics at the University of the Witwatersrand, has calculated that the rent boycott is affecting 38 townships. At least 300 000 households are not paying rent, at a cost to the state of R30-million a month, the university researchers have calculated.

There is another sign of the efficacy of the township rent boycott: ways and means of breaking it are being discussed by government-sponsored joint management committees, which are directly responsible to the pivotally-important State Security Council. Known as the SCC, the council has been dubbed as South Africa's super or inner cabinet.

Representatives of the township councils, the business community and, more important, the police and defence force serve on the joint management committees.

In the Vaal Triangle, where the rent boycott started as early as September 1984, the local joint management committee has counselled that recognition should not be given to "revolutionary groups" by negotiating with them. It further advised that

"hostile residents" — ie rent boycott leaders — should be identified as "first priority for civil procedure steps".

The township councils, which are vital to government plans to forge an alliance of "moderate" blacks and to rule the townships indirectly through them, are being starved of funds and forced to take unpopular action such as evicting rent defaulters.

"The state hoped that with the elimination of the democratic movement, these dummy bodies (township councils) could be revived and propped up," Morobe said.

"Yet councillors continue to resign," he added, citing the recent resignation of the mayor of Tembisa, Lucas Mothiba. "Numerous local authorities have been taken over by white officials."

Even more important, Morobe said, was last week's decision by the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly to rescind its earlier decision to opt for independence. "The UDF salutes the courage and determination of our people there."

With some 300 000 black scholars excluded from school because of their resistance to moves to compel them to register and to carry identity cards, and with tension brewing reportedly between black high school students and soldiers in the townships, the State of Emergency does not appear to have restored "normality" to black schools or to have eliminated UDF influence there.

As Morobe put it: "So far they have failed to enforce the quiescence they desire ... Students are becoming angrier by the day and the effects of that anger are being carried over to the rest of the community."

Appeal to blacks

THE Azanian People's Organisation yesterday appealed to the black community to refrain from "wanton activities which hinder the progress of the struggle", following the necklacing of two of its members in the Eastern Cape.

The two were Mr Sonwabo "Paper" Ngxale,

the Port Elizabeth regional chairperson, and Mr Fuzile Fuwane.

They will be buried this weekend.

In a lengthy statement to the *Sowetan* detailing events where its members were either killed, harassed or had their homes attacked since the "Kennedy debacle"

in 1985, Azapo said they had always "acted in self defence or in retaliation".

"To date nobody can cite an incident in which our members initiated hostilities and aggression," a spokesman said.

"Azapo has always condemned black on black violence and its leadership has invited the UDF leadership to go jointly to the trouble spots and quell the internecine warfare. We have also urged the black community to refrain from wanton activities like the hijacking of cars, killings and lootings. Our plea still stands," the spokesman said.

CPK Time
Letter 22/8/86
paper 116
outdated

Political Staff

THE letter in which Mr Amichand Rajbansi, Chairman of the House of Delegates, allegedly said he could have AWB leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche "taken care of" was written on outdated official letter paper.

The new twist in the controversy, which the CP wants a parliamentary select committee to investigate, was revealed yesterday by Mr Rajbansi.

Mr Rajbansi has said the letter is a fake and that he was at a Stellenbosch health resort at the time the letter was supposed to have been signed by him and sent, wrongly addressed, to former budget minister Mr Boetie Abramjee.

He said yesterday that the letterhead under which it was written had been out of use for more than four months before the date on the letter.

"According to our records we ceased using the old letterheads, used in the faked letter on or around March 10 this year. The fake letter is dated June 26," said Mr Rajbansi.

"All my letters can be checked to discover that I do not use the words 'best regards' but 'with kind regards' or 'yours faithfully'."

22/8/86
SAR

Azapo urges stop to brutal necklacing

By Michael Tissong

On the eve of the burial of two members of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) who were kidnapped and "necklaced" in Port Elizabeth two weeks ago, the organisation has appealed to the black community to rid itself of elements who commit such brutal acts.

A senior executive member, Mr Sonwabo Ngxale, and a Port Elizabeth branch member, Mr Fuzile Lupulwana, were killed in separate incidents.

Mr Ngxale, Azapo's Eastern Cape regional chairman, was pulled out of a taxi in kwaZakhele township on August 3. His body was found with stab wounds, bullet wounds and burns.

Mr Lupulwana was abducted three days later in Zwide township and burned to death.

There will be a joint funeral in New Brighton on Sunday.

An Azapo spokesman said attacks on activists were hindering the struggle for freedom.

"We have always condemned black-on-black violence and we are on record for condemning necklace killings, which have, in any case, been used only against blacks.

"We urge the black community to rid itself of elements that hijack cars in the townships, attack people's houses and engage in the brutal necklace killings."

Rights group studies Freedom Charter

By Sue Leeman, Pretoria Bureau

The South African Law Commission task group which is considering a possible bill of rights has not yet considered whether to approach banned organisations such as the ANC on the issue.

However, the group has already studied the Freedom Charter, the ANC-backed human rights manifesto which was once outlawed.

Leader of the task group, Mr Justice P J J Olivier said in Pretoria yesterday that a wide spectrum of opinion was being canvassed.

Organisations within the black community which would be approached included the UDF and other activist organisations, trade unions, churches, lawyers and women's organisations.

More than 130 other countries already had bills of rights and these were being studied in detail by the group's researchers in order to find which main principles they had in common.

Mr Justice Olivier said one of the main problems in formulating a bill of rights for South Africa was that a number of laws went against such an agreement.

It was necessary to determine accepted standards of civilised law and to try to make as few inroads in to these as possible.

He added that the possible protection of group rights was being studied by the task group.

If it was found necessary to protect group rights this would have to be done without privileging one group above another.

Members of the public have until November 28 to forward their comments to the Law Commission Secretary, Private Bag X668 Pretoria 0001. They can also telephone (012) 26-1121/5 and ask for Mr Kellner.

Split in ANC unlikely, 11A Potch symposium told

By Hannes de Wet

Hopes of a split between the communists and the nationalists in the ANC were based on false assumptions, a symposium on resistance movements was told at Potchefstroom University today.

Dr J F Kirsten, of the university's Institute for Political and Africa Studies, said: "The supporters of the black power philosophy within the ANC is also set on violence as the only way to create a new South Africa. It is improbable that this faction will leave the ANC for an uncertain internal negotiating position."

HISTORY OF CO-OPERATION

Dr Kirsten listed three main reasons why a split between the communists and the nationalists in the ANC was improbable:

- The long history of good co-operation between the

ANC and the South African Communist Party (SACP).

- The apparent conviction on the part of the nationalists that a SACP/Soviet alliance held no real danger for them in the future, and the fact that the Soviets were their main source of weapons.

- If the nationalists did break away from the ANC, their internal credibility would be irreparably damaged.

Dr Kirsten said it was impossible to declare unequivocally that the ANC was being controlled and manipulated by the SACP. The central question was not whether all members of the ANC's executive committee were communists, but who were using who in the political power game.

"Is even this question still relevant if all the indications are that 23 out of the 30 executive committee members are either recognised members or active supporters of the SACP?" asked Dr Kirsten.

Mxenge: Court told of cop connection

A MEMBER of the South African Police was linked to the death of Durban civic rights lawyer, Mrs Victoria Mxenge, by a witness during the trial of three alleged African National Congress members in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

The witness, who may not be identified, was testifying at the trial of Mr Sibusiso Ngwenya (32) and Mr Abraham Lentswane (30) of Soweto; and Mr Guy Malamba (25) of Umlazi.

They are appearing before Mr Justice M J Strydom on charges of high treason, alternatively terrorism. They have pleaded not guilty to the charges.

The witness said Mr Malamba, asked him if he knew who had killed

Mrs Mxenge when they met in November last year.

He said he did not know and Mr Malamba told him: "Detective-Sergeant Thabane Luthuli was there during the killing of Mrs Mxenge".

The witness also said Mr Malamba had a pistol and a handgrenade when they met.

He agreed that he was the first to raise Sgt Luthuli's name during discussion with Mr Malamba because the policeman had "sold him out" at one stage.

Under cross-examination he conceded he could not remember parts of his conversation with Mr Malamba because he "panicked".

(Proceeding).

11A 304
Soweto

22/8/84

PAC team for Harare Indaba

THE outlawed Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) is to send a delegation to the eighth Non-Aligned Summit in Zimbabwe later this month.

PAC chief representative in Zimbabwe Waters Thobothi told *Business Day* yesterday the delegation would meet the leaders of Pakistan and Yugoslavia.

The Pakistani delegation is expected to announce details of support for the PAC, which includes arms to help it intensify its operations against the SA government.

11A SIPHO NGCOBO BIDDAM

Thobothi said the Yugoslavs had called on the PAC to brief them on the situation in Southern Africa.

According to Thobothi, the PAC delegation will be led by chairman Johnson Mlambo, an exile who took over the leadership in 1984 after serving a 20-year sentence on Robben Island.

Swapo and the ANC will be represented at the summit.

ACCUSED FLEE ANGRY YOUTHS

SOWETO activist Mr Jefferson Lengane and five other youths accused of killing three Soweto pupils had to escape a group of angry youths in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday.

The 29-year-old Mr Lengane, of Orlando West, was appearing before a Johannesburg magistrate together with Mr Joseph Pitso (19).

SOWETAN Reporter

Mr Atasios Mphoreng (20) and three 17-year-old youths, all of Orlando East, on three counts of murder and three of attempted murder.

They were not asked to plead and the case was postponed to September 18.

Later, Mr Mphoreng and two of the 17-year-

old youths appeared separately on a charge of murder in a sequel to the killing of a white security guard in Orlando East on July 10.

They were not asked to plead and their case was also postponed to September 18.

Mr Mphoreng was granted R500 bail while the youths were released in the custody of their parents.

Drama began when the magistrate, Mr R F

Laue, ordered that the court be cleared of spectators as the two cases were to be heard in camera.

Some of the youths who had jam-packed the gallery started exchanging sharp words among themselves.

After a little struggle with a court orderly, the youths and some older people streamed out of the courtroom and waited outside.

The six accused used a side door after their cases were postponed.

Friends and parents of the accused escorted them to the main exit, but they quickly retreated after they had apparently bumped into some of the youths.

Safety

Mr P Desai, their representative, told them to use another exit for their own safety.

Threatening remarks were also made to a photographer from a Sunday newspaper.

The appearance of the six is a sequel to the death of Edward Vuyani Nkomo (17), Ronel Mselane-Sishange (16) and Mbulelo Esau Mabena, all pupils at E madwaleni High School in Orlando West.

Mr Mphoreng and two other youths also appeared in connection with the death of Mr C H Human (49). Mr Human was shot and killed outside an Orlando East shopping centre about five weeks ago.

Officer, accused were going to sub-station

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The investigating officer in the bomb trial in the Supreme Court here said yesterday both accused, while lying wounded at the scene of a shootout with security police in July last year, had said they were on their way to electrical sub-stations in Wilsonia and West Bank.

Various weapons, ammunition and explosives of Russian origin were found in the vehicle in which they were travelling.

Detective-Sergeant Chris Engelbrecht, of the security police, said that as far as he knew there were no armed guards on 24-hour duty at the two sub-stations.

He was giving evidence in the trial of Mr Khaya Libazi, and Mr Andile Hewukile, both 25 and of Mdantsane, who are appearing on one charge of murder, five counts of attempted murder and various terrorism-related offences, including placing limpet mines at the Kings Hotel on June 14 last year and causing limpet mine explosions at the East London City Hall and Swans Motors in Amalinda on June 21 last year.

The blasts at the City Hall and Swans Motors caused extensive damage and the two limpet mines placed in the backyard of the Kings Hotel were defused by a security police explosives expert.

A security policeman, Detective Constable Lungisile Bhekiso, and two men, Mr Mzwandile Mcata and Mr Nkululeko Njongwe, were killed during the shootout on July 31.

Yesterday the defence advocate, Mr R. Allaway, SC, told the court Mr Mcata and Mr Njongwe had been trained members of the military wing of the African National Congress.

Det-Sgt Engelbrecht said Mr Libazi and Mr Hewukile had both been seriously wounded but were able to speak and had given him their names and addresses.

He said he had knelt down next to

them and when he asked them where they were going, they had answered they were on their way to the two sub-stations.

He said two forged "dompas books" belonging to the guerrillas who were shot dead were found later.

The books were made out in different names and he had established later that they were forged.

The two accused told him at the scene of the shootout that one man was known as Bra-L and the other as Lucas.

He said it had also been established that the owner of the vehicle in which the accused were stopped lived in Mdantsane, but the man had disappeared and could not be traced.

Det-Sgt Engelbrecht told the court that when he arrived on the scene a private vehicle which had come to a halt behind the accused's vehicle was still parked there.

Neither the identity of the occupants of this vehicle, nor the registration number, were established.

When the explosives, including limpet mines and handgrenades, were found in the back of the bakkie in which the accused were travelling, all other people were told to leave the scene.

Under cross-examination by Mr Allaway, Det-Sgt Engelbrecht denied the driver of the accused's bakkie had been a police informer and was therefore allowed to "escape".

Mr Allaway put it to Det-Sgt Engelbrecht that the reason the identities of the occupants of the other vehicle had not been established was that "too many cooks spoil the broth".

Det-Sgt Engelbrecht replied: "Definitely not in this case."

The case will continue on Monday.

The Judge President of the Eastern Cape, Mr Justice Cloete, and two assessors, Mr H. F. Redpath and Mr D. B. Muir, were on the bench. Mr Allaway was assisted by Mr P. Langa. They were instructed by Magqabi and Partners.

By MONO RADELA

ON WEDNESDAY South Africa's biggest anti-apartheid grouping, the United Democratic Front, turned three.

Born on a blustery Saturday on Cape Town's bleak Mitchell's Plain, South Africa's political "baby" came into this world with a lusty yell - a yell which continues to echo throughout the country.

The baby has grown up fast: today it claims 900 affiliated organisations, with an estimated membership approaching 3 000 000 - but it has suffered real growing pains.

Even before its launch on August 20, 1983, joint-president Albertina Sisulu and other leading figures had been detained. And in the three years since, bannings, detentions and restrictions have cut massive gaps in UDF ranks.

Twenty of its most prominent figures have been on trial for treason in Delmas since last year. Many others were forced into inactivity during the Maritzburg treason trial. And its biggest affiliate, the Congress of SA Students, was banned.

During the current state of emergency, three out of every four detainees - about 6 000 of the official figure of 8 000 - belong to the UDF or an affiliate, according to Wits University's Community Research Group.

The UDF was formed by a loose alliance of almost 600 political, civic, students, youth and trade union groups to oppose the constitution, its three chamber parliament and the then "Koorhof Bills" on black administration.

City Press was at Mitchell's Plain to witness its birth. Our reporters huddled with 10 000 people under a makeshift plastic "roof" because outdoor meetings had been banned.

According to the declaration which all UDF affiliates endorsed, their opposition to the Botha reform package is based on the ideals of creating a "true democracy in which all South Africans will participate in the government of our country" and "a single non-racial unfragmented SA free from bantustans

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

THREE HARD YEARS



and group areas".

World Alliance of Reformed Churches president Dr Allan Boesak - a UDF patron - told some 16 000 adherents: "We want all of our rights... and we want them here (not in some impoverished homeland)... and we want them now." UDF acting publicity secretary Murphy Morobe said this week: "The UDF arose out of a need to challenge the sham - the three chamber parliament and its apartheid base. Our activists' efforts have stripped these structures of



MOROBE
No celebrations

credibility." And, he added, the momentum of the anti-three chamber campaign launched the UDF on a phase of sustained mass action.

"We created mass-based organisations in areas where none existed. We have added 400 more organisations to our original list of 600. We consider this a major achievement, given the fact that it is only three years since our launch."

"We expect a further crackdown. But they will have to detain the whole

nation to put us out of their way," said Morobe. "We're not holding any major events to mark our third birthday," Morobe added. "But all over the country thousands of our supporters solemnly observed this occasion."

He said although the UDF's first major campaign was directed against the three-chamber parliament, the UDF had greatly broadened its scope of its activity. UDF considered itself as part of the broad democratic movement - waging the struggle in rural villages, urban communities, factories and, outside SA, at international level.

Morobe said UDF came out tops when the first state

of emergency was lifted at the end of March. It had clearly failed to achieve its aims.

"It was a victory for the democratic movement."

As soon as it was lifted there was a flurry of activity - various other organisations joined the UDF and a number of important campaigns were launched.

He said in the Eastern Cape, the Northern Transvaal and parts of the Eastern Transvaal they had resumed activities with great success.

He cited the May Day rallies which received massive support from the people, and praised the Congress of SA Trade Unions for ensuring the success of

May Day.

"Today the workers see the link between their exploitation in the factories, shops, mines and farms, and their oppression in the townships and their lack of political rights."

Morobe said unity was increasing between workers, students, residents, women, youth and a number of whites as well.

He said Cosatu had played a central role in building this unity.

The current wave of repression would close the legal space to a certain extent, he said. "It certainly make it difficult for organisations to work openly - because the State will simply not allow it". However, the

UDF intended to assert its existence as a legal organisation and to exploit every legal opening that presented itself, said Morobe.

The past year had also seen the need for structures like street and area committees as well as people's defence committees that protect the masses - to some extent - against repression.

So it could be said the UDF has since become a movement spurred from below rather than pulled from above. Its concerns had shifted from constitutional issues to street committees, educational and rent issues.

Only two days before State President PW Botha declared the nationwide emergency on June 12, UDF had momentarily launched a campaign to have the ANC unbanned.

Whatever the case may be - the UDF, at age three, still holds the centre stage position it commanded in black politics from the day of its launch on August 20, 1983.

Now he is back in jail - not that prison or detention is a new experience for him. He was detained for eight weeks under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act during last year's emergency, then banned on his release - but subsequently unbanned when his attorneys challenged his banning order.

Today looking over your shoulder and watching your rearview mirror while driving is normal - and essen-

The loneliness of the long-distance runner

CP Correspondent

WHEN I said farewell to Trevor Manuel last week, I didn't think too much of it.

Looking back, I realise I should have said goodbye properly.

Days after I met him in the street, he was detained.

I met the United Democratic Front's Western Cape secretary by chance - he was on his way to see the organisation's lawyers, and I just happened to be in his path.

I hadn't seen him since the state of emergency was declared on June 12, when he - like many others, decided to withdraw into a twilight world where they could continue their activities.

Manuel told me he slipped out of his home, unwillingly leaving behind his pregnant wife Lynne and the comfort of his house.

Soon afterwards, Lynne gave birth to a boy, Govan -

named after jailed ANC leader Govan Mbeki.

Manuel said he was in the delivery room to watch his first child being born. It was a risk - but, he said, he thought it a risk worth taking.

"Seeing your child being born is an emotional experience that I can't describe fully. Only fathers who have seen it will understand what I mean," he said proudly.

Manuel has hardly seen

his wife and child since that day. He has led a shadowy existence, moving from house to house.

He kept up his work for the UDF, however, regularly issuing statements.

"The fear that there could be a knock on the door, followed by detention, is never far from my mind," he said during our interview.

Today looking over your shoulder and watching your rearview mirror while driving is normal - and essen-

WE celebrate the third birthday of the United Democratic Front (UDF) against the background of a massive State clampdown on legal mass democratic opposition to its (the Government's) apartheid policies.

More ominous was the threat by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, to "smash" the UDF, coming just a few days before the declaration of a general state of emergency.

Our view remains that the national state of emergency is in fact an admission by the Government of its total inability to rule this country without the use of massive force.

We challenge anyone who will want to claim (as Brian Pottinger attempted to do in his article on this page last week) that so-called "radical leftwing opposition groups pushed the Government to unconscionable lengths" making it "inevitably retaliate savagely".

What we do claim credit for is, that in our short lifespan of three years, we have succeeded (despite ongoing Security Police attempts to frustrate us) in channelling the popular abhorrence of apartheid into increasingly effective forms of united mass action.

Through its so-called Bureau of Information, the Government boasts that the emergency is succeeding. But that is a serious misreading of the situation. Freedom cannot be stopped by Cas-spirs, batons and more police powers.

It will also be sheer bravado on our side were we to claim that we've not been affected by the emergency. With well over 10 000 people detained — most from our affiliates countrywide — the effects cannot but be felt.

But because of the present depth of organisation in our various communi-

No Pussysfootings will change Nat thinking



BY MURPHY MOROBE
acting publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front, on the 3rd anniversary of the movement

ties and the continued monopolising of political power by the white minority, the tide of anti-apartheid opposition cannot be reversed. "Stability" *a la* Pretoria will remain an illusive goal. No matter what the time span, history teaches that a minority cannot dominate a majority forever.

In fact, it is the Nats and their allies who have more to lose and are being affected more by the prevailing political climate than some would care to admit.

Consider the following:
 ● Since the emergency was declared, more black authorities are collapsing.

● The Government's pipedream of "independent homelands" blew up in its own face when the KwaZulu-Natal legislature was forced to reject independence.

● The Government has failed dismally in its attempts to woo "moderate" blacks into its National Statutory Council initiative. Instead, the state of emergency has had the opposite effect of uniting the black community against the Nationalists' schemes, and even bolstering support for the African National Congress.

● The stringent Department of Education and Training (DET) regulations requiring black students to carry IDs have led to the building of even greater unity between students, parents and teachers.

● While in the short term the emergency may have served to forge white unity, it has also alienated significant sectors of the white community. This is clear from the fact that about 1 500 whites — most of them professional people — are emigrating every month.

● The armed struggle in South Africa has intensified dramatically recently, with the ANC carrying out numerous successful attacks since the emergency was declared.

● In coming to grips with these realities — with the crisis the Government finds itself in and with the ability of the democratic movement to survive re-

pression — it is worth examining the period which preceded it and the seminal role the UDF played in influencing it.

The launch of the UDF on August 20 1983 marked a dramatic leap forward in the national liberation struggle. It brought more than 500 grassroots organisations together in a broad front against apartheid.

It is precisely because the Government has demonstrated so often in the past that it despises weakness and is incapable of understanding reason that we believe that there is no easy road to freedom.

Our history shows that the Nationalists have only moved when forced to do so, and no amount of sweet words or pussyfooting will change their minds. So it is not a question of pushing them to "unconscionable lengths", but rather one of bringing them to the point where democracy is the only option.

The increasing level of violence we are experiencing in our country today is a product of apartheid.

Ultimately it comes down to a question of political power. In South Africa this power is wielded by a white minority government and until that changes the UDF and all democratic forces

have a moral obligation to continue pushing that Government to even greater lengths. We have no illusions that the period ahead will be fraught with enormous hardship to all our people. With the Government intent on crushing us, and having closed off most of the legal gaps we have used in the past, our task will be to deepen grassroots organisation in a way which no amount of repression can break; to continue to build national unity against apartheid and to ensure that the momentum of struggle in every area is maintained and intensified.

Our demands for a settlement to South Africa's problems are reasonable.

There can be no "open-ended" negotiations in South Africa while political prisoners and detainees are incarcerated, while exiles cannot return freely, while the ANC and 30 other organisations are banned, while apartheid laws are still on the statute books and while the Government rejects the idea that the majority of South Africa's peoples can decide for themselves how they want to live. The UDF can never assent to the notion of negotiations over the heads of the people.

Anything less than one vote in a unitary South Africa will not be acceptable to the majority of our people. And until the Government realises this the cycle of violence will continue to escalate.

Now is the time for all democrats to pick up the key to South Africa's future that P W Botha has thrown away, and to ensure that together we end minority rule and create the conditions for lasting peace and prosperity.

Picture courtesy The New Nation.

At that time we set ourselves three broad objectives:

● To campaign for the mass rejection of the tricameral Parliament, the black local authorities and other Government schemes to impose apartheid structures on our people.

● To broaden the basis of national unity, to facilitate the setting up of organisations in unorganised areas.

● To deepen the content of organisation to the point where it becomes an effective weapon for mass involvement in campaigning against apartheid.

All of these goals have been carried out with a level of success few envisaged three years ago, and in the process the struggle has been taken to

VIA

VIA

ANC 'radicalism is a reflection of the times'

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CITY PRESS

THE African National Congress' commitment to transforming South Africa does not stem from "an externally derived marxist conspiracy".

This is the view of Wits University academic Prof Tom Lodge in an article in the political affairs journal *South Africa International* this month.

The government has repeatedly expressed its alarm over the ANC's new prominence in Washington and London. It says communists comprise two-thirds of the organisation's top leadership, direct its

sabotage war against apartheid and aspire to establish a marxist government.

But, says Lodge, "the ANC radicalism is a reflection of the times and the society that produced it."

"It is an indigenous force and an inescapable part of the political reality of this country."

Lodge says about half of the ANC executive committee's 28 members are communists. And the ANC's commu-

nists recently seemed to have decided to assume a higher profile, he said.

"They feel they have a very large constituency in SA that would be supportive and there's no reason to stay in the closet," he said.

He discounted predictions by some analysts that the ANC's communist and non-communist "factions" would engage in a power struggle if the organisation gains control of the country.

"If the ANC takes power, the communists will adopt a very gradualist approach, as long as they see their goals on the agenda," he said.

"They will have a role in government and will be involved with a large workers' movement."

National African Chamber of Commerce president Sam Molsuengane said in a recent interview with *Financial Mail* magazine that "black culture is not inherently socialist", even

though many young black people now equate capitalism with apartheid and wave communist flags alongside ANC banners at funerals.

"The tribal system recognises the ability of individuals and tolerates wealthy people," said Molsuengane, who met with ANC officials in May.

"The ANC recognises that this culture cannot be destroyed."

The extent of the communist influence in the ANC is worrying US President Ronald Reagan.

While the US State Department is considering expanded contacts with the ANC, Reagan endorses the view that communists heavily influence the movement.

"We've had enough experience in our country with so-called communist fronts to know you can have an organisation with some well-meaning and fine people, but you have an element there that has its own agenda," Reagan said earlier this month.

"That is what's happened with the ANC in exile. The ones we are hearing from, that are making the statements, are members of the communist party."

A similar position was outlined by the SA Government in a 42-page booklet called "talking with the ANC".

"It is our concern who have influence in the ANC and who have a hidden agenda," Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel said when the booklet was unveiled in June.

Pretoria claims that 19 of the 28 ANC executive committee members belong to the banned SA Communist Party.

State President PW Botha says he will negotiate with the ANC until it purges itself of this influence and renounces violence. - Sapa.

State President PW Botha says he will negotiate with the ANC until it purges itself of this influence and renounces violence. - Sapa.



Ishmael Mkhabela and his wife Bongi after his release from detention.

By **MONO BADELA**

FORMER Azanian People's Organisation president Ishmael Mkhabela was released from detention this week - hours before an urgent application by his wife, challenging his continued detention, was to have been heard in the Rand Supreme Court.

Mkhabela, who is project co-ordinator at Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre - had been in detention for 69 days and was one of the first to be detained under the emergency during an early morning swoop on June 12.

His wife, Bongi, is expecting their second child in October.

She was informed by civil rights lawyer Thandi Orlyen of the Legal Resource Centre that the police had un-

dertaken - on behalf of Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange - to release Mkhabela by not later than 4.30pm on Tuesday.

The application was to have been held at 2pm. Mkhabela was at home by 12.30pm.

He was driven there by members of the security police.

Mkhabela told *City Press* that during his detention he was interrogated for about 10 minutes in total.

His interrogators accused him of fomenting and directing violence in the townships. "They promised to bring proof of this. But I am still waiting," he said.

"I think the authorities are now being vindictive. It was a real swoop (the emergency) in the true sense. It

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**Azapo
leader
back
in
action**

affected children, expectant mothers and in some cases even pensioners. It affected both the activists and non-activists," he said.

"I least expected to be released, and when the moment came I had a strong feeling of disappointment - that I left many fellow victims in detention not really knowing what their real fate would be," Mkhabela said.

He said the present state of emergency clearly confirmed the typical State response to the growing opposition to its so-called reforms.

Mkhabela was president of Azapo last year.

Since 1976, Mkhabela has had several stints in police cells and in 1979 was served with a five-year banning order, which was lifted in 1981.

NECKLACE TOLL NOW 335

By SOL MORATHI

NECKLACINGS have claimed the lives of 335 people in South Africa since last year - and 269 people were burnt to death by other methods since 1984, according to the State.

The figures were released on Wednesday by Bureau for Information deputy-director Dave Venter.

He said the declaration of the emergency has "drastically reduced the number of deaths through these dreaded methods".

The Eastern Cape, Lebowa and Northern Transvaal - which includes KwaNdebele - area the areas where necklaces have been used most.

The Eastern Cape recorded 106 necklace deaths and 107 by "other burning methods".

Lebowa has a total of 78 necklace deaths, and 28 deaths by other methods. No death attributable to necklacing has been noted in the emergency period.

In the Northern Transvaal 28 necklace deaths and 25 by fire have been recorded.

The Western Cape recorded 41 necklacings and seven deaths by burning.

In 1985 Soweto had 22 necklacings in the six months leading up to the emergency, and one after the declaration of the emergency. And at least seven people were burnt to death by other methods.

The Border has had 20 necklacings and 10 deaths caused by burning, while Durban has nine necklacings and 10 fire deaths.

Venter said the number of deaths caused illustrated the need for the emergency.

● A Laezonia man will appear on a murder charge - in the Pretoria Supreme Court on September 19 - following the necklacing of a policeman.

Henry George Burt, 33, pleaded not guilty in the Pretoria magistrate's court of murdering Sergeant Johannes Boetie Ndlovu, 36, in 1984. He allegedly hit Ndlovu with a blunt instrument, then stabbed and necklaced him.

On Tuesday the Supreme Court postponed his bail appeal to allow his lawyers a chance to obtain new evidence.

He was refused bail in the magistrate court 21 days ago because of the seriousness of the murder charge, and because of accused Roger North had already fled the country.

CTPA taps 25/986 (11/3/86)

'Cat-and-mouse game played with teachers'

Staff Reporter

A CAT-AND-MOUSE game had been played with the Cape Teachers' Professional Association (CTPA) on the issue of its sitting on departmental committees, Mr Randall van den Heever, deputy president of the CTPA, said yesterday.

He said the Ministers' Council had unilaterally expelled CTPA representatives from key committees "for no acceptable reason".

Then when the CTPA withdrew from the departmental committees,

the Rev Allan Hendrickse, chairman of the Ministers' Council, stopped CTPA members' stop-order facilities.

Mr Van den Heever spoke at the CTPA's Upington branch AGM on Saturday, where motions of full confidence in the CTPA were passed by the Upington, Keimoes and Prieska branches.

A delegate had said the Labour Party was "plotting to destroy the CTPA by whatever means possible", Mr Van den Heever said.

CAPE TOWN 25/1/86
11A

Tasa pleads for 'common sense'

Education Reporter

THE Teachers' Association of South Africa (Tasa) has sent a telegram to the Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, urging him to "bring a measure of common sense" back to those who influence education.

The president of 8 000-strong Tasa, Mr Pat Samuels, was reacting to threats by the chairman of the Ministers' Council, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, to withdraw stop-order facilities to the Union of Teachers' Association of South Africa (Utasa).

The union decided at a conference at Kimberley in June to withdraw from all own affairs and general affairs structures set up by the Department of Education and Culture and the Department of National Education.

Mr Samuels said Mr Hendrickse's reported statements "brought shame to the cause of educational progress in South Africa in a way never experienced before now".

He asked Mr Viljoen to take urgent steps to verify the accuracy of the reported threats and "if necessary to bring a measure of common sense back to those persons in high places who influence the administration of education in South Africa".

Teacher who won't testify

A SOWETO teacher told the Rand Supreme court she could not testify in the trial of three alleged African National Congress members because "people will call me a sell-out and burn me to death".

Ms Bongzi Mhlongo, a teacher at the Phefeni High School, said on Friday that if she testified pupils at the school would call her a sell-out and would shun her. She said her life and that of her family would be endangered if she testified.

People would know even if she gave evidence in camera. She said she rejected the police offer to protect her, drop charges against her and a suggestion that she could apply to teach at another school because the police "cannot protect me and my family everywhere we go for the rest of our lives".

She has been in detention since her arrest on December 28 last year.

This was evidence at the trial of Mr Sibusiso Ngwenya (32), of Dube in Soweto; Mr Guy Malamba (25), of Umhlangeni in Durban and Mr Abraham Lentswane (30), of Meadowlands in Soweto. They are appearing before Mr Justice M J Strydom on charges of high treason, alternatively terrorism. They have pleaded not guilty to the charges.

Another witness who refused to testify in the trial, Miss Zandile Mkhize, a nurse in Durban, said she feared for her life and that of her family as she could be "burned to death for testifying in the trial". Her defence team said it was arranging for a prominent sociologist from the University of Durban to give evidence in support of her stand. Miss Mkhize and Ms Mhlongo were said to have been in the company of Mr Ngwenya during December last year.

(Proceeding)

25/8/86. STAR

ANC stops visit to India by SA academics

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Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The African National Congress helped block a visit to India by three white South African academics.

Durban political scientist Professor Lawrie Schlemmer and professors Herman Giliomee of the University of Stellenbosch and Jan Coetzee of the University of the Orange Free State had applied for visas so they could attend the World Congress of Sociology in New Delhi.

The African National Congress in Lusaka sought to block the visas.

However, Professor Schlemmer got wind of it and withdrew his application in mid-July.

He said: "I knew there was an issue about South Africans attending. It appeared to involve some uncertainty and I have better things to do with my time than worry about that."

The Indians also refused entry to an Israeli delegation.

An ANC spokesman, told International Sociology Association secretary Felix Geyer the ANC were dismayed that no black sociologists were attending the conference.

However, the ANC sanctioned the visas of two Wits University delegates, Mr John Cloete and Mr Johan Muller.

They presented a paper on the "Role of Intellectuals in the Black Struggle in South Africa".

This week it was learnt that Durban sociologist Professor Fatima Meer refused to attend as part of an "exchange deal" to clear the way for visas for the three white South Africans.

UK scientist out of SA conference

The Star Bureau

LONDON — British laser scientist Dr Michael Key will not attend a conference in South Africa on high-speed photography.

Dr Key, head of the laser department at the British government-funded Science and Engineering Research Council, was asked to withdraw after strong representations from the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

At least three of the 16 other UK scientists due to travel to Pretoria announced at the weekend that they were pulling out.

3 Azapo
26/8/86
men in
arson trial

Post Reporter

THE former Azanian Peoples' Organisation leader and three other Azapo officials appeared in the Port Elizabeth Regional Court yesterday on charges of arson, arising from the burning of a New Brighton house on May 25 last year.

The Rev Mzwandile Maqina, 49, director of the newly-launched Port Elizabeth Black Crisis Centre, Mr Tlolo Isaac Klaas, 30, of Kwazakele, Mr Nwabile Gramton Ndzaze, 23, of Zwide and Elwin Themba Solwandle, 38, of New Brighton, originally appeared in the New Brighton Regional Court.

Their appearance arises from an incident in which a house belonging to Mr Edward Pemba of New Brighton was set alight on May 25 last year.

They have all pleaded not guilty and have made statements denying knowledge or involvement in the alleged crime.

Mr P M A Prétorius was on the Bench, Mr M J De Jager appeared for the State, Mr L Pitye, Mr C Somyalo and Mr E Peifer appeared for the defence.

Soweto teacher: Judge to give ruling

JUDGMENT on the Soweto schoolteacher who refused to testify in the trial of three alleged African National Congress members will be given in the Rand Supreme Court tomorrow.

Ms Bongi Mhlongo refused to testify saying she fears for her life and that of her family. She quoted an incident during the Baragwanath strike in November last where a student nurse Miss Nomthandazo Sishi (23), was attacked for re-applying at Baragwanath. She died at the hospital. Miss Mhlongo lived two streets from her home and she saw the incident.

Her defence counsel also said the incident of burning people had "worsened dramatically" with reports that 335 people have been necklaced to date.

Ms Mhlongo was remanded in custody.

The evidence was given in the trial of Mr Sibusiso Ngwenya (32), of Dube in Soweto, Mr Guy Malamba (25), of Umlazi in Durban and Mr Abraham Lentswane (30), of Meadowlands in Soweto. They are charged with high treason, alternatively terrorism. They are appearing before Mr Justice M J Strydom, and have pleaded not guilty to the charges.

Counsel for State Advocate P Ferreira told the court that if reasons given by the accused in refusing to testify are accepted in totality then the administration of justice through the court will be rendered inoperative.

The case of Miss Zandile Mkhize, who also refused to testify, will be heard again next week. Her defence team was given time to get a person they stated would give evidence in support of her statement.

(Proceeding).

Witness links ANC and ELYCO in trial

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The African National Congress (ANC) and the East London Youth Congress were linked in evidence before the Supreme Court here yesterday when the state closed its case in the East London bomb blasts trial.

A state witness, Detective-Sergeant Chris Engelbrecht of the security police, told the court that the two accused, Mr Khaya Libazi, 25, and Mr Andile Hewukile, 25, both of Mdantsane, had told him they were members of the East London Youth Congress (ELYCO).

The two men have pleaded not guilty to a charge of murder, five counts of attempted murder, and various terrorism-related charges in connection with limpet mine explosions at the East London City Hall and at Swans Motors, Amalinda, on June 21 last year, and the placing of two limpet mines in the backyard of the King's Hotel on June 14.

The men are alleged to have killed a security policeman, Detective-Constable Lungisile Bhekiso, at a roadblock on July 31 last year.

Yesterday, the head of

the local division of the security police that deals with the investigation of terrorist attacks, Captain C. van Wyk, said he had been involved in investigating the ANC and its aims since 1977.

He said the basic aims of the organisation were to change the current form of government with force, to put a new form of government in control by means of violent military attacks against South Africa, and to use as its targets national key positions like power stations, police stations, policemen and their homes, as well as the general public.

Captain Van Wyk said examples of this would be the Amamzimtoti bombing last year, as well as various other bombings in the Eastern and Northern Transvaal.

He said the ANC found allies in many people in the country. Before a trained ANC guerilla was sent to South Africa, he was told which "contacts" he could see and who held sympathetic views of the ANC and its aims.

Captain Van Wyk said he did not know the aims and purposes of the ELYCO, but said this organisation was originally formed with the youth in mind, to keep

them off the streets and away from criminal activities.

"Today, however, I have no doubt that it is being manipulated by the ANC," he said.

He said several members of the ELYCO had been arrested in the past and at least half the people who left this region to join the ANC were members or former members of the ELYCO.

Meetings of the organisation were characterised by the singing of freedom songs, the main aim of which was to boost morale and to make people aware of the existence of various anti-government political organisations.

Cross-examined by counsel for the defence, Mr P. Langa, Captain Van Wyk said he had never attended an ELYCO meeting, but had been in the vicinity of the building while meetings were in progress.

He said he did not know Xhosa, but was always accompanied by either a black member of his staff, or a person who could speak Xhosa fluently.

He could also distinguish the names of Oliver Tambo and Nelson Mandela in the songs.

He said many of the so-called freedom messages, as well as many freedom songs, were being spread by the ANC on cassette.

The Ciskei police officer in charge of security in Mdantsane, Colonel L. Nonhohno, told the court that most of those involved in ANC activities in the township were former Robben Island prisoners.

He said he related the ELYCO to the ANC because the ANC always became involved with small organisations in which young people were encouraged to flee the country and become involved in politics.

He said many members of organisations such as Cosas and the ELYCO had been found in possession of ANC pamphlets and documents.

He said he had never heard of the ANC using threats to enlist members.

The defence will open its case today.

The Judge President of the Eastern Cape, Mr Justice Cloete, and two assessors, Mr H. F. Redpath and Mr D. B. Muir were on the bench. Mr Langa and Mr R. Allaway, SC, were instructed by Magqabi and Partners.

CALL TIMES 26/8/86

Solidarity 11A

MPs divided

Political Reporter

AN initiative by the Solidarity Party chairman, Mr Ismail Omar, to form a combined opposition to the Nationalist government of all parties in the Houses of Delegates and Representatives is being opposed by MPs of his own party.

Mr Omar, a President's Council member, appealed in a letter to leaders of the majority and opposition parties in both Houses for a joint response to sanctions, the role of the ANC and its jailed leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, the KwaNatal Indaba, the state of emergency and the role of the judiciary.

A preliminary meeting of the parties is scheduled for September 3.

Meanwhile, Solidarity deputy national chairman, the Rev Edward Manikkam (Rylands), and national secretary, Mr Mahmoud Rajab (Springfield), in a letter to Mr Omar said they were "startled" by his initiative.

They accused Mr Omar of acting beyond the "scope of his authority or function" and without the knowledge of the deputy chairman and national secretary.

"We are shocked that (whatever your position may be) you should accuse us and our colleagues who are Members of Parliament of being 'bystanders in the old Westminster game'. We can assure you that we and our colleagues play no games and do work pretty hard, not without some success," Mr Manikkam and Mr Rajab said in the letter.

"Whatever you may perceive your role to be, you have no right to accuse MPs of being made 'irrelevant'."

CALL Times 26/8/80
WA

New PAC leader

LUANDA. — The Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) has chosen Zephania Mothopeng, who is serving a 30-year prison sentence in South Africa, as its new president, PAC spokesman Mr Gora Ebrahim has announced.

He told reporters that Mothopeng, 73, was jailed in 1979 for his part in the 1976 Soweto uprising. Mothopeng succeeds Robert Sobukwe, who died in 1978.

The chairman of the PAC is Mr Johnson Mlambo, who attended a one-day summit of Southern African leaders on Friday at which Mr Oliver Tambo, leader of the rival African National Congress (ANC), was also present. — Sapa-Reuter

Killing shows black civil war has begun ^{ARGUS} Buthelezi

The Argus Correspondent

ULUNDI. — The weekend slaying of Mrs Evelyn Sabelo showed that a black civil war had started, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said here today.

He said: "It is un-African to make women and children targets in a war and this shows the lengths to which those who want to make South Africa ungovernable are prepared to go."

Mrs Sabelo, wife of Kwazulu Legislative Assembly member Mr Winnington Sabelo, died and their three children were seriously injured in a hand grenade and AK47 rifle attack on their Umlazi home at the weekend.

Chief Buthelezi said: "I am shocked, like everyone, by this cold-blooded murder of a woman and attempts on the lives of her children.

"I am concerned this kind of crime will brutalise those at the receiving end. The black civil war I warned about has now materialised.

"I cannot see what can break the spiral of this violence in the light of the reluctance of those who have opted for violence to talk to us. It seems that the only language we can expect in the circumstances is that of the gun, grenades and bombs."

Chief Buthelezi said it was clear the dice were loaded against those committed to peace.

'Violence' at Paarl school over rugby

CAF Tink 26/8/86

By **RONNIE MORRIS**
Education Reporter

A BITTER fight has broken out at the Paulus Joubert Senior Secondary School in Paarl resulting in a class being petrol-bombed, a pupil stabbed and opposing pupil factions stoning each other.

Principal Mr C Joseph yesterday "categorically denied" that any incidents had taken place and dismissed allegations put to him as "devoid of all truth".

However, a spokesperson for the Bureau for Information said there "was an incident during which a petrol bomb was thrown into the principal's office. There was no damage or injuries and no one has been arrested in connection with the incident".

The feud is a sequel to an unofficial rugby match between pupils of Paulus Joubert and two other 'coloured schools and the white Paarl Gymnasium last week.

Mr Joseph refused to allow the match to proceed as an official match, and after the

game he had written a letter to the Boland Senior Sports School Union in which he said it was not an official match and that he had dissociated himself from it.

It was however learnt late last night from a reliable source, who declined to be named, that the principal had attended the match, made a speech and met Dr Danie Craven and other South African Rugby Board officials.

Mr Joseph had informed staff at a meeting yesterday that he had attended the match in his personal capacity, the source said.

Mr Joseph could not be contacted for comment last night.

According to the source, tempers flared at the school yesterday and the class of a pro-Labour Party teacher — who had assisted in organizing the match — was petrol-bombed.

The source said that pupils who supported the match and those who opposed it stoned each other in the school grounds.

**'Every house,
a guerilla base'**

A SECURITY police brigadier told the Rand Supreme Court yesterday that the African National Congress president, Mr Oliver Tambo, had said that "every house in the urban townships will be turned into a guerilla base" in the organisation's revolutionary struggle against apartheid.

Brigadier Daniel Stadler of the security police was giving evidence in the case of Mr Sibusiso Ngwenya (32), of Dube in Soweto, Mr Guy Malamba (25), of Umlazi in Durban and Mr Abraham Lentswane (30), of Meadowlands in Soweto.

They are appearing before Mr Justice M J Strydom on charges of high treason, alternatively terrorism. They have pleaded not guilty to the charges.

(Proceeding)

27/7/86
CITY PR.
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BOOKS

Chris Vick

What more is there to say?

30 YEARS OF THE FREEDOM CHARTER by Raymond Suttner & Jeremy Cronin. Published by Raven Press (R9,95) and banned by the SA government (free of charge)

WHAT do you say about such essential history – especially when it's been banned?

After reading this – I was sent a review copy before the banning, your honour – all I can say is that it's a tragedy.

Here we have historic details of one of the most significant public gatherings in SA's history; how those at that meeting drew up one of the most significant public documents in SA's history; and how that document is being interpreted today.

Suttner and Cronin have done a lot of the "tracing" themselves. They interviewed activists who took part in the preparations for



Delegates at the Congress of the People, 1955.

the Congress of the People at Kliptown on June 26, 1955, and spoke to people who attended the meeting – who made it through roadblocks and other bizarre attempts to stop them reaching Johannesburg.

It makes fascinating reading – as do the interviews with present-day activists like Cheryl Carolus, Popo Molefe and Frank Chikane, who tell of the Charter's relevance to political activity in the 80s.

Two chapters in particular are required reading:

● United Democratic Front publicity secretary and former SA Students' Organisation activist Terror Lekota – now on trial for treason –

explains how the Charter opened his eyes to the "inadequacies" of Black Consciousness.

● Exiled East Cape activist Steve Tshwete gives a breakdown of how the Charter can be used for organisation today. Clause by clause, he analyses the Charter's relevance in 1986 – and very good reading it is.

My only real criticism is that there is no criticism – either of the Charter or the way it was drawn up. Still, maybe that's the subject for another book.

One day, this work will be a setwork book at SA schools. By then, we'll have a government that doesn't try to deny history.

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I'm Namba one - exiled Sebe

By STAN MZIMBA

EXILED former Ciskei Cabinet Minister Namba Sebe claimed in Transkei this week that his half brother, President Lennox Sebe, has no royal blood - and had hijacked chieftainship just to entrench his present position.

He outlined the Sebe family tree and nowhere did Womgama - the president's Xhosa name - feature on the list.

He said preparations were underway to challenge Sebe "even in

court if possible", he added.

He said in terms of the Sebe Royal family line, he was the chief.

And he said he fully supported the formation of the opposition Ciskei People Rights Protection Party by former Cabinet Minister Chief Lent Maqoma.

Reacting to Namba Sebe's allegations, Ciskei National Independence Party general secretary AM Tapa said it was strange he should indulge in a controversy over the leadership while in exile, but never

challenged the chieftainship when he was in Ciskei.

"This shows how much credence should be given to his utterances and pose a question about his credibility," said Tapa.

"It's strange that he should dispute the existence of a Khambashe tribe when his next of kin identified with the tribe and had named their children after prominent persons belonging to the lineage."

He described the Maqoma/Namba Sebe alliance as "unholy" and "a marriage of convenience".

'I'LL SUE LE GRANGE'



By MONO BADELA

LAWYER and United Democratic Front national treasurer Azhar Cachalia was freed from detention without trial last week - and intends suing Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange for unlawful arrest.

He was freed on Friday after five and a half weeks' detention at Johannesburg's John Vorster Square.

He told *City Press* this week that he was considering suing Le Grange for both wrongful arrest and detention.

He described his detention at midnight on June 12 as "completely arbitrary and unlawful".

He said police told him he was being detained under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act.

27/7/80
"My view is that my detention is therefore unlawful," he said.

He heard about the emergency while in solitary confinement.

Cachalia has already laid a charge against a police officer for *crimen injuria* and for "threatening to assault me". He said he had never been involved in illegal activities and "everything I have done has been strictly above board."

At the time of his detention, Cachalia had been representing some detainees and had been working on cases against Le Grange.

"Although I'm free, I feel very insecure - not because the UDF or I have done anything wrong - but because provisions of the emergency regulations are

CITY PRESS
extremely wide that I could be re-detained at any time."

He ascribed his release from detention to recent Natal Supreme Court judgment on the emergency regulations and to the legal action his colleagues had been considering for his release.

While in detention he was asked broadly about the activities of the UDF. "My impression is that they blamed the UDF for all the unrest sweeping the country," he said.

(11A) DD27/8/86

Accused says ANC men threatened him

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — One of the accused in the East London bombings trial said in the Supreme Court here yesterday that he had been threatened by two trained members of the military wing of the ANC and had driven them to places where they set limpet mines.

Mr Andile Hewukile, 25, who is appearing with Mr Khaya Libazi, 25, is charged with murdering a security policeman, Detective-Constable Lungisile Bhekiso, and with attempting to murder five other security policemen on July 31 after police stopped them at a roadblock.

During an ensuing shoot-out, two alleged ANC men, Mr Mzwandile Mcata and Mr Nkululeko Njongwe, also known as Bra-L and Lucas, were killed.

The accused also face charges of illegally possessing firearms, explosives and ammunition, placing limpet mines at the King's Hotel on June 14, and causing limpet mine explosions at the East London City Hall and Swans Motors, Amalinda, on June 21.

Mr Hewukile told the court yesterday he had met Bra-L and Lucas through a school friend, Welile Salman, who told him he had received training in Lesotho to "fight for the people".

"He told me there were things in the Freedom Charter that people should have freedom in order to live with people of different races.

"He said they should unite and change their opinions, and said for a long time there had been negotiations, and while these negotiations were in progress, there should be some people who should be fighting."

Mr Hewukile said Welile Salman told him he wanted him to meet two outsiders — who he had brought to Mdantsane.

He said he was told other people should not know about the two men. Welile Salman also told him he knew he could obtain a car.

When he met the two men, they told him they were in Mdantsane on a mission. When he bought food and took it to the two men, he found Lucas in a bedroom busy cleaning a gun, with two handgrenades beside him on the bed.

Mr Hewukile said he was very frightened, but did not want Lucas to know that. He asked him how the weapons worked. He had seen handgrenades and pistols in films and knew what they were.

"He said I should tell no-one, and if he found out I did, he would kill me."

Mr Hewukile said he met the men again about two weeks later at Mr Libazi's home. He had travelled there in a borrowed car to fetch his girlfriend and child.

"Lucas then said I must go to NU 16, and when I told him there was not enough petrol, he said I must do what he told me to do.

"From there he told me to drive to the Quigney, and we went to the King's Hotel. He told Khaya to go with him, and when they returned a little later, I asked him what he was doing.

"He told me he had placed the bomb. He said I was being watched, whatever I did."

In his statement to a magistrate, Mr Hewukile wrote: "The bombs were fortunately found unexploded without causing anyone any trouble."

He said when he and

Mr Libazi went to load cement on June 21, Lucas again appeared on the scene.

"I was not happy about the situation as Lucas had placed a bomb and I did not trust him. I was afraid of him."

He said he was instructed by Lucas to drive to town that night and to stop at the central railway station.

Mr Hewukile said Bra-L then called Mr Libazi and told him to walk with him. Bra-L was carrying something hidden under his jacket. After a while Mr Libazi returned, and told him and Lucas that Bra-L had said he could not place the bomb at the station then, as there were too many people.

He said while he was sitting in the bakkie with Lucas, Lucas asked him why he always queried instructions he was given.

"I told him I was unhappy about the whole matter, and that I was afraid. He said there was no way out as I had seen what they did in the beginning."

A limpet mine was placed at the city hall and when he stopped at Swans Motors to put air in his tyres, he saw Lucas bending over as if he was bending to pick up something.

He said he was shocked to learn later that Lucas had placed a bomb there and was even more shocked when he heard on the news that bombs had exploded.

Mr Hewukile told the court that, when they passed what Bra-L thought were police cars, Bra-L handed him a handgrenade and told him to use it on the police.

When Bra-L was not looking, he put the handgrenade in the

front of his trousers she said.

He said he was frightened when their vehicle was stopped by police at the roadblock near Mount Ruth station. He was standing with his hands above his head when he heard shots.

He showed the court where he was shot — in the back of the leg on his shin, in his shoulder and in his neck.

He denied he had been grabbed by the officer by a policeman that he had told sergeant Chris Engelbrecht of the security police that they were on their way to electrical substations.

He said he did not know where they were going and denied threatening any policeman.

The trial continues today.

The Judge President of the Eastern Cape, Mr Justice Cloete and two assessors, Mr H. F. Reath and Mr D. E. Muir, were on the bench. Mr R. Allaway, SC and Mr P. Langa, instructed by Magabi and Partners, appear for the defence.

27/8/86 STAR

Freedom Charter book gets appeal board nod

By Kym Hamilton,
Pretoria Bureau

The book "30 Years of the Freedom Charter" was yesterday unbanned by the Publication Appeal Board — which stated it was not necessary for "the arm of the law" to be applied in this case.

After the successful appeal, Mr Norman Manoim, attorney

for publishers Ravan Press, rapped the political censorship system. He said it was not possible for publishers to recoup financial losses, although they had won the case.

He added: "This system of secrecy and unaccountability is conducive to abuse of power.

"The committee continues, despite a strong message from

the Publications Appeal Board, to ban material directly or indirectly related to the Freedom Charter."

Guidelines laid down by the board in at least 12 cases involving the Freedom Charter had again been ignored.

Board chairman Professor Kobus van Rooyen overturned the publications committee decision that the book, by Professor Raymond Suttner and Mr Jeremy Cronin, was undesirable as it endangered the security of the state.

The board felt the book did not threaten law and order or state security.

Professor van Rooyen rejected an attempt by counsel for the committee, Mr F Roos, to have the book banned under a section on race relations.

Some statements dealt with race relations and had political significance, but there had to be "real and substantial" likelihood these would harm race relations to warrant banning, said Professor van Rooyen.

"30 Years of the Freedom Charter" gives a history of the charter through personal accounts of people involved in the campaign. It was banned within days of co-author Professor Suttner being detained under emergency regulations.

Recently, during an unsuccessful Pretoria Supreme Court bid to secure his release, a security policeman cited the book as a possible reason for detention.

An earlier application asking the board to call on the chairman of the committee to present himself for cross-examination and identify members of the political publications committee was turned down by the board as it would not add to the facts of the case.

**Detainee
jailed
for
refusing
to testify**

A DETAINEE who refused to testify against his "comrades" - seven alleged Pan-Africanist Congress members on trial in the Cape Town regional court - has been jailed for a year.

The man, who may not be identified, asked repeatedly to be allowed to join the accused in the dock when he was called to give evidence.

After a short recess, magistrate J Lemmer warned the man he could be jailed for five years if he refused to testify. "I want to stand with them there (in the dock)," the man replied.

Asked why he did not want to give evidence for the State, the man said: "It's just my feeling ... if I agree it will be the same as selling them."

He was then sentenced to a year's imprisonment by Lemmer.

City Press 27/7/86
Triclistis

The seven on trial are: Mzwandile Mcheka, 25, Andile Gusha, 23, Donald Mxufu, 66, and Simon Mayholewene, 64, all of Guguletu; Bathemba Lugulwana, 33, of Langa, and Taelo Ntlaaba, 19, and a 17-year-old youth, both from Paarl.

They have all pleaded not guilty to Internal Security Act charges of "terrorism" and of furthering the PAC's aims between January 1983 and this year, at Paarl's Mbekweni township and at Lady Frere.

At a previous hearing, defence lawyer P Hazel said to a State witness who had been in detention for seven months: "I put it to you that if you do not give evidence to the satisfaction of the gentleman next to the prosecutor (a security policeman) he will see to it that you stay inside."

The man, who may not be identified, refused to talk. The court had heard that he has been in a single cell since January and had been told he would be let out if he gave the correct information in court. The man said he could not trust this.

Press barred

The public and the Press were initially barred from the hearing, but the Press was later allowed in after defence lawyer F Bunting applied for an open hearing. The seven have pleaded not guilty to allegations of subverting or endangering the authority of the State, recruiting people for PAC's Azanian People's Liberation Army, pledging loyalty to PAC, and giving a PAC salute at a funeral in the Transkei last year.

Three of the accused are also alleged to have been in last year's Azanian Youth Unity-UDF clashes in Paarl.

The hearing continues. Mxutu and Mayholewene are on bail of R200 each. The others, in custody for more than four months, remain in custody. - Sapa.

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 - 1985 Mazda SL 1.6 - 24,000 Kms R9 750
 - 1985 Jetta GL 2.0 - 25,000 Kms - R18 500
 - 1984 Passat GLS 5 Sp/Wagon - 55,000 Kms - R10 250
 - 1985 Mercedes 20,000 Kms - R18 250 (many to choose from)
 - 1985 Opel Kadett T-Car - 22,000 Kms - R11 200 (two to choose from)
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The secret's in

CP Correspondent

A CHANCE encounter with an alleged ANC member at a cocktail party in West Germany was at the centre of claims and counter claims in the Maritzburg Supreme Court this week.

Maritzburg church worker Peter Kerchoff has been detained since June 12 and has been in solitary confinement for most of that time. He was allowed visits by his lawyers last week and has brought an application to the Supreme Court for his release - and also for the police to stop holding him in solitary.

Kerchoff says he is totally opposed to violence and has had no "connection" with any unlawful organisation.

Replying to this, Brigadier Barend Beukes, Maritzburg's security cop chief, denied the claims and said that during an overseas visit last year Kerchoff had "had contact with a member of the ANC".

Kerchoff pointed out that he was at a social function in Germany when he was introduced to "Tony Seedat, who is apparently a member of the ANC".

He said the meeting was "fortuitous".

KERCHOFF'S COCKTAIL 'CONTACT'

CITY PR. 27/7/86



The brigadier also claimed he had information that Kerchoff was involved in organising meetings and rallies of mainly black youths for the period June 16 to June 26 last year.

He admitted Kerchoff was being held in a single

cell, but he and other security cops denied this was a "punishment".

They said it was an administrative arrangement as there were no other white detainees who he could be kept with. Kerchoff then asked why he could not be

held with detainees of other race groups.

A psychiatrist called in by the State recommended Kerchoff be removed from solitary.

The case will be argued before a full bench of the Supreme Court today.

Ellen wins award

ELLEN KUZWAYO became the first black author to be awarded the CNA Prize when her book called *Call Me Woman* won the English section of the awards at a ceremony in Johannesburg this week.

The Afrikaans award went to Potchefstroom University lecturer TT Cloete for his book *Allotroop*. Struik Publishers won the book design award.

Mine union signs

A RECOGNITION agreement between the Black Allied Mines and Tunnel Workers' Union and the SA Chamber of Mines will be signed today. This is the third agreement - one was signed with NUM in 1983 and one with the African Miners and Allied Workers' Union this year - to be signed between the chamber and a black miners' union since the new industrial relations dispensation came into effect in 1980.

Youths in

ANC men 'forced us accused'

EAST LONDON — One of the accused in the East London bombings trial said in the East London Supreme Court today that he had been threatened by two trained members of the military wing of the ANC and had driven them to places where they set mines.

Mr Andile Hewukile (25) who is appearing with Mr Kaya Libazi (25), is charged with murdering a security policeman, Detective Sergeant Lungisile Hekiso, and with attempting to murder five other security policemen on July 31 after the police stopped them.

During an ensuing shoot-out, the two ANC men, Mzwandile Mcata and Nkululeko Njongwe, also known as Bra-L and Lucas, were killed.

The accused also face charges of illegally possessing firearms, explosives and ammunition, placing limpet mines at the King's Hotel on June 14, and causing limpet mine explosions at the East London City Hall and an Amalinda garage.

The hearing continues.

— Sapa.

3 detainees released

Staff Reporter

THREE detainees — including a Bonteheuwel matric pupil — were released this week after spending over 70 days in detention.

Miss Shanaaz Isaacs, 18, and Miss Brenda Marks, 22, were released on Monday, the day before an application for their release was to be heard in court.

Their attorney, Mr Essa Moosa, said that the matter was settled out of court. The State had agreed to pay costs.

No application was lodged for Mr Sulaiman Isaacs, 23, who was released after 73 days.

Cape Times

11A

Utasa told to 'write'

By RONNIE MORRIS

THE stop-order facility for membership fees of the Union of Teachers' Associations of South Africa — the umbrella body for four teacher organizations — will be withdrawn on October 1 unless Utasa applies for the facility.

The Chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representa-

tives, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said yesterday that other stop-order facilities for insurance premiums, medical aid and pension payments would not be affected.

His statement is a sequel to a recent Labour Party regional congress where he said that stop-order facilities for Utasa would be withdrawn.

In a statement read at a news conference yesterday, Mr Hendrickse said it had been explained to Utasa on February 14 that standing Treasury authorization had been obtained for monthly deductions for certain insurance premiums and membership fees of certain organizations.

"In the case of members of teacher organizations who are paid by this administration, no such authority was requested."


Mr Hendrickse said the Ministers' Council had given Utasa and other bodies ample opportunity to apply in writing. If they failed to do so the decision of the Ministers' Council would be implemented on October 1.

Mr Hendrickse also answered questions on the Utasa decision at a conference in June to withdraw from all committees and structures of the general and own affairs education departments.

He said he had information that pressure had been brought to bear on Utasa by various political bodies.

The Utasa conference was not a representative one and represented 10 percent of its own teachers and "probably five percent of the national figure", Mr Hendrickse said.

Home Focus
INTERVIEW



**AN INFORMAL CHAT WITH
HOLGER GUEUTEL**

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To find out more about it

read

Relatives say UDF man and 9 family members detained

By Mudini Maivha

United Democratic Front member Mr Jabu Radebe (29) and nine members of his family, including a one-month-old baby, were detained on Tuesday morning, according to relatives.

Asked to comment, the Bureau for Information said it does not comment on detentions.

The family members allegedly detained during a 3 am raid on their Soweto home were Nokuthula (20), her daughter Tryphina (one month), Ben (35), Florence (23), Amon (18), Kenneth (22), Matthews (13), Lucky (5) and Zwelli (6).

Mr Piet Radebe (30), who was not taken in the swoop, said the police arrived at their Zola home looking for his brother, Jabu. They went to Jabu's room outside the house where they cut the garage door in two and entered, he said.

Mr Radebe said the police could not find Jabu, but ordered everybody out of the house. Later they took the family away, leaving behind two policemen with Mr Radebe.

"The policemen threatened to lock me up, making me lose my job if I did not produce Jabu."

"I was under police guard until 7 am when Jabu arrived and was arrested," he said.

VIOLENCE DEPLORED

A WIDE range of organisations yesterday deplored the violence that broke out in Soweto and called on the Government to withdraw the security forces from the townships.

The president of the United Democratic Front, Mrs Albertinah Sisulu, said the presence of the security forces was uncalled for and highly provocative.

She said that the Government should withdraw the forces in all black residential areas and allow residents and the so-called leaders to sort out their problems.

"The action of the forces should be condemned in the strongest terms."

The co-ordinator of the Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions, Mr Pandelani Nofolovhodwe, said the federation would resist through its members all attempts by councillors to evict people in the townships.

The co-ordinator of the Council of Unions of South Africa, Mr Mahlomola Skhosana, said the councils should stop the evictions in the townships and negotiate with all the groups concerned.

"Calling of police in issues which involve the residents will only swell confrontation as happened in Soweto. We deplore this action by the authorities," Mr Skhosana said.

A Soweto funeral undertaker, Mr David Kupane, has expressed concern at the killings.

He said that his organisation, the African Funeral Undertakers Association, was prepared to bury the victims free of charge.

A spokesman for the Wits University Community Research unit said the recent evictions indicated that confrontations between the people and the State would escalate.

SOWETAN Reporter



Mrs WINNIE Mandela, wife of jailed African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, with White City Jabavu, Soweto, residents during her tour of the trouble-torn area yesterday.

114 353 124

By **RONNIE MORRIS**
Education Reporter

Utasa head: 'Bitter blow' to teachers

THE decision by the Ministers' Council to withdraw the stop-order facility for membership fees for the Union of Teachers' Associations of South Africa was the worst form of oppression and constituted a devastating blow to Utasa.

This was said yesterday by Mr Franklin Sonn, president of Utasa — a national umbrella body of four teacher organizations, and of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association, when he addressed about 300 CTPA members at a meeting at Modderdam Senior Secondary School in Bonteheuwel.

He said the measure was a bitter blow to the teaching profession.

'Write'

He was reacting to a statement by the chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, that the stop-order facility for membership fees would be withdrawn on October 1 unless Utasa and its affiliates apply in writing for the facility.

Mr Sonn said Utasa had 260 students studying with bursaries derived from membership subscriptions and would have to tell the students that they might have to

discontinue their studies.

It also had 14 people, some with families, in its full-time employ and would have to tell them that it might not be able to employ them any more.

Numerous Saturday and vacation projects for matriculants also were being run. Many teachers gave of their time and the projects cost money. It would be stopped if it could no longer be afforded.

"If the government is prepared to take such action against Utasa it must surely reflect a disregard, a disdain for the profession. It must show what the government thinks of teachers. It proves that as far as the government is concerned teachers are children who must behave themselves and if they do not, they must be ordered to stand in the corner and their sweets must be taken away from them."



Mr Franklin Sonn

Teachers were the custodians of their own integrity and must not allow themselves to be browbeaten, bullied or pushed around, he said.

Turning to Utasa's decision to withdraw from all departmental committees, Mr Sonn said that when Utasa met in Kimberley on June 20, there were factors which influenced delegates.

Some of these were the state of emergency with

all the sweeping powers accorded the police, constant reports of detained members and community leaders and the "eternal Catch-22 situation" of on the one hand working within the structures in order to bring about change, while on the other hand the point had been reached where "one's presence in these structures could lend credibility to the abhorrent 1986 model of apartheid education".

'Revulsive'

The straw which broke the camel's back was the "enraging and revulsive" reports of party-political interference in educational matters, Mr Sonn said.

"The clear impression was gained that, sadly, education has become a tool in an unholy party-political power-play which is so distasteful that teachers felt that they could do no better than formally to dissociate themselves from a process which clearly represents a fundamental affront to the integrity of the profession," Mr Sonn said.

The deputy president of the CTPA, Mr Randall van den Heever, said the organization would fight the decision on principle even if that meant going to court.



Accused says he was forced to help ANC

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — An accused in the East London bombing trial told the Supreme Court here yesterday that he had not been influenced in any way by the Freedom Charter of the African National Congress (ANC).

Mr Andile Hewukile, 25, who was in the wit-

ness box the whole of yesterday, told the court he had never had any desire to become a member of a political party. He said he been well treated by the police while he was in detention.

Mr Hewukile and Mr Khaya Libazi, 25, both of Mdantsane, are charged with murdering a security policeman and attempting to murder five others on July 31 after police stopped them at a road block.

They are also charged with placing limpet mines at the Kings Hotel on June 14 or 15, and causing limpet mine explosions at the East London City Hall and at Swans Motors, Amalinda, on June 21.

Further charges relate to the illegal possession of weapons, ammunition and explosives.

During his lengthy cross-examination by the prosecutor, Mr W. Kingsley, Mr Hewukile said although he had contemplated telephoning the police after being forced to help two members of the ANC military wing, he was scared of doing so, as one of the men had told him he was being "watched".

The two alleged ANC operatives, Mr Mzwan-

dile Mcata and Mr Nkuleko Njongwe, known as Bra-L and Lucas, were killed in a shootout with police on July 31.

Mr Hewukile said yesterday he was too scared to make an anonymous phone call to warn the people who were in the city hall on June 21 as Lucas was in the car with him all the time.

"You knew that many people could lose their lives in that explosion," Mr Kingsley said.

Mr Hewukile replied that he knew it could happen.

When asked by Mr Kingsley why he had not told the magistrate to whom he had made a statement that his life had been threatened, Mr Hewukile replied that he thought he would explain the matter in court.

He said he was too scared to flee after being threatened, as he was sure members of his family would be killed instead.

Asked by the Judge President of the Eastern Cape, Mr Justice Cloete, why he had not sought means to extricate himself from the situation, Mr Hewukile said he had not thought of sending an anonymous letter to the police.

"My mind was not working well," he said.

In reply to a question by Mr Kingsley, Mr Hewukile said he did not tell Mr Welile Salman, the man who had introduced him to Lucas and Bra-L, that he was afraid of the two men, as he found that Mr Salman was in agreement with them.

Mr Kingsley put it to him that he had not acted under compulsion at any stage, but had been working with the two ANC men willingly.

"You were influenced by them and made common cause with them in all their actions. Although you did not personally kill Constable Bhekiso, you were aware that he might be killed during a shooting," Mr Kingsley said.

Mr Hewukile admitted he had been aware that Constable Bhekiso and the other members of the security police on the scene could be killed that night, but denied he had had "common cause" with the ANC men during the bombings and the shootout.

The trial continues today.

Justice Cloete was assisted by Mr H. F. Redpath and Mr D. B. Muir. Mr R. Allaway, SC, and Mr P. Langa, both instructed by Magqabi and Partners, appeared for the accused.



Bomb accused denies ANC influence

EAST LONDON — An accused in the East London bomb trial told the Supreme Court here he had not been influenced in any way by the Freedom Charter of the African National Congress.

Mr Andile Hewukile (25), of Mdantsane, who was in the witness box, told the court he had never had any desire to become a member of a political party.

Mr Hewukile is appearing with Mr Khaya Libazi, (25), also from Mdantsane, on charges of attempting to murder five policemen at a roadblock near Mount Ruth Station on July 31 last year; of murdering Detective-Constable Lungisile Bhekiso in a shootout at the roadblock; of causing bombs to explode at the East London City Hall and at Swans Motors, Amalinda, on June 21 last year, causing extensive damage to both; and of placing two limpet mines at the Kings Hotel on June 14 or 15.

During his lengthy cross-examination by the prosecutor, Mr W Kingsley, Mr Hewukile said although he had contemplated telephoning the police after being forced to help two members of the ANC military wing, he was scared of doing so.

Mr Hewukile said yesterday he was too scared to make an anonymous phone call to warn the people who were in the city hall on June 21 as "Lucas" was in the car with him all the time.

When asked by Mr Kingsley why he had not told the magistrate to whom he had made a statement that his life had been threatened, Mr Hewukile replied that he thought he would explain the matter in court.

He said he was too scared to flee after being threatened as he was sure members of his family would be killed instead.

In reply to a question by Mr Kingsley, Mr Hewukile said he did not tell the man who had introduced him to "Lucas" and "Bra-1", Mr Welile Salman, that he was afraid of the two men, as he found that Mr Salman was in agreement with them.

Mr Kingsley put it to him that he had not acted under compulsion at any stage, but had been working with the two ANC men willingly.

The hearing continues tomorrow. Mr Justice Cloete was assisted by Mr H F Redpath and Mr D B Muir. — Sapa.

I threw notes away - witness

(scribble)

(11A)

(scribble)

A FORENSIC expert attached to the police yesterday told the Delmas treason trial that he threw away some of the notes he had made while analysing police tapes of political meetings.

Colonel Jansen said this during cross-examination in the trial of 22 men facing charges of treason, alternatively subversion, murder and terrorism.

30 Jansen

Asked by the defence if the purpose of making notes was not to record what he could forget in two or three days time, Col Jansen said he did have some of the notes, but he threw others away.

28/8/86

The tapes included the United Democratic Front launch in Mitchell's Plain in Cape Town, the Albert Luthuli memorial and a Huhudi Civic Association meeting.

Col Jansen was asked if he consulted the police about problems he encountered on the tapes. He agreed, adding that he also made contact with the police photographer who shot some of the tapes.

(11P) DD 29/8/86

Court told of ANC influence

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — A young man told the Supreme Court here yesterday he had been influenced by what members of the military wing of the African National Congress (ANC) had told him about the Freedom Charter because it had "made sense".

Mr Khaya Libazi, 25, of Mdantsane, said a former schoolfriend, Mr Welile Salman, who had said he was a trained ANC operative, had discussed the Freedom Charter with him.

Mr Libazi is appearing with Mr Andile Hewukile, 25, also of Mdantsane, on a charge of murdering a security policeman and attempting to murder five other security policemen at a roadblock on July 31 last year, as well as with causing explosions at two places in East London, and placing a limpet mine at another.

In his evidence yesterday, Mr Libazi said Mr Salman had told him he had been trained in Lesotho. He had said the Freedom Charter reflected the views of various racial groups in South Africa.

Mr Salman had told him the charter's adherents believed "the wealth of South Africa should be distributed equally among us all", Mr Libazi said.

"He further said people should live together peacefully, and we blacks should also take part in the ruling of

the country."

Mr Libazi said Mr Salman had told him about two friends, Mr Mzwandile Mcata and Mr Nkululeko Njongwe, also known as Bra-L, and a Lucas, who had also been trained in Lesotho.

Mr Salman also told him he had come to South Africa to fight for the liberation of blacks. Mr Libazi said he thought at that time that Mr Salman had meant fighting with "words".

He said he had not known their purpose would be to perpetrate violence.

The bomb which was found unexploded at the King's Hotel on June 14 last year was placed there by Lucas, Mr Libazi said.

Lucas had ordered him to stand guard while he was placing the bomb, after he had told him that it was going to be a "demonstration".

"I asked him how he could demonstrate with a bomb. He said he knew what he was doing and said the bomb would not go off. People would only find it and then be afraid. The way he replied I was satisfied he knew what he was doing.

"He said he was an expert in that," Mr Libazi said.

On June 21 last year, he went to the central station with Bra-L, Lucas and Mr Hewukile, and was told to accompany Bra-L into the station.

He said a limpet mine

which Bra-L had was not placed at the station.

He said he was not present when the limpet mine was placed at the City Hall later that day. He read in a newspaper the next day a bomb had exploded at the city hall.

He was seriously wounded in the shootout between security police and the two ANC men at the roadblock on July 31 last year. He had not seen any weapons or explosives in the back of the bakkie in which he was sitting with Lucas while driving towards the roadblock.

When he was ordered by the police to climb out of the vehicle, he did so, and Lucas followed him.

He kept his hands in the air as ordered, but noticed Lucas had only one hand up. The other was held near his waist.

A policeman ordered Lucas to raise his arm. As Lucas did so, he fired a shot at the policeman.

"I was shot and started running. I can't remember what happened... whether I took two or three steps. Then I was shot in the leg and dropped to the ground.

"I was unconscious then, and do not know what happened with the other people," Mr Libazi said.

The Judge President of the Eastern Cape, Mr Justice Cloete, and two assessors, Mr H. F. Redpath and Mr D. B. Muir, were on the bench. Mr W. Kingsley prosecuted. Mr R. Allaway, SC, instructed by Magqabi and Partners, appeared for the defence.

A SOWETO school-teacher who refused to give evidence in the trial of three alleged African National Congress members was yesterday jailed in the Rand Supreme Court for 30 months.

A further six months were suspended.

Passing sentence on Bongiwé Mhlongo (28), Mr Justice M J Strydom said that he set aside six months of the sentence in view of the dignified conduct and composure of the witness.

Mhlongo taught at Phefeni High School until her arrest and detention on December 28 last year.

The judge said he had to go against the accepted principle that a sentence for refusing to testify should not be

TEACHER IS JAILED

By **MOJALEFA MOSEKI**

aimed at inducing evidence from an unwilling witness but should punish her. He gave Mhlongo the option of giving evidence before the State closes its case next week.

Mhlongo was supposed to give evidence in the trial of Mr Sibusiso Ngwenya (32) of

Dube, Soweto and Mr Guy Malamba (25) of Umlazi, Durban and Mr Abraham Dentsoane (30) of Meadowlands, Soweto.

They are charged with high treason, alternatively terrorism. They have pleaded not guilty to all charges.

Another State Witness, Ms Zandile Mkhize, a nurse in Durban, who has refused to tes-

tify will appear before the court on Monday. (Proceeding)

The cells where old hatreds healed 29/8/85

IN its ferocity and breadth, the current State of Emergency may have opened up seminal possibilities for resistance unity and increasingly sophisticated tactics.

This is what Saths Cooper, president of Azapo and convener of the National Forum, believes. Recently released from his latest spell in detention, which began on the eve of the June Emergency, Cooper this week called on resistance leaders from all organisations to seize the opportunities offered by the fundamentally altered political conditions in South Africa.

By forcing detainees from different organisations to live cheek-by-jowl in South African cells, he believes, the state is providing them with an unparalleled opportunity to discuss their differences, and hammer out common principles and tactics.

Prior to the Emergency, such prolonged political exchanges proved a logistical impossibility in the arduousness of day-to-day struggle.

"In that perverse sense, the Emergency has been a blessing," says Cooper. "It has forced common ground between different factions. They have had to acknowledge that they've got something in common and that the luxury of attacking each other — even verbally — cannot continue."

He illustrates his thesis with an event in Johannesburg Prison (Diepkloof), where he was incarcerated. Detained members of the Soweto Students' Congress (Sosco) and the Azanian Students' Movement (Azasm) were placed in a communal cell. Sosco and Azasm had been involved in a debilitating fratricidal dispute in Soweto.

"After discussions, the youth decided to forge a tactical alliance for the duration of their stay in prison," says Cooper.

For months they've been at war — and it took detention to bring them together. Azapo president Saths Cooper tells SHAUN JOHNSON how feuding black organisations healed their rifts in the cells.

"When some of the adult cell representatives heard this news, they nearly fell on their backs."

Cooper is hopeful this kind of face-on contact between political rivals will pay rich dividends in future: although ideological differences will certainly persist, the methods of dealing with them may change forever.

"People must learn from this Emergency and from past mistakes," he says. "I believe that with more maturity as a result of this experience of common hardship, they will come to their senses and realise that while we may have chosen different vehicles of struggle, our destination is the same. We are all comrades."

"People in leadership must stand up and be counted now. It must be accepted that the struggle can contain different political options within it. We owe it to our people to present them with those options so that different organisations can forge some sort of amalgam, some sort of united approach."

"That is the *sine qua non* — until we achieve that, the state will continue to make the inroads we have seen."

Besides the benefits of intra-resistance contact, Cooper believes the current Emergency will have a salutary effect on the nature of extra-parliamentary organisation and activism — perhaps even changing the face of resistance politics.

"Structures are taking a heavy knock on all sides of the political spectrum," he says. "This will necessarily lead to a tactical reassessment by different

organisations."

He believes that open, mass protest politics will once again become all but impossible. "It would be almost foolhardy to persist in the same types and levels of activity which result in activists being photographed and being available for arrest as cannon-fodder."

"I think all of us in political leadership must assess this question very carefully. We cannot continue in the more or less populist fashion we have all been involved in before."

Cooper believes the Emergency, and the reactions of resistance organisations to it, will be "the nub of how the next five years in South Africa will reveal themselves".

He sees a shift in emphasis on activities, away from the broadly "political", most graphically represented by the mass funeral-cum-rally.

"We have to change our tactics to protect the collective gains made by the different organisations. If not we will admit that we haven't the ability or the analytical tools to deal with whatever the state puts in our path. I think people will now give precedence to spheres other than the openly political."

"Local labour, sporting and cultural work will be re-emphasised. Many activists will find new homes, new ways of doing things, making their individual contributions."

Organisational work is continuing during the Emergency, he says, but in different forms and on a "lower level". "I should imagine we will see a

shift from an organisation's head offices being centres of direction and activity to acting more as information points. Organisation will become more local and less public."

But he warns frustrated young activists against moving towards entirely clandestine activity. "This the state is very well prepared to handle because it is going to have a lot of information at its disposal from this Emergency. There is a danger that many people, out of hopelessness with the current situation, will get involved in activities which open them to imprisonment for long periods."

Cooper believes the state learnt its own lessons from the Emergency of 1984/85, and is now engaged in an all-out effort to break the backs of the resistance organisations in preparation for a "quietist" period such as that which followed the banning of the ANC and PAC in 1960.

"Personally I don't see why the government still persists with the Emergency when it can easily rely on other legislation," he says.

"I think it is to do with Botha's concern to re-emerge as a strong man — this was clear from his speech to the National Party federal congress. We have all seen how quiet the right wing has been for the past couple of months."

"I think that if he calls for an early election — which seems to me to be part of the strategy of the State of Emergency — he is likely to diminish the credibility of the far right, obliterate the NRP and give the PFP a hard knock. It's all to do with confidence building for the regime, confidence in the power of the state and the resurgence of the economy. These are new conditions that we

political leaders must come to terms with."

THE meeting was not, on the face of it, unusual: eight Alexandra activists meeting in a house in this Johannesburg township to tell a journalist about recent events.

But the eight men — ranging in age from teenagers to elderly men — were all “on the run”. They had gathered secretly during a State of Emergency, some of them believing that Security Police were looking for them, others believing their lives were under threat in some way.

My purpose was a fairly simple inquiry: as key political figures in what had been an organised and active centre of resistance, were these leaders able to continue their work under the Emergency?

The answer is the key to assessing the effectiveness of the Emergency. The government clampdown was aimed, above all else, at curbing political resistance and smashing its organs.

However, national leaders of the United Democratic Front have repeatedly expressed confidence that the government could not succeed in doing this without arresting the entire population. UDF acting publicity secretary Murphy Morobe said last week the UDF's national leadership had been able to hold meetings, plan campaigns and continue their struggle.

More importantly, he added, many of the UDF's affiliates were still active at the local level and were able to press ahead with their own campaigns.

If he was right, then the Emergency is failing, and resistance will continue unabated. If he was being over-optimistic, then critical changes have occurred.

“One thing is certain,” said an elderly member of the Alexandra Civic Association (ACA). “There are a lot of activities.

“Although organisations operate under great pressure, they are carrying on very, very well.

“They hold meetings underground, nobody knows where or how. They are in fact carrying on the struggle in spite of the difficulties,” he said.

The fact that this group had been able to organise the meeting, at fairly short notice, and it could take place in broad daylight without incident, was some evidence of what he said. With a few discreet signals and messages, and

Refugees in their own home towns



Drawing: CARL BECKER

Eight Alexandra activists meet secretly at a safe house to talk to ANTON HARBER about how politics have changed under Emergency conditions

precautions to ensure the journalist could not clearly identify the place of the meeting, they had brought together representatives from ACA, the Alexandra Youth Congress (Ayco), the Alexandra Students' Congress (Asco) and the national office of the UDF.

But this capacity to meet is limited; it could only happen on a weekend or at night, when Security Police were not patrolling the township.

“They (Security Forces) always come on Mondays and Tuesdays. They

even roam the street at night now in cars and go to the shebeens. They are no longer worried.”

Few of these activists are able to live in the township. Almost all had taken refuge elsewhere and came home only when they felt it would be reasonably safe.

“We can't just move freely. We call it double-up. You walk sideways so no-one can see you,” said the ACA representative.

An Ayco leader gave more details: “On the question of moving around

freely, I can't say we are. But we know the township and we do move around and are still organising the unorganised youth.

A colleague gave more details: “We just arrange a meeting point and move from there to a venue — a different one every time. Nobody knows where we are going to meet.”

Had the Security Forces apprehended many of their members? “Yes, but not the key activists,” one of them told me. “They have picked up many of the youths and some

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executive members, but not the key people." Some evidence of this was sitting in the room, though it is known that at least some important leaders, such as Moses Mayekiso, are in custody and have been for some time.

"We must admit," another representative said, "it is very hard. We are operating under very trying conditions. But that has taught us to become more resistant. Our organisation is underground.

"We are unable to talk to people in open situations; the only vehicle we can employ is by mobilising people through our structures. The way is full of thorns, but we are all the more determined to reach people in one way or another."

Most of these activists had been in detention during the last Emergency. They had gone into hiding after their release, long before the current clampdown.

Some did this because they feared re-arrest was imminent. Others did it because they feared the vigilantes who have attacked Alexandra activists a number of times.

Do their organisations still command the support of many people in the township? "Our support is still strong. People were mobilised and conscientised and the next step was to organise them, to get them into structures. Now were having to talk to people about the clampdown and how it affects the struggle."

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Were they able to do this? "We'll just have to try. If we relax now, then when the Emergency is over we'll have to start from scratch."

Before the Emergency, Alexandra had begun to develop yard, street and area committees — the organisations of alternative power that were replacing the state-imposed structures. Are these still in existence? "They carry on. But they (Security Forces) come sometimes and pick up a yard representative and then they release him. They do it just to put fear in the people."

And the people's courts, which had administered a rough and controversial popular justice? "They are not so effective because of the clampdown. We can't have specific people's courts, because they are constantly raided by police.

"But people still get help from the comrades rather than go to the police," he said.

The activists were reluctant to give further details. Whether this was for security reasons, as they hinted, or because the details were not available, is difficult to know.

Asked about specific campaigns they may be undertaking, they would give only broad answers. "We were sitting only the other day deciding to intensify the situation. We decided to launch some kind of campaign by way of getting into yards, meeting yard representatives and giving them guidelines."

The rent boycott had fallen into "some confusion", but there were still very few people paying.

The schools had closed down, and students were not doing anything in particular.

It is difficult to assess how much of what the activists tell about their work is rhetoric, and how much is substantial. What is crystal clear, however, is that the major effect of the Emergency has been to teach these activists a new mode of "underground" operation.

As one of the activists said, "the one difference is that they (organisations) are now more vigorous than they were when they were above ground. In my view, the government has taught the people more methods of avoiding the police and still carrying on," he said.

They have long since learnt to live in hiding — and expect to do so indefinitely. "In the last Emergency, I was in for a long time. I was in John Vorster (Square). This time I was already in hiding from the time I was released because these guys just come and get you even if there is no trouble."

Having grown used to this "underground" organisation, these activists are not likely to re-emerge in a hurry. And that is likely to be the major — and most lasting — effect of the Emergency.

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SUGAR

Refining sanctions strategy

SA's sugar industry is the latest to feel the wrath of the vitriolic anti-SA sanctions lobby abroad. A Bill seeking to transfer SA's 35 000 t US sugar quota to the Philippines has been approved by the US Senate.

The sugar measure was included in a general package of sanctions which passed through the Senate virtually unhindered — even after South African suppliers had been privately assured that their US quota would not be affected.

Ironically, the latest US move is targeted at an industry which has been particularly outspoken in its opposition to apartheid. The council of the South African Sugar Association (Sasa) recently unanimously adopted a resolution opposing apartheid.

Chairman Kees van der Pol said at the time: "Traditionally, Sasa has kept a low profile on political issues, but we can no longer remain silent. We must now work towards abolition of apartheid by setting an example."

The move also brings sanctions firmly into the agricultural sphere, a point which will not escape lobbyists for the US's grain-producing Midwestern states, where concern is already running high about possible reprisals against their lucrative exports to SA.

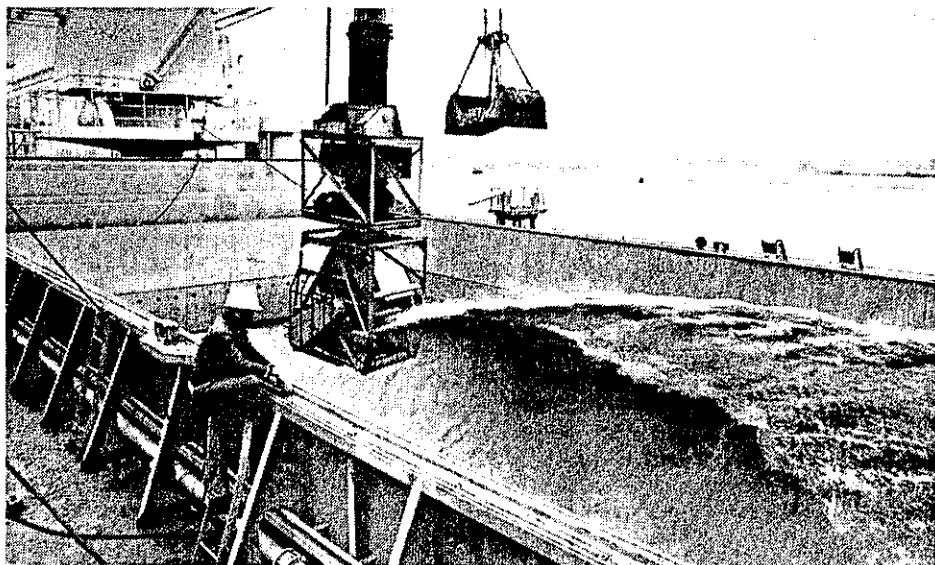
While the US is anxious to provide some tangible support to the Philippines by enlarging its quota — and there would in any case be a scramble by other sugar exporting countries to take up the shortfall — industry sources are worried about the long-term effect of sanctions on a reliable supplier of a quality product.

At this stage Sasa is not taking the setback too seriously. The Bill has yet to come before President Reagan for signature and, given his antipathy towards sanctions, may well be headed off by a milder sanctions package of his own.

In any event, Sasa sources say the quota represents only around 3% by volume of SA's total sugar exports; the small tonnage involved could easily be placed elsewhere — notwithstanding the prevailing tight export market.

It is of more concern to the industry that US exports are priced at a premium over the world market price, which makes even a small quota lucrative in dollar terms for local suppliers. Current earnings from the US market are around \$33m a year. And, especially in rand terms, that's not to be sneezed at.

The negative impact on the industry's earnings, should the measure pass into law, would come at a time of improving prospects (*Business* June 27). World sugar prices peaked at US 9c/lb in April and, although



Sugar exports ... into the front line

they have since crumbled to around 5.5c/lb, hopes have been raised for improved export earnings this season. The industry was also looking forward to the prospect of making its first repayments on its outstanding R327m debt.

With more than 1 Mt exported annually — half of total production — the sugar industry has a major exposure to the export market. Ironically, export earnings have become progressively less important to the sugar industry as world prices have softened. They now constitute around 23% of the industry's annual earnings as opposed to 77% from domestic sales.

If full and effective sanctions were to be applied, the industry could thus sustain itself from its domestic market alone. But there is no doubt sanctions would have a far-reaching socio-economic impact.

The sugar industry directly employs 156 000 people, and their dependants, including those employed in support industries, total over 1m. Annually, the industry earns an average of R170m in foreign exchange on its total proceeds of R1 billion.

So far there is little sign that its other major markets, in South Korea, Japan, Canada and Israel will be similarly threatened by sanctions. But the US action is bound to put the spotlight on the crop.

Like many other SA suppliers, the sugar industry has built up a solid reputation as a reliable supplier of good quality sugar. The same, fortunately for SA, cannot be said for many other producing countries — the Philippines among them. That alone could help assure SA's place in the world market.

It is also worth noting that SA does have

some leverage in the sanctions issue. It is the sole supplier of some of the world's rarest minerals and is a major purchaser of US wheat and international consumer goods.

That, of course, is an ace that's still to be played. But it could be a sufficient deterrent to take some of the sting out of the sometimes mindless sanctions mania. ■

BUDGET TRAVEL

Soft landing

Symptomatic of the general malaise of the travel industry is the struggle this week to salvage at least some of the operations of the cash-strapped Budget Travel group.

After three days of closed-door meetings of major creditors, including British tour companies Contiki and Insight, Protea Assurance and the Swiss SA Reinsurance companies, and the International Air Transport Association's (IATA) Agency Investigation Panel (AIP), Protea emerged with control of retail operator Budget Travel. But the *FM* understands that sister company, Budget Tours, wholesale arm of the group, is to cease trading. Protea underwrites the Association of South African Travel Agents' (Asata) security bonding scheme.

Protea GM Andrew Tainton says control is retroactive from August 22, and the retail company will continue to operate. Budget Travel staff have been retained and all offices will remain open. Clients with paid-up bookings will not be prejudiced.

However, chairman and owner of the Budget group Ray Geldenhuys will play no fur-

Political organisations condemn rent killings

THE action of the Soweto Council police, which resulted in the death of at least 12 people during raids on rent defaulters in White City Jabavu on Tuesday night, was strongly condemned by black political organisations yesterday.

In a statement released to the *Sowetan*, the Azanian Peoples Organisation said it was greatly concerned about the activities of the Soweto Council, the intransigence of councillors and high-handedness of municipal police in trying to deal with the rent crisis.

The organisation said it abhorred any activities which led to loss of black life when it was clear that their demands

By SY MAKARINGE

had not been met.

"To this day our people have not been given a full breakdown of the rents they pay. As far as we are concerned, the rental system imposed on black people is repugnant. Legalised fraud," the statement said.

Political

The statement also said the rent crisis in black townships was a reflection in miniature form of the socio-economic and political crisis the government had plunged the country.

The organisation said that despite present "policy re-arrangement", the townships where black people lived were still intended

to service white cities.

"It is therefore in this vein that we demand of the Government to channel substantial subsidies in the direction of the maintenance of these townships and locations rather than use them as generators of revenues", the statement said.

The banned Pan Africanist Congress said it condemned in the strongest terms the "killing of Soweto residents".

Apartheid

"The authorities in Pretoria have been telling the international community they would prefer to have stability and non-violence in the black community so as to be able to address the people's aspirations. This stability had, to a large measure, been achieved. Rent strikes and other actions are relatively non-violent and peaceful, but nonetheless still register the people's anger", the organisation said.

The organisation said

the Government had not undertaken any serious action to dismantle apartheid, let alone meet some minimum demands by the black community.

The South African Council of Churches appealed to the Soweto Council to set an example by meeting with leaders elected by the community to resolve the problem.

"It should be realised that this issue of rents is no longer an economic one as far as the inhabitants of Soweto and other townships are concerned, but a political time-bomb which could explode if not wisely handled," the SACC said.

It also said that it had information indicating that the number of deaths were higher than the official figures.

THE scene in White City Jabavu, Soweto, on Wednesday morning. Relatives keeping vigil over the body of a victim.



MASS BURIAL PLANS

(11A)

29/8/86 SOWETO

CONT.

By SELLO RABOTHATA
THE United Democratic Front and the Congress of South African Trade Unions yesterday expressed anger and outrage at the killing of Soweto residents by security forces on Tuesday evening.

The UDF, Cosatu, Soweto Civic Association and South African Council of Churches held a Press conference in Johannesburg which was also attended by two White City residents



Mr SYDNEY Mafumadi, Mr Murphy Morobe and the Rev Frank Chikane at yesterday's Press conference.

who were involved in the incident. Names of 16 victims killed by security forces were made available to the Press. The UDF alleged more than 30 people have been killed and members of street committees were still busy trying to establish more names.

In a statement issued on Wednesday, the Azanian People's Organisation said it was the legacy of the Group Areas Act that 'black people had to live, not only in completely inhospitable areas with the attendant health hazards, but also far away from their work places.

"The insurmountable financial problems these situations impose are obvious, yet black people are expected to submit without question to the 'rental fraud,'" the statement said.

The organisation said it was a rip-off and

To Page 9 >

Mass burial

From Page 1

therefore an insult to demand of black people to continue paying the ever-increasing rentals.

The UDF, Cosatu and SCA said they were planning a mass burial for the victims on Thursday next week. The UDF said: "From the authorities we demand that our people be allowed to conduct a mass funeral, which, like the one in Alexandra township, shall be held in absolute dignity."

Cosatu said: "When we bury our comrades we demand the right to hold a peaceful funeral. Any attempts to interfere or stop a proper funeral will only exacerbate feelings of bitterness in the community."

Mr Murphy Morobe, acting publicity secretary of the UDF, said: "The UDF deplores the deaths of Soweto residents.

"We stand fully behind the legitimate and reasonable demands of our people for lower rents, better services and improved housing. The only honourable thing for the councillors to do is to resign."

Gunfire

Mr Syd Mafuñadi of Cosatu said the authorities have "again demonstrated their incompetence by replying with gunfire to the legitimate demands of our people."

Speaking on behalf of the Soweto Civic Association, Rev Frank Chikane said: "We are appalled and outraged by the killing of our people."

The SCA said in order to avoid such a grim prospect it is urgently necessary that the following demands be satisfied:

- An immediate withdrawal of all troops and police from Soweto;
- An immediate halt to all evictions;
- Resignation of all councillors and the immediate abolition of the Black Local Authorities Act;
- That the demands of the residents of Soweto be met;
- Recognition of the authentic leaders of the people; and
- An assurance that the mass funeral of the dead shall not be interfered with.

Names of the dead released yesterday are: Themba Goodwill Mazibuko (19), Bongani Mcotho (19), Bongani Sibisi (13), Moses Sibisi, Bereng Makgeu, Josephine Kgotse (21), Moses Shuping (16), Sydney Maemola, Ntombi Radebe, Charles Molepe, Phillip Ngoboka, Robert Nuku, Patrick Phoko (25), Godfrey Toto Mokoena (22), Martin (surname unknown) and Patrick Ndlovu.

29/8/86 SOWETAN

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Bomb attacks ANC in denial

LUSAKA — The African National Congress has denied allegations that the movement has stepped up its activity in Mozambique.

ANC spokesman, Mr Tom Sebina, said the ANC only has a diplomatic representation of less than 10 people in Maputo and that they are not using Mozambique for attacks against South Africa.

In reaction to recent Press reports in South Africa, following a spate of landmine explosions in the Eastern Transvaal, it was speculated that the ANC was using Swaziland as a route to smuggle landmines and other weaponry into South Africa from Mozambique.

Mr Sebina said that no landmines were smuggled through Swaziland.

**SOWETAN
Correspondent**

'No mines coming via Swaziland'

On the proposed talks between Pretoria and Maputo scheduled for later this year and an announcement by the South African Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ron Miller, that the presence of the ANC in Maputo will be raised, the ANC spokesman said that the South

African Minister was "only creating excuses for South Africa to support the MNR."

The visit to Swaziland on August 26 by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, further raised speculation that the alleged ANC activities in Swaziland were creating worries in Pretoria and that these activities were discussed during Minister Botha's visit to Swaziland.

However, both Mr Botha and his Swazi counterpart denied that the ANC was discussed.

'ANC more open about SACP'

30/8/80 By Hannes de Wet

117A SAK
The African National Congress (ANC) has become less concerned about its connections with the South African Communist Party (SACP), Professor Mike Hough, director of the Institute for Strategic Studies at Pretoria University, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

He told the annual conference of the Security Association of South Africa: "Where the ANC tended to play down its SACP connections in the past, they are more open about it today."

Professor Hough said it was also significant that several SACP members held key positions in the ANC. According to him it was doubtful that "nationalist" elements in the ANC would be willing to abandon violence and participate in negotiations.

It should also be kept in mind that "nationalists can of course be dedicated revolutionaries", Professor Hough said. "In view of the extreme pre-conditions for negotiations set by the ANC, it is however clear that basically it views negotiations as a consequence of an 'armed struggle' and not really an alternative."

Big ANC thrust for NAM Harare summit

By John D'Oliveira,
The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — The African National Congress intends making the most of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) summit which starts here on Monday.

Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the ANC, will arrive with Mr Thabo Mbeki, the organisation's director of information.

They will join Mr Alfred Nzo, secretary-general, Mr Thomas Nkobi, the treasurer-general, Mr John Makatini, the director of international relations, Mrs Gertrude Shope, head of the women's secretariat, Mr Joe Modise, commander of Umkhonto we Sizwe (the ANC's military wing) and Mr Tom Sebina, ANC spokesman.

This week, as officials and foreign ministers from the 101 non-aligned nations prepared for the week-long summit, the ANC's representatives were actively lobbying delegates in what is clearly a major ANC operation.

Mr Tambo is due to address the summit next week and will probably hold a major Press conference.

In an interview today, Mr Sebina said that this was the first time the ANC had committed such a large delegation to a NAM conference.

The 1986 conference was important because it would discuss the Southern African situation and because "the complete sanctions issue as well as the whole liberation struggle will be taken further".

In addition, it was possible there would be discussions on the launching of a "new struggle".

Mr Sebina would not say anything further about the "new struggle" except to confirm that it would be outside the realm of either sanctions or assistance to the "liberation movements".

He said that, apart from its official involvement in the NAM summit, the ANC hoped to have "serious and detailed discussions" with a large number of the delegations now in Harare.

● Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, about to assume leadership of more than 100 Third World countries, said today he had a dream that the Non-Aligned Movement could help the superpowers live in peace.

Mr Mugabe, who will take over chairmanship of the 101-member Non-Aligned Movement for a three-year term next Monday, used the occasion to outline his ambitions for the body.

"One area is ensuring as much support as possible for the dialogue between the Soviet Union and United States to continue so that there is complete agreement on peace."

killers

Sparg case: leg-irons are

By Inga Molzen *SM*

At the request of their legal representatives, the trials of alleged African National Congress supporters, Mr Stephen Johannes Marais (29) and former journalist, Miss Marion Monica Sparg (28), were briefly adjourned in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday so their leg-irons and chains could be removed.

Bearded and wearing hiking boots, Mr Marais, a former rural development community worker in Transkei, thanked his legal representative when he appeared unfettered in the dock.

He is charged with terrorism.

With Miss Sparg, Mr Marais is alleged to have transported limpet mines, smuggled into the country from Lesotho, to blow up the Cambridge Police Station in East London, in February this year.

Alternatively, Mr Marais faces a charge of participating in the activities of the African National Congress between 1984 and March this year.

In April, he allegedly had three banned publications in his possession.

The Attorney-General has authorised that he be tried for alleged contraventions of the Internal Security Act in the regional court.

He was not asked to plead and the case was remanded to October 20.

Court told of police station bombings

In a separate appearance, Miss Sparg, of Emberton Court, Hillbrow, was indicted to appear in the Rand Supreme Court on a charge of treason, attempted arson and arson.

Miss Sparg has been held in custody for more than five months under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

The State alleged that with Mr Arnold Geyer and Mr Damian de Lange, she petrol-bombed three Progressive Federal Party offices during the Republic Day celebrations five years ago.

She allegedly left the country between May and June 1981, joined the ANC and underwent military training in Angola.

Formerly a trained journalist based in Johannesburg, Miss Sparg was allegedly employed in Lusaka, Zambia and worked for an ANC media department.

In 1984, the State alleged, she was as-

signed to the "special operations" section of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, and, allegedly supplied with a false passport, she returned to South Africa on numerous occasions.

When arrested in a Hillbrow flat on March 7 this year, Miss Sparg was allegedly in possession of three Russian limpet mines, mechanical detonators, timing fuses and instruction pamphlets for the fuses.

From a base within the country, Miss Sparg allegedly reconnoitered places for storing weapons or explosives and targets for sabotage.

In September last year, she allegedly reconnoitered the South African Air Force base in Pietersburg, in the northern Transvaal.

In February and March this year, she allegedly detonated limpet mines at the Cambridge and John Vorster Square police stations, causing extensive damage. A limpet mine, allegedly placed in the Hillbrow Police Station toilets by her, was located by police before it could be detonated.

She was not asked to plead to the charges and will be held in custody.

The hearing was postponed to November 3 in the Rand Supreme Court.

In further details before the court, Mr Marais allegedly underwent military training with the ANC and during 1984 and 1985, he allegedly acted as a courier

for the ANC.

He allegedly furthered the aims of the ANC by:

- Providing maps.
- Helping alleged ANC member Mr Johnson Thabo to enter the country illegally.
- Recruiting or attempting to recruit Ms Patricia Henderson and Miss Doris Sipos as ANC members.
- Disseminating copies of a banned publication.
- Inciting Mr Michael Landau Vermeulen to infiltrate the South African Defence Force and to distribute pamphlets.

TOP Soweto council officials were making contingency plans to flee their homes yesterday in the face of reprisal threats from radical groups determined to press ahead with the ongoing rents boycott.

The new twist in the spiral of week-long violence, which has claimed 21 lives, with scores more injured, came as Soweto's riot-scarred residents were facing a grim choice — pay up on rent arrears and face further retribution from the boycotters, or refuse to pay and be evicted.

Clashes with the security forces over forced evictions for non-payment of rents have been aggravated by violence perpetrated by the so-called "comrades".

And yesterday, a senior township executive, who asked not to be identified for fear of reprisals, said he knew of some councillors who had already fled the township taking their family and belongings with them.

He had personally seen one councillor packing his bags and loading them into a truck before leaving.

One councillor, Mr Sydney Mkhwanazi, was stabbed and stoned to death on Tuesday afternoon while returning from a council meeting.

Revenge

According to Soweto residents, this was a revenge killing for the earlier death of a Soweto man who was allegedly shot by council community police guarding Mr Mkhwanazi's home.

The PFP's spokesman for law and order, Mrs Helen Suzman, who visited the trouble-torn area on Friday, yesterday described the residents' dilemma over rents as a "Catch-22" situation.

She said: "If they do not pay their rents they face eviction, and if they do pay, they face having their houses burnt because of the ongoing rents boycott."

"This must prove to the officials that even those who are willing to pay rent do not do so for valid reasons."

Mrs Suzman repeated her call for an independent judicial inquiry into the violence, headed by a judge, to be appointed immediately.

But Mr Nico Malan, Soweto town clerk, said only seven families were evicted in Soweto on Tuesday.

CONFLICT COUNTDOWN

THE countdown to conflict began on June 4 when the Soweto Civic Association called for an indefinite rent boycott.

After that, events moved swiftly.

● June 8: The Soweto City Council threatened to unleash its police force on anyone threatening residents wanting to pay rents.

● On July 7: The council warned that failure to pay rent could have drastic repercussions. Mr Nico Malan announced that the R500 000 paid monthly by tenants had dropped to about R200 000 in June, the first month of the boycott.

● July 8: Soweto residents served with notices to pay rent or face evictions. Several homeowners in Orlando East reported that their electricity was cut off by the council.

● July 9: Residents told by the council that if they did not pay rent by July 15 they would be evicted from their houses. The council stated it was losing about R300 000 a month on rent payments.

● July 16: About 20 000 residents were given seven

days to pay their rents and advised to use facilities available in Johannesburg to pay if they feared victimisation.

● July 20: Mr Steve Kgame, Dobsonville councillor, said councils would get tough with rent defaulters. The first wave of evictions began.

● July 25: Mr Justice G Gordon issued an order restraining the Soweto Council from evicting Mrs Pauline Mathibela from her Orlando East home. A day later a group of men attacked and ransacked her Orlando East shop.

● August 15: Soweto Council's housing director, Mrs Del Kelvan, said 155 families were to be evicted.

● August 17: The council announced it would serve eviction notices on 300 families, but would give them seven days to pay.

● August 26: Running battles erupted in White City and other parts of Soweto claiming an official 21 dead (unofficial figures are as high as 30), when rumours swept the township that evictions were about to begin.

Plea

He said they were not in White City, the focus of the violence. Three were in Chiawelo and four in Jabulani.

Mr Malan said there had been no evictions in White City: "We did not even threaten to evict there."

He added: "The council has stopped evictions temporarily until we see the reaction of people to our plea for them to pay up."

"If they do not pay we'll take action, but with great circumspection."

Mrs Suzman said after her fact-finding mission to Soweto's White City Jabavu township: "People feel threatened. The actions of the council officials were very high-handed."

"I gathered that the people of White City and other townships had asked to have a meeting with the council in April to discuss the rents issue but there was no response from the council."

Silenced

"The people with whom the council or the Government would negotiate are all in detention or have been silenced," she said.

She also called on the Government to subsidise black townships "if a worse catastrophe is to be avoided".

Mr Malan said there were people who had not paid rent since the beginning of the year.

Meanwhile, many streets are still barricaded with large rocks. Burnt-out cars litter Soweto. Access in some places is impossible, even by car in areas where there has been no violence.

A hand grenade was thrown at the police in White City on Tuesday night, exploding between two police Landrovers. One white and three black policemen were injured.

● The Bureau for Information reports only one fatality from political violence in the 24-hour period up to 6 am yesterday. A black man was killed by the South African Transport Services police during an alleged robbery in Daveytown.

Soweto officials flee

copy Times
31/7/86

Handwritten scribbles and initials in the top right corner.

Car bomb kills KwaNdebele minister 7 die in Umtata raid

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — Three policemen and four civilians were killed in an attack on the Umtata police station on Tuesday night by men armed with AK47 rifles and hand-grenades.

And in KwaNdebele, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Piet Ntuli, was killed on Tuesday evening when his car exploded while he was travelling in the homeland's capital of Siyabuswa.

General Mantanga said. "The police are following certain clues and are tracking down the attackers. Otherwise the situation is under control."

Meanwhile the Cape Times correspondent in Johannesburg reports that police have ruled out robbery as a motive for the killing of Mr Zebulon Kunene, a leading member of the KaNgwane Government shot dead outside his KaNyamazane home.

The Bureau for Information yesterday said it had no idea what type of explosive had been used or who was responsible.

He said some of the hand-grenades used in the attack had failed to explode.

Three men fled from the house and drove off in a car later found burned out in the township.

In a third incident, a leading member of the KaNgwane Government, Mr Zebulon Kunene, 45, was shot dead outside his KaNyamazane home.

Yesterday police and soldiers cordoned off the road leading to the charge office, situated in Umtata's central business district.

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

The Commissioner of Transkei Police, General RS Mantanga, said in a statement yesterday that the Umtata raid took place about 9.30pm on Tuesday.

At 1pm police were still washing blood off floors, walls and doors in the charge office and sorting through blood-stained documents. Walls outside the office were pock-marked with bullet holes. A metal cabinet and wooden counter in the office were also bullet-ridden and windows were shattered.

After the car bomb death of Mr Ntuli, residents of Siyabuswa took to the streets on Tuesday night and again yesterday, singing freedom songs and chanting political slogans to celebrate.

One of the policemen was shot while driving a police vehicle near a hotel across the road from the charge office, he said. Seven policemen and two civilians were injured in the attack.

A witness, who pretended he was dead during the attack, said the sound of machineguns had been deafening. He had lain between bodies on the floor to avoid being shot. When the attackers rushed into the office, he thought they were "police recruits".

The township's streets were littered with dustbins, ash and other rubbish thrown mainly by ecstatic youths. Jubilant women and children also danced and whistled on hearing of Mr Ntuli's death.

Witness accounts

He said witnesses had reported seeing three people with firearms. One of the people had shot at the police vehicle.

Another witness, who watched from a nearby hotel room, said he saw a "blue flare-like rocket" being shot into the station and a "rocket-like flare" being shot over a take-away outlet. After the shooting, he saw a "big truck" drive off without its lights on.

The Bureau for Information meanwhile reports that a group of about 20 blacks set a home alight in Soweto on Tuesday afternoon. Security forces fired three rounds at the attackers, killing a 25-year-old man.

"From the evidence pieced together by the police, it is obvious the attack was well-planned and timed to coincide with the changeover of men going out and those reporting for duty at the police



It was "welcome home" for the Anti-Cruelty League members (left to right) Siyoli D

roads and KTC fighting when the Animal burns and wounds. Willing assistants were Ngqalwa, 12. Picture: Obed Zilwa

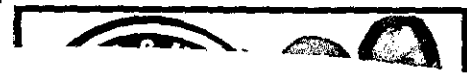
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PA PAYOUT PAGE 8

TEYN

death for a newly-wed was hit in the chest. Edgette Goslett's death, killing a 30-year-old at home in

lay



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^(30/11/86)

UDF now 'fascist'

By BARRY STREEK

THE NRP's candidate in the Claremont by-election, Mr Anthony Leisegang, supported the formation of the UDF in 1983 and served on a UDF committee for nine months.

Mr Leisegang said yesterday that the motivation for his decision to stand for the NRP — which he joined on the night before nomination day — was the same as his decision to be involved in the UDF.

"It is not simply to create effective opposition to the government because the PFP is discredited, but it is also to oppose all forms of fascism and those seeking to achieve power for themselves only — and that now includes groups like the UDF who have imposed dictatorship on my friends of colour.

"The PFP has direct links with these fascists. They have even had them on their platforms," Mr Leisegang said in an interview.

He had joined the UDF when it started, and later served on its Claremont area committee, but left the UDF when he found that it was only democratic in name.

He also confirmed that he had worked with The Ecumenical Action Movement (Team), one of the organizations in the Western Cape which was listed in terms of the state of emergency, and he had been secretary of a Western Province Council of Churches (WPCC) sub-committee, but he had quit both bodies when radical elements took over.

Mr Leisegang had also been "very active" in peace moves in Crossroads in attempting to bring the parties together to restore peace.

NRP policy spelt out democracy, based on the Natal indaba plan, while "the grand apartheid scheme, like that of the PFP, is utopian and merely an elitist pipe dream", he said.

(Report by Barry Streek, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town)

31/8/81

SLAIN COP'S THREAT

He said he would 'leave them lying all over like ants'

SOME MAN
THE assassinated Bophuthatswana policeman, Brigadier Andrew Molohe, warned Winterveldt residents who were gathered at a soccer field that he would "leave them lying all over like ants".

He said he would bulldoze their houses the next day, an inquiry into the fatal shooting of 11 people was told yesterday.

Mrs Joslyn Motsuenyane, wife of Nafcoc president, Dr Sam Motsuenyane, gave this evidence before the Smith Commission of Inquiry into the March 26 shootings.

She said Brig Molohe accused people of causing confusion in Bophuthatswana.

"He told the crowd that he was going to fight for the land of Bophuthatswana. The police official said he was aware that the crowd had come to the soccer field to fight but stressed that he would deal with everyone accordingly before leaving the

By
ALINAH DUBE

area," Mrs Motsuenyane said.

People in the crowd said they were not there to fight, she said.

"But the brigadier ignored us and continued with his threat that he was even prepared to die for his country," she said.

The commission was told that shortly after some parents had shouted "Our children are in police vehicles", Colonel DJ Mokobanye answered: "Yes, we have arrested them and they will not be released."

Col Mokobanye, she stated, also told her that some people in the crowd were carrying petrol bombs — a thing



Mrs JOSLYN Motsuenyane ... evidence.

she said she did not witness.

Mrs Motsuenyane said she fell and was trampled after shots were fired at the crowd. She said she lay there for about five minutes and managed to get up with her hands raised

above her head.

Mr Justice E A T Smith also heard that the witness choked after Brig Molohe threw a teargas canister at a group of people lying on the soccer field after the shooting.

She said she was fetched from the area by Dr Motsuenyane at 4pm. Police picked her up from her home shortly after 8pm and she was taken to the Garankuwa Police Station where she was charged with public violence.

(Proceeding)

Bloemfontein murder trial argument — Page 2

CITY PRESS 31/8/86

From protest to challenge

Mokoena comes out - to challenge emergency

By MONO BADELA

AFTER 82 days in detention, Release Mandela Committee publicity secretary Aubrey Mokoena has come out to challenge the state of emergency.

In an interview soon after his release on Monday he said he would challenge the very existence of the emergency.

Lawyer Priscilla Jana has already filed an application in the Rand Supreme Court seeking to have the emergency declared invalid.

The application seeks to declare that Mokoena's detention was wrong and unlawful, and that there was no need for the emergency after June 26 - the day parliament passed the two security bills which became the Public Safety Amendment Act and the Internal Security Amendment Act.



MOKOENA Released

"In announcing the declaration of the emergency, the State President had declared that the declaration was necessary because the ordinary law of the land was inadequate to enable the government to ensure the safety of the public or to maintain public order," the application says. Now with the passage of

the two security bills, the application contends SA has sufficient legislation to deal with such matters.

"The amendments gave to the government the very powers it had sought before the emergency was declared. The powers vested in the government in a state of emergency became now vested without a state of emergency," the application says.

It also challenges the "untramelled discretion" given to police officers, and contends that even the "rawest recruit" can arrest any citizen.

The respondents in the case are President PW Botha, Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange, Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee and the officer commanding Johannesburg prison.

Commenting about his detention, Mokoena said: "I should not have been detained in the first place.

"The emergency has in-

convenienced students, teachers, residents, workers, churches and businessmen. It has to end immediately in order to prevent further deterioration of the political situation.

"I ascribe my release to legal pressure, because a court application had been made nullifying my detention."

He said he was more than ready to resume his work with RMC. "I shall take over where I left off on June 12."

Although he was happy to be back with his family he was, however, not overjoyed because scores of men, women and children were still in detention.

"The people must be allowed to govern themselves democratically and peacefully... This ideal can only be achieved if the people's democratic demands are met.

"This includes the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, the unbanning of the ANC and other organisations, the return of all exiles and the complete abrogation of all repressive and security legislation.

And "an ending to the emergency and withdrawal of troops from the townships," he said.

● Commenting on the threatening letter written to his wife while in detention, Mokoena said he was convinced the letter did not come from the Azanian Students' Movement.

"The language and the idiom are not those of the known political organisations. The letter appears to be a ploy by the agents of the system - they are exploiting the situation.

"In any case I have no intention of quitting Orlando East under any circumstances. I am at peace with my neighbourhood."

... provided accommodation is ...

sinking Titanic, he said.

hit in the leg.

By SBU MNGADI
IMBALI councillor Austin Kweyama's five-year-old daughter Siphokazi became the latest victim of the undeclared war on Inkatha members when she was killed in a hand grenade attack on their Maritzburg home this week.

The Bureau for Information said Siphokazi died when a hand grenade was hurled through the window of the room where she was sleeping. Her sister Sindi, 12, who was sleeping in an adjacent bed, received minor shrapnel injuries.

Last week, controversial KwaZulu MP Winnington Sabelo's wife Evelyn was killed and their three children and a neighbour seriously injured by raiders armed with AK47 rifles and handgrenades.

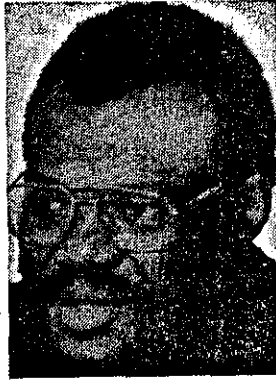
The renewed wave of bloody fighting - believed to be between political organisations - has mounted fears among Inkatha members for their safety. They immediately threw protection around members of their families.

In Clermont, Durban Inkatha organiser and publicity secretary SB Jamile's children, are daily guarded at a local primary school by armed vigilantes. And they are escorted back home after school.

Similar precautions have been taken by other Inkatha members alleged to have been involved in vigilante activities.

KwaZulu Chief Minister

Kweyama's girl killed in Imbali attack



BUTHELEZI
Challenged Hurley

MG Buthelezi this week challenged a party of Catholic Bishops, led by SA Catholic Bishops' Conference President Denis Hurley, to make a more democratic black SA group.

He said Inkatha members were inevitably drawn into township violence. He said the Bishop had to know that it was impossible for him to discipline every In-

katha member into pacifist behaviour in a climate in which violence was so vigorously stimulated.

This week, responding to the latest attacks on Inkatha members, he said: "It is un-African for women and children to be targets in a war and I am concerned about the extent to which this kind of crime will brutalise those who are at the receiving end of this violence. The black civil war I warned about, has now materialised.

"I cannot see what can break the spiral of this violence in the light of the reluctance of those who had opted for violence to talk to us. I fear, it seems the only language we can understand in the circumstances, is that of the gun, hand grenades and bombs," he said.

● Evelyn Sabelo will be buried at Umlazi cemetery tomorrow afternoon.

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Black Politics

1986

Sept.

PFP must quit Parliament - UDF

THE Progressive Federal Party should go beyond calling triracial Parliament a "farce" and heed the interests of the majority of the people by totally withdrawing from the system.

This call was made yesterday by the United Democratic Front.

The organisation called the PFP decision to partially withdraw from Parliamentary debate a "positive development" and also noted the party's concern for time to be allocated for parliamentary debate on the "Soweto massacres".

"The past two years of tricameral parliamentary politics have witnessed the PFP and

the 'reformist ticket' parties in the House of Delegates and the House of Representatives being ignored or bypassed when it comes to the vital issues of the day such as the declaration of two states of emergency, repressive security legislation and the deployment of the army in neighbouring countries and in the townships," the UDF said.

The untenable position the PFP found itself in was mirrored in the inexcusable involvement in the Soweto evictions of a former PFP Randburg councillor and party member, Mrs Del Kevan, now the township's director of housing.

Expert quizzed at Delmas trial

THE defence in the Delmas treason trial will continue with its cross-examination on a forensic expert attached to the Pretoria police headquarters today.

Colonel Jansen has been in the witness box since last Wednesday and being cross-examined by Mr Zac Yacoob, one of the advocates representing the 22 men appearing on charges of treason, alternatively subversion, terrorism and murder.

All the accused have pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice van Dijkhorst, who is sitting with two assessors.

One of the accused, Mr Lazarus More (25) of Sebokeng, did not attend the trial on Friday as a result of an illness.

He was rushed to a doctor on Thursday after he had complained of stomach pains.

The trial is a sequel to the unrest which broke out in the Vaal Triangle townships on September 3, 1984.

Repression made breeding ground for youth rebellion

Cape Times 1/9/86 11A

STATE repression was the major cause behind the rebellion by youth in Cape Town in 1985-86, according to studies by two UCT academics.

This rebellion, which gripped large parts of South Africa, including greater Cape Town, shared several features of revolutionary struggles in Russia, China, Spain, France and Latin American countries.

The studies are "Resistance and Rebellion in Greater Cape Town, 1985" by Dr Martin Hall and "Street Sociology and Pavement Politics: Some Aspects of the 1985 School Crisis in the Western Cape" by Professor Colin Bundy.

The papers were delivered at the Western Cape Roots and Realities Conference at the University of Cape Town last month.

Dr Hall's paper outlines the chronology of events, from the rent boycotts in August 1984 to the height of the crisis in street battles and burning barricades in the streets of Athlone, Hanover Park, Guguletu and other parts of the Peninsula during 1985-86.

Brutal response

He points out that the 1985 rebellion should not be seen as an isolated event but rather as "part of an ongoing political process that was accelerated by the martial and political repression of the state".

The sometimes brutal state response to political opposition may have increased in sophistication from the '60s and '70s, but hardly any shift is noted in its content and creativity.

Many people are familiar with the actions of security forces, which were well documented in some sections of the media before the gagging of the press in terms of the state of emergency.

For them the following passage, as documented by Dr Hall, of events 10 years ago will revive a mixture of déjà vu and tragic disbelief at the crisis of last year:

"More obscure are the ac-

tivities of the police in deliberate destabilization. Clergy monitoring revolt and repression in Cape Town townships in December 1976 repeatedly insisted, in public statements and in evidence submitted to the Cillie Commission of Inquiry into the revolt, that the police had actively encouraged and aided migrant workers in Nyanga in attacks on other residents after tensions had developed over shebeens and proposed work stayaways."

Crossroads 1985-86 proved that, after a decade, the state's security apparatus had moved from treasured operational anonymity to blatant destabilization tactics — in many ways an accurate barometer of the psychology of the South African state.

Dr Hall's analysis shows that despite the rapid spread of the school boycott in 1985, at times "student initiative ran ahead of the decisions of the elected leadership".

This surfaced when a call by the student leadership to return to school was not heeded. It is difficult to tell whether this was a genuine case of the student leadership lagging behind its constituency, or if it was just a tactical ploy to get pupils to back to schools for purposes of effective organization.

Prof Bundy notes that "immediatism — an impatient anticipation of imminent victory... and a naïve underestimation of the resources of the state" were among the weaknesses of the student revolt.

"This is not a surprising outcome. The fact that for many young people their political baptism was a heady mix of exhilaration, raw courage and

a sense of group solidarity meant that expectation could easily outrun actuality.

"The political cost of immediatist expectations is that they all too easily feed into demoralization and disarray when events reveal the balance of forces to be far less favourable to the youthful militants and their allies than had been anticipated."

Both Professor Bundy and Dr Hall agree that the state was the most effective agent of unity between the workers and students.

"The indiscriminate violence against protesting scholars won them (pupils/students) sympathy — and the closure of schools, more than any other single action, outraged both middle class and working class coloured parents," says Prof Bundy.

"The formation of PTSAs not only made concrete the terms of youth/community unity, but also posed a radically alternative conception of how schools should be administered."

The "generation unit", as he describes it, where young people generated political activism on the basis of a distinct form of self-consciousness was perhaps the most distinguishing character of the 1985-86 youth rebellion in the Western Cape.

A comparison to this "consciousness", which is analogous to group or class consciousness, can be found in the 1966 student revolt in Mexico City or the attitude of students in the closing years of the Franco regime in Spain.

"Conscious revolutionism arises when people confront the apparent failure of all alternative ways of realizing

their objectives, the closing of all doors against them."

If someone is locked out of their house, among the several possibilities of getting back inside would be "hopeful patience".

In this context he quotes Hobshaw, who believes that "it is only when none of these appear realistic that we think of battering the door... even so we are unlikely to batter in the door unless we feel that it will give way. Becoming a revolutionary implies not only a measure of despair, but also of some hope".

Decades of political and social conflict caused by the "non-incorporation of the majority of its working class into its social and political institutions" are primarily responsible for the current economic malfunctions in South Africa, according to Prof Bundy.

Authoritarian

"Take politically rightless, socially subordinate, economically vulnerable youths; educate them in numbers beyond their parents' wildest dreams, but in grotesquely inadequate institutions; ensure that their awareness is shaped by punitive social practices in the world beyond the schoolyard — and them dump them in large numbers on the economic scrap heap."

The alternative to regulate existing social relations is to resort to authoritarian measures where "coercion, not consensus, is the social cement of the state edifice".

Prof Bundy adequately sums up the state's contribution to alternative education. "Tear-gas, beatings and detentions provide a crash course in class struggle. There were thousands in Cape Town who learned the practical science of making a petrol bomb, the street sociology of taunting armed soldiers, the pavement politics of pamphlet distribution and slogan painting, the geography of safe houses and escape routes; and the grammar and dialectics of undercover operations."



By
**EBRAHIM
MOOSA**
Political Reporter

A subdued Tutu takes his leave

Cape Times 1/9/86

JOHANNESBURG. — Bishop Desmond Tutu, visibly subdued, preached his last sermon as Bishop of Johannesburg yesterday, telling a Soweto congregation of about 1000 blacks and whites: "We are going to be free."

Bishop Tutu, who returned recently from an extended trip to Japan and China, is due to be enthroned in Cape Town

on Sunday as Archbishop and leader of the Anglican Church in South Africa.

"I come to assure you that God is with us. That despite all that the powers of the world might do, we are going to be free," he said.

The bishop blessed dozens of black and white children, touching their heads as they filed past to say farewell.

Hundreds of whites,

many of them carrying bunches of yellow flowers for their departing bishop, were in the congregation in Soweto's Ipeleng Anglican Church.

Tutu said his departure after 18 months as Bishop of Johannesburg was made sadder by the violence in Soweto's White City area last Tuesday.

"This particular occurrence hurts us more deeply for being close to us physically. There are members of our congregation who have been very deeply affected by what has happened ... people who have lost children."

Telling of a visit to a mother who lost one son in Tuesday's shootings and had another critically wounded, he said: "What do you say to these people? How do you tell them about the love of God?"

"The price we have paid already is a heavy price," he said. "We will go on, paying yet more in lives. If God is for us, who can be against us?"

As he spoke, more than 100 police in armoured vehicles blocked streets in Soweto's Senaoane district, keeping reporters away from the burial of an unidentified victim of recent violence.

A Soweto resident said the funeral, attended by about 300 people, was for one of three youths shot and killed at a school.

And in the White City area, "comrades" halted a funeral for a youth allegedly shot by police on Tuesday. Soweto resi-

Whites on treason, terrorism charges

TWO alleged members of the African National Congress, both white, appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on Friday charged with terrorism, treason, arson and attempted arson.

They are: Miss Marion Monica Sparg (28), a former journalist and Mr Stephen Johannes Marais (29), a former rural development community worker in Transkei.

Miss Sparg is charged with treason, arson and attempted arson. Mr Marais is appearing on a charge of terrorism.

The Attorney-General has authorised that Miss Sparg be tried in the Rand Supreme Court and Mr Marais in the Johannesburg Regional Court.

With Miss Sparg, Mr Marais is alleged to have transported limpet mines, smuggled into the country from Lesotho, for the purpose of blowing up Cambridge Police Station in East London, in February this year.

He was not asked to plead and the case was postponed to October 20.

The State alleges Miss Sparg petrol-bombed three PFP offices five years ago and that she joined the ANC and underwent military training in Angola.

She will appear in the Rand Supreme Court on November 3.

Inkatha Youth back moratorium

CAPE TOWN 1/9/80

DURBAN. — The Inkatha Youth Brigade voted at its annual conference in Ulundi yesterday to back Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's demand for a moratorium on constitutional developments until real power-sharing negotiations took place between blacks and whites.

They resolved to identify with the KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president's rejection of disinvestment and of every attempt to escalate black-on-black violence.

The brigade served notice on all black organizations "too politically irresponsible" to do so themselves that it would brook no interference in the exercise of its democratic right to organize the people.

It proclaimed its commitment to gaining black entry into all facets of society as free and equal South Africans.

Inkatha saw that apartheid was crumbling and was therefore committed to the "absolute priority" of educating the black youth to take their place in a free South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi described the call "Liberation Now, Education Later" as an insane slogan coined by the African National Congress Mission in Exile.

● Chief Buthelezi called for one minute's silence in memory of black people who had died at the hands of "those bent on escalating black-on-black violence".

Last weekend Mrs Evelyn Sabelo, one of Inkatha's staunchest members, had been murdered in this way in her Umlazi home and her children had been shot, he said. — Sapa

CAPL. Tomiles 1/9/86 ~~11A~~ ~~11A~~ 11A

800 pay tribute to trade unionist

By TONY WEAVER

IN the first major public gathering of anti-apartheid organizations in Cape Town since the state of emergency was declared, about 800 people yesterday met to pay tribute to trade union activist Mr Elijah Loza who died in hospital while in detention in 1977.

The militant memorial meeting heard speeches from, among others, the regional secretary of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, Mr Nic Henwood; the vice-president of the United Democratic Front, Mr Joseph Marks; an executive member of the Cape Youth Congress, Mr Lawrence

Mohlala; an executive member of the United Women's Congress, Ms Hilda Ndute; the publicity secretary of the Western Cape Hostel Dwellers' Association, Mr Johnson Mpukumpa; Ms Zora Mehlomakhulu of the Transport and General Workers' Union, and executive members of the Release Mandela Committee and the Joint Students' Representative Council.

After the service, the crowd swelled to more than 1 000 and the singing, chanting group marched to the Nyanga Cemetery where the Rev Geoffrey Silwanyana and Mr Loza's widow, Mrs Nombeka Loza, unveiled a tombstone

commemorating his death.

Two police Casspirs monitored the service throughout. They were joined by two Buffels, which at one stage raced in front of the march as youths threw clenched-fist salutes.

By late yesterday, the police had not taken any action, although about 5pm a group of youths in NY78, who were not part of the march, hurled rocks.

Mr Loza, who was the Western Cape chairman of the South African Congress of Trade Unions, an ANC member and a founder member of the General Workers' Union, died on August 2, 1977, in hospital after going

into a coma while in detention.

In 1963 he was detained for three successive 90-day periods, was sentenced to six years' jail for furthering the aims of the ANC, and was released on appeal after five months. He was banned for five years in November, 1976.

In militant speeches, speakers praised Mr Loza as "a hero of the workers' and students' struggle for liberation".

● A Bureau for Information spokeswoman last night ~~quoted police as saying~~ no action was taken and no unrest incidents took place.

6 000 at funeral of slain woman

Mercury Reporter

ABOUT 6 000 people attended the funeral of Mrs Evelyn Sabelo in Umlazi, Durban, yesterday.

Mrs Sabelo was killed when a grenade was thrown at her car and she was shot at as she drove into the yard of her home last month.

Mrs Sabelo's husband, Mr Winnington Sabelo, an Inkatha official and a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, told the Mercury last night that the funeral was orderly and there were no incidents.

'The almost 6 000 people attending were very well behaved,' he said.

Among the mourners were members of Mrs

Sabelo's family from Lesotho, some KwaZulu Cabinet ministers, as well as a number of prominent members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

And in Chesterville on Saturday, about 2 500 people attended the funerals of two young men who were shot and killed last month.

Restrictions were imposed on the funerals of both Sipiwe Ngcobo, 19, and Bongani Mchunu, 17.

Mr Ngcobo, whom police said was a suspect in a murder case, was shot dead while running from police.

Bongani Mchunu was shot a few days earlier on school grounds in Chesterville, allegedly by 'blackjacks' (township policemen).

ANC, PAC leaders at Harare summit

MR OLIVER Tambo, president of the African National Congress, and Mr Johnson Mlambo, chairman of the Pan Africanist Congress, arrived in Harare at the weekend with their delegations for the Non-Aligned Movement's summit which starts today.

Mr Sam Nujoma, president of Swapo, was also reported to have arrived in the Zimbabwean capital at the weekend. The three leaders' presence at the summit signals the extent to which South Africa will dominate the conference.

The Non-Aligned Movement is made up of nations from over 100 Third World countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the South Pacific. Their outgoing leader is Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, who hands over the position to Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

The summit, preceded by a meeting of Foreign Ministers from these countries last week, will focus its attention on South Africa and other related issues. According to reports last week already volumes of resolutions were being proposed by many nations.

SOWETAN
11/11/86
SOWETAN Reporter
These resolutions come in the middle of the Anti-South African Campaign sanctions in Europe and the Americas.

At the summit, Mr Tambo and Mr Mlambo will be directly involved in the campaign against South Africa. The ANC and the PAC have brought strong delegations to Harare.

Mr Tambo is with senior officials Thabo Mbeki, Tom Sebina and Johnny Makhathini. Mr Mlambo is accompanied by Joe Mkhwanazi and Gora Ebrahim, two senior officials in the PAC hierarchy.

The presence of Tambo and Mlambo just across the border will also be a major boost for their millions of followers in South Africa. The ANC has the largest following in the country, followed by the nationalist bloc consisting of the Africanists and Black Consciousness adherents.

Of significance is that the summit occurs just a few days after the White City Jabavu shootings.

See Page 5

Watch kept on Soweto homes

Cape Times 2/9/86 80 11A

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The homes of some Soweto councillors are heavily guarded by security forces following violent attacks on them since the recent unrest in the townships.

Troops in Casspirs yesterday patrolled the areas where the councillors live and kept regular checks on their homes.

Most councillors yesterday denied allegations that they had fled their homes to live in a block of flats near the city.

The councillor for White City, Jabavu, Mr John Mokoena, denied reports that at least 27 councillors had fled their homes after the killing of Mr Sydney Mkhwanazi on Tuesday last week and the burning of several houses belonging to councillors.

At least 21 people were killed after trouble erupted in the township between residents who anticipated evictions and police.

Mr Mokoena said: "Only five of us have temporarily moved to flats in the city while our houses damaged during attacks on them are being repaired.

Soweto's mayor, Mr Ephraim Tshabalala, told reporters on Sunday that he turned away a truck sent by the council to transport him and his belongings to a hideout.

"I belong here and if I have to die it will be here and perhaps in this very house," said Mr Tshabalala.

Asked if this spelt the end for the Soweto City Council, Mr Tshabalala said: "Not while I am still around."

● Sapa reports that the Nghunghuyane High School pupil who was shot dead in Chiawelo, Soweto, a week ago was buried at the Avalon Cemetery on Sunday during an incident-free funeral.

Mr Mackson Mbulelo Gaga, 22, of Senaoane was killed during an incident at the school in which several other pupils were seriously injured.

Meanwhile, the newly-formed Community Solidarity Committee (CSC) in Soweto has called on employers to allow workers to attend Thursday's mass funeral of people killed in the anti-race violence last week.

Church leaders have applied for the use of the Jabavu stadium for the funeral services.



Miss ZANDILE Mkhize
... leaving court
yesterday.

AN INKATHA MP whose wife was killed by unknown gunmen was attacked because the Umlazi community regarded him as a "sellout", the Rand Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Giving reasons for her refusal to testify, Miss Zandile Mkhize (29), a nurse in Umlazi, Durban, said she feared being regarded a "sellout" because that would "endanger my life and that of my family".

Asked if she knew of cases where people

WHY I WILL NOT TESTIFY - NURSE

By MOJALEFA MOSEKI

were injured or attacked because they were sellouts, she said Mr Winnington Sabelo's wife was killed and his children hurt when attacked by armed people because Mr Sabelo was regarded as a sellout by the community.

Miss Mkhize said the community labelled Mr Sabelo a sellout because of his work as a councillor in the past.

This evidence was given in the trial of Mr Sibusiso Ngwenya (32), of Dube, Soweto; Mr Guy Malamba

(25), of Umlazi, Durban and Mr Abraham Lentswane (30), of Meadowlands, Soweto.

They are appearing before Mr Justice M J Strydom on charges of high treason, alternatively terrorism. They have pleaded not guilty.

Miss Mkhize said

she resolved not to give evidence on July 23 when approached in Durban by the State advocate Mr C B Ferreira.

She had been asked by friends if it was true that she was testifying against Mr Ngwenya.

(Proceeding).

'BENDS ON POLICE TAPE'

AN expert witness admitted yesterday that one of the police tapes had bends on it, the Delmas treason trial heard.

An expert witness, who is attached to the Pretoria Police Headquarters, said this during cross-examination by Mr Zak Yacoob for the defence.

The expert witness, Col Jansen, had given technical evidence on several police tapes which were made secretly at various centres countrywide.

The tapes include those made at the launch of the UDF in 1983, the Luthuli Memorial meeting and the Huhudi Civic Association meeting.

Col Jansen has been in the witness box since last Wednesday. He was called by the State to give expert evidence in the trial of men who are facing charges of treason, alternatively subversion, terrorism and murder.

All the men have pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice van Dijkhorst.

(Proceeding)

Chief: Don't even think of ANC govt

CANC TALKS 2/9/86
11A

JOHANNESBURG. Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi last night warned financiers and industrialists of the dangers of beginning to think of surviving under an ANC government.

He told a dinner organized by the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation that there was evidence that some of these people were losing faith in the process of reconciliation.

They were arguing that a little bit of socialization and a little bit of nationalization would not destroy the economy.

"I make the point that free enterprise must be truly free if we are ever to stand a snowball's hope in hell of working effectively towards the elimination of the huge backlogs we have in all things essential to the lives of blacks," he said.

He knew of the temptation for industrialists to appease those workers who he said had fallen



Chief Buthelezi

under the influence of Cosatu, the UDF and the ANC mission in exile — but appeasement could only deepen industrialists' problems.

Every act of strengthening these organizations tipped South Africa towards a greater escalation of the violence.

There would be a movement away from violent solutions if the government unshackled black democracy by freeing political prisoners, he said. — Sapa

Forces guard Soweto homes

Dispatch Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The homes of some Soweto councillors are guarded by security forces following violent attacks on them since the recent unrest in the townships.

Troops in Casspirs yesterday patrolled the areas where the councillors live and kept regular checks on their homes.

In Molapo township, the home of a councillor, Mr Julius Mdlalose, was guarded by two armed Soweto Council policemen.

Troops in Casspirs continuously checked on the safety of the police at Mdlalose's house.

Meanwhile most councillors yesterday denied allegations that they had fled their homes to live in a block of flats near the city.

A councillor for White City Jabavu, Mr John Mokoena, denied reports that at least 27 councillors had fled their homes after the killing of Mr Sydney Mkhwanazi on Tuesday last week and the burning of several houses belonging to councillors.

At least 21 people were killed after trouble erupted in the township between residents who anticipated evictions and the police.

Mr Mokoena said: "Only five of us have temporarily moved to flats in the city while our houses damaged during attacks on them are being repaired."

TIA (circled) (circled) 2/9/86

29/11/86.

UDF man pleads not guilty to murder (NA)

BUSINESS LIAM EGAN

THE chairman of the West Rand branch of the UDF pleaded not guilty in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday to charges of murder, robbery with aggravating circumstances and theft.

Phillip Tlhapane, 42, of Mohlakeng, Randfontein, is charged with four others of murdering a Randfontein businessman on February 22 last year while robbing him of R14 100.

The state alleges that Tlhapane, Enoch Mazibuko, 49, also of Mohlakeng, Machiel Goosen, 26, of Randfontein, Barney Haynes, 23, and Ralph Haynes, 22, both of Krugersdorp, murdered and robbed Charl Marais.

Mazibuko, the two Haynes brothers and Tlhapane deny allegations that they murdered Marais while robbing him of wages they knew him to be taking to a plant at Randfontein Estates Gold Mine.

Mr Justice D O Vermooten convicted Goosen of murder and theft only in a separate trial yesterday, when Goosen pleaded guilty to all charges against him.

He is expected to be sentenced today.

Zeph succeeds the late Sobukwe

Mothopeng in PAC's hot seat

THE Pan Africanist Congress has elected founder-member Zephania Mothopeng (73), as its president.

Mothopeng succeeds Mr Robert Sobukwe, founder-leader of the organisation who died in 1978. The organisation has been led by the Central Committee whose chairman is titular head of the organisation.

At its last meeting in Tanzania the Central Committee honoured Mothopeng by appointing him president in recognition of his commitment to the liberation struggle.

Mothopeng, a stalwart of Pan-Africanism, is serving two 15-year jail terms and is among the oldest political prisoners in the country.

His political career includes being a member of the African National Congress Youth League where he campaigned with jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and exiled leader Mr Oliver Tambo.

He joined Mr Sobukwe in 1958 when the Africanist clique in the ANC broke away to form the PAC.

Struggle

His wife Urbania Mothopeng (66), yesterday said she would be seeing her husband this week to break the news. "He deserves the position," she said.

"I think he will be happy to be president because he has always been in the forefront of the black liberation struggle. He is still dedicated to the movement which was formed in my house."

Born in the north-eastern Transvaal township of Daggakraal near Amersfoort town in 1913, Mothopeng studied at several institutions in the country. He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree and studied law privately.

He started teaching at Orlando High School in Soweto in 1939 and later at Modderpoort High School.

He left teaching after some of his colleagues, including Professor E'skia Mphahlele and Mr Isaac Mathlare, resigned because of the "abhorrent" system of Bantu Education which was introduced by the late Dr H F Verwoerd, according to Mrs Mothopeng.

He left the country and went to Lesotho where he continued to teach. It was during these times that he met and rubbed shoulders with Pan-Africanist-orientated leaders such as Mr Ntsu Mokhehle and Mr K Khaketla.

"I did not immediately join him in Lesotho because I struggled to get my documents ready. However, we used to correspond. I

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

still remember the warm letters he used to write to me and the family," Mrs Mothopeng said.

He came back to South Africa and in 1959 together with the late Mr Sobukwe and others broke away from the ANC because of their disenchantment with the organisation's programme for the struggle and its vision of a future South Africa.

Primarily, the "Africanist" organisation headed by Sobukwe, took exception to the Freedom Charter's commitment to a broad-based, non-racial struggle, emphasising instead that the fight against authorities would be an African one, as it was the Africans who "were dispossessed of their land by the white settlers."

Only a year after its birth, the PAC preempted the ANC in the instigation of the pass laws protest which culminated in the Sharpeville killings.

Jail

"Zeph never told me about their pass campaigns. A day before the tragic incident we had friends such as Mr Mandela, Mr Sisulu and others with us," Mrs Mothopeng said.

She added, from that day Zeph was in and out of jail. He was jailed with several other leaders in a massive clampdown on the mushrooming PAC.

He was released and arrested in 1963 and 1967. He was banished to QwaQwa.

Mrs Mothopeng, formerly a schoolteacher, said: "During this time I had to sweat and toil for the family's survival because my husband was not working."

He came back to Johannesburg after he refused to take up employment in the homeland. After his return, he was often detained and questioned by the police and "I was not sitting on a bed of roses during those hard times because the police would regularly question me about him".

Mothopeng was again arrested after the June, 1976 uprisings in Soweto and sentenced to 30 years on charges

under the Terrorism Act. He spent part of the sentence on Robben Island and in Diepkloof Prison where he took ill in April this year.

Mrs Mothopeng, who was expelled from the teaching profession apparently because of her husband's political propensities, says she was detained and released after the 1976 swoop.

Meanwhile PAC chairman Mr Johnson Mlambo has announced other new appointments and changes to the organisation's hierarchy.

Mr Ahmed Goba Ebrahim, who was UNO representative, is now the new secretary for Foreign Affairs, a position that was held by Mr Mlambo before he was

elected chairman last year

Mr Lesaoana Samuel Makhanda, who was deputy chief to the UNO becomes the new UNO chief and member of the Central Committee; Mr Ike Mafole becomes the new secretary for education, a portfolio which was held by Mr Elliot Mfaxana who has relinquished it because of ill health and Mr Benny Bansee will become PAC labour co-ordinator in the EEC countries.



URBANIA Mothopeng . . . "He deserves the position."

Coretta on goodwill trip

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Mrs Coretta King, widow of the American civil rights leader, Martin Luther King, arrived here yesterday on the first leg of a 10-day goodwill mission to southern Africa.

While in Harare she will meet African leaders attending the Non-Aligned Movement summit.

They will include Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the ANC.

Mrs King, president of the centre named in honour of her assassinated husband, said she hoped through dialogue to use the centre's influence and resources to help South Africans achieve their goals and objectives.

Mrs King is leaving for South Africa today where she expects to meet leading South African figures including Mrs Winnie Mandela.

Millions hear ^{11A} Tambo's speech

From John D'Oliveira, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — While the torrent of words flows at the eighth Non-Aligned Summit here this week, the African National Congress is conducting a highly effective lobbying operation.

Highlight thus far was yesterday's well-attended Press conference at which ANC president Oliver Tambo spoke to a potential international audience of hundreds of millions of people.

And, while the South African media may not report what Mr Tambo said, his views will certainly be broadcast to South Africa by way of the ANC's own Radio Freedom and by the official broadcasting services in neighbouring states.

Mr Tambo, who heads a heavyweight ANC delegation to what could be the most important NAM conference thus far for the banned South African organisation, performed impressively behind a battery of microphones and in front of a row of television cameras.

EXPERIENCED

Unlike his Swapo counterpart Mr Sam Nujoma, who is not as fluent in English, Mr Tambo eschews revolutionary jargon in favour of clear, rational argument based on a perception of South Africa which is clearly shared by most of the people he has to talk to.

Thus he presents the ANC's "struggle" within the framework of an integrated view of the situation in Southern Africa, as an essential element of a solution to the whole region's current problems.

Like any experienced politician, he answers only those questions he wants to answer, ignoring or bypassing others like the issue of unity with the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania.

Although unity would bring recognition by the United Nations as the "sole and authentic" representative of the South African people as well as full membership of NAM (like Swapo or the Palestine Liberation Organisation), the ANC does not appear terribly keen to merge forces at this stage.

Meanwhile, at the conference itself, it is clear that the ANC delegation is having to answer a string of questions on the issue of "necklacing" in the South African townships.

BITTERNESS

This was confirmed yesterday by Mr Tom Sebina, ANC spokesman.

Mr Sebina said the movement's spokesmen were making it clear that the ANC would rather that "necklacing" did not take place, but that it understood the frustrations and the bitterness that led people to use "this bitter form of killing".

However, he said, ANC spokesmen were also "pointing out" to delegations that many of the alleged cases were figments of the South African Government's imagination, attempts by the Government to discredit the ANC.

On the issue of negotiation with the South African Government, the ANC's spokesmen were making it clear that they did not believe the South African Government was thus far being subjected to the kind of pressures that would force it to talk to the ANC.

As a result, the ANC would continue the "struggle" for the elimination of apartheid in all its forms, while negotiation with the South African Government would be no more than a step towards this.

Nurse jailed for not giving evidence

Sowetan

3/9/86

11A

By MOJAFELA MOSEKI

THE Durban nurse who refused to testify in the trial of three alleged African National Congress members was yesterday sentenced to three years in jail.

In sentencing Miss Zandile Mkhize (29) of Umlazi in Durban, the Rand Supreme Court judge Mr Justice M J Strydom said she had failed to establish a "just excuse" in her evidence-in-chief for refusing to testify.

There was no evidence before the court of direct threat to her life.

He also noted that the witness had not been detained and had been "arrogant" to the court by refusing to leave the court and attend as requested by the State advocate Mr C B Ferreira.

Mr Justice Strydom said the impression he formed of Miss Mkhize was that "she was extremely vague. I got the impression she was lying".

Miss Mkhize had refused to give evidence in the trial of Mr Sibusiso Ngwenya (32) of Dube in Soweto, Mr Guy Malamba (25) of Umlazi in Durban and Mr Abraham Lentswane (30) of Meadowlands in Soweto.

They are appearing before Mr Justice Strydom on charges of high treason, alternatively terrorism. They have pleaded not guilty.

(Proceeding)

CMA 7mpts 3/9/86

'Witdoek' leader held

Staff Reporter

OLD CROSSROADS
"witdoek" leader Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana, 42, was arrested early yesterday morning after about a dozen police arrived at his home.

Yesterday a police spokesman for the Western Province confirmed that "a community leader from Crossroads was arrested and will appear in court soon on charges under the Firearms and Ammunition Act".

His wife, Mrs Millicent Ngxobongwana, alleged that police pushed her husband around when

they arrived at their home after midnight and "said they would shoot him".

She said more than ten policemen came into the house and took Mr Ngxobongwana from their home to the Community Services Offices in Nyanga East.

She followed the police vans "because they said they would shoot him ... I did not know what they were going to do".

The police spokesman said that if Mrs Ngxobongwana had any complaints she could make a statement and it would be investigated.

Trialist tells of ANC grenades

Treason trialist Mr Peter Ngwenya yesterday told the Rand Supreme Court how he brought "eggs" — a word used for hand grenades — into South Africa for the banned African National Congress (ANC).

Mr Sibusiso Peter Paul Ngwenya (32), of Dube Village, Soweto; Mr Guy Malamba (25), of Umlazi, Durban; and Mr Abraham Lentswane (30), of Meadowlands, Soweto, pleaded not guilty to a charge of treason, alternatively terrorism.

Mr Ngwenya, a computer programmer from Johannesburg, said he visited Botswana to reach the ANC because he wanted to find out about his brother Mto, who had been a member of the ANC abroad when he died in 1981.

An ANC representative had asked him to do them a favour. He had refused, but when told that the ANC would harm his two children, he had agreed.

The hearing continues.

Appearances: Mr Justice MJ Strydom was on the Bench. Mr CB Ferreira appeared for the State; Mr DA Kony SC, assisted by Mr C Loxton, for the accused.

Graphs used as evidence

A FORENSIC expert submitted several graphs during his cross examinations in the Delmas treason trial yesterday.

The graphs, according to Colonel Jansen, show a portion where sound disappeared and where it is heard again on one of several police tapes which have been handed in as evidence in the trial of 22 men.

The tapes were secretly made by police at several meetings country-wide.

The 22 men on trial include leading members of the UDF, the Sharpeville Civic Association, Azapo and Azanyu. They have all pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice van Dijkhorst who is sitting with two assessors.

Police beat me - accused

ONE of three alleged ANC members told the Rand Supreme Court yesterday that he was beaten and denied food during interrogation at Protea Police Station.

Mr Sibusiso Ngwenya (32), of Dube, in Soweto, told the court that Lieutenant C A Zeelie, of John Vorster Square, threatened to "break my neck, and chopped me on the spine occasionally with hard karate blows".

He said he fell after one such chop by Lt Zeelie and was kicked by another policeman in the room who said: "Praat kaffir, praat".

Mr Ngwenya said that early this year he was woken up at 3am, made

to stand until 9am and asked when he joined the ANC.

Mr Ngwenya is appearing with Mr Guy Malamba (25), of Umhlangeni, in Durban, and Mr Abraham Lentswane (30), of Meadowlands, in Soweto.

They are appearing before Mr Justice M J Strydom on charges of high treason, alternatively terrorism.

They have pleaded not guilty to the charges.

Mr Ngwenya said Lieutenant D F Bosman, Sergeant G J C du Plessis, and Captain J A Potgieter assaulted him during his interrogation at Protea in Soweto.

(Proceeding).

CA 7125
4/9/86

'80 per cent out of work' in Zolani

By TONY WEAVER

INSIGHTS into life in Zolani township, Ashton, emerged in Tuesday's hearing in the Worcester Regional Court.

In the court 32 Zolani residents, including 13 children, were sentenced to a total of 258 years' jail for public violence.

It emerged from evidence that many of those appearing were either unemployed or could get work only as seasonal labourers. None had completed high school.

Zolani township has been described by community workers as "desperate". It has an adult unemployment level estimated at more than 80 per cent.

Vigilante action in the area has been a cause of friction in the community. The Supreme Court granted an interdict in March restraining the vigilantes from imposing a curfew and from assaulting schoolchildren.

Circumstances

An Ashton policeman, Warrant Officer Leon Hansen, described the vigilantes as being "a small group who acted against the accused, who were not scared of intimidation and threats, they are blacks from the community who on their own came forward when the unrest began".

Some of the circumstances of the accused described to the court included:

● Mr Fikele Mana, 21, the oldest of nine children who has Std 7, lives with his parents and both he and his father are seasonal labourers supporting the family of 11. He spent 10 months in detention before being brought to trial and was sentenced to eight years' jail.

● A boy of 17 with a Std 6 education who has nine brothers and sisters, his mother is a pensioner, his father is dead. He does casual work to help support the family and has been sentenced to seven years' jail.

● Mr Mathews Fante, 31, sentenced to eight years' jail, has no formal education. His wife is an awaiting-trial prisoner held at Pollsmoor Prison and they have a child of two years. A labourer at Langeberg, he has been in jail for the past 10 months awaiting trial.

● Mrs Amelia Memani, 22, was sentenced to eight years' jail. She had her first child when she was 14 and has two children, now aged three and eight. Her husband does seasonal work and the couple look after the three children of her dead stepfather.

Tambo may have talks with Shultz?

~~2/2/85~~ The Star Bureau ~~11/1~~

LONDON — A senior US official has hinted at talks soon between ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo and US Secretary of State Mr George Shultz, and reinforced speculation that President Reagan might ban air links with South Africa in a new sanctions package.

The unnamed official is reported as making these comments on condition of anonymity. It is probable he is the US Assistant Secretary of State, Dr Chester Crocker, who has had talks this week with British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and a senior Japanese official.

The US official said he could not rule out the severing of air links between the US and South Africa, but emphasised that the administration's aim was to achieve "a broad harmony of view" with other major industrialised nations on the timing of new measures.

EARLY MEETING

He added that he would not be surprised at an early meeting between Mr Tambo and Mr Shultz.

And he warned that South Africa would have to start negotiations if it were to avoid "the abyss" and that the longer it delayed, the higher the price would be.

The official said the Senate's and House of Representatives' sanctions Bills were unacceptable to the administration in their present form.

● In Tokyo, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, prepares to meet his Japanese counterpart Mr Tadasshi Kuranari today in an attempt to persuade Japan to resist sanctions.



THE NON-ALIGNED SUMMIT

Arkus 4/9/86 (11) (12) (13)

'Necklacing' causes concern to the ANC

WHILE the torrent of words flows at the eighth Non-Aligned Summit here this week, the African National Congress is conducting a highly effective lobbying operation.

Highlight thus far was Tuesday's well-attended press conference at which ANC President Oliver Tambo spoke to a potential international audience of hundreds of millions of people.

And, while the South African media may not report on what Mr Tambo said, his views will certainly be broadcast to South Africa by way of the ANC's own Radio Freedom, and by the official broadcasting services in neighbouring states.

Mr Tambo, who heads a heavyweight ANC delegation to what could be the most important NAM conference thus far for the banned South African organisation, performed impressively behind a battery of microphones and in front of a row of television cameras.

Unlike his Swapo counterpart, Mr Sam Nujoma, who is not as fluent in English, Mr Tambo eschews revolutionary jargon in favour of clear, rational argument based on a perception of South Africa which is clearly shared by most of the people he has to talk to.

From JOHN D'OLIVEIRA,
Editor, The Argus Africa
News Service, in HARARE

Thus he presents the ANC's "struggle" within the framework of an integrated view of the situation in Southern Africa, as an essential element of a solution to the whole region's current problems.

Like any experienced politician, he answers only those questions he wants to answer, ignoring or bypassing others (like the issue of unity with the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania).

Although unity would bring recognition by the United Nations as the "sole and authentic" representative of the South African people as well as full membership of NAM (like Swapo or the Palestine Liberation Organisation), the ANC does not appear terribly keen to merge forces at this stage.

MEANWHILE, at the conference itself, it is clear that the ANC delegation is having to answer a string of questions on the issue of "necklacing" in the South African townships.

This was confirmed today by Mr Tom Sebina, ANC spokesman.

Mr Sebina said the movement's spokesman were mak-

ing it clear that the ANC would rather that "necklacing" did not take place, but that it understood the frustrations and the bitterness that led people to use "this bitter form of killing".

And, while the ANC did not encourage "necklacing", it could not condemn the people who were "driven to use necklacing out of desperation".

However, he said, ANC spokesmen were also pointing out to delegations that many of the alleged cases of "necklacing" were figments of the South African Government's imagination, attempts by the Government to discredit the ANC.

On the issue of negotiation with the South African Government, the ANC's spokesmen were making it clear that they did not believe the South African Government was thus far being subjected to the kind of pressures that would force it to talk to the ANC.

As a result, the ANC would continue the "struggle". However, their fight would be aimed not at negotiation as such but at the elimination of apartheid in all its many forms — negotiation with the South African Government would be no more than a step towards the elimination of apartheid.

CAPE TIMES 4/9/86
Soweto
student
youth
bodies
blamed

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday blamed two Soweto-based organizations for last week's violence in the township which left 21 people dead.

In the special debate on the events of (Tuesday) August 26 proposed by the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Le Grange named the organizations as the Soweto Students' Congress (Sosco) and the Soweto Youth Congress (Soyco).

The PFP proposal called for the appointment of a judicial commission of inquiry.

'Intensive'

The minister said he was quoting from the latest intensive police investigation which showed that 21 people had been killed and 98 injured.

At the same time, Mr Le Grange turned down a request from the MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, to relax the restrictions on the funerals of the dead which are to take place today.

The minister said the restrictions were there to prevent further violence. He said such restrictions had been successful in recent months in preventing funerals being taken over by the ANC and UDF.

Outlining the events of August 26 as shown by the police investigation, which he stressed might not be totally accurate at this stage, Mr Le Grange said Soyco and Sosco had agreed on August 13 as the date on which to attack the security forces, set up roadblocks and if possible seize arms and ammunition.

The organizations had decided to set up street committees which would keep out the security forces on August 26.

Bystanders had been instructed on that night to set up roadblocks and try to seize arms.

Mr Le Grange said that at the meetings of Soyco and Sosco mention had been made of arms hid-

From page 1

den in White City and Jabavu in Soweto.

The PFP motion was introduced by Mrs Suzman, the Opposition spokesman on law and order, who said life had become cheap in South Africa — "black lives anyway".

Attacking the restrictions placed on the Soweto funerals, she predicted that they would lead to further confrontations with the police who had to enforce them.

Mrs Suzman said it was from this that the whole "dreary spiral of tragic events" developed,

"And I lay the blame at the feet of the minister," she added.

Turning to the underlying causes of discontent, Mrs Suzman said that to a great extent the present mood of hostility could be attributed to "grievances long endured".

Earlier, the government's constitutional architect, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, adopted a hard-line pose in opposing the motion calling for a judicial inquiry.

He said the present climate was clearly revolutionary as had been demonstrated by the state of emergency.

Turning to the question of the non-payment of rents, Mr Heunis said that in June this year only 6.1 percent of the total rents due in Soweto had been collected.

The Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Louis Nel, accused Mrs Suzman of being "unpatriotic" when she stated last week that the action by the police in Soweto had been "unprovoked".

The PFP motion was defeated after a division in which the Conservative Party and New Republic Party voted with the government.

2 Cape Times, Thursday, September 4, 1986

Workers in big stayaway

JOHANNESBURG. — Vaal Triangle businesses reported between 10 and 60 percent stayaways of their workers yesterday on the second anniversary of unrest in six Vaal townships.

Those who did go to work arrived late when Putco suspended their services after several buses were stoned.

A spokesman at Putco said the company managed to maintain their peak-hour service but withdrew their buses to the townships from 8pm.

The secretary of the Vaal Triangle Chamber of Commerce, Mr M Weitzmann, had not received definite re-

ports from businesses in the area except that a large Vereeniging agricultural-implements factory had reported a 60 percent stayaway.

The managing director of Checkers, Mr Clive Weil, said 40 percent of their Vaal Triangle workforce did not report for work.

On September 3, 1984 more than 100 people, including five community councillors, were killed when residents in six Vaal Triangle townships protested against rent increases. — Sapa

Under pressure

The State of Emergency, and the "neutralisation" by the security forces of a large number of African National Congress (ANC) insurgents, appear to have had a dampening effect on the organisation's military activities. This is the view of two academics — Mike Hough of Pretoria's Institute of Strategic Studies, and Wits political scientist Tom Lodge.

No one had claimed responsibility for Monday's explosion at the Montclair, Durban, branch of Pick 'n Pay at the time of going to press. However, it was the first instance of an urban bombing since the spate that occurred in late June and early July.

During July and August there were also relatively few bombings or violent attacks by the ANC; a handful of landmines were detonated in rural areas. It remains to be seen whether Monday's explosion represents the beginning of yet another cycle of urban attacks. It was not a very sophisticated operation and may have been the work of township-trained guerrillas.

Both experts note that no one has claimed responsibility for the urban bombings. But it is generally believed the ANC was responsible for most of them. Hough's view is that

such tactics are having a negative impact on ANC attempts to gain a measure of respectability in the West. But this will not change the ANC's attitude toward "indiscriminate attacks" on civilians. The organisation's solution, Hough says, has been not to claim responsibility. Lodge says the ANC's silence on such matters could be indicative of a certain amount of embarrassment.

Hough believes the relative quiet over the past two months could be explained as a period of internal re-organisation for the ANC. It has also been suggested the organisation may be keeping down insurgent attacks since the possibility of a meeting with US Secretary of State George Shultz was mooted last month.

Because ANC operations are normally carried out clandestinely anyway, the organisation is better able to adapt to emergency conditions than others, says Lodge. But, he adds, it has certainly not been unaffected. There have been restrictions on movement. And detainees have been questioned to a far greater extent than during the last emergency, he explains. This may well have been in order to gather more information about the ANC.

But while it is facing these difficulties inside the country, the ANC's standing in the outside world — which urges government to unban and talk to the organisation — has never been higher. It has been able to make official contact with government in

both the US and the UK. In the US particularly, says Lodge, its presence has become far more sophisticated.

The ANC is also expected to show a high profile at this week's Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) conference in Harare. This is evidently to stake its claim as the pre-eminent movement in the liberation struggle — as if that were in any doubt. The point is that Zimbabwe has generally favoured the rival, but smaller, Pan Africanist Congress. More importantly, the ANC aims to ensure unified NAM policies toward Pretoria and to try to eliminate the possibility that weaker members of the movement will play a role in SA's sanctions-busting activities. ■

11A

ANC 3 TO HANG

By JOSHUA
RABOROKO

THREE African National Congress cadres are to be hanged on Tuesday, despite pleas from the international and local organisations to

the State President, Mr P W Botha, to halt the execution.

This was confirmed by spokesmen for firms of lawyers in Durban and Pietermaritzburg yesterday.

They said they were going to inform the fam-

ilies so they can visit the condemned men.

The three are: Andrew Sibusiso Zondo, Siphon Bridget Xulu and Clarence Lucky Payi, who were convicted on charges of murder and attempted murder.

Zondo was found to

be responsible for planting a limpet mine at an Amanzimtoti shopping centre that killed five people and injured many others in December last year.

Xulu and Payi fired fatal shots at Mr Benjamin Langa in his home

at Georgetown in the Pietermaritzburg district in 1984.

Organisations such as Amnesty International and the United Democratic Front had appealed to the Government not to execute the three.

Zondo, who left South Africa while still at school to undergo ANC training, had admitted in a statement to the magistrate of Umzinto on January 4 that he planted the limpet mine.

An application for leave to appeal against sentences was refused and a similar petition to the Chief Justice was rejected during June.

Evidence by an accomplice during the trial linked Zondo conclusively to the limpet mine explosion and the ANC.

He planted the limpet mine in retaliation for the killing of nine people by the SADF in Lesotho.

Gaddafi tells of co-operating with the ANC

more here 5/9/88

1/A

HARARE—Libya's Col Muammar Gaddafi disclosed yesterday that he has been co-operating with the ANC on South Africa.

And in a sensational 65-minute speech to the summit of the Non-Aligned Movement, Col Gaddafi said it was riddled with 'spies and traitors' who should be expelled.

Membership of the Commonwealth, the French-speaking community of nations, and any diplomatic recognition of Israel, the United States or Britain was incompatible with membership of the movement, he said.

He threatened to withdraw from the movement and announced plans to form a world-wide army, including the Warsaw Pact forces, to 'spread fire under the feet of America'.

Speaking softly and calmly he electrified the summit by contemptuously dismissing the Third World organisation as irrelevant, ineffectual and a lie.

He declared he was prepared to proceed alone if necessary and form an international army of tens of thousands.

'I shall spread the troops of these forces all over the continents of the world to spread fire under the feet of America,' he said.

He put Libya's weapons and camps at the disposal of 'freedom fighters' in southern Africa, Central and South America and the Middle East.

He pledged he would bid goodbye to the 101-member movement if it failed by the end of its summit this weekend to sever diplomatic relations with the US and Britain and take firm action against 'puppets, stooges and spies' such

as pro-Western fellow-members Cameroun, Zaire, the Ivory Coast and Egypt.

Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe sat impassively in his place as chairman of the movement during Col Gaddafi's tirade, and at its conclusion expressed sympathy with his 'deep and emotional feelings embittered by the recent acts of the United States'.

President Gaddafi, dressed melodramatically in black and blood red robes with a white cloak, caused consternation and then amusement as he denounced the Non-Aligned Movement as 'useless', 'an international farce', and a 'conspiracy against freedom'.

Clangers

He struck a grim note, however, when he upbraided the moderate Arab states of Egypt and Jordan for not allowing their soil to be used for attacks on Israel, adding: 'If they can give me those bases tomorrow I will destroy the Israeli nuclear reactor which will annihilate the whole region.'

The Libyan leader dropped a succession of minor clangers which began to raise increasing laughter even among Third World and Eastern Bloc journalists crowded around TV monitor sets — such as saying the colonial name for Zimbabwe was Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia), that Napoleon's final defeat happened in Spain, and that Harare was an Arabic word.

At one stage Col Gaddafi rebuked delegates inside the auditorium for laughing at his claim that the Commonwealth was so named because it meant member states were the property of Britain.

Solidarity

His speech was punctuated by slogan-chanting in Arab and English from a group of five women, apparently Libyans, and the applause he received was much less than that accorded a minute later to Mr Mugabe, who remarked that not everyone present would agree the Non-Aligned Movement was useless and its objectives invalid.

Col Gaddafi opened his address by saying he had come to Zimbabwe to express his solidarity 'and I came also to meet freedom fighters in South Africa led by the African National Congress'.

'We met and we charted our schemes yesterday and put to them all the resources of the great Libyan Jamahariya (popular revolutionary society).'

He never mentioned South Africa again except to ask what the Non-Aligned Movement had done about the country.

His outburst in effect took the focus of the international news media away from its intended object, South Africa. — (Sapa)



Azanyu's Seleke ^{5/9/86} is freed

THE Azanian National Youth Unity president Mr. Carter Seleke has been released after spending more than 100 days in detention.

He was freed from the Johannesburg Prison (Sun City) on Monday afternoon. He was arrested on June 11 under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act, but became an emergency regulation detainee the following day.

He was also detained in 1981 and was later jailed for 18 months in 1982 after he refused to testify in the Khotso Seatlholo trial. In addition he has had short spells of detention between 1976 and 1978.



PAGE 2

#19186 weekly mail IIIA

ANC leaders condemn necklace deaths

OLIVER TAMBO, leader of the African National Congress, has spoken out against the notorious necklace execution method used by young township activists.

Speaking at a press conference in Harare this week, he indicated that his organisation was not happy with the necklace and hoped his supporters would take this into account.

Tambo is "listed" and cannot be quoted in South Africa. However, we can report that he indicated also that he felt unable to condemn people who used the necklace because of the brutality they faced as a result of the South African system.

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTERS in HARARE

He also suggested there would be worse things than necklaces happening.

He accused vigilantes of sometimes necklacing anti-apartheid activists and then blaming it on the ANC in the hope of discrediting the movement.

Tambo, who has observer status at the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) summit in Harare, also called for an international commission to be set up by the NAM to investigate what has been happening under the State of Emergency in South Africa.

Flanked by ANC publicity director, Thabo Mbeki, and chief spokesman, Tom Sebina, Tambo also suggested that if NAM proved capable of taking concrete action, then a concentration on Southern Africa could tip the balance in favour of the people of South Africa and Namibia.

He also indicated that he would be willing to meet Sir Geoffrey Howe now that the British Foreign Secretary was no longer on his ill-fated mission to South Africa.

The ANC had not been properly approached by the United States for a meeting between Secretary of State George Schultz and himself.

Asked about the possibility of unity with South Africa's other outlawed movement, the Pan Africanist Congress — which would open the way to full membership of NAM — he spoke negatively about the lack of unity, but indicated that the ANC rejected unity on the basis of convenience.

Questioned about the extent of ANC control in South Africa he hinted that the ANC had the structures inside South Africa to make the country ungovernable.

However, it could not control all aspects of the revolt, such as necklacing.

Reports in this issue have been restricted in terms of the Emergency regulations

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9/1/80 weekly MAIL (11A)

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so one thinks twice about his confidence in the disagree with... straight up in his chair, putting aside his shoe-mean shine brush. He made the routine disclaimers. Turn one could hope for

PW 'doing *Cape Times 6/9/82* nothing' (110)

DURBAN. — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday called on blacks and whites to rally for South Africa's future survival in the absence of proper leadership from President P W Botha.

Speaking at a communications seminar organized by members of the motor industry, Chief Buthelezi accused Mr Botha of doing nothing about black-white negotiations and said that time was running out for him.

He said there had been no indication from the State President — either at the National Party's federal congress or since — that he recognized what the country's real needs now were.

All he had done was to serve notice that he intended to use the present "deepening crisis" to rally the National Party faithful around him.

It was essential for all South Africans to draw together to survive sanctions, the economic downturn, increasing violence and the hostile diplomatic onslaught. — Sapa.

Weekend Post Reporter

THE controversy between the Cape Teachers' Professional Association (CTPA) and the leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, will be debated at the association's annual mini congress in Port Elizabeth on October 4.

The meeting was due to be held in the Gelvandale Community Centre this week when the association's president, Mr Franklin Sonn, was to address teachers. It was cancelled because Mr Sonn had another engagement in Johannesburg.

Cape teachers' row with LP leader set for debate

11A 300 EVE POST 6/9/86

The CTPA's general secretary, Mr Paul Jordaan, said Mr Sonn would discuss the matter with teachers at the congress.

This week the director-general of the Department of Education and Culture, House of Representatives, Mr P D McHenry, wrote to the as-

sociation about the row between members and Mr Hendrickse.

CTPA officials and Mr McHenry decided to enter into negotiations as a result, and it was decided to cancel all meetings until the congress was held.

Mr Hendrickse, who is also the chairman of the

Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives, has threatened to withdraw the association's stop order facilities.

He has also given the CTPA's umbrella body, the Union of Teachers' Associations of South Africa, until October 1 to apply in writing for recognition by his department.

W/G ARGUS 6/9/86

I'm not a sellout — black MEC

By VIVIEN HORLER
Weekend Argus Reporter

THEMBA Nyati, the Cape's first black Member of the Executive Committee (MEC), had his general store burned down in 1984.

Then he was mayor of Galeshewe, the sprawling Kimberley township which was the first in the country to get full town council status.

"The shop was burnt down by a group of student rioters," he says. "Did they think I was a sellout? Yes, they did.

"But if young people opened their eyes more they would probably find the real sellouts. History will not regard us as sellouts, because we believed in co-operation. That's the only way."

His office in the towering Provincial Administration building is decorated in beige, with Cape prints on the walls and a draped South African flag. His white secretary brings us tea.

To many blacks, the idea being of one of the six men who run the Cape under the auspices of the Nationalist Government is abhorrent. Yet to Mr Nyati, his appointment is an achievement for blacks as a whole.

"When I was offered the post all I really looked at was the fact that we were now breaking a second barrier — provincial government.

"I am not so interested in my appointment as such, but that for all time hereafter, black people will be able to walk into this position and do something for the country."

He is aware that there are people who reject his position so vehemently that he or his property could be physically attacked.

"I have learnt in life that if you follow your convictions and base them on Christian principles, you have nothing to fear."

Mr Nyati, 62, speaks slowly and deliberately, out of deep conviction.

Of the schools boycott, the former school-teacher says: "It is a great pity, and will put the liberation of blacks back a long time.

"People have been led to believe they are breaking down apartheid, but the fact is they're breaking down all the moral and ethical thresholds.

"They have broken the authority of the black teacher, of the black parent, of the clergy and the real influence of the church in the process of development.

"Apartheid is just a system and you can't hurt a system. So why hurt people, small children, old people, everybody, for a system?"

"A system can be changed, but how long will it take us to repair the damage that has been done to the black communities and to the children? I believe an individual is far more important than the system in which he lives".

Mr Nyati, a Xhosa, grew up among the Tswana at Pniel, where his father taught at a Lutheran school. Later the family moved to Tigerkloof, near Vryburg, where the young Themba matriculated.

He went on to study at the South African Native College — later to become Fort Hare University — where his contemporaries included Oliver Tambo, Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana and former Ugandan president Yusuf Lule.

"Today people don't understand how important places like the Lovedale Institute, Tigerkloof and

Fort Hare were. Pupils came from all over Africa — and then their education was cut off summarily when the Government decided, in about 1954, that preference was to be given to South African students.

"Later Bantu Education was introduced as well. I am sure the intentions of the Government were good, but it wasn't going to work, and it produced a lot of ill-feeling.

"I feel sure that had the Government allowed black education to continue as it was, it would now be a strong enough force to meet the needs of blacks."

Mr Nyati taught at both Tigerkloof and later at Green Point, near Kimberley. When Green Point was "removed", as he puts it, he went to the new township of Galeshewe where he left teaching — reluctantly — to help run three shops.

Mr Nyati's conversation is sprinkled with references to "black liberation", yet clearly there is a gulf between what he and former co-student Oliver Tambo mean by the phrase.

"It is a question of how you reach your goals," he says. "If you decide to go too fast, you won't end up in complete control of your options.

"Right now people are jumping on the bandwagon of political ideologies, and everything has to have a political name — be it socialism, democracy, or even Marxism.

"But beyond the rainbow of these ideologies people want beautiful, safe homes with well-stocked pantries, safe and beautiful environments in which to bring up their children, and a system of economic stability and prosperity with work for all.



Picture: DOUG PITHEY, Weekend Argus.

Mr Themba Nyati, the Cape's first black member of Exco.

City Press
2/9/86

UDF says: Save the Six

By MONO RADELA

THE United Democratic Front this week called for an "immediate and unconditional" release of five men and a woman sentenced to death last year for the murder of a councillor during the Vaal unrest two years ago.

And in a passionate plea UDF called on the authorities to drop high treason charges against 22 men in the Delmas Circuit Court.

City Press is unable to publish further details of their plea, as it may be regarded as contempt of court.

In a statement issued this week to mark the second anniversary of the Vaal unrest, UDF warned that in the eyes of the SA people and the world "it is the government and its collaborators who would stand accused".

"Within weeks 60 people died in the 1984 unrest," UDF says.

It was now two years later and it seemed the government and "its lackeys" in the Soweto council seemed to have learnt no lessons.

Praise for new PAC boss

THE United Nations Organisation's Special Committee Against Apartheid has congratulated jailed Zephania Mothopeng as the new president of the Pan Africanist Congress.

In a special message from New York yesterday, the committee said Mr Mothopeng's election was testimony that political prisoners in South Africa were the authentic leaders of the oppressed people in the legitimate struggle against "the racist regime".

Mothopeng, a die-hard of Pan Africanism, is serving a 30-year jail sen-

^{Sowetan} tence and is among the oldest political prisoners in the country. He succeeds the late Mr Robert Sobukwe, founder-leader of the Congress.

The UN committee said it saluted Mr Mothopeng's courage and determination in his resistance against the "abhorrent system" of apartheid.

The Azanian Youth Unity (Aza-nyu) has also congratulated him and called on the Government to release him and other political prisoners.

The *Sowetan* has also received several messages from individual people who wished Mr Mothopeng good luck.

Students warned of strikes

MBABANE — Students at the Swaziland University have been warned that outside forces might strike at African National Congress (ANC) activists who are allegedly operating under cover of the university campus at Kwaluseni.

This warning was given by the acting vice-principal of Uniswa, Dr Lydia Makhube, at a meeting of all students.

A source at the university said Dr Makhube revealed that the university

administration had received information through official sources that unless the university "cleaned out" ANC members using the campus as a cover outside forces from South Africa "would do it for them".

She appealed to the students to take the warning seriously.

Certain security measures have already been taken at the university, including the erection of a high barbed wire security fence around the perimeter of the campus. — Sapa

(11A) DD

8/9/86



11 held after death

of UDF organiser

IA N 14 8/9/86
Mercury Reporter

TEN men and a woman were arrested at the weekend in connection with the death of key United Democratic Front youth organiser, Jomo Mkhize, who was killed last week at Magabheni township in Umkomaas.

Mr Mkhize, a leading member of the Magabheni Youth Organisation, was abducted from a shopping centre in the township and hacked and beaten.

He died on his way from Scottburgh Hospital to King Edward VIII Hospital in Durban.

A police spokesman said the 11 suspects would appear in the Scottburgh Magistrate's Court today on charges of murder and assault.

Meanwhile a youth, Bheki Mveli, was rescued by mourners when he was attacked and stabbed by vigilantes while on his way to the funeral of Mr Mkhize at Magabheni at the weekend.

'Unban ANC' call from LP caucus

Political Staff

STELLENBOSCH. — The caucus of the Labour Party has called on the government to unban the ANC and release Mr Nelson Mandela.

A meeting of the full caucus and the party's national executive on Saturday unanimously called for the "unconditional release" of Mr Mandela and others who have served long terms of imprisonment.

The meeting also called on the government to unban the ANC, the Pan Africanist Congress and "other like organizations seeking change in South Africa".

It also called for preparations to be made for full participation by all South Africans in all decision-making processes at all levels.

The meeting re-affirmed the party's view that there should be no military conscription until all South Africans enjoyed full citizenship "with all its inherent rights and privileges".

A third resolution called for the immediate repeal of the Group Areas Act, noting that it is an "impediment to peaceful co-existence".

● The MP for Nuwavelde, Mr Anwar Essop, has applied for membership of the LP, creating a crisis for the Democratic Workers' Party, the official opposition.

The defection of one of the three DWP MPs leaves the party with only two MPs, Mr Denis de la Cruz and Mr Yusuf Rhodda, the same number as the Freedom Party, the only other opposition party.

CARE Times 8/9/86 (11A) ~~11A~~

'Pledge' to stay, says Buthelezi

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, yesterday stood by his demand that KwaZulu Government employees, including teachers, sign a pledge of loyalty to him, the KwaZulu Cabinet and the Legislative Assembly.

Speaking at the Eshowe College of Education, Chief Buthelezi said there had been a great "hoo-ha" in some quarters about the pledge, but the demand for this pledge would not be withdrawn.

At the end of July circulars were sent to heads of KwaZulu Government

departments calling on employees to sign declarations in which they would "solemnly declare never, directly or indirectly, in word or deed, to vilify, denigrate or in any manner speak in contempt of the head of the KwaZulu Government".

The declaration, which was to be signed before a Commissioner of Oaths, also pledged loyalty to the KwaZulu Cabinet, the Legislative Assembly and all in authority in the KwaZulu Government services.

"If the teachers do not want to be with us and the people, then they have the right to refuse to be there with us.

Then they must go elsewhere and do whatever they want to do elsewhere," Chief Buthelezi said.

For the KwaZulu Government and Inkatha, education was in the forefront of the struggle for full freedom and they saw teachers as comrades in this liberation struggle.

He said there could be no educational parity in South Africa until blacks were free and equal with all races in every walk of life, but meanwhile it was teachers' responsibility to give pupils the best they could from the present system.

Chief Buthelezi said people who burned, destroyed and looted schools,

spurned and despised the poorest of the poor who had struggled so hard to educate their children.

"Teachers who side with such despicable behaviour do not deserve the honour of being called teachers. They are free to refuse to sign the pledge, but in doing so they are saying bluntly that they refused to use education as a weapon in our struggle."

Chief Buthelezi said teachers who agreed with the slogan "liberation now, education later" were also free to leave KwaZulu schools. The KwaZulu Government would continue using education as a means of liberation.

ANC men to hang

South Africa
THREE African National Congress members will be executed tomorrow. *8/9/80*

They are Sibusiso Zondo, Siphon Bridget Xulu and Clarence Lucky Payi.

Zondo was found responsible for planting a limpet mine at an Amanzimtoti shopping centre that killed five people and injured many others in December last year.

Xulu and Payi fired fatal shots at Mr Benjamin Langa in his home at Georgetown in the Maritzburg area.

Amnesty International and the United Democratic Front are among the organisations that have sent their pleas to the State President not to carry out the executions.

3 ANC men to hang

SPAR 8/9/80 Pretoria Bureau

Three members of the African National Congress — including the Amanzimtoti bomber — are due to go to the gallows tomorrow.

Some activist groups have asked for their execution to be stayed.

Andrew Sibusiso Zondo was sentenced to death for his part in planting the limpet mine in the Amanzimtoti shopping centre in December last year. Five people died and many others were injured in the explosion.

The two others, Siphon Bridget Xulu and Clarence Lucky Payi, will hang for the assassination of Mr Benjamin Langa of Georgetown near Maritzburg.

LP call: free Mandela and unban ANC

AK

8/9/86

Dispatch Correspondent STELLENBOSCH — The caucus of the Labour Party has called on the government to unban the African National Congress (ANC) and release its jailed leader, Mr Nelson Mandela.

A meeting of the full caucus and the Party's National Executive on Saturday unanimously called for the "unconditional release" of Mr Mandela and other persons who have served long periods of imprisonment.

The meeting also called on the government to unban the ANC, the Pan Africanist Congress and "other like organisations seeking change in South Africa".

It also called for the process of reform to be accelerated and for preparations to be made for full participation by all South Africans in all decision-making processes at all levels.

Commenting on the

decision, the party leader, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse said it had been unanimous.

In a second resolution dealing with defence, the meeting reaffirmed the party's view that there should be no military conscription until all South Africans enjoyed full citizenship.

There was, however, no objection to individuals participating in voluntary military service nor to any party member visiting operational areas "so as to further acquaint themselves with the situation there".

A third resolution passed at the meeting called for the immediate repeal of the Group Areas Act as in terms of National Party policy the Act "has served its purpose".

The resolution noted that the Group Areas Act was an "impediment to peaceful co-existence".

Bringing poverty into the nation's focus

Sunday Tribune
18 April '82

THE inquiry into poverty and development in South Africa announced this week, will attempt to bring the increasingly clamorous skeleton of want out of the wings of the nation's consciousness and place it centre-stage.

The inquiry is the outcome of a scission over the past two years between officials of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, which is to fund it, and various South Africans — including Professor Francis Wilson, head of the Southern Africa Labour and Development Unit of the School of Economics, Cape Town.

Professor Wilson, who is directing the inquiry, said in an interview this week "I believe poverty is really worrying people right across the political spectrum. It's in the air, it's in people's thoughts and, quietly, a lot of work is being done

"That's why I think it's an auspicious time for us to try to bring it into sharp focus, to open up debate and get people thinking about it in the expectation that some action will follow.

Professor Wilson wants to involve not only academics and invites any organisation or individual who is interested to write to him at the address below.

It will be the second major inquiry into poverty in South Africa to be funded by the Carnegie Corporation, a non-government philanthropic foundation.

Fifty years ago it funded an investigation of poor whites, which remains a highly readable, respected and fascinating source of information of the time.

The old report, in which Dr E. G. Matherbe played a prominent role, drew together and helped direct the thoughts and efforts of the time to resolve the poor white problem.

It presented detailed arguments refuting popular assumptions that the poor whites were poor because they were inferior and exposed them as victims of social and economic processes over which they had little or no control.

The vast majority of poor whites were Afrikaners, but they were not poor because they were Afrikaans, the report argued. They were poor because the trek spirit found them isolated and out of touch with European values at the time of rapid urbanisation and immigration occasioned by the diamond and gold mining boom.

They were poor because they had no foothold in the cities.

They were poor because their formal education — sometimes no more than religious instruction — was adequate to the needs of a pioneer society but wholly inadequate in the sudden new industrialised age.

They were poor because with the advancing occupation of the land, movement became restricted and many people were displaced. And so on . . .

However although the 1982 commissioners acknowledged that blacks were subject to similar processes, they did not extend to them the same will to understand.

Recommending protection of poor whites from competition with poor blacks in the labour market, the old report notes, for instance: ". . . long contact with inferior coloured races has in some respect had deleterious social effects on the European".

The report laments the living conditions endured by poor whites, which greatly resemble the living conditions endured by many black South Africans to this very day "About one third of the dwellings were unsuitable for civilised

life. They were small, dirty, tumble-down, ill-furnished and unadorned; another third were reasonably clean and orderly but quite too small for proper family life."

The report warns: "Long-continued economic equality of poor whites and the great mass of non-Europeans, and proximity of their dwellings, tend to bring them to social equality. This impairs the tradition which counters miscerection, and social line of colour division is noticeably weakening."

It has taken 50 years for the wheel to turn to a point where black poverty will now receive the same clear will to understand that white poverty did in 1932.

And it may have come too late.

A major problem faced by the new inquiry is that blacks may no longer care whether their problems are finally understood or not, having begun to put their faith in other methods.

"I wish to strongly emphasise that this is a study of poverty and not of black poverty," said Professor Wilson. "We will be looking at poverty wherever we find it but by the nature of things in South Africa we will find it mostly among blacks.

"The unit is very concerned that we should not in any way be seen as whites looking at a black problem and that black South Africans should be involved throughout.

"It would be a complete waste of time if the only outcome is to produce a beautiful report to massage the egos of a few academics. It will only be worthwhile if it leads to some sort of action.

"I would argue that one thing in very short supply in South Africa is imagination. There are things that can be done about poverty even in the present circumstances and in the long-term interest it is enormously important that we start thinking about the structural causes of poverty now.

"One point I want to stress is that, although we need to understand the historic roots of the present situation, we must start looking forward rather than backwards.

"What I hope will come out of this inquiry will be specific ideas on what people can start doing now and the stimulation of thought about how those things can be built on long term. That is why participation by black South Africans is so very important."

Professor Wilson is hoping for involvement from people right across the political spectrum. To give the greatest opportunity for participation the organisers are as a first step directing the inquiry into poverty towards a major conference to be held in September 1983.

"We will not expect consensus but a lot of controversy," said Prof Wilson. "A 200 000 dollar grant is big for the social sciences in South Africa, but it's not a lot of money so we must use it as a catalyst to open up the issues. We expect the project to extend beyond the conference but what happens after that we must leave open for the moment."

In the immediate future, the organisers will be visiting universities and individuals, including members of the medical, legal and teaching professions, encouraging participation, commissioning papers and trying to find gaps in what is currently being undertaken. They may also fund some micro-research projects.

People who are interested in contributing to the inquiry should write to Prof Francis Wilson, SALDRU, School of Economics, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, 7700.

4 shot dead in Durban

DD
11A
9/9/86

Dispatch Correspondent
DURBAN — Police confirmed yesterday that four men had been killed in a shootout here on Sunday night but would not confirm press reports that the men were suspected terrorists or elaborate on the incident.

Mahlangu family in KwaMashu.

Two women, Mrs Mary-Anne Mahlangu, 43, and Lily Mahlangu, 18, sustained shrapnel wounds in the hand grenade attack.

● Sapa-Reuter reports that a powerful explosion yesterday ripped through a building in a rundown area of central Stockholm housing the office of the African National Congress (ANC), causing extensive damage but no injuries.

They also would not say whether the men were thought to have been involved in an earlier grenade attack on a home in KwaMashu.

The Swedish Foreign Minister, Mr Sten Andersson, who arrived at the scene shortly after the blast, called it "an act of madness" and said he would personally apologise to the ANC's leadership in Lusaka "that such a thing could happen in Sweden".

All police would say was that four men were killed in a shootout with police in Quarry Road near the Umgeni River on Sunday night and that a quantity of weapons of Russian origin was seized.

Mr Andersson told reporters outside the building, which also houses the office of Sweden's tiny pro-Soviet Communist Party, that the ANC was entitled to increased security in Sweden.

The statement did not describe the men as ANC suspects and a senior security branch policeman said the public relations division of the police was under strict instructions from him not to release further details on the incident as investigations were still at a "truly sensitive stage".

Asked by journalists if the explosion meant that "South African agents" were at work in Sweden, he said: "This is the act of a madman and it is for the police to find out who did it."

"We are not even going to confirm the men were terrorists," said the spokesman.

It was reported yesterday that the men killed in the shootout had been involved in a terror attack on the home of the

Police mum on shoot-out in Durban

Crime Reporter

IN SPITE of Press reports that four suspected terrorists were shot dead in Durban on Sunday night, police continued to refuse to confirm the reports or elaborate on the incident yesterday.

They also would not say whether the men were thought to have been involved in a grenade attack on a home in Kwa Mashu earlier.

Police would only say that four men were killed in a shoot-out with police in Quarry Road near the Umgeni River on Sunday night and that a quantity of weapons of Russian origin were seized.

The statement did not describe the men as ANC suspects and a senior security policeman said the public relations division of the S A P was under strict instructions from him not to release further details as investigations were still at a 'truly sensitive stage'.

'We are not even going to confirm the men were terrorists,' said the spokesman.

The Natal Mercury had full details of the shootings on Sunday night, but the Commissioner of Police, Gen Johan Coetzee, had said he was not in a position to confirm the incident.

It was reported yesterday that the men killed in the shoot-out had been involved in an attack on the home of the Mahlangu family in KwaMashu.

Two women, Mrs Mary-Anne Mahlangu, 43, and Lily Mahlangu, 18, received shrapnel wounds in the grenade attack.

Meanwhile the Bureau for Information yesterday released information on a petrol-bomb attack on the Umlazi home of lawyer Sandile Ngcobo.

Mr Ngcobo's sister, Bernice, and Mrs Evelyn Ngcobo were in the house when the attack took place, but they escaped without injury.

The bureau said it was not known who was responsible for the attack and police were treating the matter as a minor incident.

More than R1 000 damage was done to the house, the spokesman said.

WITNESS TELLS OF ASSAULT

A 38-YEAR-OLD Garankuwa woman was severely assaulted and threatened with being necklaced by a group called "The Cosas", an inquiry into the Winterveldt shootings heard in Mbabatho yesterday.

Miss M, who may not be identified, was giving evidence before Mr Justice Edgar Smith at an inquiry into the death of 11 people who were shot dead by Bophuthatswana police on March 26.

By ALINAH DUBE

The witness said she was forced to leave her home and stay in Phelindaba after she was beaten up by members of the group.

"My boyfriend's sister organised the Cosas against me after we had an argument. Among the youths who severely beat me on my buttocks was one of her brothers," said Miss M.

"The blows I received were so severe that I had to get medical attention. I laid a charge the next day," the commission heard.

The witness added that she did not pursue the case following threats that the group was going to necklace her.

Comrades

"The Cosas", according to her, "is a group of boys" who go about assaulting people in the street. She was, however, not aware of a difference between such people and the "com-

rades".

A Mabopane policeman, Constable Elias Segapela, told the commission that his commanding officer told him that people were fighting with the police at a Winterveldt soccer ground on the day of the unrest.

He said a rampaging mob hurled petrol bombs at the police.

(Proceeding).

ANC 3 hang as pleas for clemency fail

SMK
9/9/86
IIA

By Kym Hamilton and Maokeng Kgwete,
Pretoria Bureau

Three African National Congress killers were among six men hanged at Pretoria Central Prison today.

One was Andrew Sibusiso Zondo, who was sentenced to death for planting a limpet mine in a shopping centre in Amanzimtoti last December last year. Five people were killed and many injured by the blast.

The other two were Siphso Bridget Xulu and Clarence Lucky Payi, convicted for the murder of Mr Benjamin Langa of Georgetown near Maritzburg in 1984.

Mr Langa was gunned down at his home. According to evidence during the trial, Xulu and Payi had been told to kill Mr Langa by the ANC.

Local anti-apartheid organisations and Amnesty International had appealed to the State President to grant the three men clemency and give them prisoner-of-war status.

The Sheriff of Pretoria, Mr Melt van der Westhuisen, confirmed that the executions took place on schedule at 7 am.

The other three men executed were:

Toto Swapi, convicted of murder by the East London Supreme Court in February 1983; Ernest Tapiyiana, convicted of murder by the Springs Circuit Court in February 1984; and Joseph Junior Basa, convicted of murder by the Maritzburg Supreme Court on October 16 1985.

The ANC trio had decided not to seek a last-minute stay of executions "because they were not fighting a legal battle but a political one", according to relatives.

The three were visited on death row at Pretoria Central Prison yesterday afternoon by their families and lawyer, Mr Bheka Shezi.

Afterwards, Mr Shezi said they were in good spirits and determined not to attempt an 11th-hour fight to stay their executions.

The Department of Justice issued a statement today saying there was no justification for commuting the death sentences. Cognisance had been taken of requests from local and international bodies for clemency, but in view of the "horrendous murders" there was no justification for commuting the court's sentences.

Reprieve calls

Mr Shezi said Zondo had not been prepared to beg the State President to spare his life.

He told the lawyer that if he had wanted to escape the gallows he would have accepted an offer from the State to testify against others facing similar charges.

A relative of Xulu said the family were pained that the State President had not found it possible to reprieve the men.

The United Democratic Front had called on President Botha to order an immediate reprieve for the ANC men.

Saying they were not "ordinary blood-thirsty criminals", the UDF argued that they should be accorded prisoner-of-war status in terms of the Geneva Convention.

It added that hanging the three men would only be seen as immoral and unjust. "There is nothing in this act that promotes reconciliation. Rather than hanging those fighting for freedom, the Government should be meeting the demands of the people."

Don't meet Botha, King urged

CAT
m/s
9/9/86
114



Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Mrs Coretta Scott King, accompanied by members of her family and entourage, outside the blade-wire barrier at Crossroads.

Report page 7

Picture: GLENN SHERRATT

MRS Winnie Mandela and Dr Allan Boesak yesterday joined other opposition leaders in refusing to meet the widow of the American civil rights leader, Dr Martin Luther King, if she went ahead with a plan to see the State President in the City today.

Mrs Coretta Scott King, who is expected to meet President P W Botha at his office in Tuynhuys today, was not available for comment last night.

Earlier her press liaison officer, Mr Ofield Dukes, told Sapa the visit would take place today, but would give no further details and referred queries to the president's office.

UDF unsuccessful

A spokesman for the State President's office declined to confirm or deny the meeting or to say how long it would last.

It is understood that the United Democratic Front has unsuccessfully attempted to discourage Mrs King from seeing Mr Botha.

Mrs King — who came to South Africa to attend Archbishop Desmond Tutu's formal enthronement on Sunday as leader of the country's two million Anglicans — said on her arrival last week that she was also preparing a report for President Ronald Reagan and wanted to speak to as many South Africans as possible during her five-day stay.

Dr Boesak told reporters yesterday that he and Mrs Mandela had agreed they would not see Mrs King if she insisted on meeting Mr Botha.

"We want her to state clearly that she is on our side," he said.

He said Mrs Mandela, wife of jailed African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela, told him: "Botha's hands are dripping with the blood of our children. If she sees him, I will not see her."

In Johannesburg, UDF spokesman Mr Murphy Morobe said leaders of the movement were considering a request from Mrs King for a meeting. "It will make a difference to our decision whether she also wants to see Botha," Mr Morobe said.

A source in the UDF leadership said activists were tired of Western fact-finding missions that produced no concrete results and failed unequivocally to condemn Mr Botha's government.

"Mrs King has nothing to offer as a negotiator. I was appalled to discover just how little she knows and understands of what is going on here," he said.

He said one of Mrs King's aides had told him: "We will not be told who we should speak to while we are here." — UPI and Political Correspondent

Ⓢ Bishops' march on Parliament was called off, page 7

Ⓢ Africa can do without Jackson, page 6

Three ANC men hanged

*Eye Post
9/9/86*

11A

282

PRETORIA — Three African National Congress members convicted of murder were hanged today at Pretoria Prison, a Supreme Court official said.

One of the three members of the ANC, Andrew Sibusiso Zondo, was sentenced to death for his part in planting the limpet mine in an Amanzimtoti shopping centre last December. Five people died in the blast.

The other two, Sipho Bridget Xulu and Clarence Lucky Payi, were convicted for the murder in Georgetown, Natal, of a fellow ANC member, Mr Benjamin Langa, whom they suspected of being an informer.

The United Democratic Front yesterday appealed to the State President, Mr P W Botha, to relieve the three men.

The UDF said in a statement the three were "not ordinary blood-thirsty criminals but prisoners of war, who have a right to be accorded such status as accorded under the Geneva Convention".

The UDF reminded Mr Botha he had recently granted a reprieve to a group of SA Defence Force men responsible for the death of a civilian in SWA/Namibia.

"Going on with the hanging can only be seen as immoral and unjust.

"There is nothing in this act that promotes reconciliation," it said. — Sapa

'ANC ^(11A)
members'
^{STAR}
arrested ^(11A)
^{9/1/86}
by Swazis

The Star's Africa
News Service

MBABANE — Two alleged members of the Africa National Congress have been arrested by Swazi police after a shooting incident near the Eastern Transvaal border.

Mr Amos Dlamini of the Swazi CID said the shooting occurred at the border village of Ngwenya, in the north of the country, when police were investigating reports that a car had been hijacked by two men.

OPENED FIRE

Police officers found the car and, when they tried to arrest two men inside it, the men opened fire with a pistol. No one was injured.

The men were then arrested by the officers with the help of an angry crowd of villagers who had gathered around.

Mr Dlamini identified the two men as Mr Michael Mokoena and Mr Bricks Simelane. He said both were "ANC activists".

SA 'agents' accused after Stockholm bomb blast

STOCKHOLM — A powerful explosion yesterday ripped through a building in a rundown area of central Stockholm housing the office of the African National Congress (ANC), causing extensive damage but no injuries, police said.

Swedish Foreign Minister Mr Sten Andersson, who arrived at the scene shortly after the blast, called it "an act of madness" and said he would personally apologise to the ANC's leadership in Lusaka "that such a thing could happen in Sweden."

Mohamed Hussein, local representative of the ANC, said on Swedish television:

"I can only think this act could have been committed by South African agents."

Mr Andersson told reporters outside the building, which also houses the office of Sweden's tiny pro-Soviet Communist Party, that the ANC was entitled to increased security in Sweden.

SHATTERED

"This attack could after all have caused many victims," he said.

Asked by journalists if the explosion meant that "South African agents" were at work in Sweden, he said: "This is the act of a madman and it is for the police to find out who did it."

The bomb was apparently placed on the door leading to the ANC office in the attic of the building. The force of the blast knocked the building's heavy wooden and metal doors flying into the street and shattered many windows.

But the four people in the ANC office at the time were not wounded and nobody else in the building suffered any injuries.

● A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs declined to comment on allegations that "South African Government agents" were responsible for the explosion.

The Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Louis Nel, was not available for comment this morning. — Sapa-Reuter.

4 die in Durban shoot-out

FOUR suspected African National Congress insurgents were shot dead in a shoot-out with members of the South African Police in Durban on Sunday night.

The suspected insurgents were shot after being cornered by police on the off-ramp leading from the outer ring road bridge over the Umgeni River to Quarry Road.

It is believed that the men were involved in an earlier terror attack at a home in KwaMashu when two women were injured.

Police in Durban and Pretoria were tight-lipped about the incident yesterday. A spokesman for the South African Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria confirmed that four men were killed in a shoot-out, but declined to comment further as the matter was still under in-



LAW and Order Minister, Louis le Grange.

vestigation.

It is believed that the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, is expected to make a statement about the shooting.

It is understood that police received information that four men in a blue Toyota Cressida were seen fleeing after a house at 1187 KwaMashu had been hit by three handgrenades. A shot was also fired at the

To Page 2

4 die in Durban shoot-out

From Page 1

house.

Two women in the house, Mrs Mary-Anne Mahlangu (43) and her 18-year-old daughter Lily were injured by shrapnel. The house was also extensively damaged.

Soon after the terror attack, police, including members of the reaction unit and the security police, mounted a massive search for the bombers.

Just before 7pm the car was spotted and when police tried to stop it the occupants opened fire. During the exchange of fire four black men were shot dead.

Police immediately sealed off the road and traffic to Reservoir Hills and Umgeni was diverted.

On Thursday last week, police announced that a suspected ANC guerilla had been arrested in Durban by members of the security police.

A large quantity of foreign arms and explosives including Russian limpet mines — similar to the ones used in the Pick 'n Pay bomb blast at Montclair last Monday — were also seized.

Meanwhile, the Bureau for Information announced that the house of a former Umlazi lawyer was petrol-bombed over the weekend.

It is the home of Mr Sandile Ngcobo, now working as a judge's clerk in the United States. His mother, Mrs Evelyn Ngcobo, and sister Bernice, were in the house when the attack took place. They were taken to hospital and treated for shock and discharged.

Emergency
9/9/86
(11A)

(11A)

Emergency
9/9/86

ANC 3 DIDN'T WANT MERCY

(11A)

Semofu
9/9/86

Lawyers drop application for a stay of execution

THE three ANC men who were due to hang this morning yesterday declared that they would not beg the State President, Mr P W Botha to save their lives.

Lawyers acting for Sibusiso Zondo, Siphon Bridget Xulu and Clarence Lucky Payi yesterday dropped an urgent application they hoped to file in the Pretoria Supreme Court for a stay of execution seeking clemency from the State President.

Families and relatives of the three men yesterday said the condemned men were not interested in this last-ditch attempt to save their lives.

"They are prepared to die", relatives said. All three men were in good spirits and singing freedom songs in the cell, relatives said.

One of the attorneys,

By MONK NKOMO and JOSHUA RABOROKO



LAWYER Bheki Shezi.

Mr Bheki Shezi of Durban said Zondo told him that they were prepared to die for their people. Relatives and lawyers of the three said the men gave them instructions that they were not prepared to beg the State President for their lives.

Mr Shezi said Zondo's attitude has been like that since he was sentenced to death. His message, Mr Shezi said was that "the revolutionary loves his life but he knows that the life is not the end itself".

The three men, relatives said, were strong and brave and were eager to meet the hangman. "They told us not to worry because they were dying for their own people", the relatives said.

"Going on with the hanging can only be seen as immoral and unjust. There is nothing in this act that promotes reconciliation," the UDF said in a statement yesterday.

The statement added: "Rather than continuing to hang those fighting for freedom, the Government should be meeting the demands of the people. We call on the Government to refrain from the hanging of the three ANC members".

The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) in a statement reminded the Government that it has asked black leaders, like jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela to renounce violence, yet it turned a deaf ear when the international community asked for a stay of execution of the three cadres.

Reprieve

The United Democratic Front (UDF) reminded Mr Botha that he had recently granted a reprieve to a group of South African Defence Force men responsible for the death of a civilian in Namibia.

The Democratic Lawyers Congress yesterday called on Mr Botha to spare the lives of the three members.

(11A) 21 9/9/81

2 men jailed for necklace murder

Dispatch Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Two more young men convicted of the necklace murder of a Cookhouse teacher were sentenced to 14 years each in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Mzimkulu Simama, 18, and Butisi Damani Maleti, 21, were among 14 people charged with the murder of Mr Anele Mnyalatyo at Cookhouse on April 30 last year.

After the state case,

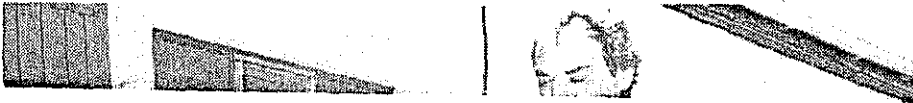
nine of the accused were acquitted. Two, aged 17 and 15, were convicted of murder with extenuating circumstances and sentenced to 10 and 12 years. Another youth aged 16, broke bail and absconded last week.

After hearing argument yesterday, the court found extenuating circumstances for Simama on the basis of age. In the case of Maleti, it found age and lesser participation were extenuating circumstances.

Because Simama had played a more prominent role and had a previous conviction for violence, the court did not differentiate between the sentences in spite of their age gap.

"Persons who indulge in this barbaric form of crime must expect to be punished severely," said Mr Justice Solomon.

Mr J. de Villiers and Mr J. A. F. Nel sat as assessors. Mr S. Redpath appeared for the state. Mr T. L. Skweyiya and Mr S. Desai, instructed by S. Nkanunu and Co, appeared for the defence.



ANOTHER anti-Tutu slogan has been sprayed on the notice board at the St Agnes Anglican Church in Kloof, near Durban.

Anti-Tutu slogans were first daubed on a church wall and the notice board three weeks ago.

The rector, the Rev Charles Parry, said the second slogan must have been sprayed on the notice board on Friday evening.

Solution

It took three hours of hard scrubbing by Mr Parry's son, Ian, to remove the first slogan from the board.

The slogan on the old church wall is more difficult to remove. Sand-blasting seems to be the only solution.

Mr Parry appealed to

Another anti-Tutu slogan

the culprit to come forward and "talk." "I don't know if the culprit realises he or she is interfering in God's work.

"The church is dedicated to God, not Archbishop Tutu, and I want to warn whoever is doing this to stop.

"Maybe whoever is doing this had a problem, and perhaps I can even help by talking to them," he said.



ANC 3 'died for freedom'

THE three African National Congress members convicted of murder and hanged in Pretoria yesterday "gave their lives for the freedom of this land", an SACC speaker at a lunch time memorial service for the three said.

The Rev Sol Jacobs, the acting general secretary for the South African Council of Churches, told the gathering in the SACC headquarters at Khotso House

in Johannesburg the service was being held in memory of "three more casualties struggling for liberation in our land".

The three men, Andrew Zondo, Siphon Xulu and Clarence Payi, went to their deaths singing freedom songs and died for all those, black and white, committed to peace and justice in this country, he said.

He said that it was "a blasphemy" that the South African Government claimed the Republic was a Christian country as it denied the majority of its people their God-given personal freedom. — Sapa.

Proposed by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda that President Reagan attend a summit with Frontline leaders — but no official invitation has arrived yet.

Azapo man blinded

The deputy president of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr Nkosi Molala, has been blinded in one eye. He says the injury was caused when he was shot at close range with a tear-gas canister last week.

Mr Molala has been in St John's Hospital in Soweto since the mass funeral last Thursday.

A spokesman for the Bureau for Information said today Mr Molala should lay a charge.

Azapo's secretary general, Mr George Wauchope, said the organisation has referred the matter to a firm of attorneys.

Mr Molala said doctors had told him his left eye could not be saved.

Mr Molala, who spent several years in jail on Robben Island, said "I have accepted this tragedy as part of the price I have to pay for the liberation of this country."

Police used teargas to disperse several crowds who were gathering illegally.

Sandton asks for more time

Municipal Report

Sandton has applied to the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning for an extension to the 60-day period for objections to Norweto, a black township for 250 000 people planned for north-west of Sandton and Randburg.

The management committee chairman, Mr Ricky Valente, said an in-depth investigation was needed into all aspects of the proposed township.

Comment on specific implications was superficial until a detailed analysis of the entire development had been made.

The Norweto concept was mentioned briefly in the Guide Plan for the Central Witwatersrand, which was released recently, a planning document which outlined land use in the area.

Mr Valente said it was clear that more land was needed for housing to accommodate urban growth, but it was unfortunate that the Norweto concept was colour-coded.

HIGHVELD BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE

~~g D~~ 10/9/86

Death sentence on ANC three carried out

PRETORIA — Three African National Congress members convicted of murder were hanged at Pretoria Prison yesterday morning, the Supreme Court Registrar, Mr Martin van der Westhuizen, said.

Andrew Zondo, one of the three, was sentenced to death for taking part in a bomb attack on an Amanzimtoti shopping centre last December in which five people died.

The other two, Siphso Xulu and Clarence Payi, were convicted for the murder of an alleged fellow ANC member.

Meanwhile, it has emerged that the United Nations Security Council decided privately against issuing a clemency plea on behalf of Xulu and Payi because Britain and the United States objected.

A council source said Britain and the United States argued during closed-door consultations that it was inappropriate to intervene in this case, although they had joined in previous appeals where they felt there were extenuating circumstances or sufficient doubt.

The source said council members had previously failed to agree to issue a clemency statement on behalf of Zondo. — Sapa-RNS

Alleged Security Act offender is refused bail



JOHANNESBURG — A man alleged to have assisted the African National Congress by assessing South African attitudes to conscription and attempting to obtain "sensitive" computer programme information about the Defence Force appeared in court yesterday.

Mr Rocklyn Mark Williams, 26, of Braamfontein, who will be charged under the Internal Security Act, was refused bail.

The State alleges his involvement with the ANC started in January, 1979. He is said to have travelled to Swaziland and other neighbouring states for discussions with ANC. He also allegedly assessed attitudes to the

Defence Force and the extent of resistance to conscription.

According to the charge sheet, Mr Williams liaised with Mr Steven Marias of the Herschel district, Transkei.

He was allegedly a friend of the Johannesburg journalist, Miss Marion Sparg, who is awaiting trial in the Rand Supreme Court on charges of treason relating to two bomb blasts in police stations.

Mr Williams is also said to have tried to obtain a copy of a "sensitive" computer programme written for the SADF. The case was postponed to November 19. — Sapa

11A

24/9/86

Ge. Post

Squatter chief acquitted, ^{CASE 1117} co-accused ^{10/19/86} imprisoned ³³⁷

Court Reporter ³³⁷

THE leader of the now-devastated Portland Cement Works Squatter Camp, Mr Christopher Toise, was yesterday acquitted on charges of attempted murder, pointing a firearm and possessing a firearm and ammunition.

His co-accused, Thabo Memani, 35, of Section 89, Crossroads, was jailed for four years for attempted murder, one year for possessing a gun and one year for having ammunition on January 26. The sentences are to run concurrently.

Memani had been convicted of attempting to murder Mr Majeke Gumsha by shooting at him, and of possessing a weapon and ammunition.

At a previous hearing, Mr Gumsha said Mr Toise, 51, and Memani had fired a shot at him as he came out of a house in Lansdowne Road.

Mr Gumsha said he had run to the headquarters of the leader of the Nyanga Bush camp, Mr Melford Yamile.

He had then run to the house of the leader of Extension 3, Nyanga, Mr Alfred Sipheka, where he had hoped to receive help. He had passed out and regained consciousness at Conradie Hospital.

Mr Sipheke told the court on Monday that he was upset that his area had been burnt down. "Witdoeke are responsible. They are with the police," he said.

The magistrate, Mr A S McCarthy, said there was not sufficient evidence to convict Mr Toise. "However, Memani was evasive in his evidence, conduct which the court does not expect from an honest witness.

"Anyone who fires a shot at another person must see the possibility of causing death," Mr McCarthy said.

Mr Toise was also acquitted of pointing a .38 Welsley revolver at Mr Phumile Khetelo on January 6.

Memani paid an appeal bail amount of R4 000.

Mr M Brooksma prosecuted. Mr P Gamble, instructed by Mr D Adam, appeared for the two.

10 in court
after death
of UDF
organiser

114
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Mercury Reporter

TEN people appeared briefly before Mr T M Ncube in the Umbumbulu Magistrate's Court yesterday following the death of a United Democratic Front youth organiser, Jomo Mkhike, at the Magabheni township in Umkomaas.

They were not asked to plead and no charges were put to them. Eight of the accused were released on bail of R300 each and the two others, who are minors, were released in the custody of their parents.

The hearing was adjourned to October 7 for further investigation. Mr S K Sibisi appeared for the State.

MRS CORETTA Scott King yesterday called off her talks with President P W Botha in Cape Town — apparently some time after the meeting was due to begin.

The widow of slain American civil rights leader Dr Martin Luther King was due to meet Mr Botha at noon.

Foreign and local newspaper and television photographers, invited by Mr Botha's office to a photo session, were told at 12.30pm that the meeting had been cancelled after waiting in a reception room at Tuynhuys for 45 minutes.

A Department of Foreign Affairs representative arrived at the hotel soon after midday to "accompany Mrs King to her meeting with the State President".

He left for Tuynhuys



Mrs CORETTA King.

without her but accompanied by two of her aides.

In a prepared statement handed to journalists soon afterwards, Mrs King said she needed more "time to acquire a better understanding of the complex problems here in order to have a more substantive meeting with President Botha. Accordingly, I have informed Mr Botha of my desire to meet him at a later stage".

Coretta King calls off talks with Pres Botha

Mrs King said she was committed to assisting South Africans to work towards achieving their goals of freedom and justice for all people.

She came to South Africa in "a Christ-like spirit to gather additional information about the human sufferings here" and to have dialogue with as many South Africans as possible.

She said she met four leaders of Southern African countries at the Non-Aligned Movement summit meeting in Harare last week.

In South Africa she

had meetings with a "diverse group of people from all walks of life".

"I have a great respect for the black leadership of South Africa who have struggled so determinedly and courageously to end the wretched, inhuman and immoral practices of apartheid," Mrs King said in her statement.

• Dr Piet Koornhof, chairman of the President's Council, spent two hours in talks with Mrs King at her hotel yesterday morning. He refused to comment afterwards.

King 'misled' by Tutu, says Botha

CME Tutu's 10/9/80 11A

Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT P W Botha yesterday accused Bishop Desmond Tutu and the UDF of attempting to mislead Mrs Coretta Scott King on "the real state of affairs" in Crossroads and Khayelitsha.

Mr Botha said in a statement following Mrs King's failure to arrive at a scheduled meeting that he had intended to inform her of conditions in the two areas "since there are apparently those in South Africa who take pleasure in displaying only the negative aspects of South Africa to foreign visitors".

Mr Botha said he intended to inform Mrs King that the prevailing conditions in Crossroads "were the result of an orchestrated attempt by the United Democratic Front to keep people there. Dr Allan Boesak took a lead in this.

"During his visit in January this year, Senator Edward Kennedy advised the inhabitants not to move, al-

though he described Crossroads as one of the worst townships he had ever seen.

"Despite invitations, Senator Kennedy refused to visit Khayelitsha. Mrs King and her entourage did not visit Khayelitsha either.

"In view of attempts by Archbishop Tutu and others to keep Mrs King uninformed and to withhold the real state of affairs from her", Mr Botha said he intend to convey the following facts about Khayelitsha to Mrs King.

- As many as 5 136 houses had already been built in the township.

- 17 912 serviced sites had been provided.

- There were a secondary school and 14 primary schools, and a further six primary schools would be ready in November.

From January 1985 to the present as many as 12 500 sites had been developed — an average of 625 a month.

Three community centres, six clinics and two shopping complexes had been erected.

Storm follows snub by King

Cape Town
10/9/86

(11A) ~~334~~

By **ANTHONY JOHNSON**
Political Correspondent

A POLITICAL storm has engulfed Mrs Coretta Scott King after the visiting American civil-rights leader yesterday buckled to United Democratic Front pressures by ducking out of pre-arranged meetings with "establishment" leaders such as President P W Botha and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

And the United States Government has effectively "disowned" Mrs King by dismissing as "a misconception" suggestions that the report she is preparing for President Ronald Reagan on her trip to South Africa will carry an official stamp.

It appeared unlikely last night that the widow of the late Dr Martin Luther King will, before she leaves the country tomorrow, be able to extricate herself from the mushrooming row between rival political factions that her visit has unleashed.

Following Mrs King's hugely embarrassing failure to arrive at a meeting she herself had requested with Mr Botha, the State President's office responded with an angry statement lashing out at Dr Allan Boesak, Archbishop Desmond Tutu and the UDF.

Mr Botha accused Archbishop Tutu "and others" of attempting to keep Mrs King "uninformed" about the "real state of affairs" at Crossroads and characterized her "frustrated attempt" to see him as "a sad reflection of those who find themselves in a make-believe world of political fraud".

Mr Botha disclosed that Mrs King had written to him explaining that she was

"deeply pained about the fact that she has been subjected to extraordinary local and international pressure since arriving in South Africa".

In his statement, Mr Botha noted that Mrs King had also not kept an appointment on Monday with the acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Barend du Plessis.

After Mrs King telephoned Chief Buthelezi yesterday to call off her meeting with him, the irate Inkatha leader accused his political rivals — Dr Boesak and Archbishop Tutu — of resorting to "sordid

- PAGE 2: King 'misled' by Tutu.
 PAGE 6: Comment.

clerical political games which are evidence of a despicable and demeaning pettiness".

Chief Buthelezi said attempts to take advantage of Mrs King's position "for the sake of petty political gains in South Africa amounts to political rape".

'Stoop so low'

He said that as an Anglican he was ashamed that an archbishop could "stoop so low in being divisive in the black community".

A spokesman for the US Information Service in Cape Town yesterday stressed that Mrs King had not been given "a mandate or mission" by the US Government.

"She is here purely in her private capacity as a guest of the church, and her failure

to meet with President Botha does not therefore require an official reaction," he said.

Dr Boesak said last night that the UDF had urged Mrs King not to see Mr Botha "because we do not want her dignified presence in South Africa to be used for propaganda purposes by the South African Government".

He said Mrs King did not need to speak to Mr Botha to hear the same propaganda that South Africans were exposed to daily on SATV and "other government mouth-pieces".

Dr Boesak dismissed the attack on him by Chief Buthelezi as "not worthy of response" and said he would attempt to meet Mrs King today and would urge Mrs Winnie Mandela to do the same.

Mrs King's press liaison officer, Mr Ofield Dukes, said last night that meetings had not yet been finalized with Mrs Mandela and Dr Boesak, but that "Mrs King is certainly disposed towards seeing them".

Mr Dukes said Mrs King was "anxious to meet with UDF people and as broad a cross-section of political leaders in South Africa as possible".

However, he was unwilling to comment on why Mrs King had cancelled her scheduled meeting with Chief Buthelezi.

Asked whether the meeting with Mr Botha had been called off in response to pressure from Mrs Mandela, Dr Boesak and the UDF, he said: "We don't want to get into that."

Bishop Tutu and Mrs Mandela were not available for comment last night.

Mrs King is due to leave Cape Town today for Johannesburg and will hold a press conference in the City tomorrow.



Mrs Coretta Scott King

Support sought for Indaba proposals

Carle Tink 10/9/86
1111 ~~32117~~

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Moves to garner support for the proposals of the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba among all communities in the two regions are under way.

A group, calling itself the Indaba Support Group, has been launched under the chairmanship of Mr Dirk Kemp, who has served as an adviser to the South African Sugar Association delegation at the Indaba.

The group, Mr Kemp said, believed a referendum would be held in the regions to test the proposals of the Indaba.

"We want to make sure the public is fully aware of what is being proposed in order to get as much support as possible."

He said yesterday the aim of the support group was to increase awareness of what the Indaba was doing and to contribute

towards an understanding of decisions reached.

At this stage the group is centering its efforts on the KwaZulu-Natal proposed Bill of Rights which was released recently.

Since its release response to the Bill of Rights had been overwhelming, Mr Kemp said.

Copies for distribution

Already 42 000 copies of the English version, 15 000 copies of the Afrikaans version and 10 000 copies of the Zulu version of the Bill of Rights had been requested for distribution to organizations and individuals in the two regions.

Mr Kemp said the support group consisted of about 50 people of all races representing a spectrum of political opinion with strong representation from the business community.

The group has committees in Durban, Maritzburg, Zululand and the North and South coasts.

It is already holding low-key meetings at which the concept of the Bill of Rights — which seeks among other things to guarantee equal protection of the law without regard to race and enshrine the right to own and occupy property anywhere — is coming under discussion.

Mr Kemp said it was hoped at a later stage that businesses would allow them to explain the implications of the proposals to employees.

At the moment the group is being funded by donations from individual businessmen and Indaba supporters, but Mr Kemp has not ruled out the possibility of their seeking support from major corporations in the future.

Coretta King and Boesak 'patch it up'

The Argus, Wednesday September 10 1986 3

King sees Boesak

(Cont. from Page 1)

Asked today about the likelihood of such a meeting, a spokesman for Mr Botha's office pointed out that the President's statement after the cancellation of yesterday's meeting made no reference to Mrs King's suggestion.

The spokesman said this could be seen as an indication that Mr Botha did not rule out such a meeting, especially as Mrs King stands for non-violence.

However, there is no immediate prospect of such a meeting, as Mr Botha was today chairing the Cabinet's last meeting in Cape Town before moving back to Pretoria, and Mrs King was preparing to leave Cape Town.

Yesterday's meeting with President Botha was requested by Mrs King. A statement from the President's Office yesterday also disclosed that she had not kept an appointment on Monday with the acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Barend du Plessis.

The statement said Mr Botha intended informing Mrs King of conditions in Crossroads and Khayelitsha "since there are apparently those in South Africa who take pleasure in displaying only the negative aspects of South Africa to foreign visitors."

This was a reference to Mrs King's visit to Crossroads on Monday in the company of Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

The statement said the President also intended informing Mrs King that the conditions in Crossroads were the result of an orchestrated attempt by the United Democratic Front to keep people there and that Dr Boesak took a lead in this.

During his visit in January last year Senator Edward Kennedy advised residents not to move although he described Crossroads as one of the worst townships he had ever seen.

"Despite invitations Senator Kennedy refused to visit

Khayelitsha. Mrs King and her entourage did not visit Khayelitsha either.

"Mrs King's frustrated attempt to visit the State President, thus failing to be informed of the positive socio-economic and political reform in South Africa is yet again a sad reflection on those who find themselves in a make-believe world of political fraud and who are unable or unwilling to have their actions exposed to the harsh light of reality.

"They fear that the truth about South Africa may influence influential but uninformed people to be less gullible and better equipped to act objectively," the statement said.

Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said today that it was a great pity that the meeting had not taken place. If one wanted to bring about reconciliation this could not be done by remote control but only by face to face negotiation.

In Ulundi, the Chief Minister of Kwazulu and President of Inkatha, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, today accused some black South Africans of not wanting Mrs Coretta King to be "part of the process of reconciliation between black and white and black and black," Sapa reports.

In a statement in which he commented on Mrs King's decision not to meet Mr Botha, and also not to meet him, Chief Buthelezi said Mrs King had been exposed to party-politicking.

He said Dr King had been fired by Christian principles, but was also fired "by a pragmatism that made him a true leader. He refused to lead his people into failure," Chief Buthelezi said.

He said that as Mrs King apologised over the phone for not seeing him, his "heart bled for her as the widow of a figure we revere."

Staff Reporters

UNITED Democratic Front patron Dr Allan Boesak and American civil rights leader Mrs Coretta Scott King met today and "patched up any misunderstanding" about her planned meeting with President P W Botha.

Mrs King called off her appointment with President Botha at the last minute yesterday, saying she needed more time to get a better understanding of South Africa's complex problems "in order to have a substantive meeting with Mr Botha later".

The move followed a refusal by Dr Boesak and Mrs Winnie Mandela to see Mrs King if she saw President Botha.

"Brave and courageous"

After describing her decision not to keep the appointment as "brave and courageous" Dr Boesak had about half-an-hour of talks with Mrs King at her Gardens hotel before she and her entourage left for D F Malan Airport to catch an aircraft to Johannesburg.



President P W Botha

After their meeting both said they had patched up any misunderstanding about Mrs King's planned meeting and that they had agreed to co-operate in the future.

Asked if he had persuaded Mrs King not to see President Botha, Dr Boesak said: "I just made sure that she understood that it would not be right for her to see him at this time. I wanted her to be sure she had all the information at her disposal about the state of emergency and the activities of the police, especially in Soweto.

"(The meeting) would give him more credibility and she would not have had a substantial chance of influencing him."

Mrs King said her goals were the same as Dr Boesak's and the misunderstanding had arisen "from a difference in strategy and timing".

Just before the party left Mrs King's Press liaison officer, Mr Ofield Dukes, said Mrs King viewed her trip as a "great success" and denied reports that she was cutting her visit short. He said she was sticking to her original schedule and her aim to meet a broad cross-section of South African opinion.



Chief Buthelezi

She would return to the United States to determine how her Martin Luther King Centre for Non-Violent Social Change could use its resources to help South Africans achieve their objective.

It was likely she would brief the United States Secretary of State and members of Congress.

Commenting on a United States Government denial yesterday that she was in South Africa as an official emissary of President Reagan, Mr Dukes said this had never been her claim. If the President was interested in seeing her she would report to him.

Before his meeting today Dr Boesak said it was far more important for Mrs King to see the leaders of the majority of people in South Africa "than to meet with a minority Government". She would have learnt nothing new from a meeting with Mr Botha.

Keen to see Winnie Mandela

Mr Dukes said earlier that Mrs King was keen to meet Mrs Winnie Mandela in Johannesburg later today. No meeting had been arranged, "but it is up to her if she wants to see us". Mr Dukes said Mrs King still intended to hold a Press conference at the Carlton Hotel in Johannesburg at 3.30pm tomorrow where she would give her impressions of her South African tour.

Meanwhile President Botha appears not to have ruled out the possibility of meeting Mrs King at a later stage, as suggested in her statement announcing the cancellation of yesterday's meeting.

ARGUS 10/9/86
11A

11/9/84
(TIA) STAR

Executed ANC men are buried

The three African National Congress members executed in Pretoria earlier this week were buried at the Mamelodi cemetery yesterday.

Sibusiso Andrew Zondo, Clarence Lucky Payi and Siphon Bridget Xulu were hanged on Tuesday morning.

Zondo planted a limpet mine in the Amanzimtoti shopping centre last December. Xulu and Payi assassinated Benjamin Langa in 1984. — Pretoria Bureau.

(17A) 00119786

Boesak supports Mrs King's stand

CAPE TOWN — Mrs Coretta King flew from here to Johannesburg yesterday afternoon after a 30-minute meeting with the United Democratic Front patron, Dr Allan Boesak, who told her he supported her decision not to meet the State President, Mr P. W. Botha.

Dr Boesak, the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, said her decision not to keep her scheduled appointment with Mr Botha was a "very wise and very courageous decision."

"I wanted her to know that she had not only my support but all those whom I represent."

Mrs King, the wife of assassinated American civil rights leader, Dr Martin Luther King, is scheduled to leave South Africa from Johannesburg today.

Her press spokesman, Mr Ofield Dukes, said it was "totally inaccurate to say she had cut back on her trip because of political pressure."

Dr Boesak and Mrs King said misconceptions and misrepresentations had been removed during their talks — and both confirmed there would be "ongoing relations between the Martin Luther King Centre and South Africans in pursuit of the same goals."

"We cleared up misunderstandings in terms of Mrs King's programme and certain perceptions," Dr Boesak said.

Mrs King said she believed that in the not-too-distant future there

would be a "restored community" in South Africa — and that a beautiful nation would be built.

Mr Dukes said Mrs King had spoken to Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi by phone on Wednesday, but could not say whether they planned to meet.

He denied allegations made in Durban on Wednesday by another advance press aide, Miss Mamie Thompson, that Mrs King had dropped a visit to Durban because of stress.

"Mrs King came here with a leg ailment and her leg started swelling again. She decided it would be better to rest and cut out the Durban part of her visit."

It was for this reason she had spoken to Chief Buthelezi, whom she was scheduled to meet during the Durban visit.

Mrs King was planning to meet Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, said Mr Dukes.

Mrs King was "interested in returning to this country and having a more substantive meeting with President Botha".

Commenting on a United States Government denial that Mrs

King was in South Africa as an official emissary of President Ronald Reagan, Mr Dukes said this had never been her claim.

If Mr Reagan was interested in seeing her, she would report to him.

Meanwhile, President Botha appears not to have ruled out the possibility of meeting Mrs King at a later stage, as suggested in her statement announcing the cancellation of her meeting with him.

Asked yesterday about the likelihood of such a meeting, a spokesman for Mr Botha's office pointed out the President's statement after the cancellation of their meeting made no reference to Mrs King's suggestion.

The spokesman said this could be seen as an indication that Mr Botha did not rule out such a meeting.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said it was a great pity the meeting had not taken place.

If one wanted to bring about reconciliation this could not be done by remote control but only by face to face negotiation.

— Sapa

- Editorial opinion P10
- Buthelezi reacts P17.

Buddam (11A) 11/9/86

Mystery anti-ANC booklet shows no author, no publisher

MYSTERIOUS and very expensively produced publication aimed at discrediting the African National Congress (ANC) has been printed in Cape Town.

The names of the printer, publisher or author do not appear anywhere in the publication.

A source in the Cape Town printing business said yesterday the publication, titled *Face to Face with the African National Congress*, was funded by a government agency. The printer was ordered to destroy the original plates used

for the printing, the source said.

No confirmation for this claim could be obtained yesterday. A senior spokesman for the Bureau of Information said: "I have absolutely no knowledge of the publication. But I can tell you that we are an open bureau, and as Deputy Minister Louis Nel has said repeatedly, we do not engage in covert operations. If this were our publication, it would have been stated clearly."

The publication, in full colour, was described by an experienced printer yesterday as "a very professional, top-quality

MAX DU PREEZ
Political Correspondent

printing and obviously tremendously expensive job". He could give no estimate of the possible cost, as that would depend on how many copies were printed.

Progressive Federal Party spokesman Peter Soal said: "If this publication was sponsored by government, then it would mean that we have returned to the old info days of secret projects. I hope the authorities will crack down on the print-

er in terms of the law."

The 68-page publication, in the format of an international news magazine, is in contravention of several laws. It is illegal not to mention the publisher or printer of a publication. Several banned publications and people are quoted in it, and it also contains a photograph of a jailed person, Nelson Mandela.

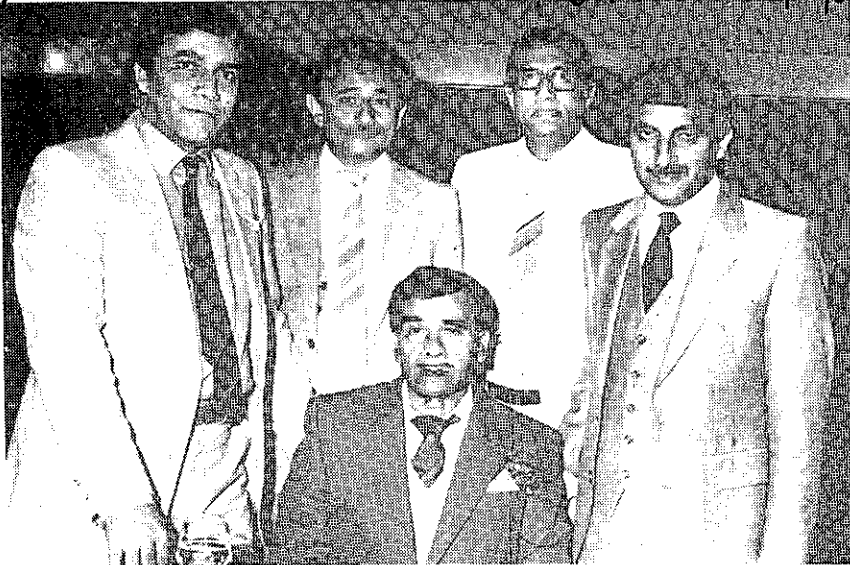
The preface to the publication states: "It is the intention of this publication to expose the falsehoods lurking beneath the ANC's carefully conjured image and to reveal the hidden machinations of this

terrorist organisation."

The publication was obviously well researched and there are many quotes from Radio Freedom and banned ANC and SA Communist Party publications such as *Sechaba*, *Mayibuye*, *Umselbenzi* and *The African Communist*.

It also quotes from "captured ANC documents".

There are many gruesome pictures, mostly in full colour, of the victims of necklacings, bomb explosions and landmines.



Some of the members of the Western Cape Traders' Association at yesterday's meeting of members and associate members. From the left Mr Yusuf Pahad, Mr Hamza Esack, Mr K H Roomany and Mr Sharef Hassan. Seated is WCTA president Mr Kassim Allie.

Proud to be member of UDF

114

WCTA chief says govt has lost touch

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE government was fast losing control of the South African economy and it had shaken the confidence of businessmen, the president of the Western Cape Traders Association, Mr Cassim Allie, said yesterday.

The government had also lost touch with the plight of millions of South Africans, he said at a meeting of the association's members and associate members.

With about two million unemployed people in South Africa, more than ten million people (if there were an average of five people in a family) were without any income.

"Increases in train fares, bus fares, petrol, electricity and the ever-increasing cost of all goods in the midst of depression is total madness.

"We pay for the reckless cost of the new constitutional dispensation with

its apartheid-entrenched tricameral system of Parliament and the high increased costs of parliamentarian salaries.

"One-third of the total white population are civil servants, with special fringe benefits.

"All these have added to the crippling of the country's economy," he said.

Black workers and business, including professionals and teachers, demanded one central government and equality in the decision-making process of the country.

As a matter of urgency, the government should declare that the system of apartheid should be dismantled and announce specific action in this regard, terminate the state of emergency, release all people who had been imprisoned because of their opposition to apartheid, lift the ban on all political parties and initiate dialogue in the context of a suspension of violence on all sides.

NONE of the businesses of the 2000 members of the Western Cape Traders' Association (WCTA) was burnt or looted during the riots in Cape Town last year and this year, its chairman, Mr Sharef Hassan, said yesterday.

"It proves the point that the WCTA has proved to be a progressive organization.

"It has won over the trust of the people," Mr Hassan said in an interview.

This was not the case in 1976 and 1981 when there was looting of businesses.

He said the WCTA, which is affiliated to the United Democratic Front, had held lengthy discussions with civic and student organizations.

"We are proud to be members of UDF.

"We saw the benefit of all our actions during the 1985 crisis.

"During the rioting, not one of our members' businesses was looted or burnt," Mr Hassan said.

In 1976 and subsequent years, the businesses of "hundreds" of WCTA members were directly affected by the rioting.

WCTA had to correct this mistrust and "to prove to the people that we were also victims of the system like them", Mr Hassan said.

Ex-ANC man gives evidence

SOWETO 11A
11/9/86

A FORMER member of the ANC yesterday gave evidence in camera in the treason trial of 22 men in the Delmas Circuit Court.

Mr X, who cannot be named, told the court that he was arrested this year in Krugersdorp after coming back from Botswana on a mission to infiltrate South Africa.

The court heard that he joined the ANC in Angola in 1978 and also

received tuition in Russia on intelligence and security, tactics, topography and that he specialised in engineering and anti-aircraft weapons.

The 22 men have all pleaded not guilty. They include the UDF publicity secretary Mr Terror Lekota, the UDF general secretary Mr Popo Molefe, an Anglican Priest, Rev Tebogo Moselane and an Azanyo member Patric Baleka.

(Proceeding)

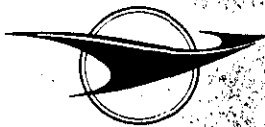
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Boesak praises Coretta King for not meeting P W

Parliamentary Correspondent

MRS Coretta Scott King yesterday met UDF patron Dr Allan Boesak, who pronounced her failure to keep an appointment with President Botha 'a very wise and courageous decision'.

Following a lengthy telephone call and a half-hour meeting yesterday, both Dr Boesak and Mrs King said they were relieved that 'misunderstandings and misperceptions' surrounding her trip had been cleared up.

Dr Boesak said he was pleased that Mrs King would be 'leaving this country with our (UDF) support' and he was confident of a continuing relationship between her Martin Luther King Centre for Non-Violent Social change 'and what we are trying to do here'.

Mrs King said she felt

'very positive in leaving here' and expected to return to South Africa because there were many people she had met on her visit with whom she wished to keep in touch.

She believed that in the not too distant future people in South Africa would work and build towards a 'restored community in this incredibly beautiful country'.

Success

Members of Mrs King's entourage appeared anxious to put aside the controversy that has surrounded her trip this week and her Press secretary, Mr Ofield Dukes, yesterday disallowed reporters' questions on the cancelled meeting with Mr Botha.

He denied reports that Mrs King would be cutting short her trip because of political pressures and declared the trip a 'tremendous success'.

It was 'very likely' that she would be briefing US Secretary of State George Schulz and members of Congress on her return — 'and if the President is interested in seeing her, that's fine', Mr Dukes said.

● See Editorial Opinion

~~Star~~ (IA) STAR 11/9/86

By Kym Hamilton,
Pretoria Bureau

82 hanged, 209 wait in 'death row'

So far this year 82 people — including three ANC members — have died on the gallows in Pretoria.

And a total of 209 convicted persons are at present waiting to hear their final fate on death row at the Pretoria Central Prison.

All executions within South Africa take place here.

On Tuesday six men were hanged — including the Amanzimtoti bomber, Andrew Sibusiso Zondo and two other con-

victed ANC killers, Siphon Bridget Xulu and Clarence Lucky Payi.

A seventh man was reprieved from the gallows at the 11th hour following a petition to the Minister of Justice. An urgent application for a stay of execution in the Pretoria Supreme Court earlier in the day was dismissed.

In 1985 a total of 137 people were hanged in South Africa, the majority receiving the

death sentence for murder.

Since April 1979 a total of eight convicted ANC killers have been executed by the South African authorities. These include:

- Solomon Mahlangu, hanged in 1979 for his part in the shootings in a central Johannesburg warehouse during which two people died.
- In June 1983, the "Moroka Three", Thelle Simon Mogerane, Jerry Semano Mosolo-

li and Marcus Thabo Motaung were hanged for several terror attacks on police stations in Pretoria and Soweto and the sabotage of a Pretoria sub-station and the New Canada railway line.

● ANC assassin Benjamin Moloise was executed in October last year after a 28-month legal battle. Moloise was convicted of murdering a Mamelodi security policeman.

Among those still on death

row waiting to hear the outcome of various petitions to the judiciary and the State President are six men sentenced to death in December 1985 for the murder of the Lekoa deputy mayor, Mr Kuzwayo Jacob Dlamini.

In June this year, six Modderbee prisoners who were members of the notorious prison "26 Gang" were sentenced to death for the killing of a fellow inmate.

More recently, Johannes Stephanus Delpoort was given the death sentence by the Free State Supreme Court for the murder of a four-year-old girl.

The court heard that he threw the child into the Wilge River at Frankfort after sexually assaulting her.

Others on death row include the two men sentenced to death in the "boot murder".

Schalk Burger (20) and George Scheepers (21) were both given the double death sentence for the murder and rape of a young nurse, Miss Ginny Goitsione. Both men were granted leave to appeal

'Farmers must work together' Buthelezi

The Argus Correspondent

ARGUS 11/9/86

11A

DURBAN. — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has made a strong plea to the country's white farmers to form partnerships with black farmers in order to help boost production and beat the effects of sanctions.

Addressing the Natal Agricultural Union's 96th congress in Durban, the Kwazulu Chief Minister said it was certain sanctions would lead to unemployment, unrest and increased dissatisfaction with the free enterprise system.

"There is a job that white farmers can do which nobody else can . . . white farmers must meet with black farmers.

"They must sit down together and become partners in the development of free enterprise in agriculture."

White farmers could not relegate the problem of the development of black agriculture to the Government.

Chief Buthelezi cited the example of assistance given over the years by Free State farmers to those in Lesotho, saying the farmers had provided expertise, equipment and "a farmer's sympathy with farmers".

In Natal, farmers faced a serious problem. Boycotting of coal in overseas markets was going to cause the cancellation of coal contracts, resulting in the return of thousands of black miners to their rural homes.

Every effort should be made to employ these people in agriculture.

"There is an integrated economic network of forces which could be mobilised to produce the kind of partnership between black and white which is now desperately necessary if we are going to face up to the challenges of sanctions and the upward spiralling of violence.

Sebe against sanctions

PRETORIA. — The imposition of punitive sanctions against South Africa will drastically reduce employment opportunities and by so doing drive many thousands of people in the country to poverty, says Dr Lennox Sebe, President of Ciskei.

Speaking at the official opening of the Ciskei embassy in Pretoria, Dr Sebe said the Ciskei "cannot be seen to support an operation which will hurt the very same people it is designed to assist."

SHOULD CORETTA KING HAVE MET PW BOTHA?

This is what The Argus phone-in readers have to say

AKG 11/9/86

11A

YES!



NO!

Staff Reporter

POLITICAL views can be accommodated — but there's no excuse for rudeness, it seems.

Mrs Coretta Scott King requested an appointment with President P W Botha. It was granted and she was rude not to have kept it.

That was the opinion of most of the 253 callers who responded with a resounding "yes" — against 76 "no" votes — to an Argus phone-in poll on whether Mrs King should have met President Botha.

Many said that while they did not share President Botha's political views, they could not condone bad manners.

"Would she have done the same to President Ronald Reagan?" asked Mr W STEENKAMP, of Rondebosch East.

"Politics aside, it's just a case of good manners. She should have let him know, or not have made the appointment," Mrs P MARNITZ, of Vredehoek said.

Others accused Mrs King, widow of civil rights leader, Dr Martin Luther King, of being a "moral coward" who had "destroyed her credibility" by giving in to pressure from the United Democratic Front.

Mrs King cancelled her appointment — and another with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi — after UDF patron Dr Allan Boesak and Mrs Winnie Mandela refused to see her if she went ahead.

The controversial clergyman and the wife of imprisoned African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela took their share of flak from callers too.

Sea Point resident Mr MI-

(by 253)

CHAEEL STRAVROPOULOS said: "I am a great supporter of Dr Boesak, but Mrs King should have been allowed to draw her own conclusions."

Mr FRED MONTY, of Mitchell's Plain, asked: "What has Dr Boesak got to fear in her seeing President Botha if he believes he is right?"

"Poor Mrs King does not know what is going on, and how she is being used. She needs at least three months in this country to start understanding," said Mr H PESCHKES, of Philippi.

Mrs King's refusal to meet President Botha showed three things, said Mr T RETIEF, of Cape Town.

"Firstly, she came here with a preconceived view; secondly, she proved to have a spineless willingness to be manipulated, and thirdly it was common bad manners to stand him up."

"Just to be civil, she should have kept the appointment — she would have shown more courage if she had gone," said Mrs PATRICIA du PLESSIS, of Newlands.

Many "yes" callers expressed sadness at a missed opportunity for dialogue and said Mrs King should have heard "both sides of the story" for the sake of fairness.

"Mr Botha was holding out the olive branch by agreeing to see her and she should not have snubbed him.

"I don't agree with Government policy, but there's nothing like detente," said Mrs B MOSS, of Sea Point.

Mr R HAKIM, of Athlone, said: "I don't agree with President Botha's views, but you must get information at first

hand from both sides."

"People have got to talk — it's the only way of getting things sorted out," Mrs ISABEL WALKER, of Milnerton, said.

As an Afrikaans-speaking white South African who wanted apartheid scrapped, Mrs A MYBURGH, of Paarl, felt Mrs King should have seen Chief Buthelezi as well as President Botha.

"If Archbishop Tutu can speak to President Botha so can she — she might have changed his mind," Mr JIM BOROK, of Sea Point, said.

Others felt Mrs King had shown her true colours.

"We should be glad she did not see President Botha because she showed her bias and lost credibility all round," Mr RUFUS WENDROW, of Worcester, said.

"Her undertaking was to see a broad spectrum of political opinion — and she's just laughed off one side," Mr WILLIAM POOLE, of Durbanville, said.

She was a "moral coward" and her behaviour was "scandalous", Mr RAY DAVIES, of Oranjezicht, said.

"She destroyed her credibility by being swayed by one side," said Mrs B BARNETT, of Kenilworth.

Rondebosch resident Mr A J van DUUREN wished she had seen President Botha, "because I am sick and tired of people not wanting to speak to one another".

President Botha and Mrs King

WHY should Mrs Coretta Scott King talk to the Government when so many had tried and failed — and President Botha refused to meet homegrown political leaders?

The majority of the 76 people who responded "NO" to whether the widow of the American civil rights leader should have met South Africa's head of state felt there would be little point.

Many thought that Mrs King made the right decision.

"There is no point in talking. We are sick and tired of these fact-finding missions. Anything anyone says to President Botha goes in one ear and out the other. The whole thing just drags on," Mr RONALD JANSEN, of Athlone, said.

"She made the right decision," said Mr ADAM KRIGE, of Mitchell's Plain. "Mr Botha has refused to negotiate with our political leaders and now he knows what it feels like."

Elsies River resident Mrs N MEHL said Mrs King and President Botha would have had nothing to talk about because "he knows nothing about civil rights".

"I applaud her move," said Mr HYRON MOSS, of Eerste River. "If President Botha was sincere about reform, he would set the scene by freeing all political prisoners. Only then can dialogue take place."

"How could she talk to a

man who has illtreated and humiliated people for years, forcing them out of their homes under the Group Areas Act?" asked Mr ALAN ROGERS, of Kensington.

Mr ARTHUR JANKS, of Claremont, said Mrs King seemed to be "a naive person who is completely unaware of the severity and complexity of the crisis in our country".

"Meeting President Botha would have conferred on him a respect and legitimacy he and his administration neither deserve nor are worthy of," he said.

Mr H ADAM, of Surrey Estate, said: "President Botha does not represent the majority of people in this country. People are not getting both sides of the story because of the state of emergency — the majority can't say what they think."

"Like the rest of us, she would have been fobbed off with smooth talk and little change," said Mr M COOMER, of Diep River, while Mr D VAN WYK, of Bellville, felt the Government would have "used the meeting in its propaganda war".

If Mrs King wanted to hear President Botha's "propaganda", all she had to do was "turn on the television or radio", said Mr SOLLY TELADIA, of Athlone.

"Far better that she speak to Dr Boesak and Mrs Mandela, who will give her the true picture," said Mr R WAGHET, of Wynberg.

"She was rude to break the appointment but shouldn't have made it in the first place," said Mr MOEGSIEN HARRIS, of Cape Town.

"The meeting would have come to nothing. President Botha is seen as the enemy by the majority of the people in this country and she, as a friend, should not be seen talking to him," said Mr ANDRE JOUBERT, of Muizenberg.

"Mrs King is for non-violent change. President Botha knows nothing about non-violence," Miss H WILLIAMS, of Bellville, said.

"I wouldn't meet President Botha either until he unbanned the organisations and released the people he is responsible for silencing," said ANTHONY RICHARDS, of Observatory.

But there were also those who saw no reason why President Botha should have bothered to see Mrs King — an American holding no state office — in the first place.

"I don't see why she should meet Botha. I don't think she can help in any way. She shouldn't meddle in our affairs," Mrs J van SCHALKWYK, of Sea Point, said.

"She shouldn't have been granted an interview with him in the first place," said Mr PETER O'BERG, of Bellville. "She holds no state office in America."

"It's none of her business what we do here. President Botha shouldn't have agreed to see her," Mitchell's Plain resident, Mr E SOLOMONS, said.

"Why the fuss?" asked Mr MICHAEL NICHOLAS, of Wynberg. "After just a few days, she'll return to America as an expert."

'Mandela is the key to peace'

Σ Post

11/9/86

11R

By DIRK VAN ZYL
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, said today she remained convinced that the jailed ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, was the key to a negotiated settlement in South Africa.

Addressing a Cape Town Press Club luncheon, she said she believed "only he is capable of instilling some discipline in the kids in the townships".

The PFP veteran said Mr Mandela was the recognised leader of black people right across the spectrum from the ANC to the United Democratic Front to Kwazulu's leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Mrs Suzman, who has visited Mr Mandela in prison on a number of occasions, added that he was not a communist but an African nationalist.

"He adheres in principle to the Freedom Charter, which is certainly a socialist doctrine but which is capable of adaptation to a mixed economy.

"Both Nelson Mandela and Oliver Tambo proclaim that their aim is a non-racial democracy.

"I believe them, but I am extremely dubious about ANC aims if they are not around in the future to impose their authority on the grassroots township organisation that presently is on a high."

This organisation was encouraged by the worldwide campaign for sanctions, disinvestment and other punitive measures that would leave South Africa totally isolated.

Mrs Suzman said the "liberation is around the corner" syndrome was very evident.

"It is this entirely false impression that is the reason why so many people here and abroad support the sanctions campaign.

"They believe that a short sharp dose of punitive measures will lead to the rapid demise of the Nationalist Government and its replacement by a non-racial democracy.

But, she continued, she did not believe there was any prospect of a "quick fix".

It was much more likely that if the same opposing forces in South Africa remained "transfixed and immutable", a long drawn-out confrontation would ensue between a Government backed by strong military and police forces and a popular movement backed by mass support increasingly using IRA-type terrorism.

Mrs Suzman said it was fashionable these days to dismiss Parliament as "irrelevant".

But apart from being the most important forum in the country, it was in Parliament that the Government could be called to account.

And only in Parliament could laws be repealed.

"There is nothing irrelevant about Parliament, although the senti-

ments expressed there are often ridiculous."

The official Opposition PFP had decided in May this year to go on the offensive.

"We will no longer talk about the necessity for having effective opposition, although this is necessary *pro tem*. We will campaign to increase our representation in Parliament to 50-55 seats, thus providing a solid base to which enough 'New Nats' will be attracted to form an anti-Government alignment.

"All this may sound far-fetched, incapable of achievement. But it is certainly an attainable objective if instead of being swept away in a pseudo-patriotic wave of emotion the white electorate and its Nat representatives acted in the interests of the country as a whole," Mrs Suzman said.

● The PFP has 27 parliamentary seats.

Fordyce among top athletes for PE event

Post Reporter

DOZENS of top athletes, including the "king" of the Comrades Marathon, Bruce Fordyce, will converge in the Eastern Cape on Sunday for the 1986 Run-Paddle-Run between Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage.

The event, comprising a 9.7-kilometre run, a 15-kilometre canoe section and a final 13.5-kilometre run, begins at the Uitenhage Town Hall at 8am.

Apart from Fordyce, who will run the last leg of the relay section, top athletes Colin Lindeque, Alec Riddle, Monde Tutani and Beverley Malan, and Eastern Province canoeists Marais Steyn, Stanford Slabbert and Ritzie Heyn will be participating.

While the relay section is expected to be hotly contested, the individual section is still wide open.

Favourites at this stage include Ian Walland, who has completed all three previous events, Mark Bosch, a promising junior who won his section last year, and Henri Heyns, a top provincial canoeist.

Several "social" teams have entered this year's event, including the PE Traffic Department.

The first leg will take runners out on to Main Road, Uitenhage, and from there to the Despatch Bridge, where the second leg begins — the paddle to the Zwartkops Yacht Club. From here competitors begin the final run to the Port Elizabeth City Hall.

The first runners are expected to finish at about 11am.

Late entries will be accepted up until 7.45am on Sunday.

CANC 7/1/85 11/9/86 11/17

King, Boesak kiss and make up

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

EMBATTLED Mrs Coretta Scott King yesterday met, kissed and made up with UDF patron Dr Allan Boesak who called her failure to keep an appointment with President P W Botha "a very wise and courageous decision".

And a meeting between Mrs Winnie Mandela and the UDF leadership in Johannesburg is expected following Mrs King's tactical decision to get "on sides" with the UDF.

After a lengthy telephone call and a half-hour meeting yesterday, Dr Boesak and Mrs King said

they were relieved that "misunderstandings and misperceptions" surrounding her trip had been cleared up.

Dr Boesak was pleased Mrs King would be "leaving this country with our (UDF) support".

Mrs King's delegation appeared anxious to put aside the controversy that has surrounded her trip and her secretary, Mr Ofield Dukes, yesterday disallowed reporters' questions on the cancelled meeting with President Botha.

It was "very likely" that she would be briefing United States

Secretary of State, Mr George Schulz, and members of Congress on her return — "and if the president is interested in seeing her, that's fine", Mr Dukes said.

● Meanwhile, Archbishop Desmond Tutu yesterday reportedly said that a meeting between Mrs King and President Botha would have detracted from the solidarity Mrs King had come to South Africa to demonstrate.

He also denied charges by President P W Botha that he had misled Mrs King on conditions in Crossroads and Khayelitsha.

● See Teleletters, page 7

Stop helping ANC, Swazi students told

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER
Manzini, Swaziland

STUDENTS at the University of Swaziland (Uniswa) have been warned to stop aiding members of the ANC, or face the consequences.

The warning was reported by the SRC to a mass student meeting at the university's main Kwaluseni campus, 10km from Manzini, on Monday night. According to the SRC, the SA Police issued the warning to Swazi police commissioner Sandile Mdziniso, who passed it on to Uniswa's vice chancellor, Professor Lydia Mak-hubu. Now students fear an attack is imminent.

Earlier Mdziniso had informed the vice-chancellor that the SAP had told him some students were harbouring ANC members and allowing arms to be kept on the campuses, and that steps should urgently be taken to stop this. Makhubu asked the SRC to tell students about the SAP warning.

At an emotional meeting at the Kwaluseni campus, situated in a semi-rural area, students expressed concern at the possibility of being attacked.

After lengthy discussion, they agreed to ask Makhubu to invite the commissioner of police to address a joint student body meeting — a gathering of students from Kwaluseni and the smaller, agriculturally-orientated campus at Luyengo.

But Monday night's joint student body meeting failed to come forward with a solution. Mdziniso — who, it is widely speculated, provided the vice-chancellor with a list of names of students the SAP suspects of ANC involvement — did not attend. Students voiced their concern over the worsening security situation, and the SRC assured them the university administration was working on tighter security measures.

Compounding students' fears was a burglary at the head warden's house on Kwaluseni campus last week. Although various items were removed, students believe the burglary was a ruse.

On the night of the break-in, several whites in a truck drove out through the wooden barrier at the main entrance to the university. Nobody seems to know when the men entered the university premises.

Members of previous SRCs in the post-Sobhuza era have been openly accused by local police of involvement with the ANC and some have been detained in South Africa.

An undisclosed number of refugee and non-refugee South Africans are registered at the university, many of them in the social science and law departments, which have high political profiles. Additionally, many Swazi students are themselves openly sympathetic to the ANC and privately critical of their own government.

2/9/86

Union anger white fears' Bill

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By SEFAKO NYAKA

is a highly controversial and political
issue in South Africa,
Num says it believes requiring
educational qualifications will leave
the majority of workers in the
industry without protection against
racial victimisation, because the white
population enjoys access to
educational facilities, whereas the

same is not the case for the black
population.

The physical health requirement is
unnecessary, in that the Act provides
for this.

The security requirement is "both
ambiguous and superfluous".

The union also objects to the
institution and composition of
committees to advise the minister and
to the matters about which the
committees must advise the minister.

"This will have the effect of
introducing an outside body to
determine the issues that fall within
the collective bargaining domain
between employers and workers.

"Apart from giving the minister a
much wider form of discretion than is
warranted, this will also introduce
discriminatory bureaucratic machin-
ery through the committees."

dispute board meets again

Board meeting set
spite between the
and the National
workers will sit again

By SEFAKO NYAKA

agreement with the union. However,
they later came back and told us that
after consulting with their members
they were now rejecting the
chamber's offer," the representative
said.

A legal strike is looming at Ergo on
the East Rand after the majority of
workers voted in favour of industrial
action.

Num has also declared disputes with
De Beers Mine, Nufcor, Winterveld
and the Union Carbide-owned Tubatse
Ferrocrome.

Settlement has been reached with the
Barlow Rand-owned Dhuva and
Rietspuit Mines in Witbank, Rand
Refinery, Consolidated Murchinson,
Havercroft Verref Mines and The
Employment Bureau of Africa
(Teba).

Strikes have been called recently on
several different mines.

At Grootvlei in the West Rand, 204
workers went on strike recently,
demanding the reinstatement of a
worker who was dismissed for
defending himself against an alleged
assault by a white miner.

On the same day, 6 000 workers at
the President Brand shaft 2 in the Free
State went out on strike, demanding
production bonuses.

At the FSG Mine, 4 000 workers
staged a 34-hour sit-in.

Last week about 3 000 workers at
the Western Holdings Shaft 3 went out
on strike, demanding the
reinstatement of four shaft stewards.

On Sunday 7 000 workers at the
Beatrix Mines downed tools in protest
against incidents of alleged unfair
dismissals and demotions.

On Tuesday at the Matla Coal Mines
near Bethal, 130 workers were
retrenched. Some workers received
little more than R500 in severance
pay.

pupils burn American flag

Double-torn P
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By SEFAKO NYAKA

However, a letter written on behalf
of Amcham's steering committee told
Mtshali not to attend school until the
withdrawal of his resignation was
discussed at the end of the month.

Relating the incident that led to his
resignation, Mtshali said he was
summoned from his office by a staff
member because soldiers were
chasing some of his pupils into the
school grounds.

He noticed three white soldiers
walking away towards the school gate
and he approached an Officer N
Rautenbach to find out what was
happening.

"He was very agitated and
aggressive towards me. He shoved me
around towards his Casspir that had
allegedly been stoned and its
windscreen shattered by a brick which
was supposedly thrown by one of our
pupils," Mtshali said.

Mtshali says he was grabbed by the
lapels of his jacket and rudely shoved
around.

"I want to stress that no matter how

enjoyed from the staff and pupils has
been destroyed by this officer,"
Mtshali said.

The soldiers, Mtshali says, were
threatening to shoot and kill the
children and he had to protect them.

One student was badly beaten in the
fracas. A door was smashed and
crockery broken in the canteen. He
says there was a wild stampede after
teargas canisters were thrown. Some
of the pupils were overcome by
teargas fumes and required medical
attention.

On June 16 at 11am, five high-
ranking Security Police officers took
Mtshali from his home to open the
school strongroom "because guns
were allegedly stored there with my
connivance".

Mtshali says despite his commitment
to liberation through the education of
children, he cannot be "party to the
deliberate campaign to brutalise and
destroy them while I remain a passive
witness to their wanton slaughter".

Asked to comment an SADF
representative referred Weekly Mail
to the order issued by the
Commissioner of Police on September

ANC claims credit for vigilante chief's death

By PAT SIDLEY

THE African National Congress has
claimed responsibility for the
assassination of vigilante leader and
Minister of the Interior of
KwaNdebele, Piet Ntuli, ANC sources
in Zimbabwe said.

The sources said the assassination
was carried out by a unit of Mkhonto
we Sizwe and that it is part of a
strategy aimed at identifying the
ANC's military wing with local
struggles.

The ANC has also claimed it was
responsible for the assassinations of
Bophuthatswana policeman Brigadier
Andrew Molope and, earlier this
year, of KaNgwane leader David
Lukhele. Molope was in charge when
police opened fire on a crowd of
elderly people during a meeting in
Winterveld on March 26 and Lukhele
was instrumental in moves for the
incorporation of KaNgwane into
Swaziland.

The ANC claim of responsibility for
Molope's assassination has been
greeted with a degree of scepticism by
various sources in touch with the
homeland's affairs and by
"KwaNdebele-watchers". While ad-
mitting it is possible, they point to the
absence of the "usual" South African
government announcements about the
origins of explosives that might have
been used by ANC units.

They also believe whoever brought
about his death must have had access
to the tight security arrangements laid
on for Ntuli and his fellow cabinet
members.

Meanwhile trouble seems to be
brewing again in KwaNdebele.

Dissatisfaction is being voiced at the
planned incorporation into
Bophuthatswana of Bloedfontein and
Geweersfontein, which were part of
KwaNdebele, and at the consequent
forced removal of about 15 000
people to the Rust de Winter area.

Chief Minister Simon Skhosana and
his opponent Prince James Mahlangu
are squaring for a final showdown
while once again Moutse, which was
earlier incorporated into Kwa-
Ndebele, simmers.

Sources close to KwaNdebele report
an increased troop presence over the
past week and rumours are rife —
though unconfirmed — that the
Mbokhotho vigilantes are making a
comeback.

KwaNdebele sources believe
Skhosana has by no means given up on
the idea of an independent
KwaNdebele and hopes to revive it at
some stage, provided calls for his
resignation do not succeed.

In Moutse itself, the Civic
Association, after a tense meeting in
Johannesburg, has expressed
continued opposition to its
incorporation, saying the problem
remained unsolved.

11A

'Liberation around the corner false impression'

NO QUICK FIX TO PROBLEMS - HELEN

SOUTH Africa faced the choice of transition or collision but there was no "quick fix" to the country's problems, Mrs Helen Suzman MP, said at a Cape Town Press Club lunch.

She said the "liberation is just around the corner" syndrome which was evident in many township grassroots organisations was an entirely false impression.

This concept was the reason why so many people in South Africa and abroad supported the sanctions campaign.

These people believed that a short, sharp dose of punitive measures would lead to the rapid demise of the Nationalist/Government and its replacement by a non-racial democracy.

Mrs Suzman said that, instead of this "quick fix" it was much more likely that the main opposing forces would remain immutably transfixed in a long drawn-out confrontation between a government backed by strong military and police forces and a popular movement backed by

for sanctions, disinvestment and other punitive measures that would leave South Africa totally isolated.

Mrs Suzman said that, in their stand on sanctions Archbishop Tutu and the EPG group of the Commonwealth overlooked one vital factor of the South African political scene.

Vote

This was the middle ground consisting of hundreds of thousands of white South Africans who did have the vote, who abhorred apartheid and to whom must be added countless of others who had woken up to the fact that apartheid had brought disaster on South Africa.

Among these newly-awakened were influential businessmen, Afrikaans

tem. While it was fashionable these days to dismiss parliament as irrelevant it was still the most important forum in the country where the Government could be called

to account for its actions. Here important information could be disseminated through the Press, especially now with the grossly inhibit-

ing emergency regulations. Mrs Suzman said she thought the Progressive Federal Party's aim of increasing its representation in Parliament to

50 or 55 was attainable if the white electorate, instead of being swept away on a wave of pseudo-patriotic emotion, acted in the interests of the country as a whole.



Mrs HELEN Suzman... middle ground.

'Mandela holds the key to settlement'

mass support and increasingly using IRA type terrorism. She remained convinced that Mr Nelson Mandela, the jailed ANC leader, was the key to a negotiated settlement in South Africa.

He was the recognised leader of black people right across the political spectrum, from the ANC to the UDF and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Only Mr Mandela was capable of instilling some discipline in the unruly youngsters in the townships.

Referring to her visit to Mr Mandela this year, she said that he was not a communist but an African nationalist.

Socialist

He adhered in principle to the Freedom Charter which, although it was a socialist doctrine, could be adapted to a mixed economy.

Both Mr Oliver Tambo and Mr Mandela proclaimed that their aim was a non-racial democracy.

She believed them but was extremely dubious about ANC aims if they were not around in the future to impose their authority on the grassroots township organisations which were at present on a "high", encouraged by the world-wide campaign

and English-speaking starry-eyed about a "competent" government.

They were highly critical of the men at the top who had spent money like drunken sailors on opera houses, on a fatuous song and on ill-timed and mindless raids on neighbouring states.

Caucus

There were also discontented members of the Nationalist caucus who were upset about the pace of change and the Government's stumbling efforts towards reform.

The answer to some of Bishop Tutu's queries were to be found in the white House of Assembly which had the power to get rid of the present confused and intransigent Government peacefully and to bring about a non-racial sys-

Q11P DD12/9/81

Police: shot man an ANC member

PRETORIA — One of the four men shot dead by police in the Durban area last Sunday had been identified as a member of the African National Congress (ANC), the South African Police announced in Pretoria yesterday.

A police headquarters statement said:

"The SA Police have announced that the four black men who were killed during a shootout in Durban on September 7 have all been identified.

"One of the deceased has been positively identified as a foreign-trained ANC terrorist.

"After the incident and during the subsequent investigation, three Russian-made automatic rifles, a number of handgrenades as well as other explosives, were seized.

"The investigation is continuing." — Sapa

Mandela seen as SA's last hope

Dispatch Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — Jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela was South Africa's "last hope" for a peaceful, negotiated settlement, veteran civil rights campaigner, Mrs Helen Suzman, said yesterday.

Mr Mandela was recognised as a leader of black people right across the political spectrum — from the ANC, to the UDF to Inkatha's Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, she told a Cape Town Press Club luncheon.

"I believe only he is capable of instilling some discipline into the unruly kids in the townships.

"Mr Mandela is our last hope for a peaceful solution. He is different from the wild-eyed radicals in the townships — he is an educated, clever man who understands.

"He is not a communist but one of last of a breed of African nationalists," she said.

Mrs Suzman said that Mr Mandela, who she had been visiting regularly in prison since 1967, adhered in principle to the Freedom Charter, "certainly a socialist document but which is capable of adaptation to a mixed economy."

Mrs Suzman said both Mr Mandela and the ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo proclaimed that their aim was to establish a non-racial democracy in South Africa.

"I believe them, but I am extremely dubious about ANC aims if these two African nationalist are not around in the future to impose their authority on the grass roots townships organisation that is presently on a high."

Mrs Suzman said that such organisations were encouraged by the world-wide campaign for sanctions, disinvestment and other punitive measures that would leave South Africa isolated.

She said that although the "liberation-is-around-the-corner" syndrome was very evident, "it is this entirely false impression that is the reason why so many people here and abroad support the sanctions campaign.

"They believe that a short, sharp dose of punitive measures will lead to a rapid demise of the Nationalist government and its replacement by a non racial democracy.

"Would that it were so — but I do not believe there is any prospect for

a quick fix."

She noted that Archbishop Desmond Tutu had "pertinently" remarked that the onus fell on those who did not want sanctions to come up with a non-violent strategy to force the dismantling of apartheid.

Although it had become fashionable to dismiss Parliament as irrelevant, it was possible through this body to get rid of the present "confused and intransigent" government peacefully and replace it with a realigned Parliament willing to negotiate fundamental constitutional change.

Even members of the National Party caucus were upset at the government's "slow and stumbling efforts" towards reform. "They know, as we all know, that (President P.W.) Botha simply cannot deliver."

South Africa's fate in the post-apartheid period would depend on whether people opted for transition or collision.

"And whether we will in fact be able to exercise that choice will depend on how soon we effect a re-alignment and whether Mandela is still able to play his part at the negotiating table," Mrs Suzman said.

ANC member convicted of terrorism

A 28-year-old man who left South Africa illegally in 1976 because unrest disrupted his schooling in Soweto, was yesterday convicted on two charges of terrorism by a Johannesburg magistrate.

Mr Edmund Siphon Nkosi of Senaoane, Soweto, who has been held in custody since his arrest on January 7 this year, admitted he had participated in terrorist activities since 1978.

A statement in explanation of plea was handed to the court.

In it he said he was now a member of the African National Congress (ANC), but when he left for Swaziland he was only 19 and not "politically aware".

In 1977 he passed Standard 10 at the Tokoza School in Swaziland but lost his refugee status after being convicted of assaulting a policeman.

Afraid to return to his home country, he went to Mozambique where he was influenced by activists who persuaded him that the South African "regime was oppressive and unjust".

12/9/78
11A SML
He underwent military training in Angola, Zambia and East Germany.

When Nkosi returned to South Africa in December last year. He had with him an AK47 machine-gun and ammunition, 10 grenades and R1 500.

He was initially accompanied by nine people — later four more, similarly armed.

Nkosi admitted knowing the whereabouts of arms, ammunition and explosives, hidden at two addresses in Zola Three, Soweto.

He returned to the country to establish safe houses, to recruit members for the ANC, to gain support and sympathy for the organisation and to politicise its people.

Nkosi said he had not achieved any of these aims or committed any acts of violence.

However, his decision to join the ANC was made "deliberately and with the full appreciation of the consequences", the court heard.

The hearing was postponed to Monday.

Mrs King wants 'other' steps

CARE Times 12/1986
200 11/12

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Civil-rights leader Mrs Coretta Scott King said yesterday that other measures — less damaging than punitive sanctions — could be explored to force the South African Government to bring about change in the country.

Speaking at a press conference here before returning to the US, Mrs King said that in 1962 her late husband, Dr Martin Luther King, and Chief Albert Luthuli, the then leader of the African National Congress, had called for sanctions against South Africa.

'Destabilization'

However, she felt it was necessary to have alternative measures imposed so that the people of South Africa did not suffer destabilization.

Mrs King said that on her return to the US she planned to hold talks with President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State Mr George Shultz and leaders of Congress.

Despite not having seen the State President, Mr P W Botha, or the Kwa-Zulu Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Mrs King said her visit was successful "beyond the wildest hopes" of her delegation.

She said: "If success is measured by the accomplishment of goals then our trip to South Africa has been successful beyond our wildest hopes."

Earlier yesterday she met Mrs Winnie Mandela at her Soweto home.

Sapa-AP reports that Mrs King fought back tears after a private meet-

ing with Mrs Mandela as she declared: "I feel a great blessing to finally meet Winnie and touch her."

Mrs King, unable to say more, then embraced Mrs Mandela in the small yard of the home as photographers fought to record the scene.

Mrs Mandela, reportedly among those who vowed they would not see Mrs King if she saw Mr Botha, declined to answer when asked if she was pleased with Mrs King's decision not to see the State President.

Mrs Mandela said of the 75-minute meeting: "I am as emotionally moved as she is.

"She has come here as a symbol of that peace which we have been prepared to give our lives for. She is a symbol of the sacrifices of the children in 1976. She is a symbol of what my people continue sacrificing for."

'Courage'

Mrs King said the meeting was "one of the greatest and most meaningful moments of my life... Mrs Mandela is a great symbol of strength, courage and dedication for women and children and people everywhere".

In response to a question put to her at the press conference on sanctions in South Africa Mrs King said: "I have done a lot of research and found no substitute for the complex situation prevailing in this country.

"I believe in a non-violent philosophy to bring together diverse policies and problems confronting South Africa."



Mrs Coretta Scott King with Mrs Winnie Mandela after their meeting.

Why this rumpus over the hanging of three killers?



KHOTSO HOUSE:

Mourners of all races sing 'Nkosi Sikelel' i Afrika at the conclusion of the memorial service for the hanged ANC trio

Picture: WENDY SCHWEGMANN, REUTERS

THE hanging of six men in Pretoria on a single day is not particularly unusual in South Africa, where hanging has become almost commonplace.

The execution of six men on Tuesday was given rather more attention by the media than normal because three were members of the African National Congress underground army, Umkhonto we Sizwe.

The three men, Andrew Zondo, Sipho Xulu and Clarence Payi, were hanged for acts of murder, sharing the fate of three men whose murderous actions were not prompted by political considerations.

The hanging of the ANC men brought the number of guerrillas executed since the black student rebellion of 1976 — which provided the ANC with a fresh supply of recruits — to eight.

The execution of the six men on Tuesday brought the total number of people hanged in South Africa since the beginning of the year to 82, of whom 63 were black, 16 coloured and two white.

The decision to hang the ANC killers on the same day and at the same time as three ordinary murderers reflects the bid by the authorities to deny special status to ANC men found guilty of murder.

All eight guerrillas hanged since 1976 were convicted of murder. The three executed in 1983 — Thello Mogoerane, Jerry Moslololi and Marcus Motaung — were, however, found guilty of treason as well.

In a vain last-minute plea for the lives of Zondo, Xulu and Payi, the United Democratic Front insisted they

were not "ordinary blood-thirsty criminals", arguing they should have been accorded prisoner-of-war status under the Geneva Convention.

Asserting that their executions would be seen as unjust, the UDF said: "Rather than hanging those fighting for freedom, the government should be meeting the demands of the people."

The UDF might have, but did not, recall the words of former Prime Minister DF Malan when he was pleading for the life of Robey Leibbrandt, a pro-Nazi activist sentenced to death during the Second World War.

"If blood is spilt we make the future difficult," Malan declared. "Blood that is spilt ... creates a deep gulf which, in the history of a people like ours, might be unbridgeable."

In calling on President PW Botha to exercise clemency and save Zondo, Xulu and Payi from the gallows, the UDF did draw attention to his decision to order the South African-controlled interim administration in Namibia to withdraw charges of murder against four South African soldiers.

The four white soldiers — CJ Harmse, SJ Herbst, DF Enslin and J Fernando — were charged with murder in connection with the death of Frans Upapota, a 48-year-old black man and father of five children.

According to Upapota's widow, Victoria, the four soldiers attacked her husband "like a pack of wild dogs", beating and kicking him and butting him with their rifles.

Botha acted under the Defence Act, which provides for the trial of soldiers to be halted if they acted in

The hanging of three men in Pretoria this week aroused international attention. Why? None of the men denied the killings they were accused of. But in an increasingly divided society, those who are bloodthirsty criminals to some, are martyrs to others. PATRICK LAURENCE reports

good faith in "suppressing terrorism in an operational area".

The executed ANC trio — who, like the white conscripts in Namibia, were young men — described themselves as Umkhonto we Sizwe soldiers acting on orders from superiors.

Zondo, the son of a minister of religion, planted a limpet mine in a supermarket in Amanzimtoti, near Durban, two days before Christmas last year. Five people, all white, were killed in the explosion.

Zondo, who was 19 at the time, told the trial court that he planted the bomb in retaliation for the gunning down of nine ANC cadres in Lesotho three days earlier.

The assassins were disguised. They carried weapons equipped with silencers. The Lesotho government and the ANC had no hesitation in labelling them as commandos of the South African Defence Force.

As Zondo put it: "On 20 December 1985 the SADF attacked our people in Maseru ... Their action was so horrible that they did not even admit their crime." He was, he told the court, instructed by an ANC superior to retaliate.

He claimed, however, that he planned to warn the management at

the supermarket about the bomb in time to enable them to clear it of civilians. The judge rejected his claim.

Xulu, an ANC battalion commander, and Payi, an ANC commissar, were found guilty of shooting a fellow black man, Ben Langa, on the night of May 20, 1984.

Langa, a former secretary general of the now banned South African Students' Organisation, recruited Xulu into the ANC.

But according to Xulu's trial evidence, he and Payi were told by an ANC regional commander in Swaziland that Langa had betrayed the cause.

At first he was incredulous — "I knew him as a comrade" — but then the regional commander informed him: "Three Umkhonto soldiers were sent to Ben in Pietermaritzburg. But those people were arrested. A short time went by and Ben Langa sent a message to the effect that they were safe."

Later Xulu recalled going to Langa's home near Pietermaritzburg and entering his bedroom. Xulu was armed with a Makarov pistol. Payi carried a Luger pistol.

Xulu recalled: "Ben was standing there. He looked at me. As soon as he did, I fired a shot (hitting him in the chest). I went outside."

Later he wrote a coded message for transmission to his superiors. It read: "Mission executed. Ben Langa eliminated on May 20 ... Ben is the guy who handed two comrades to the Boers."

Payi agreed in court that he, too, had fired at Langa and that the bullet "struck him in the face". Asked how

he felt, he replied: "I felt I was going to fulfil orders."

Under cross-examination both assassins admitted they had no regrets.

Xulu said: "I killed Langa because I was performing a duty for which I had taken an oath to do." Payi said: "As a soldier I had to execute the order ... I did not like what (Langa) had done."

The two men had orders to kill another alleged traitor to the ANC cause, Faith Matlaopone, a medical doctor. Matlaopone had given evidence for the state in a security trial, Xulu said.

Matlaopone was not killed because when they went to his house on the night of May 20 he was in bed with another person. They feared that an innocent person might die if they opened fire.

Xulu explained: "My heart told me that I should not do so because there was another person inside." He admitted, however, that he did not check charges that Langa was a turncoat or give him a chance to explain before killing him.

In an interview this week, Pius Langa, Ben Langa's brother, expressed sympathy with the families of Xulu and Payi. "We can guess how they are feeling. We are against capital punishment."

On the charges that his brother was a police informer, he said: "Those smears are unfounded. It is a pity Ben can't answer for himself. What will never be highlighted again is that the ANC has said it did not order the killing."

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ANC man set up safe houses, pleads guilty

JOHANNESBURG — An ANC trained terrorist who was sent back to South Africa to establish safe houses for firearms and explosives, Edmund Nkosi 28, will be sentenced on Monday after pleading guilty yesterday, to two charges under the Internal Security Act.

The first terrorism charge related to the period 1978 to July 1982, when he received military training in Africa and East Germany, under the auspices of the banned African National Congress.

The second terrorism charge related to his mission to establish safe houses for firearms and ammunition in South Africa and his instruc-

tion to train others in the use of weapons and promote ANC awareness. This relates to the period July 1982 to January 1986.

The accused's guilty plea, given to the court by his defence counsel, indicated that Nkosi left South Africa during mid-1976 amid "widespread unrest in the Republic and particularly the Witwatersrand area".

The accused was in standard nine and the unrest disrupted his schooling. The court was told that he illegally left South Africa and was placed in a United Nations refugee camp in Swaziland.

He passed standard nine in 1977 but, before

writing matric, was declared an undesirable immigrant following a conviction for assault on a Swaziland policeman.

Afraid to return to South Africa, he went to Mozambique, where he became taken up "with the romantic idea of becoming a freedom fighter."

The court was informed that the accused knew that according to the law in the Republic of South Africa he was doing wrong by joining the ANC.

In his statement, the accused told the court that up to the time of his arrest he had committed no crime of violence.

The case was postponed to Monday. — Sapa

13/9/80

'Necklace' must stop, says Azapo president

By Michael Tissong

Mr Saths Cooper, president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), said at a Steve Biko commemoration service in Johannesburg yesterday: "The 'necklace' is a crime against black people and must be stopped."

Mr Cooper welcomed ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo's statement also condemning the "necklace".

Mr Tambo said at a Press conference at the Non-Aligned Movement meeting in Zimbabwe that he was not happy with radicals in black South African townships killing their opponents with the "necklace".

Mr Cooper said there were many people doing things in the name of the struggle which were a disservice.

"We believe the leadership of the various political persuasions should come together and condemn those things that set back our struggle. If you cannot have discipline in what you are engaged in, you cannot have freedom because you will not be able to run this country."

"We need leadership across the political spectrum to come together to draw up a programme to ensure the liberation and future of this country."

Mr Cooper said Biko who died in detention on September 12 1977 was working on bringing unity among the oppressed when he was killed.

Police shoot ANC suspect

PRETORIA — One of the 10 most wanted men in the country was shot dead on Thursday night after confessing that morning that he was an African National Congress (ANC) member, police said.

Despite the restraints of leg irons and handcuffs, Mr Jacob Mahlangu grabbed a service pistol on the front seat of a police vehicle and shot at two Pretoria murder and robbery squad detectives he was with.

One bullet hit the dashboard and another went through the windscreen.

A detective shot him twice in the head and once in the chest.

Mr Mahlangu, who had escaped from police custody five times before, was supposed to be showing the detectives arms caches in the veld near Mamelodi, east of Pretoria, at about 10 pm.

The detectives had arrested him in the southern Free State the day before, a police spokesman said.

Mr Mahlangu had confessed to 17 crimes, including two murders and several armed robberies after incriminating fingerprint-evidence had been shown to him, the spokesman said.

He told police he had ANC connections in Botswana and Lesotho and had agreed to accompany them to point out alleged accomplices.

No arms caches were discovered.

The dead man's alleged crimes included: shooting dead a Potgietersrus bank teller in August 1983; a man shot dead at Makapan, Lebowa, in April 1983; culpable homicide in Mamelodi in December 1981; and armed robbery in Wonderboompoort, Waterval Boven and Mountain View from 1983 to 1985. — DDC

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Ceremony for Biko

PRETORIA — Spirited singing marked a small memorial service held in Pretoria yesterday for Black Consciousness leader Mr Steve Biko, who died in police custody nine years ago.

Officials from the Council of Unions of South Africa, the Azanian People's Organisation and the Azanian Students' Movement led the service, attended by about 35 people. — Sapa

King: 'Political football'?

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

ON ONE level, Mrs Coretta Scott King's just-completed visit to South Africa can be scored by the United Democratic Front as victory for the anti-apartheid forces.

But on another, the South African Government can also be seen as an important beneficiary.

For while Mrs King — after some pressure and soul-searching — finally opted to side with the UDF, her visit not only laid bare but amplified some of the bitter rivalries bedevilling black opposition politics in South Africa.

And snubs to President P W Botha and Minister Barend du Plessis notwithstanding, such a fanning of old hostilities fits in neatly with the government's divide-and-rule strategy, on which it has relied to preserve white hegemony.

The government is also likely to try to extract from the controversy surrounding the King visit additional justifications for excluding the UDF and its 600-odd affiliates from whatever "power-sharing" concessions it might eventually be prepared to make to-

wards blacks.

An embattled Mrs King may complain, with some justification, that she has become something of a political football during her brief but stormy stay.

But she apparently learned little about complexities and divisions characterizing black politics in South Africa that were so graphically illustrated by the mixed reception to another American civil-rights campaigner, Senator Edward Kennedy, when he visited here last year.

In future, foreign politicians and celebrities intent on conducting high-profile "fact-finding" missions to South Africa would do well to do their homework before they get here.

This would better equip them to negotiate the political minefields in this country and assist them in avoiding being caught up in a political tug-of-war, as happened with Mrs King.

Being properly briefed would also render visitors less susceptible to being "used" for propaganda purposes — as was alleged during Mrs King's visit — by any of the rival factions who might be anxious to extract political mileage from their presence here.

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WHY MISS KING

could not see P W Botha

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DR ALLAN BOESAK explains why he believes Mrs Coretta Scott King was right to break her appointment with President Botha. The white establishment reaction, he says, was "sickening hypocrisy".

MRS CORETTA KING decides to come to South Africa. She is advised that discussions with President P W Botha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and some members of the "coloured" and Indian chambers are imperative.

Advice from us at an early stage that she is being misled and that such discussions would cause unnameable problems in the black community never reaches her.

On her arrival in South Africa, she is supplied with security policemen while told she has no choice but to accept their presence. They go everywhere with her. Walking into her hotel the morning I saw her, I felt as if I was in detention again. How is it possible, I think. The same policemen who detain our people in the middle of the night and who torture them in their jails are seen with her as responsible for her safety!

In her entourage is someone with dubious links with the Reagan administration — the same administration who so quickly disowned her when things went wrong.

When I finally talk to her, I hear that she has been given to understand that her programme, including the proposed meetings, had been okayed by me, which was not true. By now, any right-thinking person knows that something is wrong. And when all carefully laid plans go awry, all hell breaks loose. Why? Why was it so important for some people that Mrs King speaks to P W Botha and Gatsha Buthelezi? And why did I resist that?



Mrs King is not a politician. She has no direct influence on politics, either in the USA or in South Africa. She has, therefore, no political leverage with the South African government as say a Senator Lugar or Senator Kennedy would have.

'Change' in apartheid

But she is the widow of a remarkable man, apostle of non-violent resistance, fighter for justice and peace, and against racism and oppression and war. She carries with her a tremendous moral authority. To be seen with her is to be associated with the noble heritage of the things Martin King lived and died for: peace, justice, racial harmony, non-violence.

And indeed, this is what both gentlemen in question wanted so very badly, for this image they need desperately at the moment. This is what they wanted to use her for — another victory for another "change" in apartheid.

But we could not allow this to happen. Not at a time when we are living under a second state of emergency in one year, with an ever-growing spiral of violence and oppression, with more than 15 000 in prison, with detained children in "correction camps" and legalized murder by the army and police. And, let us be honest, for these things Mr Botha must ultimately take responsibility. Neither Mrs King, nor the government, nor us can do as if all this did not matter.

She has been told that her moral power would have influenced P W Botha, that he would listen to her. I don't believe that. After all, it is only a few months ago that we saw the arrival of the Eminent Persons Group of the Commonwealth. There was an opportunity to influence President Botha and to change things. The African National Congress was ready to begin to talk, given certain conditions.

Who, quite deliberately and cold-bloodedly torpedoed those noble efforts and exciting possibilities for peace by the bloody raids on Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana? Who made those bitter speeches about "foreigners" who should keep their noses out of "our" business? You know who: P W Botha.

But we and Mrs King are expected to believe that she can persuade President Botha to change his ways. We are even asked to believe that she can effect "reconciliation", as one white politician put it. What nonsense!

Only a few weeks ago Archbishop Desmond Tutu had to admit with sadness that his discussions with President Botha were (once again!) unhelpful. In frustration the rest of us looked on as the South African government used this visit for pure propaganda. Desmond Tutu lives here, he knows South Africa, he is the spiritual leader of millions — an honest and wonderful man. He is sent away empty-handed. But we must believe that Mrs King would have done better. No, what we had here was a blatant effort to use an innocent, marvellous person.

Amused surprise

For me it was clear: Mrs King should not give credibility to apartheid or its representations. For what have P W Botha and Gatsha Buthelezi in common with the memory and work of Martin Luther King? When Dr King was murdered, did the South African government cry with us? Did they then unban his books and speeches? No, they did not.

How can the symbol of non-violence identify herself with the horrifying violence of this government, with the blood of our children still warm on the streets? What has she in common with the men who imprison those of us when we live out the ideals of her husband? What has she in common with the dictatorial, violent nature of Inkatha? What a coup it would have been for them if she had met with them! I have too high a regard for Mrs King to stand by while she becomes victim to such political cynicism and abuse.

I watched with amused surprise as the storm raged after she had taken her courageous decision to cancel those two appointments. The spectacle in the press (Afrikaans as well as English) was a revelation. In a sense it is understandable. After all, President Botha is their State President.

But there is more than meets the eye. For the white establishment it was a bitter pill that a black person should have done this. The reflections on Mrs King's Christian attitude are transparent, sickening hypocrisy. The same "Christian" whites who justify apartheid and the ongoing murder of our children must not talk about being Christian.

But there is still more. For some time now the white establishment has made it clear that it has chosen Gatsha Buthelezi as our leader. That we do not want him is beside the point. Now all of a sudden it becomes clear that he does not command the authority they would like to ascribe to him on SATV.

Contrary to what is claimed, I did not exert "intense pressure" on Mrs King. I have only once stated in public what I would do if she went ahead. My reasons are now clear. There were no messages or telephone calls. No, the angry ones are wrong: the truth is much more simple and maybe therefore much less palatable.

Mrs King came to realize that she must choose with whom she wants to be seen and associated. She had to decide who was a more legitimate and authentic leader and who truly stood in the tradition of her husband. She made her choice. Those who could not take it, choked on it.

ANC man killed in shoot-out

PRETORIA—Murder and Robbery Squad detectives here have shot dead a self-confessed member of the ANC.

In a shoot-out on Thursday night with members of the crack City Police unit east of Mamelodi, Jacob Mahlangu died after being shot twice in the head and once in the chest.

Mahlangu was regarded as extremely dangerous and among the 10 most wanted men in South Africa. He was positively connected with at least 17 crimes, including two murders and several armed robberies in various parts of the country.

He was arrested by members of the Pretoria Murder and Robbery Squad in the southern Free State on Wednesday, a police spokesman confirmed.

Mahlangu confessed to police he had connections

with the ANC in Botswana and Lesotho and accompanied two detectives to open veld near Mamelodi, where he was to point out arms caches at 10 p m on Thursday, police said.

Grabbed

He also agreed to accompany police to alleged accomplices.

While they were driving slowly in the veld, the detectives checked the area with spotlights. The suspect was wearing leg irons. His hands were handcuffed in front of him and he was sitting in the back of the police car.

Mahlangu suddenly grabbed a detective's service pistol from its holster and opened fire. One bullet hit the police car's dashboard and another went through the windscreen.

The other detective returned fire and the suspect was fatally wounded.

Although points were identified to police, no arms caches have been found yet.

The dead man's alleged crimes included the murder of a Potgietersrus bank teller who was shot dead during a raid in August 1983, the fatal shooting of a man at Makapane in Lebowa in April 1983 and culpable homicide in Mamelodi in December 1981.

He is also alleged to have committed armed robbery in Wonderboompoort in June 1983, armed robbery in Waterval Boven in January 1985 and armed robbery during which shots were fired in Mountain View in June 1983.

Other crimes allegedly committed by him included five counts of escaping from custody, vehicle theft, theft of firearms, illegal dealing in dagga and reckless driving. — (Sapa)

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Who ^{11A} really snubbed whom?



by ADAM SMALL

I HAVE noticed concern in certain circles about Mrs Coretta King's "snub" to Mr P W Botha. At the same time, there is a slating of Dr Allan Boesak for his contribution to this particular spectacle (as one in the row of spectacles that has surrounded the enthronement of Archbishop Desmond Tutu).

Might I break a small lance for Dr Boesak? Of course he wouldn't need this, but why the heck not?

Mrs King, apparently, had painted herself into this funny corner. By way of her "own free choice", so to speak. Sheer "etiquette" then, I suppose, demanded of Mrs King to "keep her appointment". She had requested it, and it was granted.

The whole thing, really, wasn't a matter of "snubbing" so much as a foolishness. (I am using the word in an important and non-derogatory sense. Which, of course, may be to put the matter magnanimously. After all, Mrs King's apparent ambition was, and remains, to "report back to President Ronald Reagan...")

Be this as it may, I am hesitant about the idea of a "snub" to Mr P W Botha. And I am hesitant about the concomitant censuring of Dr Boesak in so far as it is intended by those concerned as a political censuring.

A "snub" to Mr Botha? Dear me, let it be called to mind quickly who, and what, Mr Botha in fact is. He is the State President, fair enough. But Mr Botha is also the leader of the Nationalist Party which, through political, economic, military and other power, holds apartheid in state in South Africa.

NOW, according to the State President's Office, Mr Botha had intended to put "Crossroads and Khayelitsha in perspective" for Mrs King. And Mr Botha had an accusation to make of the Archbishop, and Dr Boesak, and the UDF — namely, that they, and people such as they, are engaged in "an orchestrated attempt" to keep people locked into the living conditions that obtain at Crossroads, with the sordid and ulterior motive of showing the place off to foreigners. This by way of proof of the government's inhumanity to black people.

Imagine all of this, while (lo and behold) there exists Khayelitsha! Reportedly, Mr Botha was to tell Mrs King that over a thousand houses had already been erected at Khayelitsha; almost 18 000 "serviced sites" laid out; a secondary school and 14 primary schools provided; also three community centres, six clinics, and two shopping complexes; and so on, and so forth...

The point missed by Mr Botha — the point always missed — is that such infor-

mation is misleading information. This kind of story with reference to Khayelitsha is the old kind of story, well known in the repertoire of pro-apartheid lore. One that has been told by the regime, over and over again, to all who would (and would not) listen, over long years. And it's drift has always been (as it is now): "Look and see what we (white people, or certain white people) have done for them (black people)! Just look, and see!"

And the simple story says nothing — or rather everything — about apartheid. For apartheid remains. (That is the actual point of the story). Untouched in its philosophy. As always. There is no shift of intention, let alone of power. No intended shift of the conceptual foundation. Everything — that is everything essential — is meant to stay fixed in the known and long-declared position of "we" and "they". (Even if, at this moment, "we" are informed with the presence of some "coloureds" and some "Asians" in terms of a tricameral "new deal".) And "we" are the "givers"

The bare fact remains, then, that whatever Mr Botha could have said in the way of "enlightening" Mrs King, what he could not say was that apartheid was genuinely on the way out, and dying: Really and truly dying. For this cannot be as long as the philosophy of the thing remains intact. And Khayelitsha figures within, and only within, this context of the truth about South Africa.

What Mr Botha, and all who think as he does, apparently will not understand is the simple (very simple) fact that black people want apartheid to go. Lock, stock and barrel, and now...

What Mr Botha, and all who think as he does, apparently will not understand is that the philosophy of apartheid cannot — just cannot — be sold indigenously (through tricameral, or any similar channels), and cannot be sold abroad. And the only way, then, for the regime to hold on to the philosophy of the thing is by suppression — and the accompanying violence (as we are tragically witnessing).

Apartheid has been a "snub" to the majority of people — indeed to all the people — of South Africa, for years and years. Far — infinitely — worse than a "snub"

Why the fuss, then, about Mrs King's "snub" to Mr Botha?

And if Dr Boesak "used the occasion" for self-advantageous stage-managing, choreographing, or upstaging anybody (etcetera, etcetera) — this has been suggested by sectors of the Press — it should be noted (if sadly) that, where the context is that of Machiavellian power-play, these are perfectly valid ploys.

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Tutu as peacemaker?

Does Archbishop Desmond Tutu have a special role to play in the ending of apartheid?

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, made it clear on his return from his first visit to South Africa that he envisages a special and symbolic role for Archbishop Tutu because he is black.

Archbishop Tutu — unlike his predecessors — had suffered personally as a victim of apartheid and had risen above it to oppose the system from within, Dr Runcie said.

More than a year ago Dr Runcie foresaw a central and active role for the Anglican Church in speeding up the end of institutionalised racial discrimination. The installation of Archbishop Tutu is Canterbury's trump card which opened the way for Dr Runcie's first visit, which was prepared by Dr Runcie's personal envoy Terry Waite on two previous visits.

Can Archbishop

Tutu succeed where his predecessors failed and move beyond a mere confrontation with the South African government to become the architect of reconciliation in the transition to a post-apartheid South Africa?

Does he represent the compromise between the African National Congress demand for a transfer of power and a government that retains race as a factor for ordering political and community life in South Africa?

It is considered in some quarters here that Archbishop Tutu — if the political will exists on the government side — could become the most powerful force for reconciliation the country has seen.

The central thrust of both Dr Runcie and Archbishop Tutu's sermons at the ceremony was one of reconciliation:

Archbishop Tutu offered to put his calls for sanctions on hold if President Botha was prepared to lift the

by John Battersby

state of emergency and open negotiations with "the authentic representatives of every section of the community" leading to an undivided South Africa.

This is a far cry from the ANC's demand for a transfer of power and allows scope for a moderate power-sharing arrangement with built-in protection for minorities.

He expressed his abhorrence of all violence — both that of the state and those who seek to overthrow it — but recalled that the ANC had turned to violence only when all other avenues had been shut.

Perhaps Archbishop Tutu's most remarkable statement was that he did not want sanctions and that those who advocated sanctions did not want them either. He was putting the onus on those who opposed sanctions to come up with "a viable non-violent stra-

tegy to force the dismantling of apartheid."

Dr Runcie said he saw Archbishop Tutu's remarks on dismantling apartheid as "an offer to me as much as to anyone else." He conceded that sanctions were the most difficult issue facing the church.

Dr Runcie said that while he supported the concept of carefully targeted selective sanctions as a means of promoting peaceful change the effects of specific sanctions on blacks needed more careful study. Whether this rethink comes too late to influence the sensitive manoeuvrings between South Africa's major trading partners on the detail of a selective sanctions package will soon become clear.

But the Tutu-Runcie position on sanctions could help to slow down the calls for comprehensive mandatory sanctions.

The most important

symbolic gesture was Archbishop Tutu's blessing of President Botha as "my brother." The two men have met three times in the past seven years and Archbishop Tutu has little to show for the meetings in terms of reforms which have affected the daily lives of blacks.

But they have opened up vital channels between President Botha and a man well placed to play a catalytic role in bringing black and white leaders to the conference table.

The orchestrated pressure on Mrs Corretta Scott King to prevent her meeting President Botha was a depressing illustration of just how sensitive the issue of dialogue still is. Archbishop Tutu has paid a political price for his contact with President Botha but his credibility with moderate South Africans of all races is still largely intact.

The value of leaders such as Archbishop Tutu and Dr Allan

Boesak holding positions of international prominence in global church communities is that they bolster the lifeline to the civilised world and to norms of justice and democracy at a time when the internal dynamic is nudging South Africa's leaders further down the road of siege.

Archbishop Tutu knows that South Africa can still turn back from the brink. Africa far cry from countries like Chile, for instance, now under a formal state of siege since the bid on President Pinochet's life and where prominent editors are found with bullets in their heads, international news agencies are silenced, death squads operate freely, and secret police set alight to dissidents in public.

But he believes that the current state of emergency is not to descend into a fully-fledged state of siege the values which he articulated in his offer to President Botha will have to prevail in South Africa.



14/08/86 Mercury

Govt offer to black voters

THE Government is prepared to hold black elections to discover who the real black leaders in the country are.

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, told the National Party's Federal Congress yesterday the Government would offer to divide the country into regions and draw up a voters' roll so that blacks could elect their own representatives to the proposed National Council.

The first hint of a Government move in this direction came from the State President, on Tuesday night, when he paved the way for blacks to test opinion on reform measures.

Yesterday, setting out the Government's framework of principles for future constitutional development, Mr Heunis said that firstly, everybody had to participate in the political processes at all levels on an equal footing.

'Secondly, because the situation in our country is such that we compete for power as groups, it necessarily follows that the political institutions we develop must eliminate domination by any one group over the others,' he said. 'There must be power-sharing in relation to affairs of common interest among all groups up to the highest levels of government.'

'This includes the legislative as well as the executive authority of the central Government.'

Mr Heunis said groups also had to have the opportunity to choose their own legislative and executive institutions for self-determination at all levels of government.

The Government did not wish to unilaterally impose a blueprint on anyone and had used various forums over the years to consult and to negotiate as widely as possible.

It had now asked for com-

Ormande Pollok Political Correspondent

ment and proposals on the proposed national council which in some quarters was being interpreted as a rejection of the council.

'The accusation that the Government is not negotiating with the real leaders of black communities relates to the proposed composition of such a council,' said Mr Heunis.

'Who are the real leaders? The traditional leaders or are they only leaders when they sing in the international choir of condemnation? The symbolic leaders? Who determines their status, authority and support? The elected leaders?'

'I would like to make an offer on behalf of the Government.'

Choice

'If the need exists in black communities outside the national states to elect their representatives to a national council, we will assist with the division of the country on a regional basis for the election of such leaders and the compilation of lists of black South African citizens to participate in such an election of leaders.'

'The choice for negotiated reform is a choice for responsibility and not for short-lived popularity.'

'The choice for negotiated reform is a choice for civilised values and not the destruction thereof.'

'The choice for reform is the choice for responsible government, not a choice for unfettered freedom which destroys freedom.'

Mr Heunis said reform had deep emotional implications but also had important implications for stability.

There was often stout resistance to renewal in communities where fundamental adjustments were being made.

(Report by O Pollok, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban)

● See Pages 4 and 5 and Editorial Opinion

Chief underlines conditions for real negotiation

11.A

African Affairs Correspondent

NEGOTIATIONS could not begin between black and white in South Africa until black politics was 'unfettered by political bannings and jailings', Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

He was responding to speeches made to the federal congress of the National Party in Durban by President Botha, and the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis.

He said Mr Botha was 'fooling nobody' when he said he was 'sickened' by people who asked him when negotiations were going to begin.

Negotiations had not yet begun between black and white, Chief Buthelezi said.

The National Council would prove to be as big a 'non-event' as the Special Cabinet Committee unless the State President heeded his call to release Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners.

The Zulu leader said he would not be party to creating an 'absurd conglomerate of politically independent bits and pieces'.

The country needed an overall binding structure to make South Africa a great democracy.

The Chief Minister said he believed the State President had his eye on an election or referendum in the near future.

The leader of the Pro

gressive Federal Party in Natal, Mr Ray Swart, said the statement by Mr Heunis that the Government was prepared to set up black elections to discover the real black leaders in South Africa was encouraging.

However, the legitimacy of these elections would be questioned as long as certain black leaders were in detention and as long as certain black political organisations were banned.

Mr Swart told a PFP meeting at Empangeni last night that the style and content of Mr Botha's speech on Tuesday night emphasised how far ahead the people of Natal were from the rest of the country in

seeking inter-racial accord through the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba.

Referring to the remarks about black elections by Mr Heunis, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, chief minister in the House of Delegates, said he had always maintained that the main test about 'real leaders' would be conducted through the ballot box.

Mr Pat Poovalingam, Solidarity's spokesman on constitutional affairs, said Mr Heunis was playing into the hands of the dissidents by talking in racial terms when he mentioned 'black elections'.

● See also Pages 4 and 5 (Report by P Leeman, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban.)

4/2/86
Mercury

Minister
gives Tutu
'friendly
warning'

IIA

Mercury Correspondent

THE Government gave Bishop Desmond Tutu a 'friendly warning' yesterday that his utterances on sanctions 'bordered on high treason'.

Speaking at the congress, the Minister of Manpower, Mr PTC du Plessis, also warned the archbishop-elect and Dr Alan Boesak that he would give their addresses to 3 400 000 hungry South Africans.

'Calls for economic sanctions are not just economic sabotage but border on high treason in South Africa,' he said.

(Report by A Johnson, 22 Burg Street, Cape Town)

Webster Mercury 14/08/86 'trained by policeman at terror base'

(M/A) Mercury Reporter (A/H)

GORDON Webster, an alleged ANC terrorist who was sprung from Edendale Hospital in Pietermaritzburg where he was being treated for wounds following a shootout with police, was trained in the use of firearms and explosives by a South African policeman at a terrorist base in Angola.

This was said by the divisional commanding officer of the Port Natal Security Branch, Brig Johan van Niekerk, in an affidavit in the Supreme Court, Durban, this week.

The affidavit was in reply to an urgent application made on Tuesday by Mrs Lucille Webster against the Minister of Law and Order and the Police for the release from detention of her attorney husband, Mr George Webster. Gordon Webster is the brother of George Webster.

The policeman, who was an ANC member at the time, recognised Webster from a photograph given to him by security police following the shootout.

Identified

Brig van Niekerk said in his affidavit that Webster was arrested on April 27 after he was wounded in a shootout with police.

'A landline photograph of Gordon was sent to a member of the S A P who identified him as an ANC terrorist he had trained in the use of arms, explosives and other general terrorist acts at the Pango Base in Angola,' Brig van Niekerk said.

The brigadier said he did not want to identify the policeman as he believed it would place his life in danger.

'The policeman who gave me this information is experienced and reliable and in my opinion one can rely on his information,' he said.

Brig van Niekerk denied a statement in Mrs Webster's affidavit that her husband was being detained in order to 'flush out' his brother, Gordon.

The application, heard by Mr Justice Page, was dismissed with costs by consent.

Govt offer to black voters

1/10/86 Mercury

**Ormande Pollok
Political
Correspondent**

THE Government is prepared to hold black elections to discover who the real black leaders in the country are.

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, told the National Party's Federal Congress yesterday the Government would offer to divide the country into regions and draw up a voters' roll so that blacks could elect their own representatives to the proposed National Council.

The first hint of a Government move in this direction came from the State President, on Tuesday night, when he paved the way for blacks to test opinion on reform measures.

Yesterday, setting out the Government's framework of principles for future constitutional development, Mr Heunis said that firstly, everybody had to participate in the 'political processes at all levels on an equal footing'.

'Secondly, because the situation in our country is such that we compete for power as groups, it necessarily follows that the political institutions we develop must eliminate domination by any one group over the others,' he said.

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The application, heard by Mr Justice Page, was dismissed with costs by consent.

'SA raid' warnings

STUDENTS at Swaziland University have been warned by vice-chancellor Dr Lydia Makhubu about a possible South African raid to rid the campus of "ANC elements", a university source said this week.

SA has accused "ANC elements" of using the campus as a cover for their activities, the source said. Last Wednesday, Makhubu told students Swazi police had been told by SA security forces that Uniswa would be "cleaned out" if the university didn't get rid of these "elements". She asked students to identify any ANC member using the campus, but the source said students were now more concerned about identifying "informers" passing information to SA. The campus has, meanwhile, been sealed off with barbed wire - even though a senior Swazi police spokesman has denied any knowledge of a planned raid. - Sapa.

MOURNING WEEK

Hangings spark off boycotts - at work & school

By S'BU MNGADI

THE HANGING of three African National Congress guerrillas this week - in the face of pleas for clemency by anti-apartheid organisations worldwide - sparked off massive stayaways in two Natal townships.

This week was dubbed "the week of mourning" by residents of KwaMashu near Durban and Sobantu in Maritzburg - where the trio came from.

The stayaway at both townships was estimated at 80%.

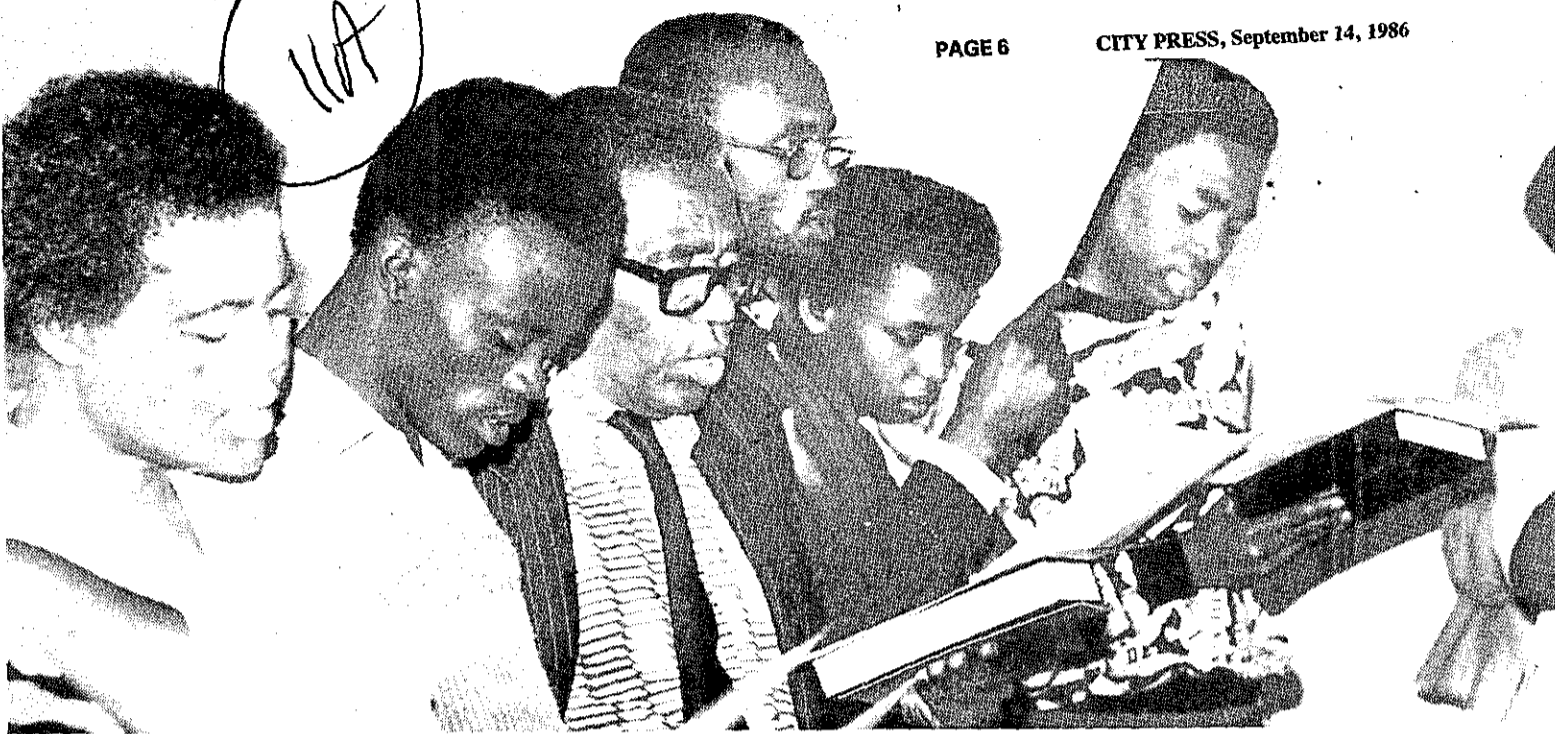
Andrew Sibusiso Zondo of KwaMashu received the death sentence five times for planting a landmine at Amanzimtoti which killed five people and injured scores.

Zondo also concluded that he was not prepared to beg State President PW Botha to commute his sentence.

Clarence Payi, also of KwaMashu, and Siphon "MaChina" Xulu were sentenced to hang last year for killing activist Benjamin Langa.

Xulu also spearheaded the Sobantu rent boycott in 1982 and 1983.

Xulu's mother, Gugu Xulu, spurned the prisons services' offer of a third class train ticket to Pretoria, as well as their offer of accommodation at Pretoria



A song for the dead at the SACC's memorial service for the three ANC members executed in Pretoria this week.

Central Prison.

She said: "These people had no sympathy for me. If they had, they would have pardoned my son. As for accommodation, how can they expect me to sleep at the place my son was going to be hanged?"

A vigil at Zondo's home went without a hitch until 7 the next morning when it was confirmed that he and Payi had been hanged.

● In KwaMashu all schools, including lower primary schools, were affected by a week-long stayaway which came into effect on Tuesday.

Students told City Press the call for a stayaway was made at a local students representative's meeting.

A student leader said: "We felt that although what Zondo did may not be part of ANC policy, the repressive nature of this country should be blamed for what he did - it has dehumanised us."

'ANC three live on'

By MONO BADELA

THE three African National Congress members hanged at Pretoria Central Prison on Tuesday "lost their lives as casualties in the struggle for liberation," a speaker representing the SA Council of Churches said at a lunch-time memorial service for the three.

The Rev Sol Jacobs, acting general secretary for the SACC, told the gathering at the church headquarters in Khotso House, Johannesburg, that the service was held in memory of "three more casualties struggling for liberation in our land".

One of the three was Andrew Sibusiso Zondo, sentenced to death for planting a limpet mine in an Amanzimtoti shopping centre last December. Five people were killed and many injured.

The other two were Siphon Bridget Xulu and Clarence Lucky Payi, convicted for gunning down Benjamin Langa of Georgetown, near Maritzburg. According to evidence during the trial, Xulu and Payi had been ordered by the ANC to kill Langa.

The SACC joined the United Democratic Front and other anti-apartheid organisations in strongly condemning the hangings.

UDF official Murphy Morobe said the three were hanged at a time when vigilante supporters of the government roam township streets unapprehended for their daily murders of activists.



REV SOL JACOBS ... "Casualties in the struggle".

Zondo's execution is perhaps one of the quickest in the country's history of hangings for politically-motivated actions. He planted the bomb in December last year, was tried and convicted in May and executed on Tuesday - all in the space of nine months. He was on Death Row for just six months.

Despite many appeals by organisations - including the UDF and Amnesty International - to State President PW Botha to stay the execution, the three declared on Tuesday that they would not beg Botha to save their lives. Lawyers acting for them dropped an urgent application they hoped to file to the Pretoria Supreme Court for a stay of execution.

Families and relatives of the men who visited them said they had told them they were not interested in a last-minute attempt to save their lives. All three were in good spirits and sang freedom songs in their cells. They said they were prepared to die.

Given a week to die

ANC guerrilla Andrew Sibusiso Zondo had been given barely a week's notice that he would be hanged on Tuesday, Durban civil rights lawyer Bheki Shezi said yesterday.

Shezi said prison authorities told Zondo, and two other ANC members Siphon "MaChina" Xulu and Clarence Payi, on September 3 about the appointment with the hangman on Tuesday.

And legal experts believe Zondo's hanging was certainly one of the quickest and fastest executions in the country's history.

Civil rights lawyer Peter Harris said the hanging "is certainly the quickest and fastest I know of". Shezi shared this view.

Zondo was arrested on December 27. He first appeared before a magistrate on February 24 and the case was postponed to March 24.

"But two days later, he was brought before the magistrate and told that the Attorney General had decided to indict him and that the trial would start on March 17. On April 2 he was found guilty and sentenced to death," said Shezi.

This week's hangings bring to eight the number of people executed in SA for a politically motivated offence since 1979.

France deplores hangings

THE French government says it deplores the execution of ANC members Siphon Xulu and Clarence Payi.

"The French authorities regret that the SA authorities ignored their appeal for Xulu and Payi," a French Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman said.

No mention was made of Andrew Zondo.

'Toti bomber tells his own story

... and a book
on his life

ANDREW Sibusiso Zondo was 15 years old when he was recruited into the African National Congress.

He was 19 years old when, in an act of personal, desperate frustration, he went to Amanzimtoti's Sanlam shopping centre and planted a bomb which killed five people and injured more than a dozen others.

He was just 20 when, shortly after dawn on Tuesday this week, he was escorted from Pretoria Central Prison's Death Row, and hanged.

Here, in his own words, is the story of the last five years of the life of Andrew Zondo. Based on a soon-to-be-published book, *The Trial of Andrew Zondo* by Natal University's Professor Fatima Meer, it is taken from Zondo's statements in court, and from interviews he gave to Meer before his execution.

Born in 1966, six years after the banning of the ANC and five years after the formation of Umkhonto weSizwe, Zondo's first experience of politics was during the Kwa-Mashu school boycotts of 1980. Just a year later, at the height of anti-Republic Day demonstrations, 15-year-old Zondo took a fateful trip to Durban to attend an anti-Republic Day meeting - part of a group of KwaMashu youths who arrived at the meeting running in military-style formation.

After the meeting they returned to Kwa-Mashu by train. On the journey, a man in his 20s started talking to Zondo. They exchanged notes about the meeting and arranged to meet the next day. In weeks which followed, they became friendly. During one of their many conversations, the man gave Zondo a copy of the Freedom Charter, and asked him what he thought of it.

About four months after they had met, the man told Zondo he was a member of the ANC and invited him to join the banned movement.

When Zondo agreed, the man explained how the organisation operated, and asked him to form a "cell" in KwaMashu.

Zondo recruited others into his cell, and together they distributed pamphlets and

THE Trial of Andrew Zondo, by Fatima Meer, will be published locally by Skotaville, and will probably be available early next year.

Meer says she is keen to see it published in South Africa because it demonstrates "the

spray-painted walls with ANC slogans.

He later skipped the country on the pretext of going to study. He was called to the ANC office in Swaziland where he was formally recruited.

He stayed in Swaziland for some time before returning home, where he was detained briefly by the police. On his release he left the country for Mozambique, intend-

By
S'BU MNGADI

ing, he said, to further his education.

And he was in Maputo in 1983 when he heard of the car bomb that went off in Church Street, in Pretoria. "The government retaliated three days later, launching an attack on Matola (a suburb in the Mozambican capital of Maputo). From the reports I read I got the impression that they knew the places where the ANC houses and people, but they killed innocent people."

The effect of the attack on the 17-year-old youth was complete: "I told a woman comrade who knew people high up in the ANC that I didn't want to study anymore. I had changed my mind. I wanted to go for military training. I would be a soldier to liberate black people in South Africa," Zondo said.

The call came in August, 1983. He was flown to Angola where he began two years of training in a number of ANC camps. There were about 100 people of all races undergoing training in each base, and Zondo noted: "It was the best experience I have had in my life. I began to feel like a human being. I was not a native or a kaffir."

His two years' training ended in late 1985, and he came out of it seeing himself as "a soldier, ready for combat". Trained by fellow South Africans, he felt competent to carry out acts of sabotage against the South African government, to attack and defend

tragedy of our youth".

She says that if the book is a success, royalties will go towards a scholarship fund, names after Andrew Zondo. Details, however, must still be finalised with the Zondo family.

himself against the police and the military.

But there was a fundamental ethic he was required to observe: He was told not to place civilians in danger - he should rather place himself in danger than expose civilians to risk.

Zondo re-entered South Africa in late 1985 and was put under the command of a Lulama Tollman, who in turn placed him in charge of three cells, one of which included an accomplice - Mr X, as he was later called in court when he appeared as the main State witness against Zondo.

Back home, Zondo moved discreetly through the townships. Many people speak of having seen him, but he never took the risk of visiting his parents.

"Our work went very well. We were very careful about our targets. Our instructions were to avoid taking life and I insisted on this instructions. Sometimes other comrades got impatient with me".

Then, on December 20, 1985, "the SADF attacked our people in Maseru and also killed Lesotho civilians. One of the things which made this action so horrible was that the South Africans did not admit their crime. I heard tales of how, in cold blood, they kill those who did not even belong to the ANC".

(The SADF has still denied involvement in this attack).

Tollman contacted him late the same evening and said he should, within three days, carry out a retaliatory act.

Zondo knew of several arms caches, but only one which contained the limpet mine needed for the job. He went to Amanzimtoti to find a target.

"When I went to Amanzimtoti on Saturday I went there for a target ... a government installation." He checked out the local police station but found he could not attack it on his own.

"Later in the day I found myself at Sanlam centre and went to Toti Restaurant to buy something to eat. I stood outside and ate. While I was eating, I saw people reading a newspaper which carried a picture of a woman shot in Lesotho, the mother of a nine-month-old baby. I bought the newspaper myself. On returning home, I decided to go and put the mine in the centre.

"The decision I took that day was racial in character because I had seen that the area had a lot of white people.

"Before placing the mine, I debated over it. But on Monday I decided to do it, as racial as it was.

"I knew the people were innocent and had nothing to do with the government. I hoped I would not injure them, but I hoped it would bring the government to its senses.

"When we went to Toti I took with me the phone number of the centre. I am sorry that I failed to warn the people. What was on my mind was that every day, there was an average of three Africans who died from political violence in South Africa. So I planted a mine.

"They (the police) came in a routine raid on the house where he was hiding. They did not know I was the person they were looking for."

When he saw them, Zondo said afterwards, he ran away - not to escape, but he wanted them to chase him.

"I thought they would shoot me. I wanted to die like a soldier. But they did not shoot ..."

The police caught Zondo and arrested him. "I told them: 'I am the one you are looking for - I laid the bomb in Amanzimtoti.'"

"They beat him terribly," he said, until his face was unrecognisable, "but I do not hold that against them".

Then came the Toti bomb trial which finally led him to the gallows ...

CONT... ↗

NO. 111
CITIZENSHIP



Township violence is more of a threat than ANC, says Coetzee

Dispatch Bureau (11A)

LONDON — The major threat to South Africa was not the African National Congress-led insurgency, but the turmoil and violence in the black townships, according to South Africa's Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee.

He regarded the record of the South African police in tracking down and capturing guerillas as the "best in the world". Police knew who was responsible for the Amanzimtoti blast last Christmas within 30 minutes of the explosion which left five people dead and more than a score injured.

General Coetzee was speaking to the correspondent of the Sunday Telegraph. The interview was published yesterday.

There were, the general said, only three unsolved bomb attacks in South Africa, the latest of which had occurred only about a week earlier. The police had infiltrated the ANC "from top to bottom" and could anticipate almost every move by the outlawed movement, he added.

All information obtained from or about ANC guerillas was computerised

and a pattern of their actions had been built up.

Even the most trivial information about the ANC was obtained from captured guerillas, and presumably from police agents, and fed into the computer.

The disturbances in the black townships, and unemployment which helped fuel it, were more worrying, he said.



GEN
COETZEE

Asked if the current turmoil in the townships was not a bonus to the ANC in the sense that it caused young black men to flee the country, the general said fewer blacks had left South Africa during the latest outbreak of violence than in 1976.

He was concerned about spiralling unemployment as a fundamental cause of political violence in the townships.

Terrorism 'is not the major threat'

N/M 15/9/86

1A

London Bureau

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All information obtained from or about ANC terrorists was computerised and a pattern of their actions

had been built up.

Even the most trivial information about the ANC was obtained from captured terrorists — and presumably, says the article, from police agents — and fed into the computer.

Worrying

The police could easily contain terrorist attacks, said Gen Coetzee, a dapper man with an interest in the Greek philosophers and the influence of Trotskyism on the Left in South Africa. The disturbances in the black townships, and unemployment which helped fuel it, were more worrying, he said.

But was the current turmoil in the black townships not a bonus to the ANC in the sense that it caused young black men to flee the country and end up, eventually, in ANC training camps?

The general said fewer young blacks had left South Africa during the latest outbreak of violence than during the 1976-77 riots.

He was concerned about spiralling unemployment as a fundamental cause of political violence in the townships.

And justifiably so, says the article. It reports that research by two academics at the University of the Witwatersrand concludes that half of all politically active blacks may be unemployed.



11A

Fighting breaks out in Mzimhlophe

By LANGA SKOSANA
and LEN MASEKO

VIOLENCE broke out in Soweto's Mzimhlophe township at the weekend when up to 10 houses were attacked and damaged by warring factions.

The fighting between youths living in the hostel and those in adjacent Meadowlands township, reached fever peak on Saturday and a man is believed to have been killed.

Residents say when police arrived the fighters had fled. They showed the *Sowetan* several homes with broken windows and damaged furniture.

Mr Solomon Masilo said he was not at home when his house was attacked on Saturday about 8am by a mob. His daughter Jeanette Masilo fled as windows started breaking and commotion ensued.

Two houses on either side of his were also attacked and windows smashed.

A journalist living in the neighbourhood, Mr Dan Langa, said the back windows of his house were smashed but the intruders failed to gain entry into his house.

Raiders

The raiders said they belonged to a group known as "Inkatha", which was fighting the "comrades". Mr Langa, however, said the fight was not politically motivated and had no political leanings.

"It is a war between some people living in the hostel and those in the township. Many of us whose houses were attacked and damaged are purely innocent victims of the situation," Mr Langa said.

Another resident, Mr

Ernest Mohlotsane, a widower, said people in the township were living in fear of attacks.

"I won't stay in this house tonight and the next coming weeks until the situation cools down. My family left to live with relatives elsewhere," he said.

Mr Absolom Senokoane said the gangs threw huge stones and bricks at the front windows of his house.

"This is not the first time they attacked my house. On the last occasion they set it alight and considerable damage was caused. I am just an innocent citizen who belongs to no political party or group. I don't know why my family is being attacked," he said.

Another family has fled their home at Soweto's Mzimhlophe transit camp in fear of a vigilante group which has

allegedly vowed "to wipe out all comrades" at the hostel.

The same group allegedly assaulted two schoolgirls, both aged 15 years at the squatter camp last week.

One of the girls, Emily Kgabo, was taken to Baragwanath Hospital "with weals all over her body" after she was flogged almost senseless with sticks and quirts by the group, her family claimed.

The Kgabo family has since fled the camp after they were tipped the group planned to set their bungalow alight.

"I had given up my daughter for dead when the group, which said they were out to wipe off comrades in the camp, said they were taking her to a spot where she would be killed," Emily's mother, Mrs Martha Kgabo, told the *Sowetan*.



Mrs KGABO (extreme right), shows weals in her daughter, Emily's back while Linda, also an assault victim, looks on.

Later, she said, Emily was found sprawled on the ground metres away from her home "in great pain and unable to walk". Last Friday the family vacated their bungalow and hurriedly

left the hostel.

Emily's friend, Linda Sibela, a Form 1 pupil, told the *Sowetan* she was confronted by about six men who accused her of being "a comrade". When she denied she

was then punched and kicked in the face, she said.

Linda was later taken by her parents to hospital where she was told she had sustained a ruptured ear-drum.

HIT SQUAD TERRORISES ANC MEMBERS

A HIT squad with alleged South African connections is operating in Lesotho and has killed at least three African National Congress members and kidnapped one.

A number of ANC members and sympathisers have gone into hiding to escape the squad. Those in hiding include the wife of a man who was killed in the 1982 South African Defence Force raid on Lesotho.

Asked to comment, the South African Police public relations division issued a statement denying SA police involvement in any "death squads".

According to Lesotho citizens — they were afraid to be named — the hit squad operates quite openly and has the co-operation of the Lesotho police. They claimed the Lesotho police did not act when complaints were made about the squad. Police allegedly said they could not protect people who sympathised with the ANC.

Targets were allegedly pointed out by an ANC defector called

Wax, who is a Lesotho citizen. Citizens claimed the death squad members included South African policemen.

The commissioner of the Lesotho police could not be contacted for comment. But a senior policeman there denied knowledge of such activities.

Members of the hit squad drive around Maseru in a variety of vehicles, which at times had a Transvaal number plate.

Students

The people killed by the hit squad during a three-day period in July were a former Soweto student, Joseph Mtho-peng, a Lesotho medical technologist, Mpho Makete, and an unidentified woman ANC sympathiser.

During the same period Simon Makheta, caretaker ANC representative in Lesotho, was kidnapped by the squad. Just after he was bundled into a car two shots were fired. Makheta was questioned by the Lesotho police the day he was kidnapped.

Father Michael Worsnip, general secre-

tary of the Christian Council of Lesotho, said: "I can confirm that the Christian Council has heard consistent allegations of an anti-ANC vigilante squad operating in Lesotho. We don't know who they are or what they are doing."

He said that on July 25 the BBC Africa Service filed a report on a "vigilante" force being behind the killings and kidnapping.

"We have heard numerous rumours of a death squad," he said.

'ANC infiltrated by SAP'

CAPC Times (11A)
15/9/86

POLICE have infiltrated the African National Congress "from top to bottom" and can anticipate almost every move by the outlawed movement, says General Johan Coetzee, Commissioner of Police.

He told a leading British newspaper that the major threat to South Africa was turmoil in the townships and not the ANC's insurgency drive.

The SAP's record in tracking down and capturing ANC activists was "the best in the world", said General Coetzee in an interview published in yesterday's Sunday Telegraph.

He claimed police knew who was responsible for the Amanzimtoti blast last Christmas within 30 minutes of the explosion, which left five people dead and more than a score injured.

But local political experts have challenged the general's comments, writes Barry Streek.

Mr Tian van der Merwe, PFP spokesman on law and order, said General Coetzee was contradicting both the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, and the State President, Mr P W Botha, who blamed the ANC for township violence.

The PFP MP for Green Point said General Coetzee seemed to be giving "a more balanced picture than Mr Le Grange — who seems to select those facts which fit into his theories".

And ANC expert Dr Tom Lodge of the University of the Witwatersrand said General Coetzee's claims should not be taken too literally.

The general told the Sunday Telegraph there were only three unsolved bomb attacks in South Africa.

All information obtained from or about ANC guerillas was computer-

ised and a pattern of the organization's actions had been built up.

Even the most trivial data about the ANC — obtained from captured guerillas, and presumably from police agents — was fed into the computer.

The police could easily contain guerilla attacks, said General Coetzee.

The disturbances in the black townships, and unemployment, which helped fuel it, were more worrying, he said.

Asked whether the current turmoil in the black townships was not a bonus to the ANC in that it caused young black men to flee the country and end up in ANC training camps, General Coetzee said fewer young blacks had left South Africa during the latest outbreak of violence than during the 1976-77 riots.

Well-off blacks have high regard for ANC — Page 2

Dr Lodge said it was true that the ANC was not in control of the youth in the townships "although I think they have a loyalty to the ANC in a loose way".

As a result of the large number of emergency detentions it was probable that the police had obtained new information about ANC activities inside South Africa.

"But I have not seen any evidence that they infiltrated the command structures of the ANC, either inside or outside South Africa."

Dr Lodge said police were still unable to anticipate ANC attacks.

He said youth in the townships was not organized in the same way as the ANC and it would be very much more difficult to infiltrate them, particularly on a local level. — Own Correspondent and Political Staff

Cap Times 15/9/86 (119)

Cap

LP helped end second session — Hendrickse

DURBAN. — The Labour Party leader and chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, yesterday produced a new reason for the abrupt end to the second parliamentary session this year.

He told the party's Natal congress that LP representatives on the constitutional development and planning committee had refused to take part in the preparation and support of proposed discriminatory legislation.

The general belief for Parliament's early adjournment was that the government had failed to produce promised reform legislation, not that



Mr Hendrickse

the draft bills were too racially offensive.

Mr Hendrickse also claimed that the ANC had instructed the African Teachers' Association to withdraw from all apartheid-orientated bodies.

By withdrawing even from discriminatory education structures, teachers would be doing a disservice to education. He chided coloured teachers' associations for not ap-

plying to his Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Carter Ebrahim, for registration as required by law. Yet these bodies had been willing to apply to a white minister who had previously controlled coloured education, he said. — Sapa

Well-off blacks have high regard for ANC

CAM-Tinks 15/1/86
11A

JOHANNESBURG. — Upper-income blacks had a high regard for the African National Congress and praised its strategy and organization — while support for Mr Nelson Mandela is “overwhelming”, a consumer study has shown.

The study, of attitudes and consumption patterns of upper-income blacks, was conducted earlier this year by the Markinor Research Group.

The study also found that “changes in the social fabric” were causing tension in high-income black families. There is a great deal of uncertainty about the future and most of those polled seemed optimistic about prospects for blacks and believed times ahead would be difficult for most whites.

Black education was regarded as inferior and most of the parents polled supported their children's struggle to improve it.

Private schools were seen as an alternative for those who could afford them. However, it was felt that they produced children who fitted in neither with their white schoolmates nor with their less-privileged fellow blacks.

Dominance eroded

The poll showed that women were taking advantage of the new career opportunities available to them and felt that life was changing for the better.

Men, while welcoming the extra income, tended to be resentful of the way women's new-found independence was eroding their dominant position in the family.

On the domestic side, consumer patterns were changing. Eating habits were becoming more Westernized while priorities had changed with regard to clothing.

Before, affluent blacks tended to rely on expensive imported lines. Today they were looking for value for money.

There was one area where reliance on tradition was still strong, the study found. While most were reluctant to admit it, upper-income blacks still had a great deal of faith in traditional doctors.

This was especially true regarding diseases such as cancer, which modern medicine seems unable to cure, the survey found. — Sapa

ANC 'instructed' teachers to boycott apartheid bodies

DURBAN — The African National Congress has instructed the African Teachers' Association to withdraw from all apartheid-orientated bodies.

This was said by the chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, in Durban yesterday.

Addressing the Natal Regional Congress of the Labour Party, he said he had information that this had happened, but he would not disclose his source.

The instruction had in turn been passed to coloured teachers through the Cape Professional Teachers' Association, he said.

Mr Hendrickse said

teachers would be doing a disservice by withdrawing from education structures. He chided (coloured) teachers' associations for not applying to the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Carter Ebrahim, for registration as required by law. Yet these bodies had been willing to apply to a white Minister who had previously controlled (coloured) education.

Mr Hendrickse said he had had no response to a request to teachers to write history books for use in coloured schools.

It was easy to "shout and criticise" the Labour Party, but getting down to doing some work was another thing, he said. — Sapa.

Sell arms to ANC, says would-be British MP

15/9/86 The Star Bureau

LONDON — Britain should consider selling arms to the guerilla movement in South Africa once sanctions have inevitably failed, the Social Democratic Party conference in Harrogate has been told.

The suggestion was made yesterday by Mr Laurence Cockroft, the SDP prospective parliamentary candidate for Halifax.

"We are now on a countdown to a major confrontation between the African National Congress and the forces of the South African Government," he said.

He asked if Britain and the European Community were going to stand by while the ANC was supplied with arms from the Eastern bloc and the South African Government could brand them as Communists.

The supply of arms should be linked to an international fund to finance the resettlement of whites, Indians and anyone else who wished to leave South Africa, he said.

Mr Cockroft spoke during a debate on international co-operation.

The Chief's challenge

RELATIONS between Chief Mangosutho Buthezi and Archbishop Denis Hurley are strained. At issue is the question of the 'just war'. Here, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu challenges the Archbishop of Durban to state exactly where his Church stands.

I feel morally obliged as a Christian to take up the issue of the stand which the Catholic Church in South Africa has taken on the question of whether or not the ANC Mission in Exile is regarded by the Church as fighting a holy war. The Most Rev Denis E Hurley, Archbishop of Durban, has made a public statement about where the Catholic Church stands on the question of violence.

I have recently held discussions with Archbishop Hurley and a delegation of bishops from the Catholic Bishops' Conference and I find his response to the questions I and my colleagues raised with him and his colleagues unsatisfactory, and this sense of dissatisfaction is aggravated by recent newspaper reports published in particular in *The Natal Mercury* and the *Daily News*.

His response is most unsatisfactory not from the point of view of saying he is wrong, but from the point of view of saying he is avoiding the central issue at stake in the debate about whether a just war is now being fought in South Africa.

The Catholic Church must now surely either believe that a just war is being fought or is not being fought. It must be one or the other as revolutionary forces escalate violence and as the South African Government escalates counter-violence.

I understand Archbishop Hurley's response to *The Natal Mercury* challenge as a response in which he says the Catholic Church has never approved of both the violence which the State uses to enforce apartheid and the violence used to oppose apartheid. But he adds the rider that the Catholic Church had to respect the conscience of people who came to a different decision from Church leaders in this matter.

Does the archbishop actually mean that the Church has taken a stand in opposition to violence but believes that individual Christians are free to adopt a contrary stand? Is this not a round-about way of saying that the Catholic Church does not know where it stands on the issue of violence?

The utterances of Archbishop Hurley on the question of violence mean all things to all men and I find this deeply disturbing in a situation in which violence is escalating.

Government statistics are not always reliable and they are least reliable when it comes to statistics offered in an attempt to promote National Party propaganda. The Bureau for Information says that 335 people have died from the horror of 'necklacing' since the phenomenon first appeared last year, and that a further 269 people were burned to death by other means in 1984.

That makes a total of 604 people who have been burned to death since the eruption of violence, according to the bureau.

He avoids the question

My question to Archbishop Hurley and to the Catholic Church remains: Where is the Catholic Church's total condemnation of this kind of brutality? Does Archbishop Hurley also leave it to individual Christian consciences to decide whether they tolerate people 'necklacing' people? And do they tolerate their Church members' consciences approving of the 'necklacing' of people? It is the kind of question that Archbishop Hurley avoids.

He also avoids the question of whether a just war is being fought in South Africa. Every Christian knows that there is division between pacifists who do not believe in a just war under any circumstances and those Christians who believe that a just war is morally justifiable under specifically defined circumstances.

Archbishop Hurley correctly points out that I and Inkatha have in fact never precluded the possibility that a day might come when black South Africans will have to wage a just war, and he offers the opinion that the only difference between Inkatha and the ANC Mission in Exile is that the latter believes the time has come for a just war and Inkatha believes the time has not yet come for a just war.

I am afraid that Archbishop Hurley cannot be allowed to escape with glib remarks of this kind.

I repeat: does the Catholic Church believe that a just war is being fought? If it is not a just war, then the ANC Mission in Exile needs to be condemned for resorting to violence when it is not necessary because that is in fact what they are doing. And Inkatha needs to be praised for not succumbing to the temptation of seeking recourse against injustice through violence.

We do not need theological semantics now. We need the churches boldly to proclaim Christian responsibility in this time of crisis. Christians need the guidance of their churches. If a just war is not now being waged in

the view of the Catholic Church, and violence is in fact taking place which is not justified, then the archbishop should say so simply and boldly.

The other issue which the archbishop avoids in this debate is the issue of whether the Church is bound by its own perceptions and its own responsibility to the Gospel to stand by the poor and the oppressed who have not yet turned to the use of violence for political purposes.

If the Church does not believe we are fighting a just war right now in South Africa, and it is aware that violence is escalating, it needs boldly to proclaim the theological justification at this late hour for doing what there is left to do through non-violent tactics and strategies.

I see no encouragement in Archbishop Hurley's statement directed at the millions of black South Africans who cling tenaciously to the view that it is right to continue employing democratic and non-violent means to bring about radical change.

Archbishop Hurley says that the Catholic Bishops had raised the question of indiscriminate bombing and attacks on civilians with the ANC Mission in Exile in Lusaka, and they had replied that they were not always able to control their representatives.

NAIVETÉ can sometimes be profound but this naiveté in which Archbishop Hurley extricates himself from the question of the moral justification of 'necklaces' and indiscriminate bombing is very, very irresponsible. It is not as though indiscriminate attacks on civilians are rare slips of control. They are the name of the game.

In broadcasts to black South Africa the ANC Mission in Exile says the 'necklace' is their weapon. Mr Oliver Tambo told British parliamentarians that it was not their weapon but he could not condemn the 'necklace' method of burning people alive.

The ANC Mission in Exile does not condemn what Archbishop Hurley regards as lapses of discipline.

The ANC Mission in Exile broadcasts to black South Africa that they should kill black town councillors and others they label 'stooges'. In their broadcasts they exhort black South Africans to spread civil war and to spread violence from black townships into white areas.

Archbishop Hurley is very quiet on the question of whether or not the Catholic Church agrees that black town councillors should be murdered.

I would like to ask Archbishop Hurley whether the ANC Mission in Exile can succeed in destroying South Africa's economy, spreading civil war and bringing about a state of ungovernable anarchy if it did not succeed in multiplying many fold what he calls indiscriminate bombing of civilians? The answer is

agreed that he identified with the UDF but he justified his identification by saying that the UDF was not a political party but a coalition of associations. He also defended his refusal to conduct a prayer meeting at the launching of the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba in April this year.

Archbishop Hurley said that he could not agree to the Catholic Church being observers at the Indaba because that to him would amount to taking a political stand.

The Indaba is not a party-political event. The Indaba is a cross-section of political opinion seeking to define non-violent changes that can be brought about at first and second-tier levels of government. Is this a party-political objective?

Why cannot Archbishop Hurley give his blessing to a sincere attempt by men and women of good will to do what the Indaba is doing? Is the answer not to be found in the fact that he identifies with the UDF and the ANC Mission in Exile who have refused to participate in the Indaba? Is this not party-political?

It became very clear to me that Archbishop Hurley gauged black public opinion and the will of the black public in general to be truly reflected by black activists in the UDF and in the ANC. Archbishop Hurley knows that UDF leadership has no means of gauging the feelings of the membership of the conglomerate of organisations and associations which have affiliated to the UDF.

Archbishop Hurley disregards Inkatha, despite the fact that Inkatha has well-worked democratic mechanisms to ensure that its leadership reflects the will of members. He disregards the fact that Inkatha's members number over 1 300 000 which makes it the largest black organisation ever to have emerged in the history of this country. It is a political party. Does this alter the fact that it very substantially reflects black opinion?

I have never asked Archbishop Hurley to be party-political in his approach to a Christian assessment of Inkatha. Does Inkatha serve noble objectives? Is it committed to non-violent tactics and strategies? Does South Africa not need to de-escalate violence and do we as a country not need to bring about radical change through negotiation?

Unless one is really personally committed to support the view that a just war is now being waged, and to further support the view that the way in which the ANC Mission in Exile behaves constitutes a just war, the answers to the preceding questions must be a definite Yes.

Blacks were not consulted

Black South Africans were never consulted about whether they wanted an armed struggle. They were never consulted by the ANC Mission in Exile on this question nor were they consulted by the ANC Mission in Exile on the question of whether they approve of sanctions.

The decisions to adopt the armed struggle and the decision to campaign for sanctions and disinvestment were party-political decisions. Archbishop Hurley is distinctly party-political in what can perhaps be regarded as the worst sense of those words.

To be party-political is to be as blind as Archbishop Hurley appears to be to the deficiencies of political organisation, and to continue backing it through one blunder after another.

I WOULD like to conclude my response to Archbishop Hurley's statement to *The Natal Mercury*. I ask Archbishop Hurley to disclose his personal view in response to my questions.

The questions are these: Do you, Archbishop Hurley, believe that we can establish a just society in South Africa without waging a just war? Do you believe that in the final analysis there are only two prime actors on the stage in the struggle for liberation — the South African Government and the ANC Mission in Exile?

Do you believe that it is inevitable that either one or the other must be victorious if there is any victory for anybody? Have you lost faith in the ability of South Africans, both black and white, to become reconciled to each other during the process of bringing about real reform?

And, last, I ask Archbishop Hurley to name the countries in which the kind of struggle now being waged by the ANC Mission in Exile has actually produced the kind of justice the absence of which justifies the armed struggle? Does not one armed struggle only lead to another armed struggle?

I am not asking for a theological answer. I am asking for the opinion of a man who has observed the behaviour of ordinary people. I am asking Archbishop Hurley about probabilities of human behaviour and not about theological possibilities.

no.

The ANC Mission in Exile pursued the armed struggle for over two decades with no real gains. Then it changed tactics and moved away from the classical armed struggle against an unjust régime to instigate blacks to kill blacks, to produce a situation of ungovernability.

Is this the just war which Archbishop Hurley says one of the delegates of the ANC Mission in Exile, whom he met in Lusaka, referred to as the just war which a recent publication of the Holy See on liberation theology referred to?

In this publication it was stated that if all other means failed, recourse could be had through violence in the struggle against oppression and he went so far as to say: 'We conceded that this was a position accepted in traditional Christian theology — the theology of a just war and the overthrowing of tyranny or just revolution.'

The archbishop went on, in his statement, to say: 'The ANC's representatives had said they did not expect us to support them in their decision to wage the armed struggle but that we had to admit that they had Christian tradition on their side.'

I again ask Archbishop Hurley to make a very clear statement in response to the question of whether the Catholic Church, and he personally, says that once a just war has broken out no moral conduct should be expected in the way the just war was being waged. Again the crucial question is whether or not a just war is being waged.

Archbishop Hurley cannot escape the question about the theological possibility of a just war. Quite independently of whether a just war could now be morally justified in South Africa my question is, and I repeat the question: Is the ANC Mission in Exile right now waging a just war? Every recourse to violence in a just war is not morally justifiable. Just wars do not give licence to immoral behaviour.

The question of whether a just war could be waged now must be separated from the question of whether the ANC Mission in Exile is actually waging a just war. Both these questions need to be answered but they need to be answered separately. They need to be answered clearly.

I believe the general public must see my response to Archbishop Hurley's attempt to meet the challenge of *The Natal Mercury* editorial in the light of the fact that on August 21 I and my colleagues met Archbishop Hurley and a delegation of Catholic Bishops in Ulundi. The discussion lasted about five hours. No agreement was reached between Archbishop Hurley and myself and it was proposed that the discussion continue at a later date.

Archbishop Hurley in those discussions

Shultz diary includes SA visit, ANC talks

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The United States Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, is expected to visit South Africa in October or November for talks with SA Government leaders.

It is also likely that he will meet the African National Congress leader, Mr Oliver Tambo, in Lusaka or one of the other Frontline capitals.

Both Mr Shultz and Mr Tambo have expressed a willingness to meet. The Americans insist that the ANC know in advance of Washington's condemnation of civil violence.

News of the trip comes as the Reagan Administration is scratching its head over what it can do to stop a sanctions Bill being approved by both chambers of the Congress.

The Bill is due to reach President Reagan's desk in the Oval Office today. Sources say it is likely to stay in his in-tray for the next 10 days while his officials try to put together a plan that will allow Mr Reagan to win sufficient support in the Congress to sustain a veto.

The expected official announcement soon of the Secretary of State's trip to Southern Africa may be part of the plan with the Administration



Harry Belafonte . . . discussed sanctions.

arguing that the Congress should not interfere at a delicate stage of international diplomacy.

US officials say Mr Shultz's itinerary is still being planned, but specific visits to South Africa and the Frontline states are under active consideration.

"He will want to meet a broad range of leaders in Southern Africa and elsewhere on the continent," said State Department spokesman Mr Robert Bruce.

bert Bruce.

He said Mr Shultz had been anxious to visit Africa for a long time.

"The South Africa situation appears tragic and increasingly polarised. It is imperative that we do all we can to support positive trends, ward off negative ones, and seek openings and alternatives with our many friends and partners in Africa."

Meanwhile, the Reagan Administration is taking intense interest in the

European Foreign Ministers' talks on South African sanctions this week.

The Americans hope to co-ordinate US sanctions with those chosen by their European allies, using this, too, as an argument for the Congress to withdraw its sanctions Bill.

It is likely that, once the Brussels proposals have been studied, President Reagan will announce additions to his executive order on sanctions which he has extended for a second year.

He is also expected to name Mr Edward Perkins, a black career diplomat, as the next US Ambassador to South Africa.

These steps, plus the pending tour, will be offered to the Congress as reasons for it to withdraw its Bill and stay out of the conduct of US foreign policy.

Harry Belafonte meets ANC leaders, Kaunda

LUSAKA — American singer-actor Harry Belafonte said in Lusaka yesterday he had held talks with leaders of the African National Congress.

The talks centered on the campaign for economic sanctions against South Africa.

Mr Belafonte also met President Kenneth Kaunda at his retreat in southern Luangwa during the weekend, but no details of the meeting were given. — Sapa-AP.

ANC member jailed on terror charges

16/9/86
KWA
SPAR

A self-confessed African National Congress member convicted on two counts of terrorism was yesterday sentenced to an effective 10 years' jail by a Johannesburg magistrate.

In mitigation of sentence the court heard that Edmund Nkosi (28) of Soweto, "pleaded guilty to the charges but refused to apologise for what he had done as that would be degrading".

Mr J van Wyk sentenced Nkosi to seven years' jail on the first count — related to him having undergone military training in Africa and East Germany under the auspices of the ANC.

He was given 10 years' jail on the second terrorism charge concerning the recruitment of members for the ANC and attempts to establish safe houses for ANC activities. The two sen-

tences will run concurrently.

Prior to sentence, Nkosi's legal representative, Mr J Strauss, said: "Nkosi has not denied the charges against him but he refuses to say he is sorry. He sees himself as fighting for the political rights of his people in the same way as my father — as a member of the Ossewabrandwag he blew up telephone lines which he installed during the day as a post office worker".

The court found that Nkosi had committed "political" and not "military" acts of terrorism.

Passing sentence, Mr van Wyk told Nkosi: "It is true that at the time of your arrest you had not conducted any physical acts of violence."

Mr J A C van Eck appeared for the State.

Similar views on SA's future

Eye Post
7/6/91/81

11A

CAPE TOWN — Except for the "extreme" Pan African Congress (PAC) view, all the major anti-apartheid groupings in the country had "basically" the same view of post-apartheid South Africa, Pick 'n Pay chairman, Mr Raymond Ackerman, said in Cape town yesterday.

Addressing the inaugural meeting of the 100-member Constantia Village country club, Mr Ackerman said the BBC videotaped panel discussion between ANC and PAC representatives, SA ambassador Dr Dennis Worrall, a "black moderate", and himself in London 10 days ago was "a very sobering experience".

"Except for the extreme PAC view, we all agreed we wanted a non-racial, apartheid free South Africa. We want a multi-party state with internationally controlled protection for minority groups," he said.

Everybody, even the PAC, did not want violence.

"The PAC and ANC realise fully that ours is a very complex society. They realise that a sudden switch to another government is not on."

He said the ANC and PAC representatives expressed views that had been more hard-line during the actual videotaping than in private discussions beforehand.

It had been his experience that the private views of white politicians also differed from those they expressed in public.

But despite the "enormous amount of posturing", black and white leaders would have to get down to talking "as sure as night turns into day", he said. — Sapa

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WEDNESDAY 16/9/86

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Own Correspondent

PAC view of SA 'extreme'

EXCEPT for the "extreme" Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) view, all the major anti-apartheid groupings in the country had "basically" the same view of post-apartheid SA, Pick 'n Pay chairman Raymond Ackerman said yesterday.

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Everybody, even the PAC, did not want violence.

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Prof Bhadra Ranchod

Choice of Indian diplomat criticised

Mercury Reporter
THE appointment of University of Durban-Westville law professor Prof Bhadra Ranchod as South African Ambassador Extraordinary to the European Community drew strong criticism from students and the Natal Indian Congress (NIC) yesterday.

Describing Prof Ranchod's appointment to Brussels, announced yesterday, as 'tokenism in its most blatant form', NIC executive member Dr Farouk Meer said it placed Prof Ranchod 'firmly on the side of apartheid and oppression'.

Prof Ranchod is the first Indian to be appointed a South African ambassador. But, Dr Meer added, 'not even a pliable Indian can sell apartheid or stave off sanctions'.

'Apartheid is unsellable.' He said Prof Ranchod had always been 'closer to the Government than to the oppressed'.

The UDW Students' Representative Council said in a statement: 'Prof Ranchod will be representing the South African Government and its apartheid policy.'

Defended

Prof Ranchod shrugged off the criticism and said those who criticised him had the right to do so because he believed in freedom of expression.

But he defended himself by saying: 'I have consistently supported human rights in South Africa. That's where I have placed all my energies over the years.'

'I am not looking for a job, money or status. I feel that in South Africa one is either going to support violence or work towards promoting human rights and getting a dispensation which will lead to a more just society.'

Asked whether it was not ironic that someone who had to apply for a permit to live in the home of his choice should be appointed ambassador (Prof Ranchod had applied to live in a white area near his university), he said: 'I abandoned that plan when the ambassadorship came into the picture.'

S A's wealth will be shared, says Du Plessis

JOHANNESBURG—South Africa was in the midst of a programme of change that would transfer resources from its First World economy to its Third World sector, eventually merging the two completely, Mr Barend du Plessis, Minister of Finance, said yesterday.

Addressing an international conference on gold, he said this was being done through the political and social reforms that were taking place in the country.

High growth was needed in the First World economy to fund and support the Third World component, Mr du Plessis said.

Owing particularly to gold mining, the South African economy had developed into a dual system, where certain rural areas with little mining activity had tended to fall behind in the sphere of economic development.

Mr du Plessis said the Government believed this 'investment' would yield good returns.

Supplemented by social and political reforms, it would provide a base for further economic growth — a stimulus of 'inward industrialisation' rather than export promotion or even import substitution.

'We are confident that gold will continue to play its indispensable role during this turbulent but epochal period in the history of South Africa,' he said.

In the short term, the South African economy was well geared for a more vigorous upswing than that experienced over the past 12 months, he said.

'Monetary policy has been progressively relaxed and various stimulatory injections have been made through special fiscal measures,' Mr du Plessis said.

'Should this now be reinforced by the traditional engine of growth for the South African economy and the gold price hold above the \$300 dollar per ounce level for some time, nobody will be able to dispute that the ingredients have been mixed and the stage set for a strong upsurge in the domestic economy over the next 12 months.'

In the medium term, the Government had to concentrate on massive social reform programmes.

'We are indeed investing a large proportion of our financial resources in human capital.'

30 years
It should emerge at the conference that gold would continue to support the economy for at least another 30 years, Mr du Plessis said.

Gold dominated the South African balance of payments, however, and consequently it had a somewhat exaggerated psychological influence on the business mood.

South Africa needed greater diversification of its balance of payments, so the Government had appointed a new commission of inquiry into the export potential of the economy, and in particular of the non-mining sectors.

Mr du Plessis said gold accounted for 10% of the South African gross domestic product.

It had given the State Revenue Fund R2.6 billion during 1985 in the form of lease payments and taxation. — (Sapa)

Food scheme for Indian school pupils

Mercury Reporter

THE Minister of Health Services and Welfare in the House of Delegates, Mr Ismail Kathrada, yesterday announced the introduction of school feeding schemes for Indian children in some schools where parents were facing hardships because of unemployment.

In a statement to the Mercury, he said that many years ago feeding of schoolchildren was stopped because of the economic situation.

'In view of this there was no provision in my budget for a scheme of this nature. However, I concede that there is now a pressing need for relief for children attending school where parents are unemployed and are experiencing hardships because of the present economic climate.'

'It has been agreed by the Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates to provide assistance for the children.'

'However, it will be necessary for school teachers to identify children in need of this service. Only children from families in financial and social distress will qualify and the family will be assisted through the department's public assistance schedule wherever necessary.'

Mr Kathrada said it was considered 'that, for psychological reasons, the feeding of school children en masse needs to be avoided.'

'The parents of children identified by the school personnel for assistance must apply through my regional office for assistance,' he added.

Hluhluwe attack suspect arrested

Crime Reporter

KWAMBONAMBI police have arrested a man believed to be connected with the attack on an elderly Hluhluwe couple earlier this month.

On September 8, Mr Frederik Liebenberg, 77, was stabbed several times when a black man entered his house after breaking a window. Mr Liebenberg and his wife managed to fight off the attacker who fled.

A man is to appear in the Empangeni Regional Court today on a charge of housebreaking and two counts of attempted murder.

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See Page 16

Proposals for Indaba ready 'within months'

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Final proposals for the Kwazulu/Natal Indaba should be released within a few months, Indaba chairman Professor Desmond Clarence confirmed today.

He said Indaba delegates were making "extremely good progress" and were close to reaching consensus.

"We are not quite there yet. But since the Bill of Rights was issued in July we have examined more than five models for a constitution which fits in with the bill."

Aspirations

However, Professor Clarence said that while it was a matter of urgency to get the proposals out, it was important that no decision be taken too quickly.

"We must ensure that nothing is glossed over so that the Government is presented with a good document which satisfies the aspirations and apprehensions of all the people of Natal and Kwazulu."

He said delegates were working on the finer details of proposals which they believed people would accept, coupled with a solution detailed enough to ensure no group was dominated by another.

Prosperity

They would present the Government with a proposed constitution and single legislature which would ensure peace, prosperity and stability in South Africa, he said.



Professor Desmond Clarence ... "extremely good progress" by Indaba delegates.

It was hoped the Government would "see the sense" in the suggestions.

It was important that the Bill of Rights be read with the final Indaba proposals.

Movement

"What particularly surprises me is the number of people outside Natal and Kwazulu who have shown interest, sent messages of support or offered assistance. This could set a pattern for other areas of South Africa."

There had been more than 110 000 requests for copies of the Bill of Rights and 50 more were streaming in daily, he said.

Meanwhile a dual-pronged

campaign, including the formation of a broadly-based political movement, the Indaba Support Group, has been launched to swing the public behind the Kwazulu/Natal Indaba.

The Support Group has been formed across party and colour lines by a group of interested people under the chairmanship of businessman Mr Dirk Kemp.

Mr Kemp said in an interview that an opinion poll may soon be held to test support for the Indaba-negotiated Bill of Rights.

Meanwhile the Indaba Image Committee, chaired by industrialist Mr Chris Saunders has appointed a consortium to assist in a campaign to publicise the workings of the Indaba.

CAPB Ticks 17/9/86 (S) 11A

UCT and UWC talk to the ANC in Lusaka

By BARRY STREEK,
Political Staff

THE principal of the University of Cape Town, Dr Stuart Saunders, and the principal-designate of the University of the Western Cape, Professor Jakes Gerwel, yesterday held talks with the ANC in Lusaka.

This was confirmed yesterday by a spokesman for the ANC, Mr Tom Sabina.

He said the all-day meeting was held at the request of a delegation from UCT and UWC, who had been invited to Zambia by the University of Zambia.

"They exchanged views on the present crisis in education and on the political situation in South

Africa.

"Both sides, especially ours, believe the discussions are very important because the problems in schooling have gone on for some time now, and it has resulted in a high death toll.

Mr Alfred Nzo

"We believe it is not only a problem to be solved by politicians, but by those who impart knowledge to students and those who administer education," Mr Sabina said.

The ANC delegation was led by the banned organisation's secretary-general, Mr Alfred Nzo, and included its treasurer-general, Mr Thomas Nkobi.

Apart from Dr Saunders, the

UCT delegation includes Professor James Leatt, the university's vice-principal; Professor Charles Villa-Vicencio, of the department of religious studies; Professor George Dall, dean of medicine; Dr Mamphela Ramphele, of the department of social anthropology; Mr John File, the university's academic planning officer; Mr Glenn Goosen, the SRC president; Ms Carla Sutherland, the SRC vice-president; and Mr Chris Mzamane, a student.

The UWC delegation includes Professor Gerwel, who is to become principal of the university next year; Professor Jaap Durand, the vice-principal; and Professor Jairam Reddy, the dean of dentistry.

'Kangaroo court' flogging: Six guilty, 26 acquitted

Court Reporter

SIX people were yesterday convicted in the Wynberg Regional court of assaulting two women by lashing them 60 times each with a sjambok, after a "kangaroo court" hearing in Nyanga on November 13, last year.

Thobeka Hanoyi, Mziwakhe Mdimba, Simon Pasiya, Lawrence Sidlayiya, Ndimpine Kweza and Sid Jack, all of Nyanga, pleaded guilty to two counts of assault and were acquitted on three.

Twenty-six others, five of whom were minors and one of whom is dead, had originally been charged with them, but were acquitted on all the charges.

in a statement handed in to the court, Hanoyi said she had laid charges of assault against Ms Nompumelelo Sogiba and Ms Nompendule Ngingini at the "people's court" at the Art Centre in Nyanga.

She said she did not witness the lashing.

Pasiya said in his statement: "I was a member of the People's Court convened to punish people on a charge laid by Hanoyi. I am therefore an accomplice. Amongst others, I inflicted ten lashes to the women."

The hearing continues today.

Mr M Marais was the magistrate. Mr W A King appeared for the State. Mr Majiet was instructed by E Moosa and Associates.

11A 9017/9/86

I don't back violence UDF man tells court

Dispatch Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The United Democratic Front's (UDF) opposition to violence was outlined in the Supreme Court here yesterday during evidence by its Eastern Cape vice-president, Mr Henry Fazzie, in the trial of the UDF regional president, Mr Edgar Ngoyi, and eight others on a charge of murder.

Mr Ngoyi, 59, is facing the charge with Mrs Eunice Tenziwe Ngoyi, 58, Mr Lulamile Cyril Mkalipi, 22, Mr Fumanekile Siyoni, 21, Mr Xolisile Peta, 20, Mr Steven Qwela Dzedze, 30, two youths of 17 and one of 15.

They have all pleaded not guilty to the murder of Mr Pakamisa Nogwaza, 24, at Kwazakele on June 8 last year.

Mr Fazzie was called as the second state witness yesterday, but only testified after the court allowed him to see his lawyer. He said a similar request had been refused by police when he was served with a subpoena on Friday.

The judge warned Mr Fazzie a failure or refusal to testify in a case of this nature carried a maximum sentence of five years' imprisonment.

In his evidence, Mr Fazzie, 62, said he was against violence when asked how he, as a UDF member, viewed the situation in the town-

ships. The only trouble between the UDF and the Azanian People's Organisation, whose members said it was a peaceful movement, had occurred last year when fighting broke out after assaults on members of both groups and attacks on their homes.

Mr Fazzie said Mr Ngoyi had clearly been upset when his home was burnt down on June 6 last year, but had not said whom he suspected.

On June 8 he had gone to pick Mr Ngoyi up at his home as usual on their way to the UDF offices in Main Street.

In Jakavula Street Mr Fazzie saw smoke and wondered whose house was burning. In a sidestreet he saw a Hippo and another police vehicle parked near what looked like a burning heap of rubbish or a tyre.

Mr Fazzie said he was shocked and puzzled

when he saw a body lying near the burning heap but did not stop to investigate.

He eventually found "Pres" — a nickname used for Mr Ngoyi — at a neighbour's house where he had gone to use the telephone.

When Mr Fazzie told Mr Ngoyi what he had seen, Mr Ngoyi asked him how these bad things could be stopped.

Mr Fazzie said he would not allow a person to be assaulted or killed in his presence and said one could expect that in such a situation people would listen to Mr Ngoyi, who had even more say because of his position.

Under cross-examination from Mr A. M. Omar, for Mr Ngoyi and three other accused, Mr Fazzie said that when he met Mr Ngoyi that morning Mr Ngoyi had not

acted like someone who knew that a person had been assaulted or killed.

He seemed to have no knowledge of what had happened and was as shocked as Mr Fazzie when he heard what had happened.

Mr Fazzie conceded that after they had returned from work at noon that day they had gone around the township looking for UDF leaders who had gone missing.

It was during this period that three leaders of the UDF-affiliated Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation, Mr Qaqawuli Godolozzi, Mr Siphon Hashe and Mr Champion Galela, went missing and that homes of UDF leaders came under attack.



CONT. →

Poor have least medical facilities

A recent study by the South African Labour Development and Research Unit at the University of Cape Town showed that the people who most need health care facilities have least access to them.

Most general practitioners, it was found, were located in well-off suburbs. Sea Point had 36, Claremont, 35 and

Rondebosch had 27. Areas like Guguletu, Langa and Mitchell's Plain had two or less. Of the private practitioners, 42% were special-

... and they pay the most in medical expenses

PATIENTS who earn the least, pay more of their income for medical expenses than do higher income groups.

A person earning R100 a month now pays R8 per outpatient visit at Groote Schuur and R12 a day if hospitalised. This amounts to eight percent and 12 percent of the patient's income. Those earning R600 a month pay R23 a outpatient visit and R45 a day if hospitalised, amounting to 3,8 percent and 7,5 percent of the patient's income.

General practitioners have disclosed that day hospitals are increasingly turning away patients earning more than R240 a month. In most cases the patients don't get further than the receptionist and so are not assessed by a trained health worker before being referred elsewhere.

One general practitioner reported that a young mother without any money had been turned away by the clerk when she took her sick child to the local day hospital.

QUALIFY

A sister at a day hospital in the southern suburbs said that they had been instructed to allow those patients who did not qualify for treatment but who had been attending the clinic for a long time (14 years or more) to fill in forms.

These forms which require the patient to reveal details such as the earnings of all those who worked in the family, how much was spent on groceries, rent, entertainment and so forth could enable the patient to receive treatment if the authorities felt they deserved it.

The staff at the day hospital were instructed not to see those patients whose forms were still being processed. The sister herself had sent away 20 such patients in two weeks.

STRICTER

The stricter enforcement of the R240 regulation, begun in 1962, comes in the light of increased hospital fees. Fees were increased by 50% in April this year and they will probably increase again this year. A new fee structure will be presented to the Executive Committee of the Council by the Department of Hospital Services not later than July.

In addition, fees for consultation at private doctors are high. Consultation could cost about R8,80. Treatment for a minor illness could amount to R8,75 and routine blood and X-ray tests could cost R84,73. The cost of a private hospital bed ranges from R55 to R80 a day. This excludes medication and specialist fees.

PATIENTS from all over the world come to South Africa for heart transplants, kidney transplants and other operations.

But what about Mrs Jones who coughs uncontrollably in the cold dampness of a house in Lotus River or young Janice, crying feebly in a shack in Crossroads as starvation brings her closer to inevitable death? These are the statistics we find tucked away in corners. Cape Herald staffer ESTELLE RANDALL reports ...

ists. The study was based on 1980 figures.

Provincial hospitals are all in "white" group areas except for one orthopaedic hospital and a convalescent home. Access to existing health care facilities in townships is difficult for most workers. Day hospitals are only open during working hours (8.00 am to 4.00 pm) but many even refuse to see patients who arrive later than 10.00am because of the large number of people who come before then.

MINIMAL

In some of Cape Town's poorest and also most densely populated areas, health care facilities are minimal. In the "New Home" — Khayelitsha — planned for "Africans", there is only one small clinic run by the Divisional Council to cater for the more than 300 families already living there. The clinic deals only with minor complaints. People with more serious illnesses must go to the Guguletu Day Hospital or to Tygerberg Hospital where journeys to both are both lengthy and expensive.

Mitchell's Plain with its population spilling over to 250 000 is served by four clinics, five day hospitals, 18 private doctors and two dentists. Two Provincial Admin-

istration ambulances are manned by volunteers. According to the World Health Organisation, there should at least be one doctor for every 900 people.

SPRAWLING

Mitchell's Plain residents have long been campaigning for a proper hospital to be built close to the sprawling township. This hospital, they say, should at least be as large as old Somerset Hospital but preferably as big as Groote Schuur Hospital.

The envisioned hospital would serve surrounding townships like Guguletu, Crossroads and Khayelitsha as well. But so far the authorities have not put forward any plans to build such a hospital in the near future.

Instead, they have planned a large day hospital for the Town Centre in Beacon Valley. This day hospital will have among its facilities a small operating theatre, X-ray and physiotherapy facilities, 12 maternity beds and a dental section. But the hospital will only operate during normal working hours and will be closed on weekends and public holidays. Expected to treat up to 1200 patients a day, construction of the day hospital will start at the end of the year.

PLANNED

A private hospital, costing more than R5-million is also planned for next year. It, too, will be situated in the Town Centre.

Nearby Nyanga has one preventive health clinic run by the Divisional Council. It treats TB, children's illnesses, and offers family planning assistance. The nearest day hospital is in Guguletu. People start to queue there from 6.00am. The clinic only opens at 8.00am. Too many patients — often more than 400 a day — and too few health workers force those who work at the clinic to close the gates at 11.00am. Common illnesses are TB, hypertension, diabetes and among children, gastroenteritis.

The idea of building a hospital which would serve Guguletu and Heidelberg was mooted 16 years ago. Today it has still not materialised.

Cape Herald 7/7/84

Moutse residents accused of witchcraft

SIX SET ALIGHT

17/9/86
 11A
 S. J. Swefin

SIX people, including two women, were stoned and "necklaced" in Moutse in the Northern Transvaal after being accused of witchcraft.

They were burnt to death on separate days last week.

Their ages range from 45 to 70 years.

Three of them have been identified. They are Mr Mputle Malifahlo, Mr Emswell Mathabathe and Mr Tsamitsi Mohlamonyane.

The Bureau for Information in Pretoria yesterday said it was not aware of the incidents.

"The police have no knowledge of such an incident," the Bureau said.

The six were killed after residents accused them of being responsible for the deaths of seven youths in the area.

The youths were all knocked down by cars in the past three months.

They were also accused of "retard-

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

ing the progress of the struggle in Moutse" by practising witchcraft instead of "fighting apartheid".

Witnesses told the *Sowetan* that the six were dragged from their homes, taken to the veld, interrogated, tortured and stoned before being "necklaced".

Witchdoctors

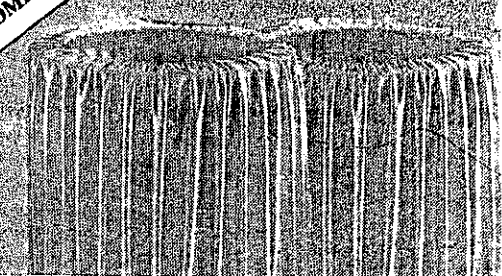
After being burnt, the residents said, the six were buried in "graves" dug by residents in the veld. They were later exhumed by the authorities.

The atmosphere in the area was still tense this week following the killings.

A number of witchdoctors and sangomas were said to have gone into hiding after word had spread in the township that there was a "hit list" of people allegedly involved in witchcraft.

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Sept 17 1978

Mzimhlope tense after death battles

By LANGA SKOSANA

MZIMHLOPE — Scene of clashes between hostel inmates and Meadowlands Zone 1 township residents was tense yesterday as terrified women were clearing up wreckage from the past few days.

On either side of the battleground women and gangs of youths were speaking in hushed tones about the fierce battles which have so far claimed three lives and left more than a dozen others with bullet and panga wounds.

The Bureau for Information said that no serious incidents occurred in Mzimhlope township yesterday.

According to residents the fighting was a result of enmity that had been building up between the two factions since two hostel dwellers were burnt to death in an open veld about three months ago.

Many people who appear to have been caught by cross-fire from both sides said they were afraid of living in the area.

PAC is extreme, says Ackerman

EXCEPT for the "extreme" Pan African Congress (PAC) view, all the major anti-apartheid groupings in the country had "basically" the same view of post-apartheid South Africa, Pick 'n Pay chairman, Mr Raymond Ackerman, said in Cape Town yesterday.

Addressing the inaugural meeting of the 100-member Constantia Village Country Club, Mr Ackerman said the BBC videotaped panel discussion between ANC and PAC representatives, SA ambassador Dr Dennis Worrall, a "black moderate," and himself in London 10 days ago was "a very

sobering experience."

"Except for the extreme PAC view, we all agreed we want a non-racial, apartheid free South Africa. We want a multi-party state with internationally controlled protection for minority groups," he said.

He said the ANC and PAC representatives expressed views that had been more hard-line during the actual videotaping than in private discussions beforehand.

It had been his experience that the private views of white politicians also differ from those they expressed in public.

17/9/84 (11A) Swettenham

NOTICE

Seven ANC suspects arrested

SMC
18/9/86
Pretoria Bureau

Seven alleged ANC members have been arrested and are being held in connection with the landmine explosions near Nelspruit last month and a bomb explosion at Silverton, Pretoria on July 4.

This brings to 71 the number of alleged ANC members arrested this year.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange released a statement yesterday detailing the arrests.

The statement said two of the suspects are being held in connection with three landmine blasts in the Nelspruit district on August 17 which killed six people.

Two of the alleged ANC operatives were arrested together with two other suspects at a roadblock. Security forces found demolition charges and limpet mines in their vehicle.

Police also arrested five other ANC suspects and found weapons including a landmine, AK rifles and grenades.

Two of the alleged ANC members are being held in connection with the limpet mine explosion in Pretoria in which 20 people were injured.

18/9/85
BUS DAY
7
MIA

Minister says 7 are terrorists

SEVEN alleged African National Congress (ANC) terrorists had been arrested, Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange said in Pretoria yesterday.

Two were arrested in connection with the landmine explosion on August 17 in the Karino district of Nelspruit. A woman was seriously injured in the explosion and died on August 20.

The arrests came as a result of a roadblock during which the SA Defence Force found demolition charges, limpet mines and other items from which a bomb could be made, in a vehicle in which the two were travelling.

Those arrested had presumably also been involved with the limpet and landmine blasts on August 17 at Kingstonsvale, Nelspruit, in which five people died.

The other five were arrested by police who also found a large quantity of weapons. Two of those alleged terrorists are being held in connection with the limpet mine explosion at Checkers in Silverton on July 4 in which 20 people were injured.

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Cape Times 18/9/86 (11A)

Academics' talk to ANC 'useful'

By BARRY STREEK

THE discussion held with the ANC in Lusaka this week had been "useful", a group of University of Cape Town and University of the Western Cape academics said in a statement released in Lusaka yesterday.

An ANC spokesman, Mr Tom Sabina, said yesterday his organization was prepared to meet anyone who was concerned about the education crisis.

The academics, who included the principal of UCT, Dr Stuart Saunders, and the principal-designate of UWC, Professor Jakes Gerwel, held talks for nine hours with an ANC delegation in Lusaka on Tuesday.

The ANC delegation was led by its secretary-general, Mr Alfred Nzo.

Dr Saunders said from Lusaka yesterday: "I think that we were able to

discuss important educational matters and I think dialogue is very important."

The statement said: "A group from the University of Cape Town and the University of the Western Cape as well as some other academics visited the University of Zambia at the invitation of the vice-chancellor.

"They held valuable discussions with the vice-chancellor and his colleagues and visited the campus.

"The opportunity was taken to hold useful discussions with the ANC."

ANC spokesman Mr Sabina said the ANC felt the talks were "necessary and important".

"It emphasizes the position we took when we met the NECC (National Education Crisis Committee) in January.

"They are an urgent cry for a solution to the crisis in education."

Coretta King 12/9/86 (114)

Hostile US press grills Coretta King

From SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON. — Mrs Coretta Scott King faced hostile questions here yesterday on her return from Southern Africa.

Some of the black reporters at a press conference insinuated that her trip had undermined United States anti-apartheid groups and the passage of Congress's sanctions bill.

After mentioning that she had met representatives of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, she also called on black South African leaders to put aside their differences.

The Reagan administration, meanwhile, was taking her efforts seriously. Over the past two days she has briefed Vice-President George Bush and Secretary of State Mr George Shultz on her trip.

On other issues, she was in clear agreement with the White House, endorsing Mr Shultz's coming meetings with frontline state leaders, calling for dialogue between Pretoria and black leaders, including a free Mr Nelson Mandela.

● CONT... →

BLACKS STILL POOR

Optimism about the rising wages and improved standard of living of South Africa's Black population since the beginning of the 1970's has been dashed in a recent study by Cape Town University's economics student, Mr Stephen Devereux.

In a booklet published by the South African Labour and Development Research Unit which is co-ordinating the Second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Development in Southern Africa, Mr Devereux throws into question the views of some economists and employers who argue for a trend towards reduced Black/White inequality in South Africa.

While not disputing statistical evidence which shows substantial income redistribution from White to Black groups, and an increase in the share of the total national income by the lower sectors of the population, Mr Devereux warns that such optimistic figures may obscure a tendency for some Blacks to gain at the expense of others.

He says on the one hand there is irrefutable evidence that real Black wages rose enormously over the decade, and relaxed job reservation and a growing need for skilled labour led to increased Black upward mobility.

On the other hand, though, these positive trends do not go far enough to alleviate the poverty of the majority of Blacks. Rising wages may even have been offset by rising unemployment and hardship among those excluded from education and employment opportunities particularly in the homelands.

"Possibly up to half the Black population are living in conditions of absolute poverty on the fringe of an affluent White society. Statistics showing that Black income doubled during the 1970's are irrelevant to the millions of people who still cannot enjoy a civilised standard of living in South Africa today."

Mr Devereux points out that inflation has had a greater impact on the lower income groups. They have suffered higher cost of living increases, mainly because food prices have soared faster than any other item, particularly during the second half of the decade. "Mine wages according to the Chamber of Mines increased eightfold during the 1970's. According to Mr Devereux, though, when inflation is taken into account wages over the 10 years only just doubled, bringing them into line with most other sectors. In addition, he says, it must be remembered that the significant cash increases which started in 1970 began at the abysmally low figure of an average R18 per month. Mine wage increases set the pace for increases in manufacturing and government services, but, Mr Devereux warns, these are subject to the same inhibitions. While the Black/White wage gap in cash terms narrowed, the different effects of inflation on different groups meant that in real terms the gap in fact widened. Increased wages had an unexpected detrimental effect on Black workers in certain sectors. To offset rising costs, Mr Devereux argues, employers often chose to retrench semi- and unskilled workers in favour of more productive capital-intensive techniques. Alternatively, in the face of spiralling wages, employers placed workers in unskilled jobs - at salaries approximately 80 per cent that of males. The net result is a rise in Black wages coupled with a rise in Black unemployment. "Laying off Blacks and using the remainder more intensively raises ease, little has changed."

... CONT
needs cannot be ignored, as acute pressures on resources results in scarcity of traditional energy resources, environmental degradation and human hardship.
Energy consumption cannot be divorced from development patterns. There is no overall energy shortage in South Africa, only a highly inequitable distribution of and access to energy resources.

The Graphic 16 Dec. 1983

Beating to 'rectify' sentence

Court Reporter

A NYANGA woman was so incensed by the suspended sentence imposed by a Langa magistrate on her assailant that she laid a charge at a "people's court" where the assailant received 60 lashes, the Wynberg Regional Court heard yesterday.

Thobeka Hanoyi, 29, Mziwakhe Mdidimba, Simon Pasiya, Lawrence Sidlayiya, Ndimpine Kweza and Sid Jack, all of Nyanga, were convicted on Tuesday of two counts of assaulting two sisters, Ms Nompumelelo Sogiba and Mrs Nompendule Ngingini, on November 13 last year at the Art Centre in Nyanga.

Mr Mushtaq Parker, for the six,

told the court that Hanoyi had been the complainant in a case where she had been stabbed in the shoulder by Ms Sogiba. Ms Sogiba had been given a three-year suspended sentence for the assault, he said.

Hanoyi said the Sogiba family had interfered with her family after the court case. She had gone to the police but they had not done anything about the matter and she had complained to the "people's court".

Mr Mhlophe Yakobe, one of 26 people who had been charged with the six but were acquitted, told the court a Major A J Burger, of Guguletu police station, had consented to a request by him

and two others to form the "Youth Brigade" vigilante group.

Problems that could not be dealt with by police or the vigilantes were discussed at meetings — the so-called "courts".

The two sisters were punished for "contempt of court" as they swore continuously. They were originally sentenced to 15 cuts. "The more they swore the more they were hit until they each received 60 lashes.

"Since that case the 'people's court' no longer exists," he said. Sentence will be passed at 8.30am today.

Mr M Marais was the magistrate. Mr W A King prosecuted.

Kangaroo court six not evil — defence

ARBUS 18/9/86

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Staff Reporter

AN Nyanga kangaroo court was convened because police did nothing about certain charges laid by residents, Wynberg Regional Court has been told.

Mr Mhlophe Yakobi was giving evidence in mitigation of sentence of six Nyanga residents convicted of assaulting on two sisters after a "court" hearing at the Nyanga Art Centre last November.

Thobeka Hanoyi, Mziwakhe Mdimba, 29, Simon Pasiya, 28, Lawrence Sidlayiya, 26, Ndimpine Kweza, 23, and Syd Jack, 21, were involved in "court" proceedings, after which Mrs Nompumelelo Sogiba and Mrs Nom-

pendulo Ngingingini were given 60 lashes each with sjamboks.

Hanoyi had brought an assault charge against the women to the "court" because she felt a Langa magistrate had been too lenient when sentencing Mrs Sogiba for the same offence earlier. Mrs Sogiba had stabbed Hanoyi in the upper arm.

Relatives of Mrs Sogiba and Mrs Ngingingini had taunted Hanoyi about the suspended sentence imposed by the magistrate.

Mr Yakobi said: "We had approached a Major Burger at the Guguletu police station and he agreed with our plan to form a vigilante group to help stop the skollie element.

"On our part we agreed not to arm ourselves and Major Burger gave us a stamped and signed letter of sanction, which is now with the attorneys.

"When it became apparent that some cases were not being taken on by the police, we had to have meetings to discuss to try to solve people's problems.

"That's how the people's court came about. The court ceased to exist in November last year.

"Mrs Sogiba and Mrs Ngingingini were originally sentenced to 15 cuts each, but the number was increased because they swore continuously in the court."

Public prosecutor Mr W King: "Is it that they did not agree with the court ... a type of contempt of court?"

Mr Yakobi: "Yes, I agree."

Mr Yakobi added that various men administered 10 cuts each to Mrs Sogiba and Mrs Ngingingini, who were made to lie over a table.

In his plea in mitigation of sentence, Mr M Parker, for all the accused, said the fact that there was no permanent damage to the the women was an extenuating factor.

"It doesn't make the crime any less serious, but these are not inherently evil people. The fact that they pleaded guilty shows remorse on their part," he said.

Mr King contended that the "court" could be seen as tampering with the authority of the State.

The hearing continues.

Mr M Marais is on the Bench.



Members of two delegations arrived at D F Malan Airport after talks with the ANC in Lusaka. From left, UCT acting-deputy vice-chancellor Professor James Leatt, medical faculty dean Professor George Dall, vice-chancellor Dr Stuart Saunders, UWC rector-designate Professor Jakes Gerwel, vice-rector Professor Jaap Durand and Professor Jairam Reddy, dean of the dentistry faculty.

ANC talks fruitful — Gerwel

Education Reporter

TALKS between two South African universities and the African National Congress have been successfully concluded in Lusaka.

Academics and students from the universities of the Western Cape and Cape Town arrived last night at D F Malan Airport where Professor Jakes Gerwel, rector-designate of UWC, described the round-table discussions as "fruitful".

The talks had been "wide-ranging" and dealt mainly with the role of universities in Africa, he said.

"CLEARER"

Professor Gerwel and UCT vice-chancellor Dr Stuart Saunders headed the delegations.

UCT students' representative council president Mr Glenn Goosen said the talks left him with a "much clearer understanding of the issues involved".

The talks would fuel a UCT student assembly called for next week when students would consider in more depth the statement issued by UCT students, staff and workers during the recent university assembly.

She 'didn't want to give UDF man an alibi'

18/9/86
11A

By CHRIS RENNIE

A WOMAN told the PE Supreme Court today that she had objected to being used as an alibi when there was "trouble" at a neighbour's house.

Mrs Lucy Tokota was testifying at the trial of the Eastern Cape president of the United Democratic Front, Mr Edgar Ngoyi, 59, and seven others for murder.

They are Mrs Eunice Ngoyi, 58, Mr Lulamile Makalipi, 22, Mr Fumankile Siyon, 21, Mr Xolile Pete, 20, Mr Steven Dzedze, 30, two 17-year-olds and one 15-year-old youth.

They are alleged to have murdered Mr Pakamisa Nogawaza at Kwazakele on June 8 last year.

Mrs Tokota said she was talking to a neighbour at about 8am when she heard a whistle and people ran from all directions.

Her husband called and she went home to find Mr Ngoyi and his daughter, Nomalinga, there.

Nomalinga said she had

brought her father to get him away from the "trouble" at their home.

There was a "child" at their house that some people wanted to "take off Mr Ngoyi's hands" and she did not want him to be present.

When Mrs Tokota asked why she involved them in his troubles, Nomalinga said it would be all right if she just told the police Mr Ngoyi had come to take a phone call from his daughter in East London.

Mr Ngoyi said nothing. He just sat looking sad and shocked. Later a Mr Fazzie arrived and took him away by car.

Mrs Tokota said she knew and respected Mr Ngoyi. She was not aware her husband had helped guard his house. She knew that Mr Ngoyi's house had been burnt down.

(Proceeding)

Mr Justice Solomon was on the Bench with Mr J de Villiers and Mr J A F Nel as assessors. Mr W Kingsley and Mr K Lawlor appeared for the State. Mr A M Omar and Mr R Pillay appeared for the defence.

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Seven ANC terror suspects arrested

PRETORIA—Seven suspected ANC terrorists have been arrested, Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange said yesterday.

They are being held in connection with the landmine explosion on August 17 this year in the Karino district of Nelspruit.

Mrs M C Roos was seriously injured in the explosion and died on August 20.

The arrests followed a roadblock at which Defence Force members found several demolition charges, limpet mines and other bomb components in a vehicle in which the two alleged terrorists and two other suspects were travelling, the statement said.

Those arrested had presumably also been involved in the limpet and landmine blasts on August 17 at Kingstonsvale, Nelspruit, in which five people died.

The South African Police also arrested a further five suspected ANC terrorists and found a large quantity of terrorist weapons including a landmine, AK rifles and handgrenades.

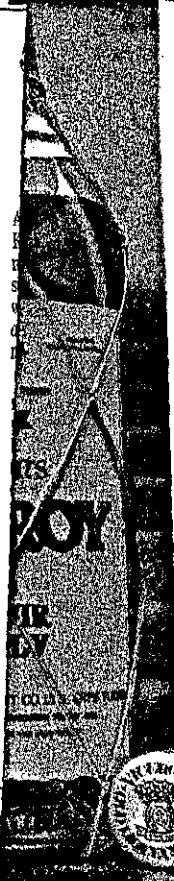
Two of these suspected terrorists are being held in connection with the limpet mine explosion at Checkers in Silverton on July 4 in which 20 people were injured.

One of those arrested was allegedly involved in the incident in which a front-end loader was damaged on July 21 at Soshanguve by a landmine, the statement said. — (Sapa)

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CAL 71-115 19/9/86
112

Howe, Tambo meet tomorrow

From JOHN BATTERSBY

LONDON. — The British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, will meet the president of the African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo, tomorrow morning. It will be their first meeting.

The meeting is the first cabinet-level contact the British Government has made with the ANC. It is a major reversal in the Conservative government's policy of no contact with the ANC until the organization renounces violence.

The two will meet at Sir Geoffrey's country house at Chevening in Kent at 9am tomorrow.

The meeting was requested by Sir Geoffrey after his unsuccessful European Community mission in July to secure the unbanning of the ANC and the release of Mr Nelson Mandela.

The ANC president made it clear to Sir Geoffrey that he would talk to him about measures to eradicate apartheid.

The first ministerial meeting between the Thatcher government and the ANC took place in June when Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State in the Foreign Office, held a 45-minute meeting with Mr Tambo.

But the British Government empha-

sized after the meeting that the main purpose of the contact was to urge the ANC to drop violence.

A Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday that the meeting had been arranged to ensure that the British Foreign Secretary was briefed on the full range of opinion in South Africa.

Sir Geoffrey will be wearing both his hats when he meets Mr Tambo tomorrow — Foreign Secretary and President of the EEC Council of Ministers.

Mr Tambo will be interested in Sir Geoffrey's influence within the Thatcher cabinet to argue for a tougher British line on South Africa.

He is also likely to express his disappointment at the watered-down EEC sanctions package and will reiterate the ANC warning that unless the West is prepared to use its combined economic strength to end apartheid the conflict inside the country will escalate.

Sir Geoffrey leaves on Sunday for New York where he is to address the United Nations General Assembly on behalf of the EEC and hold bilateral meetings with the foreign ministers of Mexico, China, Japan, Poland, the Soviet Union and Chile.

Wesley 1/10/76

In the dock: Dozens of half-clad accused

By MOIRA LEVY

IT was a bitterly cold morning when 121 residents of the township of Zolani filed into the dock in nearby Montagu in various stages of undress. Many women wore only their bras and panties or nighties and some of the men had only their underpants.

The accused, all arrested during midnight raids two days before, had not been given a chance to wash or grab their clothing before being taken away to the nearest police cells.

One woman stood before the magistrate wearing only a torn half-slip. It had been ripped when she had been dragged along the ground to the waiting pickup van.

The accused filled the dock; some were still spotted with dry blood from beatings they claimed were meted out by the vigilante members of "homeguards" who had arrested them.

Many had black eyes; others were covered in bandages. Two had their arms in plaster.

The court hearing was brief. The magistrate, MPH Stander, announced only that the case was postponed. He made no comment about the condition that most of the accused were in.

This was the scene described in one of the affidavits collected by the Ashton Legal Advice office. "Besides the cold, we all felt terribly humiliated (*vernedered*) to be standing like that in the open," said Nobantu Gertrude Magoqoza of Zolani.

She was one of the approximately 300 people arrested by the "homeguards" and police in raids on May 24 and 25.

By this week, in their latest court appearance, charges against all but 30 of the accused were withdrawn; some had spent up to two months in the cells awaiting bail.

Defence lawyers were granted a further postponement of the trial because the state had not supplied the charge sheet or statements by the accused. The trial of the remaining 30, who face charges of public violence, will be heard at the end of October.

●The Directorate of Justice this week said: "On May 26, Mr Stander, a district court magistrate, remanded a case in Montagu wherein a large number of persons were involved. The court proceedings were held in camera due to the fact that minors were involved.

"When the magistrate entered the court, the accused were already present and due to the large number of person present and the brevity of the proceedings — a mere formal reprimand — the magistrate could not and did not notice the particular apparel of each individual. The magistrate's attention was furthermore not directed to any injuries by any of the accused persons appearing before him.

"At the next court appearance on June 2, most of the accused were legally represented. They were properly attired and no mention of any assault was made.

"In the circumstances it cannot be said the magistrate 'ignored their appearance' or that it was apparent that some of them had been assaulted," it said.



A woman stands guard near her Soweto home after fierce clashes at the weekend.

Picture: JUDA NGWENYA, REUTERS

ANC president and Howe to hold talks

The Star Bureau

LONDON — ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo is to hold talks with British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe at the weekend in the first contact between the British Government and the Congress leadership at Cabinet level.

It is understood Mr Tambo will be accompanied by a delegation of ANC officials.

There is no agenda, but it is clear Britain's, and the European Community's, role in influencing the future of South Africa will predominate.

The ANC is expected to round on Britain over her role in opposing sanctions and will probably suggest to Sir Geoffrey that the failure of his Southern African mission is proof of the futility of further diplomatic initiatives.

Sir Geoffrey will re-affirm Britain's commitment to pursuing peaceful change.

The meeting, initially planned as part of the EC mission Sir Geoffrey undertook in July, was put forward when Mr Tambo refused to be drawn into the initiative.

Confirmation of the meeting by the Foreign Office yesterday dispels suggestions that the EC's approval of limited sanctions might jeopardise future contact between Britain and the ANC.

'People's court' lashers jailed

CHR TMB 19/9/86
Court Reporter

FIVE Nyanga men who "acted barbarically" by giving two women 60 lashes each at a Nyanga 'people's court' were yesterday jailed for an effective total of 11 years by a Wynberg Regional magistrate.

Mziwakhe Mdidimba, 29, an actor who had been chairman of the 'people's court', was sentenced to five years' imprisonment of which three were suspended for five years.

Simon Pasiya, 28, Lawrence Sidlayiya, 26, and Ndimpine Kweza, 23 (members of the court), were each sentenced to five years, with half suspended for five years. They each lashed the women 10 times, the court found.

Sid Jack, 21, who had acted as "clerk of the court", was given five years of which 3½ were suspended for five years.

A woman, Thobeka Hanoyi, 29, who charged the two women at the 'people's court', was fined R500 (or nine months) and sentenced to one year, suspended for five years.

The magistrate, Mr M Marais, said the lashings were "nothing less than barbaric".

Mr W A King prosecuted. Mr M Parker appeared for the six.

Cape Times 19/9/86
11A

University-ANC talks 'welcomed'

By BARRY STREEK

UNIVERSITY of Cape Town (UCT) and University of Western Cape (UWC) academics yesterday welcomed this week's discussions between delegations from the two universities and the ANC in Lusaka.

Dr Stuart Saunders, UCT's principal, said: "Dialogue between South Africans is essential if we are to have peace and progress in South Africa. Talking is the name of the game."

Dr Richard van der Ross, UWC's principal, said: "I believe we should not exclude anyone from the process of dialogue for the purpose of getting reliable information and impressions."

"From that point of view I am glad they went."

Dr Van der Ross said, however, that he had not yet had the opportunity of talking of the UWC academics involved in the discussions.

Both Professor Charles Villa-Vicencio of UCT's Department of Religious Studies and Mr Glenn Goosen, the outgoing SRC president at UCT, said there had been common agreement during the discussions that the solution to the crisis in education in South Africa was political.

Professor Villa-Vicencio said: "What impressed us was the reasoned and open-minded attitude shown by the ANC leadership on the educational crisis."

"There was common agreement among us that the fundamental solution to the educational crisis is a political one."

"In the meantime we both recognized that educational programmes have got to continue."

He also said: "At no time was the slogan 'no education before liberation' used."

"At the same time it was fully recognized that educational and political issues are interrelated and we spent a lot of time examining that."

"There was no confrontation on any issue," Professor Villa-Vicencio said.

However, while the ANC delegation was supportive of the general policy of UCT they urged the university to speed up its Africanization programmes.

Mr Goosen, who also met an ANC delegation earlier this year in Harare, said: "I think what was very valuable about it was the development of the understanding that the crisis in education is a political crisis."

"That is the value of talking to the ANC because one sees how they view the political crisis playing itself in education."

"I am very, very impressed with them and their understanding of where things are likely to go in the future," Mr Goosen said.

ANC silent on bomb attack

Mercury Reporters

AN AFRICAN National Congress spokesman in Lusaka yesterday refused to confirm or deny that the ANC was responsible for the limpet mine explosion outside the Star Seaside Fund Home in Durban on Wednesday.

'We do not comment on operations of a military nature,' the spokesman said.

He said the 'no comment' policy on bomb blasts had been followed by the ANC for some time.

Meanwhile, Durban City Police started mopping up operations at the scene of the blast yesterday morning.

Although damage was restricted mainly to three parked cars and the pavement, debris and bits of metal and upholstery from the cars were strewn over a

wide area.

A large piece of twisted metal lay in the centre of the Star Seaside home's playground about 20 m from the bomb site.

Mr Craig Pyle, 23, of Scottburgh, whose year-old Nissan Skyline GLX was destroyed, said yesterday he was fully insured and his insurance company had indicated there would be no problem with the claim.

Mr Pyle had been with a friend at Derby's Corner in the nearby Elangeni Hotel when the bomb went off.

The owners of the two BMWs which were extensively damaged could not be contacted yesterday.

Representatives for a company which fits safety film to windows were yesterday plying their product at the many blocks of flats in the area.

Drop in 'necklace' killings after criticism from blacks

By Michael Tissong

The "necklace" method of killing has slowed down since opposition began building up against its use in organisations representing the black community.

Mention of the "necklace" — a tyre placed round the victim and usually set ablaze with petrol — has been less frequent in the Bureau for Information's recent unrest bulletins.

Killings or attempted killings with the "necklace" have been a feature in the bureau's reports.

Public execution by burning began on a wide scale in the Northern Transvaal in 1984 when people suspected of being "witches and wizards" were condemned for bringing hardship to their communities.

It assumed political proportions in the Eastern Cape early last year when it was used in a concerted drive to force councillors and policemen to quit Government-created structures.

The "necklace" lost its image as the method of killing Government-associated people this year when it was used by political rivals against one another.

It was announced in Parliament last month that more than 300 people had been killed by the "necklace".

Criticism of the "necklace" has come from some spokesmen of the African National Congress (ANC) — but support for it from others.

The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) and the United Democratic Front-affiliated Soweto Youth Congress (Soyco) have also criticised the "necklace".

In July last year Archbishop Desmond Tutu, then Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, threatened to leave the country if "necklace" killings continued.

ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo criticised the use of the "necklace" by radicals when he addressed a Press conference at the Non-Aligned Movement meeting in Zimbabwe two weeks ago.

Mr Tambo's statement contrasted with a report in the London *Sunday Times* this week that the ANC was openly backing the execution by "necklace" of blacks who collaborated with the Government and its leaders.

Azapo publicity secretary Mr Muntu Myeza said in June at the funeral of Azapo member Mr Martin Mohau, who had been kidnapped and burnt to death, that the organisation had never used the "necklace" and would never condone its use.

Azapo president Mr Saths Cooper said at a Steve Biko memorial service last week that the "necklace" was a crime against black people and it must be stopped.

He added that there were many people doing things in the name of the struggle which were in fact a disservice. "We believe the leadership of the various political persuasions should come together and condemn those things that set back our struggle. If you cannot have discipline ... you cannot have freedom because you will not be able to run this country."

Archbishop Tutu has said: "Our cause is just and noble — that is why it will prevail and bring victory to us. You cannot use methods to attain the goal of liberation that our enemy will use against us."

Let's harness our anger, says chief

Finance Editor

WHITE anger needed to be harnessed to black anger so that 'together they could develop a new historic determination to stand shoulder to shoulder in the pursuit of that which we all want', Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

Opening the R1 350 000 Fundikhono Training Centre near Illovo, he called for a holy anger that would add muscle to whatever blacks and whites could do together.

White anger at the net effect of apartheid should be added to black anger — which was destructive when there was the hopeless despair of poverty.

It was for this reason that the training centre was important because black anger could be turned into a determination to succeed in making a better South

Africa.

The centre, built on land provided by the C G Smith Sugar company, and managed by the KwaZulu Training Trust, aims to train unskilled and 'apparently unemployable' people in an area suffering heavy unemployment.

Training is provided in chicken farming, welding, sheet metal work, motor repairs, cooking and catering, knitting, sewing and silk-screen printing.

Breakdown

Earlier, Mr Mike Rosholt, chairman of the Barlow Rand group, pledged the continued support of the C G Smith group to the centre.

He said the country was facing a complete breakdown in the legitimacy of black education because a former prime minister had designed education so that

blacks would realise 'that equality with Europeans was not for them'.

Mr Rosholt said the results had been devastating for the black people and had affected the private sector as well.

As a result, there had been an 'inevitable and abysmal wastage of human potential'.

The Fundikhono centre was aimed at improving basic education so that people who could be trained further would have an adequate start.

Chief Buthelezi said contributions from business towards such projects were being labelled 'conscience money' by some black people.

He did not see the efforts of captains of industry in this light but rather as part of the Judeo-Christian background of the country.

Howe to meet ANC president

Howe to meet

11A 19/1/85

BRITISH Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe is to hold his first meeting with the exiled president of the African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo, tomorrow.

The meeting, which represents the first Cabinet-level contact with the ANC, consolidates a major reversal in the Tory Government's policy of no contact with the ANC until it renounced violence.

The two men will meet at Sir Geoffrey's country residence at Chevening in Kent.

The meeting was originally requested by Sir Geoffrey in the context of his abortive European Community mission in July to secure the unbanning of the ANC and the release of its imprisoned leader, Nelson Mandela, but was turned down by the ANC.

The first official meeting between the Thatcher Government and the ANC took place in June when Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State in the Foreign Office, held a 45-minute meeting with Mr Tambo.

But the British Government emphasised after the meeting that the main purpose of the contact was to urge the ANC to drop violence and to participate in a process of peaceful negotiation.

Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday that the meeting had been arranged to ensure that the British Foreign Secretary was briefed on the full range of opinion in South Africa.

The British Government has been quietly forging

London Bureau

closer links with the ANC since January when it sanctioned the first official contact between a senior Foreign Office adviser and members of the ANC executive in Lusaka.

Sir Geoffrey will be wearing both his hats when he meets Mr Tambo — those of Foreign Secretary and president of the EEC Council of Ministers.

Sanctions

But observers said Mr Tambo would be more interested in Sir Geoffrey's influence within the Thatcher Cabinet to argue for a tougher British line on South Africa and for Britain to use its diplomatic and economic muscle to speed up the end of apartheid.

The ANC president is also likely to express his disappointment about the watered-down EEC sanctions package.

The international sanctions campaign has lost some of its momentum since the Commonwealth mini-summit in June.

Sir Geoffrey leaves for New York on Sunday where he is to address the United Nations General Assembly on behalf of the EEC and hold bilateral meetings with the foreign ministers of Mexico, China, Japan, Poland, the Soviet Union and Chile.

The United States Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, has also indicated that he is prepared to meet Mr Tambo, but a time has not been set for the meeting.

Best foot forward



Police say tanker had no brakes

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

A TANKER carrying 15 000 l of diesel fuel was taken off the N3 highway here after police said they found the vehicle had no hand-brake, foot-brake or clutch.

The tanker, which was travelling to Durban and had just descended the notorious Town Hill, allegedly using only its gears for braking, was stopped by a traffic inspector at the Murray Road bridge on Wednesday and escorted to the Mkonteni testing grounds.

A patrolling traffic inspector had followed the vehicle on the south-bound lane at 6 p.m. and noticed that the rear brake linkages were uncoupled.

Charges

The driver faces charges in terms of the Road Traffic Ordinance for allegedly driving a vehicle with no foot-brake or hand-brake, faulty steering and fuel leaks.

The clutch was not functioning either, police said.

According to Provincial Traffic Police the driver faces fines totalling R350.

A spokesman for the traffic inspectorate said the diesel would have to be removed from the tank.

Black miners 'saved my life'

JOHANNESBURG—If it were not for a group of black miners who dragged an unconscious Mr Tol Sadler to a running tap, he would be dead.

'I have no doubt in my mind that they saved my life. The water cooled me down and brought me back to consciousness,' said Mr Sadler, 32, a surveyor at Kinross gold mine.

The father of three said he was trapped for six hours by the underground fire and dragged to the tap after he passed out.

Later, another group of blacks dragged Mr Sadler to where there was better ventilation.

Our Johannesburg Correspondent reports that 14 black miners injured in the fire were still receiving treatment in the Winkelhaak Mine Hospital.

Meanwhile, West Germany has urged South Africa to allow an international commission of mining experts to assess conditions at the mine.

Howe to meet Tambo

11A
19/12/87

Dispatch Bureau
LONDON — The British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, will hold his first meeting with the exiled president of the African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo, tomorrow morning.

The meeting, which represents the first cabinet-level contact with the ANC, consolidates a major reversal in the Tory government's policy of no contact with the organisation until it renounces violence.

The two men will meet at Sir Geoffrey's country residence at Chevening in Kent at 9 am tomorrow.

The meeting was originally requested by Sir Geoffrey in the context of his abortive European Community mission in July to secure the unbanning of the ANC and the release of its imprisoned leader, Nelson Mandela.

But Mr Tambo told Sir Geoffrey in a letter that he was not prepared to meet him within the context of the EEC mission which the ANC believed was counter-productive.

He added, however, he would be prepared to meet Sir Geoffrey once the EEC mission was over.

A Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday the meeting had been arranged to ensure Sir Geoffrey was briefed on the full range of opinion in South Africa.

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Sociologists
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to meet ANC

FIVE sociologists, drawn from the executive council of the Association for Sociology in Southern Africa (ASSA), want to travel to Lusaka soon to have talks with the African National Congress (ANC).

The proposed visit is prompted by ASSA's desire to overcome its isolation in the face of a growing academic boycott against South Africa.

The decision to meet the ANC was taken at the association's annual meeting in July.

The proposal was formed at a council meeting in June, after Professor Eddie Webster of the University of the Witwatersrand argued that re-establishment of contact with sociologists outside South Africa would only be feasible after consultation with the ANC.

ASSA has approached the Ford Foundation of New York for ad hoc funding for the visit. The delegation also hopes to visit Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

The main purpose of the meeting will be to investigate current positions held by the ANC. ASSA also wants to review its proposed regional status. Although in principle a regional organisation, in practice it has become confined to South Africa and Namibia.

The meeting should help ASSA in its task of confronting more explicitly the leading, social, political and economic issues of the day.

Beneath the faded pictures, the ghost of Sobukwe rises

Wesley Mail 199/86

AN unmarked office on the top floor of a building in Johannesburg serves as the headquarters of a fledgling movement which represents a long-standing South African political tradition: Africanism.

On the wall are fading photographs of Robert Sobukwe, founding president of the banned Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), and Anton Lembede, intellectual guru of the Africanists and first president of the African National Congress (ANC) Youth League. "We are an Africanist organisation," says Nhlanihla Lebea, national organiser of Azanian National Youth Unity (Azanyu).

The Africanist tradition emphasises the primacy of African nationalism in the struggle for liberation, downgrades the role of class divisions and is suspicious of the role of white and Indian Leftists in movements espousing the cause of Africans.

"We believe in rallying the African people — and all the oppressed sections of South African society — on the basis of a common nationality around the credo of African nationalism," Lebea says.

He speaks nervously. Maybe it is just his manner. He is a passionate young man with a liking for big words and abstract concepts which sometimes give him the hint of a stutter.

But if he is anxious, it is with good reason. Azanyu has enemies on several fronts. Its president, Cata Seleke, is in detention. Some of its cadres have been necklaced by political foes in the eastern and western Cape.

The door to the unmarked office was locked. It would presumably not have been opened if Lebea had not been told by an intermediary that a Weekly Mail journalist wanted to speak to him.

An Oxford dictionary lay on the table, indicating that Lebea and the

The philosophy of Robert Sobukwe has been given a new lease by an organisation which owes allegiance to an Africanism similar to that of the PAC, reports PATRICK LAURENCE

Azanyu vice-president, former Robben Island prisoner Molefe Modogia, took their task of reading and interpreting the writings and speeches of the founders of Africanism seriously.

"We are aware of the conditions of exploitation under the capitalist system and we are mobilising people on the basis of African nationalism regardless of class cleavages," Lebea says.

"We have a situation here where the African people are oppressed regardless of class." He underlines the point verbally by repeating it: "They are oppressed as a people."

The present phase of the struggle is "anti-colonial". It is therefore a "nationalist struggle" for rule by Africans.

But, Lebea is quick to add, Azanyu is not a racially exclusive organisation which restricts its membership to Africans in a narrow biological sense. Membership of Azanyu is open to all Africans "as defined by us," he says.

"We define an African as any person who is indigenous to the continent and any person who pays loyalty to Africa and to the democratic norms of the African majority.

"We don't recognise race. We cannot fall into the trap set by our oppressors of dividing people into race."

The influence of Sobukwe seemingly reaches across the years as Lebea talks. His words recall those of Sobukwe in his opening address to the PAC inaugural conference in April 1959 after the Africanists broke from the ANC in November 1958.

Sobukwe said then: "We aim, politically, at government of the Africans by the Africans, for the Africans, with everybody who owes his only loyalty to Afrika (sic) and who is prepared to accept democratic rule of an African majority, being regarded as an African."

He added: "We guarantee no minority rights, because we think of individuals, not groups ... Here is a tree rooted in African soil, nourished with waters from the rivers of Afrika. Come and sit under its shade and become, with us, the leaves of the same branch and the branches of the

same tree. Lebea, however, is quick to deny that Azanyu is the PAC in a new guise.

"We are not a front of some kind for the PAC," he says. "We happen to have similar perceptions on the problems facing the Azanian masses." But Azanyu, it seems, is rooted in the Africanist tradition in the same way as the United Democratic Front is rooted in the tradition of the Freedom Charter

Azanyu is a constituent member of the National Forum, a loose association of a wide spectrum of organisations whose ideological inspirations range from Africanist to Trotskyite.

Relations with the black consciousness Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) are good, despite differences in outlook.

"The difference between Azapo and Azanyu revolves around the terms 'black' and 'African'," Lebea explains.

"Black consciousness has defined as black any person who is discriminated against socially, economically and politically. The term is used inclusively to embrace Africans, coloureds and Indians. But for Azanyu colour is not the reason for oppression."

Oppression is more than a question of colour and race discrimination. It is dispossession and would apply if the dispossessor and the dispossessed were the same colour.

"The African people have been dispossessed of their land for economic reasons by European settlers. It is a colonial question."

Relations with the UDF are still strained because of the "necklacing" of Azanyu members by suspected UDF comrades in the Cape.

The "necklacing" may have been triggered by a suspected association between Azanyu and Ebernezer Maqina, a controversial minister of religion who allegedly spearheaded Azapo attacks on UDF militants in the eastern Cape last year.

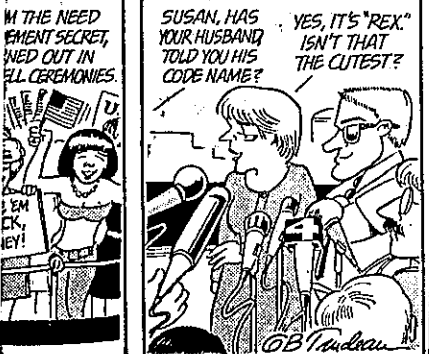
Lebea, however, is anxious to improve relations with the UDF.

"Of course it is unfortunate that those people died in fratricidal fighting. But we are committed to the formation of a national united front of all progressive organisations."

Azanyu is struggling to achieve the eminence of its ideological precursors.

But it is nourished by a tradition with deep roots and the intellectual heritage of Lembede.

BY GARRY TRUDEAU



Meeting

ban just
not on

By TONY WEAVER

USING "the powers vested in me" in terms of the state of emergency, the Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Province, Brigadier Christoffel Anthonie Swart, yesterday banned a meeting that no one had planned.

In terms of the ban, the meeting was allegedly planned for this Sunday in the Lentegeur Civic Hall, Mitchells Plain and organized by the United Democratic Front.

The UDF yesterday denied all knowledge of the meeting as did the caretaker of the Lentegeur Civic Hall who said "no organizations at all have booked the hall for this Sunday".

Brigadier Swart was unavailable for further comment.

However, not only was the UDF non-meeting banned, but also any by any UDF affiliate. The ban also covered "any other place within the Western Province Division of the South African Police at any time on the 21st September 1986".

Mandela a patriot says Poovalingam

20/9/80
DIA

DURBAN — The jailed African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, and other political prisoners were "South African patriots" and should be released the Solidarity MP for Reservoir Hills, Mr Pat Poovalingam, said yesterday in a letter to the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

Mr Poovalingam, Solidarity's spokesman for justice, said neither Mr Mandela nor Mr Walter Sisulu, Mr Govan Mbeki and "my former cell-mate Mr Ahmed Kathrada" had advocated violence in the past 23 years.

Any person sentenced to life imprisonment was normally released after 20 years and even murderers and rapists got this benefit, he pointed out.

"Former murderers can become and have become members of Parliament.

"In prisons under your control there are South African persons of eminence who committed serious offences for which they received life sentences. They ought reasonably to have been released at least three years ago," the letter said. — Sapa

The total Lusaka experience

by DALE LAUTENBACH,
Weekend Argus Reporter

LUSAKA... what's it like? Well... funny this, but with all the jacarandas in bloom now, a bit like Pretoria."

Professor Jakes Gerwel, rector-designate of the University of the Western Cape, returned this week from his first visit to that African capital. And he brought back a rich package of memorabilia... from impressions of high-level meetings with African National Congress delegates to the incidental little memory of caterpillar stew at Pamodzi Hotel.

An invitation from the University of Zambia enabled a combined 12-member delegation from UWC and the University of Cape Town to travel to that distant, but news-making, capital. A three-member delegation from UWC — next year's rectorate, which includes Professor Gerwel at the helm, Professor Jaap Durand and Professor Jairam Reddy — arrived last Friday. The UCT representatives, led by principal Dr Stuart Saunders, arrived on Sunday.

"It was my first visit to an African capital, and that in itself was a singular experience," says Prof Gerwel. "It was also the first time the new UWC rectorate has acted together, and I think it was an auspicious beginning."

"On Friday night... just standing on the hotel balcony and watching the African night setting over the city... that was a moving experience and it reminded me just how cut off we are from that which is so immediate to us.

"It was sobering to think, as we took off from Johannesburg, that I had so often left this country on my way to Britain, or the States, and that, within my own continent, this was really the first time I was setting out to explore."

THE delegation left South Africa with the understanding that the invitation from the University of Zambia would provide an opportunity for talks with the ANC, says Prof Gerwel. They were met by the secretary-general, and second-in-command of the organisation, Mr Alfred Nzo, and a number of his most senior personnel.

"That we were received so hospitably was in itself an experience... a simple little thing like the fact that we were met on the tarmac by an ANC representative, taken to the VIP lounge and introduced to Mr Oliver Tambo, the president of the ANC, who was leaving Lusaka that night.

"He welcomed us and said how good it was to meet South Africans.

"And that was the general impression too... the anxiousness of compatriots in exile to meet people they endearingly refer to as 'people from home'."

Professor Jakes Gerwel, rector-designate of the University of the Western Cape, was one of a 12-member delegation which returned from a visit to Lusaka — and talks with the African National Congress — this week. The professor gave Weekend Argus his impressions...



The men who met the ANC. From left, the acting-deputy vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, Professor James Leatt, the UCT medical faculty dean, Professor George Dall, the vice-chancellor, Dr Stuart Saunders, University of the Western Cape rector-designate Professor Jakes Gerwel, the vice-rector Professor Jaap Durand and Professor Jairam Reddy.

THE professor and his team stayed at the Pamodzi Hotel just outside the centre of the city.

"All very fine," he says. "We were told it was their best hotel and it was certainly standard five-star fare. With the idea one has of African cities — an idea formulated out of ignorance largely — one would have expected more squalor, more drabness. Lusaka is certainly not a Johannesburg or Cape Town in terms of opulence and wealth, but yes, one could live there. It is quite a garden city, there are many trees, and with street names like Cairo, Addis Ababa and Nassau, you are constantly reminded that you're really in Africa, compared with the rather Mediterranean atmosphere of Cape Town."

The main street, Cairo Road, has some historical significance, says Professor Gerwel. Local legend has it that it was part of the great plan for a road from the Cape to Cairo and the profes-

"WE have all returned with the impression of what an exciting, and even prosperous, sub-continent we could have if we were unhindered by political constraints." — PROFESSOR JAKES GERWEL, rector designate of the University of the Western Cape.

or and his colleagues strolled its length on Saturday morning.

"One striking thing was the number of informal businessmen — guys sitting on the pavement mending watches, selling their wares. But the roads were all tarred, and one wasn't struck by ethnic dress... the people wore

Western' clothes mainly, and everywhere English was the language spoken with ease.

"It all seemed to be quite a natural blend of what remains of the Western heritage with a survival and an appreciation of the indigenous cultures... really what I suppose South Africa will be like one day."

Even "Africa Night", the theme at the Pamodzi Hotel every Tuesday night, merged easily into this cosmopolitan mix.

"I suppose it's done for the benefit of tourists, but it didn't feel artificial in the way that watching the gum-boot dance in South Africa feels. Everyone participated happily in an expression of a culture which is theirs and about which they feel secure — even a number of students from a university dance group took part. That was the night they served some local food including a caterpillar stew. I dished

myself a taste, but didn't get round to trying it."

The UWC-UCT delegation were invited specifically to talk about the education crisis in South Africa and they were shown the facilities at the University of Zambia.

"Physically it's a very beautiful campus, but not unlike campuses around the world. What I found so instructive was that it is a university designed to serve the nation. There is a veterinary school — an impressive new complex built and equipped by the Japanese — and there is a mining school. Seeing it all brought home to me just how the politics of South Africa hinder what should, and could, be a normal pattern of contact for the benefit of the entire sub-continent and beyond.

"Indeed, considering the total Lusaka experience, I think we have all returned with the impression of what an exciting and even prosperous sub-continent we could have if we were unhindered by political constraints. And as an educationist, I am strengthened in my resolve that the political problems of this country should be solved for broader cultural and educational purposes."

Referring to the ANC delegation, Prof Gerwel said: "One thing that will remain with all of us is that these guys and women are South African... there was an immediate chord struck between us, and I am thoroughly convinced of their patriotism. They were so interested to hear about home; they asked touching little questions; asked whether we had brought newspapers and we were sad that we had not."

THE subjects they discussed were primarily educational — the role of the university in the education crisis; its relationship to schools and technicians, to the community and to other universities in Africa; academic boycotts; the role of women at university; the development of the manpower needs of the country.

They discussed too the experimental projects run by the ANC in the Front-line states, experiments in alternative education, health care and community development... "They are not just a group of ideologues in exile," says Professor Gerwel.

"I certainly didn't come away feeling that I'd been talking to a bunch of hard-line communists. I think it's well known by now that they see a mixed economy for South Africa, but what was striking was the degree to which they are vehemently anti-racist.

"I've called consistently for the unbanning of the organisation and for its inclusion as a major political force in South Africa... such are my political convictions.

"But now, as a human being and having met them as human beings, I feel a responsibility to apply and commit myself to making possible the day when they can come home."

IT'S THE HOWE-TAMBO SHOWDOWN

London Bureau

SIR Geoffrey Howe and Mr Oliver Tambo are set for a face-to-face clash over sanctions today.

Sir Geoffrey, the British Foreign Secretary, and Mr Tambo, the exiled president of the ANC, will meet for the first time at Sir Geoffrey's country residence at Chevening in Kent.

In the meantime Prime Minister Thatcher has reiterated her total opposition to punitive sanctions through a Downing Street spokesman.

But the content of the meeting will tend to be overshadowed by the fact that it is taking place at all.

Breakthrough

It represents the crowning of Mr Tambo's campaign to win the approval of the British establishment and a breakthrough in the ANC's quest for recognition as an indispensable factor in resolving the internal crisis in South Africa.

It also marks the culmination of a reversal of Britain's previous policy of avoiding ministerial contact with the ANC until it renounces violence.

The Downing Street spokesman said the meet-

Sparks could fly over sanctions

22/9/81
11A

ing would be used as an opportunity to re-emphasise the British view that violence would not bring about change and that peaceful negotiation was the way ahead.

But the ANC regards the British and European Community sanctions package as a climbdown from an already inadequate gesture against the Pretoria Government.

A Foreign Office spokesman said Sir Geoffrey would also explain to Mr Tambo the objectives of the EC mission and the measures adopted in Brussels this week.

Although the formal expiry of Sir Geoffrey's EC mandate is next Saturday, the mission was widely re-

garded as completed with the adoption of the limited sanctions package in Brussels this week.

The British Government and the ANC were reluctant to discuss in advance the agenda for today's meeting.

The ANC has given Sir Geoffrey notice that Mr Tambo intends to discuss various mechanisms for ending apartheid.

It is clearly reluctant to be seen as going for a pep talk on violence.

Civilians now 'main target of the ANC'

20/9/86 Pretoria Bureau

The African National Congress (ANC) has shifted its targets as well as increased its military and political activities, according to the Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria.

A report, "Terrorism and Sabotage in the RSA: 1976-1986", states that the ANC is exploiting the climate to further its revolutionary aims.

"Civilians have now become one of the main targets, despite attempts by the ANC leadership to create the impression that civilians would only become targets if they were caught in the 'cross fire'," said the report.

It was also significant that the ANC was apparently refraining from claiming responsibility for recent incidents even where they could clearly be linked to the organisation.

"This reportedly follows a decision by the ANC not to claim responsibility in cases where 'negative' publicity — especially in Western countries — was likely."

In the past 10 years there had been 566 incidents of terror and sabotage, said the ISS. Many — 168 — had taken place within the first eight months of this year.

Dispatch Reporter

GRAHAMSTOWN — Two Mdantsane men who had been convicted of terrorism and unlawful possession of explosives were yesterday sentenced in the Supreme Court here to 20 years imprisonment each.

Kyaya Carmichael Libazi and Andile Hewukile, both 26, shouted "Amandla" and gave clenched fist salutes after sentence was handed down by the Judge President of the Eastern Cape, Mr Justice Cloete.

Each will serve an effective 15 years in jail.

Mr Justice Cloete ordered that Libazi and Hewukile serve 15 years on the terrorism charge and five for the unlawful possession of explosives.

The sentences will

2 Mdantsane terrorists get 15 years jail

VIA
DD 20/9/80

run concurrently.

Evidence before the court was that Libazi and Hewukile had aided two known African National Congress terrorists, Bra-L and Lucas, in bombing the East London City Hall and Swan's Motors in Amalinda, causing damage estimated at R41 000. A limpet mine attempt had also been made at the King's Hotel in East London.

Mr Justice Cloete

found that Libazi and Hewukile played lesser roles than those of Bra-L and Lucas, as they had not actually handled explosives or firearms nor planted bombs.

Neither had undergone any special training and they had been under the influence of Bra-L and Lucas "to some extent".

Mr Justice Cloete said this would be taken into consideration in mitigation of sentence.

Further mitigating factors were that both Libazi and Hewukile had co-operated with the police after their arrest.

They had voluntarily made statements to a magistrate which formed a substantial part of the state's case against them. Their youth and lack of criminal records were also considered.

The men were also severely injured during a shoot-out with the police at a roadblock. The two trained terrorists died at the scene after the police returned fire.

One policeman was killed.

Mr H. F. Redpath and Mr D. Muir acted as assessors. Mr Plus Langa, instructed by Magqabi and Partners, appeared for Libazi and Hewukile. Mr W. Kinsley acted for the state.



SUNNIES
11A
2/19/88

Howe warns Tambo: Violence no solution

By EVELYN
HOLTZHAUSEN: London

BRITISH Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe told ANC acting president Oliver Tambo yesterday that the British Government "utterly rejected violence" as a means of achieving change in South Africa.

The historic meeting — the first between a British Foreign Secretary and the ANC — took place at Sir Geoffrey's country house at Chevening in Kent.

A Foreign Office spokesman said the two men had a "frank and serious discussion about the current situation in South Africa and the prospects for a peaceful settlement.

"The Foreign Secretary emphasised the British Government's total opposition to the system of apart-

heid and Britain's wish to see rapid, fundamental but peaceful change.

"Sir Geoffrey also made it clear that the 12-member states of the European Economic Community are united in their determination to do everything possible, by whatever means possible, to promote peaceful change in South Africa through dialogue and the suspension of violence."

Reversal

The two-hour meeting marked a reversal of Britain's previous stand not to talk on an official level with the ANC until it renounced violence — although there has been unofficial contact.

However, the ANC is thought to be disenchanted with the anti-sanctions atti-

tude adopted by the British Government and dismayed with the watered-down EEC sanctions package adopted early this week.

The ANC asked imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela not to talk to Sir Geoffrey during his shuttle trip to South Africa earlier this year as it regarded the mission as a waste of time.

Mr Tambo, however, is believed to have decided to meet Sir Geoffrey because the ANC considered it recognition from the British Government of its role in the South African conflict.

Sources close to the ANC said Mr Tambo refused to accept a "pep talk" on violence and instead put forward "other options" to achieve an end to apartheid and create a climate for dialogue.

(11A) 21/9/86 Sun Times.

Women flogged in 'barbaric court'

TWO women, one of them four months' pregnant, were tied to a table and flogged 60 times in front of more than 100 people on the orders of a "people's court", a magistrate was told this week.

The floggings were dealt out after a woman complained to the "court" because she was dissatisfied with the punishment handed down by a Langa, Cape Town,

Sunday Times Reporter

magistrate in an assault case.

The magistrate at this week's hearing, Mr M Marais, who called the "bundu court" proceedings "barbaric", sent five "court officials" to jail for running the "court" and administering punishment illegally.

According to the evidence the court had convened at the Nyanga Art Centre last November, when Thobeka Hanoyi brought a case of assault against the two women, Mrs Nompumelelo Sogiba and Mrs Nompundulo Nginingini.

Mrs Hanoyi had been unhappy after a Langa magistrate had given Mrs Sogiba a suspended sentence for stabbing her.

The two women were originally sentenced to 15 cuts each by the "people's court", but this was increased when the women — who did not agree with the proceedings — swore in "court".

They were tied to a table and lashed. There were more than 100 people present.

Mr Marais sentenced Simon Pasiya, Lawrence Sidlayiya and Ndimpine Kweza,

who each admitted administering 10 cuts, to five years in prison, of which half was suspended.

The "chairman" of the "court", Mzawakhe Mdimba, was jailed for two years, and the "clerk", Syd Jack, for 18 months.

Mrs Hanoyi was fined R500 (or nine months) with a further year suspended for five years.

CITY PRESS
ESS, September 21, 1986

CP Correspondent

EASTERN Cape UDF regional president Edgar Ngoyi and eight others appeared in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court this week charged with murder.

Ngoyi, Eunice Tenjiwe Ngoyi, 58, Lulamile Cyril Mkalipi, 22, Fumanekile Siyoni, 24, Xolisile Peta, 20, Steven Qwelela Dzedze, 30, two 17-year-old youths and one 15-year-old pleaded not guilty to murdering Pakamisa Nogwaza in KwaZakhele on June 8 last year.

Eastern Cape UDF vice-president Henry Fazzie, who was a State witness, said the UDF was opposed to violence. Fazzie - who was the State's second witness - only testified after he was allowed to speak to his lawyer.

He told the court that a similar request had been refused when he was served with a subpoena last Friday and asked how he, as a UDF member, viewed the

11/11

Ngoyi in dock for murder

situation in the townships.

Fazzie, 62, said violence occurred last year when there was trouble between Azapo and UDF members.

Fazzie said Ngoyi was upset when his house was burnt down on June 6 last year, but had not said whom he suspected. He said that when he fetched Ngoyi from work on June 8, he saw a Hippo and police van parked near a burning body in Jakavula Street. Fazzie said he told Ngoyi about it and Ngoyi asked him how these things could be stopped.

Fazzie said Ngoyi supported the UDF's opposition to violence.

★
THE African National Congress, Pan-Africanist Congress, Congress of SA Students and other organisations moved freely into SA higher primary schools this week.

They're all in a new English dictionary published by David Phillip, Book Promotions and British dictionary publishers Chambers. *The Schoolbag Dictionary* emphasises contemporary SA words. Hence ANC, Azapo, Zanu-PF and others in its abbreviations section.

Shots kill 4 at vigil

FOUR people were shot dead and nine others seriously injured in Dube Village, Soweto, early on Saturday morning during a vigil for a knife victim.

After initially saying it had no knowledge of the incident, the Bureau for Information claimed one woman had been shot dead by Soweto municipal police at 1am after an incident of stone-throwing.

But people who were at the vigil, told about the bureau's claim, dismissed it as "totally false", and wanted to know how stones could have been thrown "because we were inside the house and tent when these men started shooting".

Gunned

Miss Mampe Ramkutu and Mr Stephen Hata of Dube, an unidentified woman from Meadowlands, and an unidentified youth — were gunned down by at least two white men accompanied by a number of blacks.

The white men wore civilian clothes while some of the blacks wore uniforms.

Five of the nine who were injured in the

shooting are Miss Innocentia Bochile, from whose right arm five shots were removed at Baragwanath Hospital, Mr Dumisani Mkhasebe, who was shot in the right hip, Miss Ninny Radebe, who was shot in the legs, Mr Stephen Radebe, and Mr Thabo Saul, who was operated on to remove bullets from his thigh.

We visited some of the injured victims in hospital and they said the shooting was unprovoked.

The shooting took place at a vigil held for Mr Richard Khoza, murdered a few days ago.

"There was no one outside the yard and the vigil had gone on peacefully until the early hours of Saturday when these men arrived. They first fired teargas at one end of the street a distance away from my home, then two of them came and without warning began firing live bullets.

After sunrise Mr Khoza was taken to Protea police headquarters where, he says, he was told to write a statement.

One of those admitted to hospital said he was visited by men who identified themselves as policemen, and told to write and sign a statement.

Fired

Two people were killed — one of them set alight and another shot dead by security forces — in separate incidents in Grahamstown and Soweto at the weekend, according to the Bureau

The Bureau announced in Pretoria yesterday that Constance Rankutu (24), of 1780 Dube, Soweto, was shot dead by security forces.

A spokesperson for the Bureau said Rankutu was killed when security forces fired birdshot to disperse about 350 people who were stoning a vehicle.

Mr Lindile Eric Ngono (27), died after being set alight by a group of people in Fingo, Grahamstown. No arrests have been made. Investigations are continuing.

Three people were slightly injured when a group attacked a vehicle with stones in Ezakheni, Ladysmith. No arrests have been made.

CAPE TOWN 22/7/86
**Nzo has
blessed
necklace
method'**

ULUNDI. — In contrast to Mr Oliver Tambo's recent assurance, the secretary-general of the African National Congress, Mr Alfred Nzo, has given his blessing to the execution of blacks by the "necklace", Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said here at the weekend.

He was quoting a report in a London newspaper published last week.

Brutalized

Chief Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, said this was evidence of how apartheid had brutalized people.

Addressing members of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements, he warned that every black who became dehumanized was helping apartheid to do "its dirty work".

Chief Buthelezi said Mr Nzo had stated that the necklace had the backing of the external mission of the ANC as something that should be used against black "collaborators".

Clashed

This clashed with ANC president Mr Tambo's statement, given to the Non-Aligned Movement conference, that he regretted the use of the necklace because it put the ANC in a bad light.

Chief Buthelezi said that if blacks accepted hatred, fear and violence as a means of imposing their will on others, they would be behaving no better than the way in which apartheid's bosses had always behaved.

Black and white were so inter-dependent that it would be a "shameful tragedy" if a non-racial, just society was not produced here, he said.

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ANC's murder backing slated

11A
S Post 22/9/86

ULUNDI — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has attacked the African National Congress's new official top-level backing for the "necklacing" murder method.

Addressing thousands of Scouts and officials of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements at the Mack Omega Shange annual rally at Ondini near Ulundi at the weekend, he warned that every black person who became "dehumanised" was helping apartheid to "do its dirty work".

The Kwazulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president pointed out that the ANC secretary-general, Mr Alfred Nzo, had now (as quoted in last week's London Sunday Times) "openly blessed the execution of blacks by blacks through the necklacing".

Mr Nzo had stated that the "necklace" had the backing of the external mission of the ANC as something that should be used against black people who allegedly "collaborated" with the Government.

This clashed with ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo's recent assurance — given to the Non-Aligned Movement conference — that he regretted the use of the "necklace" because it put the ANC in a bad light.

He cited the ANC secretary-general's official backing for "necklacing" as an example of how anger over apartheid had brutalised certain people and "distorted their very souls".

Chief Buthelezi said that the harshness of today's South African environment was forcing decisions from blacks about what their own stand should be.

"As a black leader I tell you that there is no responsibility higher than to retain your humanity as young boys and girls became embroiled in the struggle for liberation," he said.

If they accepted hatred, fear and violence as a means of imposing their will on others, they would be behaving no better than the way in which apartheid's bosses had always behaved, the Inkatha leader said.

Black and white were so inter-dependent in South Africa that it would be a "shameful tragedy" if a non-racial, just society was not produced here. This was what the Kwazulu-Natal indaba was about.

"I thank God that the majority of young black South Africans know what I say is absolutely true," Chief Buthelezi said. — Sapa

Catholic bishops deplore violence — Hurley

DURBAN. — The Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference deplores violence by the State, the ANC or any other body, Archbishop Denis Hurley said.

The archbishop, president of the conference, was responding to a challenge by the Chief Minister of Kwa-Zulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, that he say whether the Catholic Church believed a "just war" was being fought in South Africa by the ANC.

"With violence so widespread it is not for the Bishops' Conference to make pronouncements about a just or unjust war," said Archbishop Hurley yesterday.

Previously the Archbishop respond-

ed to a challenge by Chief Buthelezi to say where the Catholic Church stood on violence.

The Chief followed this up with a lengthy newspaper article in which he raised the just war issue.

"It is a pity we have to spend so much time on this kind of argument. The cause of peace is far more important. We should be devoting more time and energy to that".

Referring to bombing, "necklacing" and burning, he said the Bishops' Conference had expressed its horror and detestation as vigorously as it had denounced unacceptable behaviour by the security forces.

"We endorse Inkatha's non-violent

stand, but we would like to be less uncertain about its role in conflict in Natal," said Archbishop Hurley.

He said the Chief Minister himself admitted no leader could ensure every member of his or her organisation never resorted to violence.

"About my attitude to the UDF, I am surprised the Chief Minister says I identify with the UDF and justify my identification by saying the UDF is not a political party but a coalition of associations," said Archbishop Hurley.

"What I said was that church bodies may find themselves making common cause with one or other affiliate of the UDF about some grievances, but obviously this does not mean I identify with the UDF as a whole".

Buthelezi attacks ANC's support for necklace killing

STAIR 107 11A 22/9/66

ULUNDI — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has attacked the African National Congress's new official top-level backing for the "necklace" murder method.

Addressing thousands of scouts and officials of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements at the Mack Omega Shange annual rally at Ondini near Ulundi this weekend, he warned that every black person who became "dehumanised" was helping apartheid to "do its dirty work".

Chief Buthelezi, the kwaZulu Chief Minister and president of Inkatha, pointed out that ANC secretary-general Mr Alfred Nzo had now (as quoted in last week's *Sunday Times* of London) "openly blessed the execution of blacks by blacks through the necklace".

This clashed with a state-

ment by ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo at the recent Non-Aligned Movement conference.

Chief Buthelezi cited Mr Nzo's official backing for necklacing as an example of how anger over apartheid had brutalised certain people and "distorted their very souls".

He said the harshness of today's South African environment was forcing decisions from blacks about what their own stand should be.

"As a black leader, I tell you there is no responsibility higher than to retain your humanity as young boys and girls embroiled in the struggle for liberation."

If they accepted hatred, fear and violence as a means of imposing their will on others, they would be behaving no better than the way in which apart-

heid's bosses had always behaved.

Brutality was found only among the weak because they did not have the power of the people behind them.

Black and white were so inter-dependent in South Africa that it would be a "shameful tragedy" if a non-racial just society was not produced here. This was what the kwaZulu/Natal indaba was about.

"I thank God that the majority of young black South Africans know that what I say is absolutely true," said Chief Buthelezi. — Sapa.

ARCHBISHOP DENIS HURLEY REPLIES TO CHIEF MANGOSUTHU BUTHELEZI'S CHALLENGE TO STATE WHERE THE CATHOLIC CHURCH STANDS ON THE QUESTION OF A 'JUST WAR'

When violence is so widespread, it is not for us to make pronouncements about just or unjust war

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi has issued a challenge concerning the attitude of the Catholic Church regarding the armed struggle promoted by the ANC in South Africa. He wants to know if the ANC is regarded as fighting a holy war.

Certainly not. Today we would never use the term 'holy' to qualify war. We consider all war too brutal to be holy.

The question is more accurately put when the Chief Minister asks if the Catholic Church believes that a just war is being fought (by the ANC).

'Just war' is a technical theological term but the Chief Minister affirms that we do not need theological semantics now. 'Semantics' I understand as 'relating to signification or meaning' (Oxford Dictionary).

It is extremely difficult to discuss just war while avoiding signification or meaning, but no doubt the Chief Minister's semantic thrust is that he does not want the issue clouded by a fog of theological technicalities.

I shall spare him these, not even listing the various criteria that theologians have formulated for the just war. Instead, I shall deal with what appear to be the two main issues he raises, namely, whether the ANC is right at arriving at the conclusion that the situation of injustice under apartheid is such that an armed struggle is the only way to remedy it and, second, whether the methods it promotes, recommends or tolerates render its armed struggle unjust.

My answer is that the Catholic Church in South Africa, represented in dealing with such matters by the Catholic Bishops' Conference, has yet made no pronouncement on these questions.

It may do so in the future but in doing so would have to weigh very carefully the advisability of attempting a theological and moral judgement concerning just or unjust war in a situation created by the enormous injustice of apartheid.

To single out the behaviour of the ANC for labelling unjust when the total context in which that behaviour is occurring is a bear-pit of injustices, is an injustice in itself.

When fisticuffs have broken out between all the members of two rival football teams, it is not just to whistle up one side for foul play, especially if it is not the side that began the fight.

The ANC is firmly convinced that the South African Government began the fight by continuing and confirming apartheid after the decades of pleading and persuading from 1912 to World War II and the decade and a half of direct confrontation that ended with Sharpeville.

Despairing that the whites would never understand and change their ways, Mr Nelson Mandela began the armed struggle in 1961, the same Mr Nelson Mandela whose friendship and approval the Chief Minister is so avid to claim.

In regard to bombing, necklacing and burning, the bishops' conference expressed its horror and detestation as vigorously as it has denounced unacceptable and barbarous behaviour on the part of the security forces.

This is how we reacted to the Pretoria bomb blast in May, 1983:

'The bomb outrage in Pretoria on Friday evening inspires the feelings of utmost horror and revulsion.

'People were killed and maimed without pity. One cannot but deplore such indiscriminate slaughter. Our hearts go out in sympathy to the bereaved and injured.

'The question arises: Is the strategy of sabotage being escalated into unlimited terrorism, or is this the act of a group of hot-heads taking matters into their own hands?

'It is a horrible and detestable kind of violence. Warnings have been uttered for years that violence would increase. The reason for that threatened increase is always there staring us in the face.

'The blame is usually attributed to Moscow and the total onslaught mounted by international communism. Moscow and international communism may have a hand in the pie, but essentially the escalation of violence is a response by desperate people to the built-in violence in an apartheid society.

'Until our rulers realise that and draw the correct conclusion, reactive violence like the Church Street tragedy will continue.

'May we open our eyes to the value of Christian civilisation we are supposed to be defending, and see the conflict between those values and the South African political system that has a built-in capacity for generating violence.'

We published a similar reaction to the car bomb explosion in Durban on the morning of April 3, 1984.

We continue to deplore and condemn the horror of bombing.

At the end of 1984 in our report on police conduct during township protests we wrote:

'It is with sadness that we draw this report together from information that has come into our hands. We are shocked by the violent attacks on so many people during the past three months of turmoil. In sorrow we offer our sympathy to those whose relatives have been killed, and to those who have been maimed and injured, and to everyone whose life has been violently disrupted during this time.

'A further cause of our distress are the many instances of brutal inhumanity, where people have unconcernedly and casually attacked, injured and sometimes killed others. The legacy of bitterness and resentment that all this wanton violence engenders serves only to postpone a just and lasting settlement of the issues dividing our country.'

We went on to say:

'This report, which draws special attention to irregular

police activity, focuses on one disturbing aspect of the prevailing turmoil and violence in South Africa . . .

'In presenting this report we are well aware that others besides the police are engaged in illegal and violent activities. We also recognise what the police have done in protecting the innocent from criminals and hooligans. Among the estimated 150 — as of November 26, 1984 — deaths, at least eight persons are known to have been killed by persons other than the police.

'Furthermore, we acknowledge that some persons and groups may exploit this situation for their own criminal ends. We concede, too, there may have been times when the police were provoked or needed to protect themselves.

'But that cannot justify unwarranted or unlawful conduct on the part of the police. More is expected of the police, who are specially selected, trained, equipped, organised and paid to uphold the law and protect all in society.

'For the sake of the whole of South Africa it is important that the police actions described in this report are neither seen as legal nor as a contribution to the good order of the country. Therefore, notwithstanding the circumstances prevailing in the townships, we cannot allow this travesty of justice to pass unnoticed.'

In March, 1985, we used strong language about the Uitenhage shootings.

In January, 1986, I referred, in the course of my report to the plenary session of the bishops' conference to the 'gruesome necklace of fire'.

As regards this barbarous practice I have it on good au-

thority that Mr Oliver Tambo repudiated it at the recent Non-Aligned Meeting in Harare.

In August this year I had occasion to send the State President, Fr Smangaliso Mkhathshwa's own description of the torture inflicted on him on August 20 and 21, prefaced by these words:

'Mr State President,

'It is with deep horror and distress that I communicate to you a text compiled by Fr Smangaliso Mkhathshwa who has been detained at Hercules police station in Pretoria since June 12, 1986. The text describes the treatment meted out to him on Wednesday and Thursday, August 20 and 21, 1986. We are confronted here with a crime of torture committed by representatives of the State against a detainee held at the mercy of the State.

'In the name of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference I call upon you, Mr State President, to denounce this treatment and to order a thorough investigation of what happened to Fr Mkhathshwa and what has possibly happened to other detainees.'

All this supports what I said in my first response to the Chief Minister: that the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference deplores both the violence of the State and the violence of the ANC — and the violence of any other body guilty of it.

When violence is so widespread, it is not for us to make pronouncements about just or unjust war.

In regard to Inkatha's non-violent stand, one cannot but endorse and approve it, but one would like to be less uncertain about Inkatha's role in many a situation of conflict in our province.

The Chief Minister himself admits that 'no leader can ensure that every member of his or her organisation never resorts to violence'.

About my attitude to the UDF, I am surprised to learn from the Chief Minister that I identified with the UDF and justified my identification by saying that the UDF was not a political party but a coalition of associations. What I said was that church bodies may find themselves making common cause with one or other affiliate of the UDF in regard to some grievance or project like rents or housing, but obviously this does not constitute identification with the UDF as a whole.

It is a pity that we have to spend so much time on this kind of polemic. The cause of peace is far more important. We should be devoting more time and energy to that.

11A

22/9/86 (A) (B) N/H

Tambo-Howe talks 'frank and serious'

London Bureau

AT THE meeting between British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and African National Congress president Oliver Tambo here on Saturday both sides spoke frankly and seriously.

Subjects covered included violence, mandatory sanctions and allegations of communism within the ANC.

Afterwards optimism was expressed on further meetings.

A spokesman for the Foreign Office confirmed yesterday that the two parties had discussed sanctions. He agreed that the attitude of Sir Geoffrey Howe was that sanctions would not work and that they would drive the South African authorities farther into the laager.

The ANC's view was that sanctions could be made to work, and they expected extensive mandatory sanctions from the West.

On the question of violence, Sir Geoffrey told Mr Tambo that while the EEC wanted to do everything possible to promote peaceful change and end apartheid, he could never countenance violence.

Peaceful change

Another point raised by the two deputations was the allegation of communism within the ANC. Sir Geoffrey said this was a point that concerned the United States and the West.

What the ANC judged from the meeting was that while Sir Geoffrey did not always agree with their methods, he understood why they had come to hold certain views.

Foreign Office officials said the two hours of talks — they had been expected to last only one hour — were 'candid and produced a frank and open discussion about the current situation in South Africa and the prospect of peaceful change there'.

The talks were held at the Foreign Secretary's official country residence at Chevening in Kent. His delegation included Mr Kieran Prendergast, head of the Foreign Office Southern Africa department, and Mr Ewan Ferguson, a former Ambassador to Pretoria.

With Oliver Tambo were three members of the national executive of the ANC, Mr Solly Smith, London representative Mr Aziz Pahad and Mr Jacob Zuma, the ANC representative in Mozambique.

Mr Tambo also met Mr Chester Crocker, the American Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, in London and discussed the visit to Lusaka by the Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, who will meet a delegation headed by Mr Tambo.

2/11/74

Chief
attacks
necklace
backing

ULUNDI—The KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has attacked the ANC's new official top-level backing for 'necklacing' as evidence of how apartheid has brutalised people.

Addressing thousands of scouts and officials of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements at the Mack Omega Shange annual rally at Ondini near here at the weekend, he warned that every black person who became dehumanised was helping apartheid to do 'its dirty work'.

Chief Buthelezi, quoting a London newspaper published last week, said that ANC secretary-general Alfred Nzo had now 'openly blessed the execution of blacks by blacks through the necklace'.

Clashed

Mr Nzo had stated that the necklace had the backing of the external mission of the ANC as something that should be used against black people who allegedly 'collaborated' with the Government.

This clashed with ANC president Oliver Tambo's recent assurance given to the Non-Aligned Movement Conference that he regretted the use of the necklace because it put the ANC in a bad light.

Chief Buthelezi cited the ANC secretary-general's official backing for necklacing as an example of how anger over apartheid had brutalised certain people and 'distorted their very souls'.

He said the harshness of today's South African environment was forcing decisions from blacks about what their own stand should be.

'No better'

'As a black leader I tell you there is no responsibility higher than to retain your humanity as young boys and girls embroiled in the struggle for liberation,' he said.

If they accepted hatred, fear and violence as a means of imposing their will on others, they would be behaving no better than the way in which apartheid's bosses had always behaved, stated Chief Buthelezi.

He added that brutality was found only among the weak because they did not have the power of the people behind them. — (Sapa)

2 000 attend funeral of ANC suspects

Mercury Reporter
MORE than 2 000 people, including United Democratic Front president Archie Gumede, attended the first unrestricted mass funeral — in Chesterville, Durban, at the weekend — since the imposition of the state of emergency.

Mr Gumede addressed the funeral service for three suspected African National Congress members who died in a shootout with police in Quarry Road earlier this month.

The funeral of Blessing Mabaso, Thabani Memela and Luvuyo Mgbhozi proceeded without incident.

The fourth man who died

in the shootout, Henry Zondi, is believed to have been buried at the Umlazi cemetery on Saturday.

Mr Gumede told the Mercury the non-imposition of restrictions did not mean that the Government had changed its attitude towards political activity.

'I think they recognised that in Chesterville it would have been impossible to enforce any restrictions because of the proximity of cemetery and the houses. If restrictions had been imposed they would have been defied,' he said.

He commended the mourners for their 'fitting behaviour'.

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SAP training 1 000 special constables to 'curb comrades'

NIM 22/1/86

JOHANNESBURG—One thousand 'special constables', who learn how to be policemen on a three-week crash course, are to be armed with guns and sjamboks and sent into black townships to take on the 'comrades'.

But their lack of training does not mean they will be a stopgap force.

Police spokesmen say the men will have the same powers and authority as fully-trained police force members, who go through a year's instruction.

The special force is being trained by South African Police instructors at a site adjoining the Koeberg nuclear power station in the Western Cape.

An SAP spokesman, Brig Jaap Venter, confirmed that the special constables, all black, were being trained to help maintain law and order in the townships, but said that there was 'nothing sinister' about it.

Sjamboks

'They are simply being trained to make the long arm of the police force a little bit longer,' said Brig Venter.

The men were being trained next to the nuclear plant because of the lack of facilities at Hammanskraal, where black policemen are usually trained.

Brig Venter confirmed that the constables, once trained, would be armed with guns and sjamboks and that they would work under the supervision of the regular members of the police force. The SAP would also pay the constables' salaries in accordance with the provisions of the Public Service Act.

'We have not decided ex-

actly where the policemen will work as soon as their training is completed,' said Gen Bert Wandrag, head of the SAP counter-insurgency unit. 'But obviously we will use the constables where we have more problems than usual.'

A high-ranking police source said one of the tasks facing the new force was curbing the violence of the 'comrades'.

Temporary

Gen Wandrag said: 'The special constables will work under the supervision of ordinary members of the force and they will have basically the same powers as regular members of the police, as explained in the Police Act.'

The Act provides that the Commissioner may appoint 'temporary members' to the SAP 'whenever there are not in any locality sufficient ordinary members of the force available to perform police duties'.

Aged between 25 and 45, the special constables are being trained to deal with unrest and to perform normal police duties.

Said Gen Wandrag: 'The special constables are being trained to fill the gaps in the police force that occur. We are training about 1 000 men to perform the basic duties of ordinary policemen.'

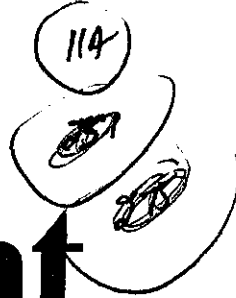
Statistics show South Africa has about 16 policemen for every 1 000 citizens, but police aim to expand the force to three policemen for each 1 000 people, as in the case of most Western countries.

The special constables will be introduced to the public at a passing-out parade this month. — (Sapa)

should get your FULL PURCH/

New SAP task force to fight comrades

CALL Times
52/9/86



ONE thousand new police recruits are to be armed with guns and sjamboks and sent into the black townships to take on the "comrades".

The recruits will be sent into the townships after only three weeks' training at a camp outside Cape Town.

An SAP spokesman, Brigadier Jaap Venter, confirmed that the "special constables" — all black and between the ages of 25 and 45 — were being trained at a site next to the Koeberg nuclear power station to help maintain law and order in the townships.

He said there was "nothing sinister" about it.

"They are simply being trained to make the long arm of the police force a little bit longer," he said.

Brigadier Venter confirmed that the constables, once trained, would be armed with guns and sjamboks and that they would work under the supervision of the regular members of the police force.

They will wear a uniform "similar" to that worn by the regular police force.

PFP spokeswoman on law and order Mrs Helen Suzman said it seemed "totally impossible for a disciplined force to be trained in three weeks".

"It is absolutely essential that the only police sent into unrest areas should be properly trained and disciplined and

should understand the meaning of self-control in difficult situations.

"The police have often contributed to escalating unrest and violence and it is more than likely that this new force will increase the possibility of such occurrences," she said.

The chairman of the PFP's Unrest Monitoring Action Committee in the Western Cape, Mr Jan van Eck, said he was "horrified" at the prospect.

"The alienation between the community and the police will worsen if undisciplined police are let loose in the already volatile situation in the townships," he warned.

"Extra police, no matter what they are armed with, will not solve the problem.

"The only thing to do is to start negotiating with the true leadership of the people."

A spokesman at the SAP Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said the special constables would assume their duties after a passing-out parade later this month. He could not give a specific date.

Police spokesmen say the men will have the same powers and authority as fully-trained

To Page 2

NC president holds 'frank' talks with Howe and Crocker

BUS DAY

11A

22/9/88

"THE VITAL VIEWPOINT"



HOWE



TAMBO

LONDON — Both sides spoke frankly and seriously at the meeting between British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and African National Congress (ANC) president Oliver Tambo in London on Saturday, officials said.

Topics included violence, mandatory sanctions against SA and allegations of communism

within the ANC. . . Meanwhile, Sapa-AP reports that Tambo later met US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker. The meeting was the highest-level contact to date between the ANC and the US.

The ANC said Tambo and Crocker talked for about two hours on Saturday afternoon at the request of the State Department "in the context of" the forthcoming visit of US Secretary of State George Shultz to Southern Africa.

MARGARET SMITH

The talks, dealing with the situation in SA, were described as candid.

Optimism was also expressed for more meetings between the ANC and British officials. Talks between Tambo and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher are possible.

This "welcome in from the cold" to the ANC by a Tory government was a dramatic meeting between two sides which, for decades past, have had no contact.

The first thaw came a few months ago when Minister at the Foreign Office Lynnda Chalker met Tambo.

At Saturday's talks, the ANC delegation said it expected extensive mandatory sanctions against SA from the West.

And on the question of violence, Howe told Tambo that, while the European Community (EC) wanted to do everything possible to promote peaceful change and end apartheid, he could never countenance violence.

The ANC attitude was that the organisation was counteracting the violence of apartheid. That would escalate in response to the action of vigilantes and security forces in the townships.

Another point raised was the allegation of communism within the ANC. Howe said it was a point which concerned the US and the West.

What the ANC judged from the meet-

● To Page 2 ➡

Tambo meets Howe and Crocker

BUS DAY

11A

22/9/88

● From Page 1

ing was that, while Howe did not always agree with its methods, he understood why the ANC had come to hold certain views.

Foreign Office officials said the two hours of talks were "candid and produced a frank and open discussion about the situation in SA and the prospect of peaceful change there".

The talks were held at Howe's official country residence at Chevening in Kent.

His delegation included Kieran Prendergast, head of the Foreign Office Southern Africa department, and Ewan Ferguson, a former ambassador to Pretoria.

With Tambo were three ANC national executive members: Solly Smith, London representative; Aziz Pahad; and Jacob Zuma, Mozambican representative.

In July, when Howe first suggested meeting Tambo, he was turned down.

Necklace — Chief hits out

THE KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has attacked the ANC's new official top-level backing for "necklacing" as evidence of how apartheid has brutalised people.

Addressing thousands of scouts and officials of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements at the Mack Omega Shange annual rally at Ondini near Ulundi at the weekend, he warned that every black person who became dehumanised was helping apartheid to do "its dirty work".

Chief Buthelezi, quoting a London newspaper published last week, said that ANC secretary-general Mr Alfred Nzo had now "openly blessed the execution of blacks by blacks through the 'necklace'." — Sapa.

11A N/M 23/9/86

14 killed, homes burned in faction fights

Fierce battle after gunmen kill fugitive

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

AT LEAST 14 people were shot dead and an unknown number were injured in fierce faction fighting at Ematimatolo near Greytown on Saturday night.

Members of the Vuma and Mengeswayo factions clashed after one of the Vuma clan was shot dead at the Mengeswayo kraal.

Police said four unidentified gunmen entered the Mengeswayo kraal in search of a member of the Vuma clan who was hiding there.

They were shown their quarry — whose identity is still not known — by the Mengeswayos. The gunmen shot the man dead and left the kraal.

The Vuma clan, angered by the

killings, mounted a full-scale attack on the Mengeswayo kraal.

After the battle, 14 people from both clans had been shot dead and an unknown number had been wounded.

The injured were taken to hospital in Stanger and Durban.

The number of fighters involved in the clash and of the names of the dead and wounded are still not available.

On Friday night the kraal of a witchdoctor, Mr Hundred Mayeza, 58, at Gigijigi, near Dalton, was burned during a faction fight.

Police reported that five huts were burned down in the attack, which was carried out by unidentified arsonists, causing damage estimated at R15 000.

Nobody was injured in the attack.

Musician, family flee a second time

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

FORMER Juluka player Sipho Mchunu was forced to flee from his home near Kranskop at the weekend after it was attacked and extensively damaged by a mob of about 60 armed men.

It was the second time faction fighting had forced the musician and songwriter to flee for his life.

A police spokesman said Mr Mchunu, 35, fled with members of his family after five houses at his remote kraal at Makhabeni, below Kranskop in the Tugela Valley, were burned down.

A car and a pick-up truck belonging to Mr Mchunu were also burned in the attack, which caused damage estimated at R130 000.

The spokesman said no one was

killed or injured in the attack, which took place about 11 a.m.

Mr Mchunu was believed to be in hiding yesterday.

The spokesman said it was believed the attack was a result of faction fighting continuing after the fatal stabbing of Chief Zenzo Dhlomo in the region during February this year.

In June, Mr Mchunu — who retired from the commercial music world last year to live with his family — fled along with a number of families in the area after six people were killed in faction fights, also believed to have been started by Chief Dhlomo's murder.

Crops, homes and livestock were all abandoned by the fleeing residents, who hid in the hills for a number of weeks.

Schooling at Makhabeni was also disrupted.

Brevity of SAP's 'crash course' slated

Cape Times 23/9/86

By CHRIS BATEMAN

POLICE plan a major media public relations exercise at the passing-out parade of the 1 000 new black recruits currently undergoing a three-week crash course next to Koeberg nuclear power station.

Yesterday, however, the University of Cape Town's criminology department severely criticized the course for its brevity.

In a brief telephone interview yesterday, General Bert Wandrag, head of the country's Counter-Insurgency Unit, said plans were being made to invite all media to the passing-out parade. But he declined to answer questions on the nature and content of the course, saying "these are vital questions on a very sensitive issue", and asked the Cape Times to send the Police Directorate of Public Relations a telex.

General Wandrag maintained that the course was longer than three weeks, but would not say by how much.

By 7.30pm yesterday, nearly six

hours after a telex was sent, police had confirmed receiving it but had yet to reply.

A spokesman for UCT's department of criminology yesterday questioned whether the new police recruits would be capable of having "even the vaguest idea what powers and duties are conferred upon them".

Police spokesman have said that special constables would have the same power and authority as fully-trained policemen.

The UCT spokesman asked how "any reasonable South African" could expect "someone with a sub-Standard Five education" to understand and act in terms of, for example, Section 49 (2) of the Criminal Procedure Act, one of the laws which entitled police to shoot to kill.

"Can it be possible that these special constables have the discipline and training to apply Section 48 and 49 of the Internal Security Act, which allows for the use of firearms for crowd dispersal, but only under very specific and stringent conditions?" he asked.

ANC supporters are convicted of treason

5/11/80
23/9/80
11A

Three men connected with the banned African National Congress, were yesterday convicted of treason by a Rand Supreme Court judge.

Sibusiso Peter Paul Ngwenya (32) and Abraham Lentswane (30), both of Soweto, and Guy Malamba (25) of Umlazi, Durban, were found guilty on a main charge of treason.

The three had pleaded not guilty to treason, and to alternative charges under the Terrorism Act and the Internal Security Act.

In a lengthy judgment by Mr Justice M J Strydom the men were found guilty of, among other things, conspiring to kill a Durban policeman, Detective Sergeant Thabane Luthuli, and of conspiring to shoot down South African Defence Force aircraft by using surface-to-air missiles.

The court found that Ngwenya was a supporter of the ANC while Malamba and Lentswane were members of the organisation.

Evidence in mitigation is expected to be heard today.

Man (26) accused of aiding ANC in court

A 26-year-old Braamfontein man arrested in April this year in connection with charges of furthering the aims of the African National Congress (ANC) appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday.

It was the first appearance of Mr Rocklyn Mark Williams since his arrest in his Braamfontein flat in April this year.

He is facing charges under the Internal Security Act.

The main charge relates to his allegedly being a member of the ANC from January 1979 to February this year.

It is also alleged that he participated in activi-

ties in the interests of the banned organisation, or alternatively encouraged its aims and objects, between January 1979 and February this year.

An application for bail was made by his legal representative, Mr N Manoim. This was opposed by the State on the grounds that the magistrate, Mr T J La Grange, is precluded from granting bail pending the decision of the Attorney-General.

The hearing was postponed to September 29 to enable the defence to make representations to the Attorney-General.

Mr H van Heerden appeared for the State.

UDF slams 'special' police

Political Republic
22/9/86
11A
The United Democratic Front says the plan to send 1 000 "half-baked policemen" into the townships "deserves condemnation from all right-thinking South Africans."

"This is nothing more than an act of desperation on the part of a Government that has resolved that brute force is the only way out of its dilemma," said a statement released by the UDF.

"The Government must be warned that this highly provocative move can never contribute towards peace in this country. Instead it will serve to convince more and more of our youth that the only way to defend themselves will be to arm themselves as well."

"In the end, the Government will have to carry full responsibility for any escalation in violence that this foolish move will encourage," the statement added.

Mines to consider closure call

The Chamber of Mines is today expected to consider the call by the National Union of Mineworkers for a closure of the chamber's mines to mourn the Kinross mine disaster victims.

The NUM, declaring October 1 a national day of mourning, has called on members not to go to work on that day and for the chamber to close its mines. A chamber spokesman said it would probably discuss the NUM call today.

NUM general secretary Mr Cyril Ramaphosa warned that should the chamber reject the union's request, workers would observe the day anyway.

Yesterday, the UDF said it pledged its support to the NUM in whatever call it made "to mourn and pay homage to those gallant miners who died in Kinross".

The NUM is to hold a memorial service for the Kinross victims at Secunda tomorrow.

US award for Jo'burg association

By Michael Chester

The radical moves launched several months ago by the Johannesburg Central Business District Association to make the city an open trade zone have won world acclaim.

In the United States last night, honours were showered on the association for its efforts to remove apartheid from city trade when it was awarded a special citation by the International Downtown Association at its annual conference in Fort Worth, Texas.

The citation was in recognition of its "sustained efforts to open trade, industry and commerce in Johannesburg's CBD to entrepreneurs of all races".

Its leadership role had in turn also benefited other CBDs and South Africa as a whole, the IDA added.

The Johannesburg CBDA emerged as one of only eight organisations in the world to win special honours.

Woman's skull found in Sandton

Crime Staff

A woman's skull was found in a Linbro Park, Sandton, tree plantation on June 10, close to the spot where the body of Airman Hendrik van Zyl, of the South African Air Force, was found last week.

Police said the two discoveries were not linked.

The skull was discovered by a horse-rider. Government pathologists said it was that of a woman aged between 18 and 20 years. She has not been identified.

She died of a bullet wound in the head, after which she was apparently decapitated.

A search of the area revealed no trace of the body, leading police to believe she was murdered elsewhere, probably about two years ago.

Anyone who can help the police investigation should telephone Detective Warrant Officer Olivier of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad at (011) 839-3322.

THE Security Police investigation into the mystery propaganda booklet, "Face to Face with the ANC", published in Cape Town, is continuing, says Colonel Piet Viljoen.

Viljoen said he had questioned Derek Butcher, owner of the printing business where, according to *Business Day's* information, the glossy publication was printed.

The 68-page publication, suspected of having been sponsored by a State agency, was in contravention of several laws as it had no mention of the publisher, printer or author, and because of quotes from banned publications and photographs of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

But Viljoen refused to say whether Butcher admitted or denied having printed the publication. He said: "I'm still investigating the case, so it is sub judice. I cannot tell you anything about it."

When contacted by phone, Butcher's

(11A)
BUSON
22/9/88
Police still investigating publication

MAX DU PREEZ

secretary said he was not taking any calls.

It was suspected that "Face to Face with the ANC" was prepared by the same authors responsible for the recent Bureau for Information publication "Talking with the ANC". A lot of the phraseology and even large chunks of copy are almost identical, while the same quotes from banned ANC publications are used.

The bureau has denied it had anything to do with the latest booklet.



President Quett Masire of Botswana ... challenge to Pretoria on ANC bases.

Botswana renews ANC call

The Star's Africa
News Service

GABORONE — President Quett Masire, of Botswana, has once again invited the South African Government to produce proof of ANC bases in Botswana.

At a ceremony to receive credentials from the Spanish ambassador, Mr Nabor Garcia, he said that his government had often invited the South African Government to substantiate its claims that there were ANC bases in Botswana.

"This invitation still stands," he said.

He said South Africa attempted to divert world opinion by attacking neighbouring countries and killing innocent people on the pretext that those countries were responsible for the violence within its borders.

"We reject as unfounded all South African claims that blame its problems on neighbouring countries," he added.

GET RID OF POLICE TEAM CALL TO NSL

11A

THE Azanian People's Organisation and the Transvaal Indian Congress yesterday called on the National Soccer League to expel Protea United — a police side in the league's third division.

The NSL have it in its powers "to stop these elements from hunting with the hounds and running with the hare," contends Mr Muntu Myeza, Azapo's publicity secretary in his statement yesterday.

Boy Boy Thabethe, chairman of the Emdeni Young Ones, affiliates of the NSL third division, said his team has been warned not to play the police side and they have reported the matter to the NSL.

He said four other teams that were scheduled to play Protea United over recent weekends, have not done so. They are the Zola Grasshoppers, Emdeni Junior Birds, Zola Brothers and

SOWETAN Reporter

Zola Juventus.

Thabethe said the teams have been warned that the police side should be left to play "with the army, the other police or the Green Jacks and not you."

The NSL confirmed that four teams did not play Protea United over recent weekends. He said in future such matches will be shifted from Soweto to Lenasia.

In a statement the Transvaal Indian Congress said: "The TIC would like to inform the NSL that Protea United is not welcome in Lenasia. We have communicated this to the NSL and have been told that the Protea United games will be played in the Lenz military camp and not Lenasia."

The statement added, "we

call on the NSL to expel Protea United.

Mr Myeza said: "We are fully aware that there are well over 1 000 teams affiliated to the third division of the NSL, which caters for a large section of the black soccer playing world.

"It is with this consideration in mind that we urge strongly that the NSL management should act with foresight and firmness in removing the team of policemen from its league."

ARGUS 24/9/86 (11A) 770

NATIONAL



Johnny Clegg

The musician who wanted a quiet life lost his home in faction fight

The Argus Correspondent
DURBAN. — Johnny Clegg, co-founder with Sipho Mchunu of the internationally acclaimed pop group Juluka, says it is ironic that Sipho dropped out of show business for a quiet life.

He was commenting on the weekend attack in which Siphos remote rural home in the Tugela Valley was destroyed by a mob of 60 armed men.

Two houses and two vehicles were burned out and damage estimated at R130 000 was

caused during the attack, another incident in a run of tribal violence in the area.

Sipho is now believed to be trying to find a place to stay with relatives. Johnny said he did not know where he was at the moment.

"I think it's a terrible tragedy. It's terrible to see all that destroyed in one day," he said.

"Sipho had left the razzle of show business a year ago to go back to his rural Natal roots."

The trouble at the weekend was not the first the former

star has been caught in, Johnny recalled.

In 1981 there was faction fighting at Msinga and as Siphos was walking along the road, plain clothes police jumped out of the car wanting to search a parcel he was carrying.

Sipho mistook them for a hit squad and ran away. Shots were fired. He was not hit but injured his leg when he jumped over a bridge.

The attack on Siphos home is believed to be the result of faction fighting which started earlier this year.



Siphos Mchunu

Death for three 'necklace' killers

Supreme Court Reporter

THREE Oudtshoorn men were yesterday sentenced to death for the "necklace" murder of a community councillor after the Supreme Court rejected the argument that mitigating circumstances existed in mob psychology operating at the time.

The court found that Patrick Manginda, 23, Desmond Majola, 27, and Dickson Madikane, 26, played a leading role in the mob pursuit and killing of Mr Patrick "Big Boy" Maranene in November last year.

Mr Justice A J Lategan noted that none of the accused had chosen to give evidence on their mental condition at the time of the crime. "We were left totally in the dark about whether these individuals were swept along by group psychosis," he said.

He also noted that the expert defence witness, UCT psychology professor Peter du Preez, had conceded that individuals did have a free choice about joining a group and taking part in its actions.

Manginda had thrown a heavy stone so hard at the man's head "as he lay in the dust that it fractured his skull and did deadly damage to his brain".

Majola had described himself as "a soldier of the ANC" and was "a known so-called comrade". Not only did he chop at the victim's neck with an axe, he put the burning tyre round his neck.

Madikane had stabbed the victim more than once and had handled the tyre at one stage.

Sentencing of a 16-year-old youth also found guilty of murder was postponed to October 14 for a probation officer's report.

Two youths, aged 15 and 17, who robbed Mr Maranene of his gun, were sentenced to two years. One pushed him down and the other stabbed him.

Mr Justice A J Lategan presided with two assessors, Mr W Vivier and Mr H van Huyssteen. Mr C Viviers prosecuted. Mr D Potgieter and Mr S Majiedt, instructed by E Moosa and Associates, appeared for the six.

Save for 24/4/86



We can survive onslaught — UDF

11A

THE United Democratic Front has shown that it can survive in the face of apartheid in spite of the state of emergency.

The organisation said this in a statement to mark 100 days of the state of emergency.

The movement said most of its leaders have been detained, many have gone underground and harassed, in attempts by the Government to crush it.

In the past three months, nearly 300 people have died in political violence. Bomb blasts in white urban centres are on the increase, it said.

After the state of emergency was declared on June 12, between 12 000 and 14 000 people have been held under the regulations.

The UDF said according to its information, backed by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, at least 16 000 people have been detained — 79 percent of them members of the

movement — this means that 13 000 UDF activists have been detained at one or other time.

It said 100 days later, the state of emergency and its sweeping powers remained virtually intact, despite a flurry of attacks on the regulations in the courts.

Referring to education, 33 schools in Johannesburg and in the Eastern Cape have been closed by the Department of Education and Training. Pupils had to re-register when they returned to school for the third term.

Hundreds of parents, even those with conservative views, are increasingly coming out in support of their children's demands for a better education and to scrap the Bantu Education, the UDF said.

Referring to homelands, the UDF said opposition has continued and forced removals have been resented.

Three to hang for necklace murder of Cape councillor

CAPE TOWN — Three men have been sentenced to death for the "politically inspired" necklace murder of an Oudtshoorn community councillor, Mr Patrick "Big Boy" Maranene, last November.

Mr Justice A. J. Lategan said there was "only one sentence" for Patrick Manginda, 23, Desmond Majola, 27, and Dickson Madikane, 26, after ruling there were no extenuating circumstances.

The judge said although Professor Peter du Preez had testified that when an individual

was in a group, "general group psychosis" could incite the individual to behave in an abnormal manner, he conceded that an individual "has free choice to decide if he is going to join a group and participate in the foreseeable activities of the group".

He said that at some stage on November 22 while Mr Maranene was on his way from his house to where he was killed, Manginda, Majola and Madikane must have made a choice to join the group.

According to evidence, it was clear that from when the group

started following Mr Maranene and throwing stones that they intended to harm him.

The group was not deterred when Mr Maranene fired his revolver repeatedly. They were "determined to reach the man and do him serious harm".

Mr Maranene was killed because he collaborated with the authorities, he said.

The sentencing of a 16-year-old youth, also convicted of murdering Mr Maranene, was postponed to October 14 for a probation officer's report. — Sapa

(11A)

DD 24/9/86

Howe wasting his time with Tambo, says peer

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Supporters of the ANC in Britain should ask themselves if a one-party communist-dominated state is the South Africa they want, former government minister Lord Chalfont said yesterday.

And he said British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe wasted his time lecturing ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo during their weekend meeting on the evils of violence "be-

cause Mr Tambo represents a terrorist organisation".

The meetings between Mr Tambo, Sir Geoffrey and US Assistant Secretary of State Dr Chester Crocker are seen here as a significant development in the relationship between the Western powers and black nationalists.

The talks have earned the scorn of the Tory Right who accuse the Foreign Secretary of dealing with terrorists.

Lord Chalfont described the meeting in the *Daily Express* yesterday as "a

bizarre diplomatic encounter, because the ANC is committed to the violent overthrow of a government with which Britain enjoys full diplomatic relationships".

"The ANC leader Nelson Mandela has become a folk hero of the left in Britain and even government spokesmen have referred to him as a political prisoner, although Amnesty International have declared that he is no such thing, since he is in prison convicted of terrorist activities.

"Furthermore, the ANC has been thoroughly penetrated and virtually taken over by the South African Communist Party.

"Apartheid is no longer the issue in South Africa. The real question now is: what sort of government will inherit the country? Those who support the cause of Mandela and the ANC should ask themselves if a one-party communist-dominated state is the South Africa they really want."

Police find 5 bodies after faction fight

24/9/88 Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG — Police have found the bodies of five men who died in faction fighting on Field's Farm in mid-Illovo near Eston at the weekend.

The men were apparently killed during fighting between the Impangisa and Lembethe clans.

The names of the dead, all from the Impangisa clan, are: Mr Kucamani Mkhize (50), Mr Mzwamandla Mkhize (35), Mr Njengabantu Ngcongco (30), Mr Johnny Shange (30) and Mr Mtau Mbonambi (30).

Mr Gekege Mkhize (22) is still missing and feared dead and Mr M Gumede (20) was injured and is still in Edendale Hospital.

A policeman said the incident was triggered by the death of Induna Lembethe (28) who was murdered at Java Heights farm in mid-Illovo.

24/9/86 STAR

11A

A member of the African National Congress who has been convicted of treason said even though he would probably be jailed, he would not change his beliefs.

Abraham Lentswane (30) of Soweto described in Rand Supreme Court yesterday how he left South Africa in 1976 and joined the ANC.

On Monday, Mr Justice M J Strydom found Lentswane, Sibusiso Peter Paul Ngwenya (32) of Soweto and Guy Malamba (25) of Umlazi, Durban, guilty of treason.

They pleaded not guilty to treason, and to alternative charges under the Terrorism and Internal Security acts.

Lentswane said he went to

My beliefs firm, says ANC man

Botswana in August or September 1976 for educational reasons. Once there, he joined the ANC.

He said he joined the banned organisation's military wing (Umkhonto we Sizwe) "to acquire knowledge so I could come back to fight for a democratic society".

He said the policy was to attack Government installa-

tions, the army and police, not civilians.

He returned to South Africa in November 1985 with Malamba and another person.

The defendants were found guilty of, among other things, conspiring to kill a Durban policeman, Detective Sergeant Thabane Luthuli, and conspiring to shoot down South African Defence Force aircraft with ground-to-air missiles.

This was denied by Lentswane.

Sentence is expected on Friday.

Appearances: Mr CB Ferreira appeared for the State. Mr D Kuny SC appeared for the three men.

SAP, politicians in row over 'kitskonstabels'

Political Correspondent

POLICE and politicians yesterday became embroiled in the escalating row over the SAP's 1 000 "kitskonstabels".

The Commissioner of Police, General Johann Coetzee, dismissed as "sensationalist" reports that the special constables were to be used against "comrades" in the townships and emphasized that they were intended to assist police in combating "crime in general".

He also attempted to allay public fears about the constables — who are to be armed with guns and sjamboks — by saying he would not tolerate irresponsible action by his staff.

"The special constables will receive further in-service training after their basic training and operate under supervision," General Coetzee said in a statement. "Media reports implying that the constables would after basic training be sent into the townships armed with guns and sjamboks to deal with certain groups of troublemakers is, to say the least, misleading."

Mrs. Helen Suzman, the PFP's spokeswoman on law and order, said last night that she had no argument with placing extra "bobbies on the beat" but she demanded General Coetzee furnish "an iron-clad assurance that inadequately trained 'kitskonstabels' will not be let loose in the townships with lethal weapons".

Police spokesmen had originally indicated that the special constables would be armed and have the same powers and authority as fully trained police force members who go through a full year's training.

However, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, subsequently indicated that the constables were meant as an auxiliary force and as such would have limited powers.

(11A) *Case file 25/1/86*

PAC 7 appear again

THE trial of six men and a youth alleged to have furthered the aims of the Pan-Africanist Congress has resumed in the Cape Town Regional Court.

Mr Mzwandile Mciteka, 25, Mr Andile Gusha, 23, Mr Donald Mxutu, 66, Mr Simon Mayholewene, 64, all of Gugulethu, Mr Bathembu Lugulwana, 33, of Langa, Mr Taelo Ntlaba, 19 and a 17-year-old youth from Paarl are charged under the Internal Security Act with two counts of terrorism.

The state alleges they furthered the aims of the PAC and the Azanian Youth Unity (Azanyu) in the Peninsula, Mbekweni in Paarl and Lady Frere near Umtata between January 1983 and January 1986.

Statement

On Tuesday the court heard evidence in a trial within a trial to determine the admissibility as evidence of an alleged statement by Mr Gusha to a magistrate.

Mr Gusha told the court at an earlier hearing that he had been coerced into making a statement.

Kinross miners mob Winnie Mandela

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. Mrs Winnie Mandela was mobbed by Kinross miners as she arrived to address them at an Eastern Transvaal township stadium yesterday.

Mrs Mandela said at the meeting: "It is the gold you dig that buys the Caspirs, uniforms and guns."

The Embalenhle stadium meeting, attended by some 3 000 miners, was called by the National Union of Mineworkers to commemorate the deaths of the 177 victims of last week's disaster.

The NUM general secretary, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, alleged that some Kinross miners had been prevented from attending the meeting. He claimed they had been forced to work at gunpoint yesterday. Gencor denied this.

He said: "The time has come to en-

sure no more miners fall victim to accidents."

Mr Ramaphosa said messages of sympathy and support had been received from the UDF, the South African Congress of Trade Unions in Lusaka, union organizations in the UK, Ghana, Chile, Zimbabwe, Zambia and West Germany, and from the prime ministers of Sweden and Australia.

Gencor has denied Kinross miners were forced to work yesterday. A spokesman said that all Gencor employees wishing to attend the meeting were permitted to do so.

A large police contingent kept watch outside the stadium. As people began leaving at the end of the meeting they were warned to disperse by police in a helicopter. The police addressed the crowd through the helicopter's loudspeaker.




Mrs Winnie Mandela is greeted by miners as she arrives at a stadium near Secunda yesterday.

Donipula Acco

BULLY BOYS? FOCUS ON VIGILANTES

Hired and armed: The peace-keeping toughs



THE appearance of 30 residents of Zolani township this week on charges of public violence has highlighted the role of armed vigilantes, hired as paid and armed members of the newly-established community guards, or "homeguards".

Defence lawyer Alex Abercrombie said the "homeguards" appeared to be doing much of the "dirty work" of the police. He said he knew of assaults by armed vigilantes on township residents, usually conducted in the presence of the police.

According to an Ashton Advice Office worker, Dawie Bosch, the vigilantes have imposed an illegal 9pm nightly curfew on the township. He cites several examples of violent clashes in which the vigilantes have shot at and assaulted residents, often in full view of the police.

An urgent interdict was granted on February 27 by the Cape Supreme Court, restraining the vigilantes from enforcing the curfew and assaulting people.

"The police use these people as their hired henchmen," Bosch said. He claimed the vigilantes control access to the few jobs in the area, and that they openly use administration board offices and vehicles.

In sworn statements, several residents claimed they were shot by members of the community guards on May 24 after returning from the funeral of an elderly township resident only days after the vigilantes were first armed.

Bosch emphasises that the funeral had no political overtone, the dead woman was not an activist and she died of old age.

Two residents who were shot claimed in their affidavits they were not part of the crowd.

Moses Bambille Mafuya was on his way to visit his girlfriend when "I suddenly felt a pain in my right leg. I went lame and I fell. I realised that there was a wound in my leg and it looked as if it had been penetrated by a bullet."

Friends tried to take him to hospital, but on the outskirts of the township their car was stopped at a roadblock manned by policemen and the community guards. All the occupants of the car were ordered out and then assaulted and arrested. Mafuya was taken to Montague hospital and then held in Worcester jail for more than two weeks.

The residents claimed the community guards, accompanied by police, swept through the township that night arresting hundreds, especially those who had been charged

A court case this week put the spotlight on the activities of armed vigilantes, hired as community guards, accused by many of assaulting residents. MOIRA LEVY reports

earlier with public violence. In almost every affidavit it was claimed that the community guards assaulted residents while they were being arrested.

Victoria Nomfusi Mrubata claimed that she watched as her husband was bundled out of the house and beaten about the face with a heavy stick. Warm clothing that he had grabbed on his way out was taken from him and thrown to the ground.

She said her husband was later treated at Tygerberg hospital for an injury to his face. He has virtually lost the sight of an eye.

"When the police arrested him they gave no reasons. I think they took him because he is a committee member of the Zolani Civic (Association)."

Jacob Nomatse Yokwane, who spent most of Saturday shopping in nearby Montagu, was picked up at his home that night. He alleged that he heard the "homeguards" tell the police that he was not a stonethrower, but that he was associated with the Zolani Civic Association.

He was arrested together with about 116 people who were charged with public violence for incidents committed in Zolani that day.

David Gadile Holmes claimed he was woken on Saturday night by loud knocking on the doors and windows of his house. He identified several members of the community guards who dragged his wife outside and beat her with sticks and *pikstele*.

When he protested, they assaulted him. "All six began to hit me with the same weapons. I was stunned (*katswink*) and therefore cannot say how many lashes I was given." He was then dragged to a waiting development board van, assaulted again and "semi-conscious I was thrown in to the back of the van".

At the Ashton police station members of the community guard pointed out to the police alleged stonethrowers and arsonists, he said. He was told by a senior police officer to go home. His wife was held for several months.

The use of development board vehicles by members of the community guard was mentioned in several affidavits. Mzukisi Headman Jantjies claims that a member of the community guard driving the

unmistakeable official van twice tried to run him over and threatened to shoot him.

Local administration board efforts to establish community guards in the townships have been interpreted by commentators as a bid to turn the vigilantes into an officially recognised security force.

In the Boland township of Zolani, a group of rightwing vigilantes who have been policing the area since November last year recently formed a community guard. They have been armed and are paid a monthly salary.

Attempts are also underway to recruit local security forces for the western Cape townships of Khayalitsha and Langa.

According to township residents and community workers, training began this week for the western Cape community guards.

The first attempt to recruit community guards was made in January this year, when the Western Cape Development Board took out an advertisement in the Argus inviting applications in Cape Town, Paarl, Ceres, Stellenbosch and several other Boland towns.

The applicants would be responsible for "ensuring the safety of the inhabitants in their respective areas, the maintenance of law and order, the prevention of crime", according to the advertisement.

A number of applicants at this week's interview, held at the Nyanga administration board offices, walked out after learning what their role would be.

Those who stayed were told that after their training was completed they would report for duty at the Guguletu police station, "that they were going to be temporary police for the unrest", said a community worker.

According to a Black Sash worker in Graaf Reinet, 40 unemployed men over the age of 35 recently received letters inviting them to apply for service in the community guard. They were told they would be trained in Cape Town and offered a monthly salary of R369.

The Western Cape Development Board said applications for the posts of community guards were being processed by officials in Pretoria.

They would not give any details about salaries that will be paid to community guards. A member of staff said only that there were different kinds of guards, and some would be paid from a fund provided by the central government.

THE Catholic Church is held in high esteem in black society. We have always known it to be a church which identifies with the poorest of the poor and it has a track record of service to the oppressed in South Africa.

It is held in high esteem by Catholics and non-Catholics alike. It is for this reason that I as a black leader asked Archbishop Hurley to state where he and the Catholic bishops stand on the question of violence.

And it is for this reason that we are appalled by Archbishop Hurley's statement in his response to my article in The Natal Mercury: 'My answer is that the Catholic Church in South Africa, represented in dealing with such matters by the Catholic Bishops' Conference, has yet made no pronouncement on these questions.'

In his response to me, Archbishop Hurley condemns violence of all kinds in no uncertain terms and for this we are grateful.

We are, however, greatly perplexed by his prevarication on the question of whether the ANC's programme of violence and the general support it receives from the United Democratic Front should lead to outright condemnation.

Archbishop Hurley condemns violence while prevaricating on pronouncing on the merits of the purveyors of that violence. It is entirely insufficient for him to agree with me that no leader can ensure that every member of his or her organisation never resorts to violence.

After mentioning the Catholic bishops' rejection of necklacing as 'gruesome', he says: 'As regards this barbarous practice I have it on good authority that Mr Oliver Tambo repudiated it in the recent non-aligned meeting in Harare'.

He attempts to clear the ANC's name in this regard but he fails to comment on the ANC's Secretary-General, Mr Alfred Nzo's identification with this method of killing people.

It is now a published fact in South Africa that Mr Nzo is on record as saying very recently that the ANC will identify with those who choose to use the necklacing to kill their political opponents.

In any event, even the statement of a senior spokesman of an organisation does not change the nature of that organisation. After all, Archbishop Tutu is on record as saying that he hates capitalism and that he calls for sanctions against South Africa.

This does not make the Anglican Church hate capitalism and call for sanctions.

Mr Tambo talks out of both sides of his mouth when it comes to the question of necklacing. On other public occasions, Mr Tambo has refused to condemn necklacing. It is an acclaimed method of the ANC. It is supported in practice and in pronouncement. If this is the case, contrary to what Archbishop Hurley gives us to believe he believes, would he change his mind about the ANC?

Archbishop Hurley's response does include the statement that '... The Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference deplores

CHIEF MANGOSUTHO BUTHELEZI'S ANSWER TO ARCHBISHOP DENIS HURLEY ON THE CATHOLIC CHURCH'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS VIOLENCE

'We do not need this waffle'

both the violence of the State and the violence of the ANC — and the violence of any other body guilty of it'.

This is again insufficient.

THE very future of our country hangs in the balance. There is a battle for minds of historic proportions now being waged.

The ANC is attempting to convert people to the violence which Archbishop Hurley condemns. He condemns specific acts of violence without condemning the people who promote those very acts.

I ask Archbishop Hurley whether the Church should not on balance, and I repeat on balance, make assessments of the actors on the South African stage and lend its full support to those

organisations which strive to bring about radical change through non-violent means.

There is a progression of violence, but some of us are screaming our opposition to that progression and combating it. Do we not deserve the full support of the Catholic Church as we do so?

Archbishop Hurley does not distinguish himself when he ends his article by saying: 'It is a pity that we have to spend so much time on this kind of polemic. The cause of peace is far more important. We should be devoting more time and energy to that'.

He accuses me of being polemic when I ask the kind of questions I ask.

I am not polemic about life and death issues.

I am not polemic about the very future of South Africa.

Archbishop Hurley refuses to

give moral support to those committed to non-violent tactics and strategies in the struggle for liberation. He says: 'When violence is so widespread, it is not for us to make pronouncements about just or unjust war'.

In our vexed frustration we cry out: For God's sake is this not when the church should make pronouncements?

I ask Archbishop Hurley now to respond to the realities I am talking about and to do so without making personal jibes such as the one he made when he said that I am 'so avid to claim' the friendship of Dr Nelson Mandela.

It does not become an Archbishop to be petty and sarcastic. The Archbishop is free to dislike me but his refusal to engage in honest dialogue as an Archbishop with a black leader of millions of people, is lamentable.

Where there have been incidents of violence in which Inkatha members were allegedly involved, it was mostly in cases where they defended themselves or retaliated after being attacked. Inkatha does not espouse violence as a strategy for bringing about change. It espouses non-violence.

The External Mission of the ANC and the UDF have as their programme to make the country 'ungovernable'.

The External Mission of the ANC espouses violence and the so-called armed struggle.

It has through Mr Nzo now blessed the 'necklacing' of people. This is the issue.

We do not need to waffle in general on the issue of violence. We need specific answers for the specific things I pointed out.

I do not think the Archbishop is serious when he implies that I am not doing enough for the cause of peace.

He lives in Durban. He knows what I and Inkatha have done to maintain stability in this region in 1976-78, in 1980 and in 1985.

Can he seriously suggest that I do not do enough for the cause of peace?

I am vilified and denigrated precisely because of my stand on peace. It has been recognised both inside the country and outside South Africa that I do not end up just preaching peace but that I have tried in my own way to do something practical for the cause of peace.

Is the Archbishop unaware of it?

IF the Archbishop does not intend being specific in debating these issues with me, I cannot force him to do so. I have had more than four meetings with him in the past few years, the last one being one where he came to see me with a delegation from the bishops' conference. These meetings lasted many hours; the last one lasted for five hours.

It is clear to me that he is committed to certain organisations (which is his prerogative) with whom he shares a philosophy.

This is why we talk past each other. We move in different orbits and it is clear that unless I want a stinging match with the Archbishop that we must agree that we differ and avoid being disagreeable.

Del Kevan threatened with death for past eight months

25/9/86
By Shirley Woodgate,
Municipal Reporter

Mrs Del Kevan, the target of the bomb attack on her northern suburbs home in Johannesburg, has faced death threats for the past eight months.

Since she took on the job of director of housing in Soweto in January, she has not only narrowly escaped yesterday's bombing attempt on her life — she has been stoned twice and only escaped a "necklace" death when the black councillor accompanying her routed the culprits with his firearm.

And after more than 23 people were shot in conflict over rent evictions in Soweto, she faced alienation from the political party she once led in the Randburg Town Council.

Why? Why does a woman who could have opted for a safe office job accept one of the hottest positions in the country.

Sitting under armed guard in her Craighall Park home only hours after the walls and foundation of the house had been split by a bomb, she said: "I went to Soweto to talk".

"I believe that the solutions to South Africa's problems lie in communication.

"As the former director of housing in Johannesburg until 1980 I had the expertise to handle the job.

"From the first day that I walked into my office my door was open to everyone whether they came to shout or to argue or to seek answers. And they came in an endless stream — but I cannot find solutions with people who come to plant bombs in the dark."

She has been made the public scapegoat for evictions since the rent boycott started in June. But council decisions on matters such as evictions are taken by all the black Soweto councillors as well as department heads.

What has not been publicised is that her's was one of the voices that refused to support evictions unless they had been legally handled by the courts.

She is bitter that she has been wrongly accused of having blood on her hands.

"Had I known of the events taking place the night of the deaths, I would have moved heaven and earth to save innocent people.

"I believe the dead were pawns in a power game, just as I have been made the scapegoat for the problems in Soweto.

"The blacks of Soweto have paid for those houses over and over again. At most they cost R400 when they were built in the '50s. I do not believe they must be forced to go on paying rentals, only the service charges for their sites."

~~ANC~~ 'not
excluded'

from power
sharing

JOHANNESBURG—The Government was committed to establishing a negotiated new democratic constitutional dispensation based on full power sharing without domination and the African National Congress was not excluded from this process, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said.

'The only condition for participation is that violence must be abandoned,' he told Rand Afrikaans University students here.

This condition in fact amounted to no more than stating that the ANC or any other party should, like every other South African citizen, abide by the laws of the country.

Saying there was a world of difference between the South Africa of today and 1960, when the ANC had opted for violence claiming there was no other way to get access to political process, Mr Heunis said the argument now that violence was necessary had no validity. — (Sapa)

Employees tell of fear over Soweto Council jobs

By Sol Makgabutlane

Fear, uncertainty and anxiety are some of the emotions ordinary members of the Soweto Town Council have had to live with since the mass rent boycott was launched in the area three months ago.

"We have personal fears that the kind of jobs that we are doing may make people here feel we're their enemies," said an employee who wished to remain anonymous.

Another said: "Working for the council certainly damages your image in the community".

Some workers complain of being isolated by the community in which they live, others of being frowned upon when they pass by. In some instances, this hostility can spill into violence as happened three weeks ago to a council clerk.

Miss Fatima Mpotula (29), who works at the council's Mofolo offices, said she was attacked by youths who demanded a list of names of residents who ignored the rent boycott.

She suffered head, facial and body injuries.

"I have done nothing wrong to deserve this attack. I have no access to these records. I am just an employee, like the others. Now, I am even afraid to go home when I leave the hospital," she said from her Baragwanath Hospital bed.

Other employees said because of their links with the council, it was proving increasingly difficult to secure employment elsewhere.

"I have found that working for the council automatically closes doors for your professional opportunities in the private sector," said one worker. "If you stay too long here you will never be able to get out."

He said he applied to two companies for top-paying positions advertised in the media.

Social gatherings

"Once they discovered I work for the Soweto council they wanted to know if I would be accepted by the black community. Then they stopped communicating with me altogether."

Other workers spoke of being shunned at social gatherings. Said one: "I was once invited to be a beauty contest judge. When I arrived, one of the other judges, a political activist, said he would not share a platform with me because I worked for the system. He said working for the system was 'selling out'."

He added: "It is not everyone who works for the system who is a sell-out. I know of a policeman who has repeatedly not gone out on riot patrol because he sympathised with the community."

Other employees, however, said there had been no visible change in attitudes.

"Sometimes children throw stones at our cars, but then that's done indiscriminately to everyone," observed another council employee. "As far as my neighbours and relatives are concerned, nothing's changed."

A council policeman, insisting on anonymity, echoed similar sentiments.

"I haven't seen any sort of change in the mood of my friends or neighbours," he said.

Mr Nico Malan, Soweto Town Clerk, said council employees were like any ordinary person with a duty to perform.

Schwarz sees Mandela free within two years

JOHANNESBURG — Nelson Mandela would probably be released within the next two years, but his release was unlikely to bring the real negotiating process any closer in South Africa, says the Progressive Federal Party finance spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz.

Giving his forecast on South Africa in 1988, he

told the Sandton Chamber of Commerce there would be only a few signs of hope in the scenario of continued political unrest, increased Government expenditure on security apparatus, housing and social services, increased overseas pressure, lack of foreign capital and rising unemployment.

"The security appara-

tus of the State will not collapse, but continue to be a medium with which the State will exercise its authority and seek to protect its citizens," he said.

"The debate about negotiation to find a political solution will continue. A search for leadership which is really representative and willing to negotiate with Government will continue."

A hopeful sign would be the appearance of a charismatic "honest broker" to bring the differing parties together.

Mr Schwarz said he wished, but was not optimistic, that by 1988 there would be a political realignment where moderates would be able to call the tune against the increased polarisation of the radical extremes.

While reforms would continue on local government level, their success would be minimal unless a breakthrough was made into moderate black opinion.

"Grey areas" would arise, but exclusive areas for group occupation would be preserved.

He said there would probably be a mild economic upswing in 1987, as-

sisted by the immediate reaction to sanctions, but the economy would eventually be affected by boycotts, inadequate foreign markets and inability to generate local capital.

Mr Schwarz said the private sector needed to "shake out of its mood of pessimism" because it had the means to employ people "to help solve South Africa's problems".

Comrades among recruits, say sources

By CHRIS BATEMAN and TONY WEAVER

CONSERVATIVE "witdoek" vigilantes and militant "comrades" are among the 1 000 locally recruited men on the crash course for black policemen near Koeberg power station, according to township sources.

Mr Willie Soga, acting head of the Crossroads committee while chairman Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana is "on holiday", said 30 of his men and "many comrades" from Guguletu, Nyanga, Langa and Khayelitsha had been recruited.

Mr Soga and four of his committee members said senior police officers told them that the recruits would be used to police Peninsula townships.

A Cape Times team yesterday arrived at the training camp in the Koeberg nuclear power station security area after being waved through a checkpoint manned by armed Escom guards.

Senior police officers stopped the Cape Times car in front of the camp gates, briefly questioning a reporter before a man in plain clothes ordered: "You're just passing, keep going, keep going."

About a dozen black men, dressed in overalls and caps, were seen behind the gates. A police and South African flags flew above the camp.

"They sleep at the camp. They don't even come back at weekends. A police chief and Captain Loop from Guguletu police told us they would be paid R14 a day.

This would be increased later and according to their schooling," Mr Soga said.

The main points of this story were telexed yesterday to police headquarters in Pretoria and also delivered by hand for the attention of Brigadier Chris Swart, the Western Cape Divisional Police Commissioner.

Brigadier Swart referred the Cape Times to Pretoria headquarters who replied that police had "nothing to add" to earlier statements that "all media will be invited to the passing-out parade".

Meanwhile, a reliable Guguletu source whose brother is on the training programme, said the

To Page 2

CSO spokesman Mr Sampie Steenkamp could not be reached for comment.

Yesterday the Crossroads committee members were asked if the recruitment of comrades — sworn enemies of the witdoeke — would not result in enmity at the training camp.

Mr Soga said the reason given for comrades being trained was so they could return to their own communities where they would "turn the other comrades' heads so that they don't do those things of theirs any more".

"The police told us these comrades would say to the other comrades after the course, 'Hey, you must behave yourselves now, we are now police' and that this would make them give up their nonsense immediately," Mr Soga said.

Mr Soga said the senior policeman had told his committee that the special constables would be posted to Peninsula townships but could be deployed at any trouble spots.

Comrades, witdoeke recruited

From Page 1

men were recruited from the Cape Provincial Administration's Community Services Office in Nyanga.

This was confirmed by the five Crossroads committee members.

The source said the men were told they were being hired as "security guards" for the CSO, and "once they had been recruited, they were not allowed to go home".

"They were told they would not need anything as they would be given everything they needed once they got to the camp.

"My brother got a message out to say he and a number of others did not want to be there anymore, but they are not being allowed out."

He said some of those recruited were "witdoek" vigilantes from Crossroads and Site C, Khayelitsha, but a number of people who regarded themselves as "comrades" had also taken jobs.

"People are desperate for work, and they will take anything, although a number of comrades walked out of the recruiting office when they suspected what the job was."

Another source gave the same details and said many of those recruited had no idea what the job was about.

KWA-NATAL INDABA

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Universal suffrage mooted

After successfully marketing its Bill of Rights, the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba is about to recommend a one-man, one-vote constitution for the province.

As the constitutional debate deepens, the Indaba appears finally to have accepted that any constitution that does not adequately reflect the fact that 90% of the region's population is black will be less than equitable — if not unworkable.

Those responsible for issuing progress reports on the Indaba's deliberations have been understandably circumspect, since the initiative is by definition an exercise in compromise.

A final constitutional package has not yet been drawn up by the Indaba. However, its constitutional committee is working on a single model which will provide for "protection of minorities within the framework of a universal franchise."

"I suppose," ventured one participant reluctantly, "you could say we are working on a proposal which, in essence, would amount to majority rule."

No special insight is needed to recognise that behind Indaba representatives' circumspection is the knowledge that they will ultimately have to sell the concept to the electorate — which happens to include Klip River, where the far-right Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) last week increased its share of the vote against the majority National Party (NP) in a hard-fought by-election. Yet, some close to the Indaba believe, that after Klip River, the rightwing has effectively been licked.

Sadly, government, which will eventually have to sanction any proposals put forward by the Indaba, also seems a long way from countenancing any recommendations that would diverge from its narrow vision of "healthy" power sharing (*FM* September 19). However, Stoffel Botha, the NP's Natal leader, appeared almost encouraging recently when he said government would look seriously at the Indaba's proposals for a new legislature.

It is no small achievement for the Indaba to have arrived where it has — embracing a wide spectrum of political interest groups from Left to Right among its 35 or more representative delegates and observers.

They have considered a number of different constitutional models, and variants thereof, including, notably, a bicameral structure, before they narrowed it down to the current proposals.

"Once whites had made peace with the fact that they were in fact a minority and could not expect to hold sway over the majority indefinitely, the rest was relatively easy,"

said a senior delegate who is unwilling to be identified at this stage.

Broadly, the proposals now taking shape envisage a legislature comprising 100-150 seats, elected nonracially on the basis of universal adult suffrage, with guaranteed minimum representation for whites, Indians and coloureds on a 20%, 20%, and 5% basis respectively.

Top of the pyramid would be an 11-member cabinet headed by a "prime minister" who would be a member of the majority party (probably Inkatha's Mangosuthu Buthelezi). A "governor" appointed by the State President on the advice of the legislature would promulgate all legislation passed.

Special cultural councils could well be appointed for the protection, maintenance and promotion of cultural rights.

Initially, over-representation and the single transferable vote system would serve to protect minorities and avoid a winner-takes-all situation.

Though a final constitution blueprint has yet to be accepted by the Indaba, those who have seen its proposals say there is much to commend them.

However, as academic Lawrence Schlemmer put it, the question is whether government, which seems incapable of sponsoring dialogue on a national constitution, can at least facilitate constitution-building at the regional level. That reservation aside, the Indaba now looks like the only political show in town. ■

FIN MAIL 26/9/86

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Diplomatic coup

Bit by bit the African National Congress (ANC) is getting where it wants to be — recognised as central to a solution in SA by the big powers of the West. The weekend meetings between ANC leader Oliver Tambo and British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and with US Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker were two more steps towards that goal.

The two hours Tambo spent with Crocker — after seeing Howe — were requested by the US as political preparation for a meeting between the ANC and Secretary of State George Shultz during his southern African tour next month. US officials in London were not saying anything and the ANC was being properly discreet. But the mood at its Islington headquarters was one of considerable satisfaction. The meeting paralleled that in July when Howe's junior at the Foreign Office, Lynda Chalker, became the

first British minister to talk to the ANC.

Nor did disagreement over the means to the end of apartheid sour the encounter between Tambo and Howe at the Foreign Secretary's stately official residence tucked under the North Downs of Kent. Having made his point about "appeasement" in refusing to see Howe during the abortive European Economic Community (EEC) mission to southern Africa, Tambo was willing to improve relations.



Shultz

Tambo

Neither had anything new to say, Howe repeating the familiar cadences — Britain's unswerving opposition to apartheid and wish for rapid and peaceful change; the urging of dialogue and promise of UK and EEC help if both sides suspended violence. The ANC leader agreed on the need for a negotiated settlement, but dismissed as ineffective the EEC sanctions and other pressures in forcing the SA government to open up real dialogue with black political movements.

As for the armed struggle, that was simply a response to the violence of apartheid. Tambo is also said to have responded that the ANC will not forswear violence until its legal status within SA has been restored and its leaders, including Nelson Mandela, have been freed. Yet the symbolic fact of the meetings, even if they were merely a formal statement of differences, were at this stage more important than their content.

It can now be said the ANC has an open line to the Western allies and at the least, ranks *pari passu* with other black leaders from SA who have been accorded hearings. Howe made it clear the UK intended to maintain the dialogue by telling Tambo he hoped there would be further meetings. ■

FIN MAIL 26/9/86

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

The \$500m option

The US State Department is urging President Reagan to offer \$500m in fresh aid for SA's neighbouring states as part of the president's effort to offer an alternative to tough congressional sanctions legislation.

UK meetings give ANC new stature

CART TINKS 26/9/86 11A/11B

A QUIET meeting in the Kent countryside last weekend has put the finishing touches to a transformation in Britain's foreign policy towards South Africa.



London Dateline
JOHN BATTERSBY reports

I refer, of course, to the most extraordinary encounter between British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and the exiled president of the African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo.

In international diplomacy it is regarded as an act bordering on open hostility for a government to engage in ministerial contact with an armed guerrilla organization seeking the violent overthrow of a government with which the former has full diplomatic relations.

The fact that the Howe-Tambo meeting took place in the relaxed and homely environment of the Foreign Secretary's stately country home only served to emphasize this.

The meeting, characterized in enthusiastic diplomatic language by the Foreign Office, was immediately interpreted by the ANC as a major breakthrough in its quest for international prestige and recognition of its central role in any solution to the South African impasse.

No official contact

What does the meeting mean for Anglo-South African relations?

Why did it have to take place at all? When Anglo American chairman Gavin Relly led a small team of South African businessmen to hold talks with the ANC leadership in Lusaka in September last year, a turning point was reached in South African politics which exposed a fundamental contradiction in British foreign policy.

Whereas Britain was actively urging the Pretoria government to release ANC leader Nelson Mandela from prison and to open negotiations with the ANC, Britain was itself not prepared to countenance official contact with an organization that advocated the use of violence to achieve its political ends.

Weeks later Mr Tambo arrived in London to find businessmen and bankers queuing to meet him and was invited to speak at the prestigious Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Shortly after Mr Relly's historic encounter in the Zambian bush, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher played a crucial card at the Commonwealth summit in The Bahamas in Octo-



Sir Geoffrey Howe Mr Oliver Tambo

ber when she signed a declaration aimed at bringing Pretoria and the ANC to the negotiating table "within the context of a suspension of violence on all sides".

This opened the way for the first official contact with the ANC in a bid to persuade its leadership to suspend its guerrilla campaign in exchange for the release of Mr Mandela, the lifting of the 26-year ban on the ANC and the suspension of violence by the government.

The first official contact with the ANC came in January this year when a senior Foreign Office official, Mr John Johnson, held the first meeting with members of the ANC executive while in Lusaka for a meeting of the frontline states attended by Sir Geoffrey.

As the EPG appeared to be making headway, a mood of cautious optimism pervaded the Foreign Office.

All that went up in smoke when the SADF launched raids into three Commonwealth capitals in the early hours of Monday, May 19 — three days after Mr Mandela had given his personal blessing to the suspension of violence plan.

Shockwaves ran through the Foreign Office and the scene was set for the launching of the Commonwealth report which shifted the ANC onto centre stage as an indispensable part of any South African solution.

Things moved swiftly. Mr Tambo was embraced by the British establishment

when he visited London in June, addressing the Royal Commonwealth Society, Tory MPs at Westminster, issuing a joint statement with top businessmen and bankers and being hosted for the first time at ministerial level.

Mr Tambo's meeting with Mrs Lynda Chalker, the strongly anti-apartheid new Minister of State at the Foreign Office, clearly went better than expected and paved the way for a meeting with Sir Geoffrey once Britain had assumed the EEC presidency.

Unannounced and within hours of the meeting with Sir Geoffrey last weekend, Mr Tambo was driven to the United States Embassy in London for his first ministerial contact with the Reagan administration to meet Dr Chester Crocker, the US assistant Secretary of State for Africa. There will be a further meeting with US Secretary of State George Shultz within the next couple of weeks.

So what now? My sources tell me that the Tambo meeting marks the beginning of a major diplomatic initiative — "a longer-term but crucial game-plan".

Mrs Chalker took the opportunity to review Britain's policy towards South Africa when she addressed a closed meeting of international businessmen.

Gradual process

The Foreign Office took the unusual step of releasing her speech in full.

It did not disclose anything startling but merely drew together the loose strands of Britain's changing foreign policy into a more coherent whole.

Clearly, Britain does not expect any further change until after the election.

The major block to the normalization of Anglo-South African relations in the short-term is the continuation of the Group Areas Act — at least insofar as it provides for rigidly segregated residential living and devalues other potentially significant reforms such as the abolition of the pass laws and the Mixed Marriages and Immorality Acts.

Britain accepts that the abolition of apartheid is going to be a gradual process taking years — even decades — rather than weeks or months.

Sir Geoffrey Howe has repeatedly warned against the "Jericho School of Diplomacy" — a side-swipe at the series of deadlines and ultimatums for the abolition of apartheid.

"Apartheid's walls are not going to fall from a single blast of the sanctions trumpet," Mrs Chalker told the businessmen.

The ANC line: No exceptions

THE African National Congress (ANC) plays a pivotal role in determining the extent and effect of the academic boycott of South Africa. And all indications are that its influence is set to increase in the coming months.

Although the organisation's "no exceptions" stated policy to "isolate white-dominated South Africa" — academics specifically included — has been consistent, many university teachers and observers are unclear as to what this means in practice.

There has also been little direct information on the policies of other important organisations, here and abroad.

The ANC's position is complicated by the fact that the organisation has not only been prepared to receive South African academic delegations in Lusaka (witness the recent visit by a contingent from the universities of Cape Town and the Western Cape) but appears to have endorsed the attendance of selected South African academics at overseas conferences (witness the "clearance" of two Wits University lecturers for the Delhi sociology gathering).

In an attempt to gain further clarity on the ANC's policy, and thereby facilitate some progress in the local debate among academics on the boycott, the Weekly Mail put a series of questions to the ANC's representative in Lusaka, Tom Sebina.

Sebina confirmed that the ANC had been asked to screen South African delegates to the International Sociological Association's annual conference in New Delhi. Asked who had been designated by the organisation to undertake the screening, Sebina said decisions were made on the basis of "consultation between ANC offices in London, Lusaka and Delhi". Advice was also sought "from people in South Africa", he said.

He also confirmed that the recent "hard line" policy statement on South African academics by ANC education officer H Makgothi remained unchanged (see main story).

Responding to reports which suggested the ANC was to send a delegation to next week's "South Africa after Apartheid" conference in England, Sebina said: "No decision has been taken yet on the York conference."

He came out strongly against overseas academics visiting South African universities. Asked whether there were any cases in which the ANC believed academics could legitimately visit South Africa from abroad, he said: "There can be no justification for such visits."

The British Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) supports a blanket academic boycott, and says it allows "no qualifications" to this position.

According to London AAM Campaigns Officer Karen Talbot, "We have a very clear position in support of a complete boycott by British academics of South Africa and Namibia, and also by South African and Namibian academics living in the United Kingdom."

Talbot said the AAM would not diverge from or dilute this policy, and "constantly appealed to student unions and teachers' unions in Britain to be vigilant and on guard against South African academics who are invited to their institutions".

The United Democratic Front has recently discussed the academic boycott in some detail, according to acting publicity secretary Murphy Morobe. The UDF supported the boycott and did not encourage foreign academics to visit South Africa. "Despite the argument that this cuts universities off from some of the finest brains in the world, we believe that the isolation of the government is more important."

As far as allowing progressive South African academics access to an overseas audience was concerned, Morobe said the UDF was developing a policy of "tactical flexibility".

"It is the regime we want to isolate," he said, "and to achieve that we support the boycott. But of course there are cases when inflexibility is not appropriate. What is important to us is that progressives are screened in some way by the broad democratic movement — including the UDF and Cosatu. They must enjoy the support of the movement."

Shaun Johnson

26/9/80.

WEEKLY MAIL

Third white to face ANC charges

By JO-ANN BEKKER

ROCKLYN WILLIAMS, a 26-year-old teacher who has been in detention for five months, appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on Monday charged with being a member of the African National Congress and recruiting others to the banned organisation.

Williams, who was arrested in his flat in Braamfontein, Johannesburg, on April 24, is the latest in a series of young whites to face charges related to ANC activities.

Steven Marais, who is mentioned in Williams' charge sheet as an ANC member, is currently facing charges of terrorism. The state has also linked Marais with Marion Sparg, who is facing charges of treason for allegedly bombing several police stations.

Mike Vermeulen, whom the state claims Williams tried to recruit, is presently detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, which allows for interrogation.

The state claims that during a meeting with the two men early last year, Williams gave Marais a document he had compiled outlining the prospects of recruiting white workers to the ANC.

At the same meeting, Williams allegedly suggested "the ANC should bomb the military police stations and thereby gain sympathy for the ANC".

According to the charge sheet, Williams subsequently went to Harare where he received instructions from the ANC. On his return he trained Vermeulen in counter-surveillance and establishing meetings with other ANC members.

He also allegedly gave Vermeulen instructions to try to obtain a copy of a sensitive computer programme written for the SA Defence Force by Vermeulen's brother.

Williams is charged with participating in ANC activities from January 1979 to February this year. Alternately, he is charged with advocating, advising or defending the achievement of ANC objects or acts.

According to the charge sheet, Williams met ANC members Marius and Jeannette Schoon in Botswana in March 1979. (Jeannette Schoon and her child were subsequently killed in a parcel bomb explosion in Angola.)

He accepted ANC instructions to investigate and encourage anti-conscription feeling in the SADF and to distribute a publication called "Resister".

In 1983 Williams allegedly accepted ANC instructions to observe and document the extent of anti-conscription feeling in the army, gather information about people sympathetic to the ANC, and "further the anti-conscription campaign on behalf of the ANC". The state claims in 1984 he prepared a document on the conditions and morale of South African soldiers and handed it to the ANC.

The hearing was postponed.

Mother scared to attend son's funeral

26/9/80

WEEKLY MAIL

11A

THANDI MEMELA did not turn up for her own son's burial in Durban's Chesterville township last week.

Instead she sent flowers and a message to be read to the 3 000 mourners who gathered for what was the first unrestricted mass funeral since the beginning of the State of Emergency.

Memela, mother of Thabani Memela, one of four youths killed in a recent shootout with the police, did not attend because she said she feared

Weekly Mail Reporter

harrassment.

She has been a target of attacks by vigilantes and has had to flee her home, which was petrol-bombed and burnt earlier this year.

She was one of the complainants who last week brought an urgent application to restrain a team of vigilantes from assaulting her or damaging her property.

The funeral of three youths —

Memela, Blessing Mabaso and Luvuyo Mgobozi — was led by UDF president Archie Gumede, followed by chanting UDF activists who hoisted a Soviet flag.

Gumede told the Weekly Mail that the non-imposition of restrictions did not mean that the government had changed its attitude towards political activity.

"I think they recognised that in Chesterville it would be impossible to

enforce any restrictions because of the proximity of the cemetery and the houses.

"If restrictions had been imposed they would have been defied," he said.

A representative of the SAP division of public relations in Pretoria confirmed that only one of the four involved in the shoot-out had been a member of the ANC trained outside the country. No information had been provided about the other three.

THE Pan Africanist Congress of Azania has called on all Azanian patriots and all their organisations to fully support the National Union of Mineworkers' call for a day of mourning for the Kinross gold-mine victims on October 1.

The PAC was reacting to the call made by NUM that on October 1 be a day of mourning for the 177 miners who died at the mine last week.

The NUM has also called for a Commission of Inquiry into the deaths of the miners.

Support miners' call — PAC

On Tuesday a British mining expert, Dr Herbert Eisner, who is in the country for a week at the invitation of NUM, was refused permission to inspect the disaster hit gold mine by Gencor officials.

The NUM is expecting two other experts from overseas to inspect the gold mine.

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Sowetan

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Presbyterian
Church seeks
to minister to
ANC, Swapo

HARARE — The Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa yesterday agreed to approach Swapo, the ANC and the PAC to inform them of its "desire to provide chaplaincy ministry to their personnel".

Similar letters will be sent to the ministers of defence of Zambia, Zimbabwe and South Africa.

The church's general assembly in Harare adopted a report enunciating the principles that Presbyterian chaplains should not wear uniform or bear arms, and ought to be paid by the church rather than the organisation to which they were attached.

The decision on chaplains came after adoption of a report declaring that neither the South African security forces nor the liberation movements could be viewed as waging a just war in the eyes of the church. This is the nearest the Presbyterians have come to urging conscientious objection.

"The presence of chaplains should not be construed as moral support for any government or military group. Neither should it be construed as an approval of violence as a means of resolving disputes," the report said.

"Further, the chaplain shall not allow himself to be used as a morale-boosting agent." — Sapa

26/9/86 -
Bus Day

How Tambo won over the British

JOHN BATTERSBY

LONDON — A quiet meeting in the Kent countryside last weekend has put the finishing touches to a transformation in Britain's foreign policy towards SA. I refer, of course, to the most extraordinary encounter between British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and Oliver Tambo, exiled president of the African National Congress (ANC).

In the normal framework of international diplomacy it is regarded as an act bordering on open hostility for a government to engage in ministerial contact with an armed guerrilla organisation seeking the violent overthrow of a government with which the former has full diplomatic relations.

The meeting, characterised in enthusiastic diplomatic language by the British Foreign Office, was immediately interpreted by the ANC as a major breakthrough in its quest for international prestige and recognition of its central role in any solution to the SA impasse.

What does the meeting mean for Anglo-SA relations and what is the next step? Why did it have to take place at all?

When Anglo American chairman Gavin Reilly led a small team of SA businessmen to hold talks with the ANC leadership in Lusaka in September last year a turning point was reached in SA politics which exposed a fundamental contradiction in British foreign policy.

Whereas Britain was actively urging Pretoria to release from prison ANC leader Nelson Mandela and to open negotiations with the ANC, Britain was not prepared to countenance official contact with an organisation that advocated the use of violence to achieve its political ends.

Weeks later Tambo arrived in London to find businessmen and bankers queuing to meet him and he was invited

to speak at the prestigious Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Shortly after Reilly's historic encounter in the Zambian bush, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher played a crucial card at the Commonwealth summit in the Bahamas in October when she signed a declaration aimed at bringing the Botha government and the ANC to the negotiating table "within the context of a suspension of violence on all sides".

This opened the way for the first official contact with the ANC in January this year, when senior Foreign Office official John Johnson met members of the ANC executive while in Lusaka for a meeting of the Frontline states attended by Sir Geoffrey.

As the EPG appeared to be making headway on its exchange, a mood of cautious optimism pervaded the Foreign Office. All that went up in smoke when the SADF launched raids into three Commonwealth capitals in the early hours of Monday, May 19 — three days after Mandela had given his personal blessing to the suspension of violence plan.

Shockwaves ran through the Foreign Office and the scene was set for the launching of the Commonwealth report, which shifted the ANC to centre stage as an indispensable part of any SA solution.

Then things moved swiftly. Tambo

was embraced by the British Establishment when he visited London in June, addressing the Royal Commonwealth Society, Tory MPs at Westminster, issuing a joint statement with top businessmen and bankers, and being hosted for the first time by the British government at ministerial level.

Tambo's meeting with Lynda Chalker, the strongly anti-apartheid new Minister of State at the Foreign Office, clearly went better than expected and paved the way for a meeting with Sir Geoffrey once Britain had assumed the EEC presidency.

Unannounced, and within hours of the meeting with Sir Geoffrey last weekend, Tambo was driven to the US Embassy in London for his first ministerial contact with the Reagan administration to meet US Assistant Secretary of State Dr Chester Crocker. There will be a further meeting with US Secretary of State George Shultz within the next couple of weeks.

So what now? My sources tell me that the Tambo meeting marks the beginning of a major diplomatic initiative — "a longer-term but crucial game-plan". Chalker took the opportunity to review Britain's policy towards SA when she addressed a closed meeting of international businessmen in London this week.

"Apartheid's walls are not going to fall from a single blast of the sanctions trumpet," Chalker told the businessmen. "In the end, political change will

come from recognition by the SA government and the white community that there is no light at the end of the tunnel down which SA is still headed."

She emphasised that the limited sanctions to which Britain was party through the EEC were intended "to give a clear and forceful political message about how seriously we need the view for change" but in no way changed "our resolute opposition to general economic sanctions".

More emphasis would be placed in the future on positive measures — particularly the promotion and funding of training and education for blacks by British business, direct British government assistance to blacks through organisations such as the Urban Foundation, financial assistance to SA refugees and the victims of apartheid, and further recognition of black trade unions.

Chalker appealed to businessmen to help government in the task ahead, which it would be unable to achieve on its own. "We in government and business alike" must:

Leave South Africans of all communities in no doubt of our total opposition to apartheid and of the urgent need for fundamental political reform.

Make clear to the SA government that such change is inevitable and that it is in their interest to promote it while it can still be achieved peacefully.

Continue to argue patiently and coherently for genuine national dialogue and against measures which will lead only to polarisation and chaos.

Actively implement positive measures to counter the effects of apartheid and promote its peaceful elimination.

Britain's revised foreign policy will ensure that SA's rulers will at all times have the option of pulling back from the brink of a devastating war of attrition.

THE struggle against the system of house rentals is as old as black peoples' struggle for their birthright. This struggle is directly linked to the hurt and pains through economic exploitation, social degradation and political emasculation black people have had to go through for more than three centuries.

In the black community, rent represents most facts of the oppressive and exploitative nature of South African apartheid. The system is oppressive because it is decided upon without any form of consultation whatsoever with the people it directly affects.

Over so many years the Government has failed to respond positively to the grievances of our people. To date grievances such as high rents, have not been redressed. The response of the Government to these grievances has been that of total disregard and utter helplessness.

The grievances of our people in this regard are deep-seated. Mere promises and dodging and ducking of issues is not going to make the problems lighter to the Government.

Marched

In 1980 people marched to the Soweto Council offices to protest about the ever increasing rentals and also to make their position clear that they rejected the community councils system. The response was as usual, the police were called, teargas canisters were thrown and some people were arrested.

The problems remained unresolved.

The march was spearheaded by Azapo, Soweto Committee of Ten, and the now banned Cosas. Even then we warned the Government and the community councils to listen and to redress the grievances of

The masses must head rent protests

Sewefaw
26/9/86
11A

GUEST COLUMN

By LYBON MABASA

AZAPO vice-president: Political Education



the people. We warned the Government that unless they heeded the call of the community they would find themselves in an untenable situation. We also pointed out that the people were not going to relent or change their demands.

They would accept nothing less than the total scrapping of community councils and all the evils that go along with it.

Given the bottled up anger, the pent-up emotions of the majority of our people, it was logical to anticipate that very soon this justifiable anger and emotions would spill over and engulf the whole country. With the type of government we have, there was no need for communists and agitators to tell the people what to do. They, the Government, were doing it quite efficiently.

The turn of events of September 3, 1984, in the Vaal did not catch us

by surprise, because even before that day the Government, together with its community councillors who have been extorting the people for so many years, were warned. People stood united and they were in no way going to pay any increased rentals. The message was very clear.

The people were saying "enough is enough", they were not going to continue financing their own oppression and exploitation. While abject poverty was rampant, the community councillors continued their plunder becoming infinitely richer than the communities they were supposed to serve. They gave themselves business licenses, allocated to themselves big plots and businesses and driving the latest posh cars from the people's sweat.

Appalling

The insensitivity and the recklessness with which the Government handled this crisis was both horrifying and appalling. Political and community organisations warned that the struggle of the people in the Vaal was part and parcel of the entire struggle of black people in this country.

On January 23, 1986 the Southern Transvaal Regional Rent Crisis Committee was formed. It consisted of more than sixteen organisations — community, trade unions, church, civic and political.

Among the organisations present were Azapo, Cosatu, Azactu, Azasm, Sosco, National Forum and nearly all the civic and parent committees in the Vaal. The UDF and the SCA were

not able to attend that meeting though invitations were sent to them.

A three-man co-ordinating committee was elected consisting of Mr J Rakgoadi of Jawusa and Azapo and Charles Mabiletsa of Azapo and Zamdela Parents' Committee and Mike Tsoetsi of Cusa.

The committee issued a warning to urban councils against increasing house rents without consulting residents as it was likely to result in serious confrontations between the authorities and the people. It also pointed out the deplorable conditions in the townships despite the people paying high tariffs. A warning was given to the Soweto Council to particularly look into the plight of those residents who pay more than they earn.

Urged

It was also urged to look into the question of the more than 10 million people who were unemployed and therefore could not afford to pay rent. I was co-opted into the co-ordinating committee just before the co-ordinator Mr Rakgoadi went overseas on Union business.

The co-ordinating committee which had to look into the rent crisis

pledged itself to form support structures for people in the Vaal and elsewhere. It also pledged itself to help co-ordinate rent actions by the community.

At the same time the rent crisis was deepening in Soweto. At Tshiawelo Extension 3 a rent crisis committee was formed consisting of the Tshiawelo-Extension 3 residents and the Tshiawelo flat dwellers.

Crisis

We worked hand in glove with the flat committee and addressed several of their meetings and they also attended the Southern Transvaal Rent Crisis Committee meetings. We received several invitations to attend or address meetings called to discuss the rent crisis in Jabulani and other places in Soweto.

At the same time several organisations civic, community, student, church and political approached the Southern Transvaal RCC pointing out problems relating to rent in their areas and also steps taken by various communities in relation to this particular problem.

Looking at all the consultations we had on rent, the committee came to the conclusion that this rent struggle was a just struggle which needed to be supported by all sections of the black community.

Where people live or stay and the conditions under which they lived has a direct bearing on lives of children at school or adults at work.

The most points that came out from all the discussions on rent were that:

- Short-time and time
- To page 5

The rent struggle

• From page 4

bound loans raised by the Government to build the locations and townships, some from as early as 1931 have long been repaid in certain cases three fold, or four fold. To make matters even worse low-cost materials were used in building most of those houses.

• The townships and locations were part of the grand design of apartheid, they were designed to serve as a convenient and readily accessible labour reservoir of labour. Black people had had no hand in the whole matter.

• Despite the fact that black townships and locations are ghost towns that are completely deserted during the day, our tariffs and levies in relation to water, refuse collection and electricity remains criminally high as compared to whites in their cosy and comfortable suburbs.

• High rents are seen as a means of subtle forced removals aimed at displacing poorly paid residents all over the country. The Government is seen as carrying out its "bantustan policy" through this system of high rentals. While impossible high rentals are introduced in urban areas, easily accessible housing loans and low rental schemes are made available at the "bantustans".

• Most black residential areas are completely inhospitable and thus permanent health hazards with gushing sewerage pipes, leaking roofs, rotting doors and falling bricks.

• Old people have to go through winter and summer with rotting doors and leaking roofs even though they happen to be very regular rent payers.

• There has never been any acceptable breakdown given to black people on how rent money is used by the Government and its councils.

• The black community has been falling behind in rentals long before it became fashionable for the Government and its councils to increase rent and services. Wages remain low and cannot support unemployed household members. It is thus unthinkable to expect the few who are still employed to carry the burden and responsibility of supporting the over 10 million unemployed black people in the country.

• All locations and townships around big cities and towns were designed to provide labour and to service the city or town around which they are built. While these cities and towns flourish in a glut of wealth around them lie pockets of poverty, disease, hunger and

death.

It is also against this background that a decision on "Rent Action" was taken and announced by the Third National Forum in Durban. The decision on rent was announced as part of National Forum "May Action" which was launched by the May 1-4 stay-away call.

Mother scared to attend son's funeral

21/9/86

~~SAP~~ WEEKLY MAIL

THANDI MEMELA did not turn up for her own son's burial in Durban's Chesterville township last week.

Instead she sent flowers and a message to be read to the 3 000 mourners who gathered for what was the first unrestricted mass funeral since the beginning of the State of Emergency.

Memela, mother of Thabani Memela, one of four youths killed in a recent shootout with the police, did not attend because she said she feared

Weekly Mail Reporter

harrassment.

She has been a target of attacks by vigilantes and has had to flee her home, which was petrol-bombed and burnt earlier this year.

She was one of the complainants who last week brought an urgent application to restrain a team of vigilantes from assaulting her or damaging her property.

The funeral of three youths —

Memela, Blessing Mabaso and Luvuyo Mgobozi — was led by UDF president Archie Gumede, followed by chanting UDF activists who hoisted a Soviet flag.

Gumede told the Weekly Mail that the non-imposition of restrictions did not mean that the government had changed its attitude towards political activity.

"I think they recognised that in Chesterville it would be impossible to

enforce any restrictions because of the proximity of the cemetery and the houses.

"If restrictions had been imposed they would have been defied," he said.

A representative of the SAP division of public relations in Pretoria confirmed that only one of the four involved in the shoot-out had been a member of the ANC trained outside the country. No information had been provided about the other three.

WESLEY MAR
6/19/80
11A

Third white to face ANC charges

By JO-ANN BERKER

ROCKLYN WILLIAMS, a 26-year-old teacher who has been in detention for five months, appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on Monday charged with being a member of the African National Congress and recruiting others to the banned organisation.

Williams, who was arrested in his flat in Braamfontein, Johannesburg, on April 24, is the latest in a series of young whites to face charges related to ANC activities.

Steven Marais, who is mentioned in Williams' charge sheet as an ANC member, is currently facing charges of terrorism. The state has also linked Marais with Marion Sparg, who is facing charges of treason for allegedly bombing several police stations.

Mike Vermeulen, whom the state claims Williams tried to recruit, is presently detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, which allows for interrogation.

The state claims that during a meeting with the two men early last year, Williams gave Marais a document he had compiled outlining the prospects of recruiting white workers to the ANC.

At the same meeting, Williams allegedly suggested "the ANC should bomb the military police stations and thereby gain sympathy for the ANC".

According to the charge sheet, Williams subsequently went to Harare where he received instructions from the ANC. On his return he trained Vermeulen in counter-surveillance and establishing meetings with other ANC members.

He also allegedly gave Vermeulen instructions to try to obtain a copy of a sensitive computer programme written for the SA Defence Force by Vermeulen's brother.

Williams is charged with participating in ANC activities from January 1979 to February this year. Alternately, he is charged with advocating, advising or defending the achievement of ANC objects or acts.

According to the charge sheet, Williams met ANC members Marius and Jeannette Schoon in Botswana in March 1979. (Jeannette Schoon and her child were subsequently killed in a parcel bomb explosion in Angola.)

He accepted ANC instructions to investigate and encourage anti-conscription feeling in the SADF and to distribute a publication called "Resister".

In 1983 Williams allegedly accepted ANC instructions to observe and document the extent of anti-conscription feeling in the army, gather information about people sympathetic to the ANC, and "further the anti-conscription campaign on behalf of the ANC". The state claims in 1984 he prepared a document on the conditions and morale of South African soldiers and handed it to the ANC.

The hearing was postponed.

(11A)

Freedom songs as two jailed for terrorism

*Eve Post
26/9/86*

By DEBBIE BOOYSEN

FREEDOM songs were chanted in a Port Elizabeth court today when two men were jailed for terrorism.

Vuyani Knowledge Motaung, 22, and Sakiwo Christopher Sokutu, 26, both of Zwide, were each sentenced to eight years for terrorism, three years for possession of firearms and six months for possession of ammunition.

The were also sentenced in the Regional Court to five years for possessing, or importing, seven handgrenades, an AK47 rifle and detonating devices brought into the country by two ANC terrorists they assisted in PE.

The sentences will run concurrently.

Handcuffed to each other, Motaung and Sokutu danced and sang after sentence was passed.

Some in the public gallery responded and freedom songs and slogans reverberated through the passages.

They continued chanting and raising clenched fists in front of a television camera outside the building.

The Regional Court President, Mr G Steyn, said aggravating features in the case were that Motaung and Sokutu became part of a greater conspiracy against the State by getting involved with terrorist insurgents.

They had associated themselves with the conspiracy to further the aims of the ANC, thereby committing terrorism.

They had also assisted in finding hideouts for the terrorists, provided them with transport, had received training from them in the use of handgrenades, and were found in possession of handgrenades.

The court did not find that they had been part of the attack on the police after Motaung and Sokutu's premature contact with police led to the deaths of the two terrorists on February 17.

Mr Steyn said the court had compassion for hardship suffered by the young, untrained and unemployed, but this did not justify resorting to violence.

Mr H van der Walt appeared for the State. Mr P Langa (instructed by T Majodina and Company) appeared for the defence.

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom right of the page.

26/9/82

STAR

~~SECRET~~ 111A

Presbyterians to make chaplain offer to ANC

HARARE — The Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa (PCSA) agreed this week to approach Swapo, the ANC and the PAC "informing them of the PCSA's desire to provide chaplaincy ministry to their personnel".

Similar letters will be sent to the Ministers of Defence in Zambia, Zimbabwe and South Africa.

The church's general assembly in Harare adopted a report enunciating the principles that Presbyterian chaplains should not wear uniforms or bear arms, and ought to be paid by the church rather than the organisation to which they are attached.

The decision on chaplains follows adoption of a report declaring that neither the Suth African security forces nor the liberation movements can be viewed in the eyes of the church as waging a "just war". This is the nearest the Presbyterians have come to urging conscientious objection.

"The presence of chaplains should not be construed as moral support for any government or military group. Neither should it be construed as an approval of violence as

a means of resolving disputes," says the report. "And the chaplain shall not allow himself to be used as a morale-boosting agent."

In writing to governments and liberation movements, the church is ordered to bring these principles to their attention.

'Armed' chaplain

"Most of our white members would have serious difficulty with the idea of a Presbyterian minister on a mission with an ANC patrol, dressed in ANC uniform, and perhaps even carrying an AK-47. Black Presbyterians experience a similar puzzled anger when they hear of ministers who appear to have identified themselves totally with the SADF," warned the report.

But in a minority report, a Presbyterian chaplain to the SADF, the Rev Dennis van der Spuy, stated: "It is my strong feeling the chaplaincy is being used as a tool to apply further political pressure against the government of the day. The desire to change unjust racially-based laws is legiti-

mate, but the means to do it a disaster.

"Some of the proposals envisaged will simply mean an end to Presbyterian chaplaincy and any means of influencing the structures," he warned. The church had a Christian duty to minister even to the "wrong" side.

After an at-times tense debate, the assembly instructed the church to inform President Botha of its grave concern that South African actions had given rise to belief in a deliberate policy of "destabilisation" against neighbouring black states.

Dr Michael Moore, who headed the church's committee on "Church and Nation" in South Africa, which made an outspoken report on human rights, said its Zimbabwean counterparts had failed to come forward with any resolutions on the situation in their country. The Roman Catholic Church had won respect by addressing both Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian Government and Mr Robert Mugabe's Ministers on human rights issues.

There was no discussion of the human rights situation in Zimbabwe.

John Nicholls (People's Party) who passed away suddenly Sept 24th 1982. Brother of my dear brother. In my dear memory. Broomfontein private Braamfontein Street.

DD (VA) 27/9/86

Britain and ANC: a new ball game



Mrs Chalker ... urging business to make its stand.

message about how seriously we need the view for change" but in no way changed "our resolute opposition to general economic sanctions."

More emphasis would be placed in the future on positive measures — particularly the promotion and funding of training and education for blacks by British business, direct British Government assistance to blacks through organisations like the Urban Foundation, financial assistance to South African refugees and the victims of apartheid and further recognition of black trade unions.

Mrs Chalker appealed to businessmen to help the government in the task, which it would be unable to achieve on its own. She said government and business alike must:

Leave South Africans in no doubt of their total opposition to apartheid and of the urgent need for fundamental political reform;

Make clear to the SA Government that such change was inevitable and that it was in their interest to promote it while it could still be achieved peacefully;

Continue to argue patiently and coherently for genuine national dialogue and against measures which would lead only to polarisation and chaos;

Actively implement positive measures to counter the effects of apartheid and promote its peaceful elimination.

Britain accepts that the abolition of apartheid is going to be a gradual process taking years, even decades, rather than weeks or months.

Sir Geoffrey Howe has repeatedly warned against the Jericho School of Diplomacy — a sideswipe at the series of deadlines and ultimatums for the abolition of apartheid.

"Apartheid's walls are not going to fall from a single blast of the sanctions trumpet," Mrs Chalker told the businessmen.

"In the end political change will come from recognition by the South African Government and the white community that there is no light at the end of the tunnel down which South Africa is still headed," Mrs Chalker said.

She emphasised that the limited sanctions to which Britain was party through the EEC were intended "to give a clear and forceful political

marks the beginning of a major diplomatic initiative — "a longer-term but crucial game-plan".

Mrs Chalker took the opportunity to review Britain's policy towards South Africa when she addressed a closed meeting of international businessmen in London this week. The Foreign Office took the unusual step of releasing her speech in full.

It did not disclose anything startling but merely drew together the loose strands of Britain's changing foreign policy into a more coherent whole.

The major block to the normalisation of Anglo-South African relations in the short-term is the continuation of the Group Areas Act — at least insofar as it provides for rigidly segregated residential living and devalues other potentially significant reforms such as the abolition of the pass laws and the Mixed Marriages and Immorality Acts.

joint statement with top businessmen and bankers and being hosted for the first time by the British Government at ministerial level.

Mr Tambo's meeting with Mrs Lynda Chalker, the strongly anti-apartheid new Minister of State at the Foreign Office, clearly went better than expected and paved the way for a meeting with Sir Geoffrey once Britain had assumed the EEC presidency.

Within hours of the meeting with Sir Geoffrey last weekend, Mr Tambo was driven to the United States Embassy in London for his first ministerial contact with the Reagan administration to meet Dr Chester Crocker, the US assistant Secretary of State, African Affairs.

There will be a further meeting with the US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz in the next couple of weeks.

The Tambo meeting

office official, Mr John Johnson, held the first meeting with members of the ANC executive while in Lusaka for a meeting of the frontline states, attended by Sir Geoffrey.

As the Eminent Persons Group appeared to be making headway on its exchange, a mood of cautious optimism pervaded the Foreign Office. That disappeared when the SADF launched raids in three Commonwealth capitals on May 19 — three days after Mr Mandela had given his blessing to the suspension of violence plan.

The scene was then set for the launching of the Commonwealth report which shifted the ANC onto centre stage as an indispensable part of any South African solution. Mr Tambo was embraced by the British establishment when he visited London in June, addressing the Royal Commonwealth Society, Tory MPs at Westminster, issuing a

with the ANC leadership in Lusaka in September last year, a turning point was reached in South African politics which exposed a fundamental contradiction in British foreign policy.

Whereas Britain was actively urging the Pretoria to release the ANC leader Nelson Mandela and to open negotiations with the ANC, Britain was itself not prepared to countenance official contact with an organisation that advocated the use of violence to achieve political ends.

Weeks later, Mr Tambo arrived in London to find businessmen and bankers queueing to meet him and was invited to speak at the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Shortly after Mr Rely's historic encounter in Zambia, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher played a crucial card at the Commonwealth summit in The Bahamas in October when she signed a declaration aimed at bringing the SA government and the ANC to the negotiating table "within the context of a suspension of violence on all sides."

This opened the way for the first official contact with the ANC in a bid to persuade its leadership to suspend violence in exchange for the release of Mr Mandela, and the lifting of the 26-year ban on the ANC.

The first official contact with the ANC came in January when a senior Foreign Of-

A quiet meeting in the Kent countryside has put the finishing touches to a transformation in Britain's foreign policy towards South Africa.

It was the encounter between the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, and the president of the African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo.

In the normal framework of international diplomacy it is regarded as an act bordering on open hostility for a government to engage in ministerial contact with an armed organisation seeking the violent overthrow of a government with which the former has full diplomatic relations.

The fact that the Howe-Tambo meeting took place in the relaxed environment of the Foreign Secretary's stately country home only served to emphasise this. The meeting, characterised in enthusiastic diplomatic language by the Foreign Office, was immediately interpreted by the ANC as a major breakthrough in its quest for international prestige and recognition of its central role in any solution to the South African impasse.

What does the meeting mean for Anglo-South African relations and what is the next step? Why did it have to take place at all?

When the Anglo American chairman, Mr Gavin Rely, led a small team of businessmen to hold talks

Township probe into police special unit

By CHRIS BATEMAN
and TONY WEAVER

THE Western Cape Civic Association has begun to investigate the establishment of the police special unit of about 1 000 black men who are undergoing a crash course at Koeberg.

And Escom has confirmed that the South African Police signed a lease with the corporation two months ago to hire the Koeberg property and buildings where the "instant policemen" are being trained.

Senior Escom spokesman Mr Andre van Heerden said the buildings had housed black workers during the construction of the nuclear power station.

The WCCA is an umbrella body for civic organizations in the black townships. It is affiliated to the United Democratic Front.

The WCCA executive said the training of former "witdoeke" as policemen would formalize their vigilante status. The WCCA alleged this was an attempt to encourage "black-on-black violence".

"Since unemployment is high, innocent township men applied for jobs as security guards and now they are forced into police training camps. They are not being allowed to talk to anyone or even go home.

"The WCCA demands the immediate release of these men."

Township sources yesterday said that considerably more than the reported 30 former "witdoeke" had been recruited.

They said extensive recruiting had taken place in Site C and elsewhere in Khayelithsa, known "witdoek" strongholds, with minimal recruiting from Nyanga, Guguletu and New Crossroads — regarded as "comrade" areas.

Police headquarters in Pretoria have been tight-lipped about the unit. They have confined themselves to saying "all media will be invited to the passing-out parade".

Police spokesmen have said trainees will assume township duties "later this month".

11A 00 27/9/86

Critic hits at ANC serial on British TV

Dispatch Bureau

LONDON — An article in The London Standard has hit at a television programme to be shown here on Sunday — which portrays the armed wing of the African National Congress in a favourable light.

In sarcastic tone the writer, Michael Ewing, suggests that "terrorism is fine, if the cause is media fashionable".

He claims that one may "paint the whole business of blowing the world apart in sympathetic colours" if the target is the moral leper, South Africa.

"Make the bomb-makers heroes. Lace their activities with the pale cast of righteousness. Give them moral justification. Underwrite violence as an act of moral retribution."

Then put it on during prime viewing time on Sunday evening, he adds.

Mr Ewing is referring to the programme which has been divided into

two parts and is based on a book by the South African-born authoress, Hilda Bernstein.

She is the wife of "Rusty" Bernstein, who was an accused in the mammoth treason trial of the 60s.

"Seventy-one-year-old Hilda Bernstein is a member of the African National Congress — and a sufferer in its cause."

The writer points out that the "underdog hero," Art Malik, who starred in Jewel in the Crown, plays the leader of the black activists.

The "good" white South African is played "with saintly dedication" by the South African actor, Jack Klaff.

Mr Ewing adds: "Blowing bits off South Africa is not the same as blowing bits off Belfast, Beirut, Rome, Paris. The African is not as black as he's painted."

He concludes: "No one, particularly the BBC, has a licence to kill in the name of entertainment."

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CASH DISCOUNTS FOR THE 1980: Spioen-Spioen — Lec which they conduct them. face to. now that they are to

ANC trio get 15 years jail

DD 27/9/86 (11A)

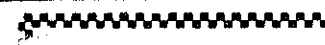
JOHANNESBURG — Three members of the banned African National Congress were each sentenced in the Supreme Court here yesterday to 15 years in jail.

Cybusiso Peter Paul Ngwenya, 32, Abraham Lentswane, 30, both of Soweto, and Guy Malamba, 25, of Umlazi, had been convicted of treason earlier this week for conspiring to kill a Durban policeman and conspiring to shoot down SA Defence Force aircraft.

An application for leave to appeal has been

lodged. Mr Justice M. J. Strydom said treason was "one of the most serious offences" but found, in mitigation, that the men were young and had been in custody for more than nine months.

The court heard that Ngwenya had enrolled for a B Comm at the University of Fort Hare but was "kicked out" after being detained for attending a prayer meeting at the time of Steve Biko's death: — Sapa



Bid to exhume ANC corpses

By MONO BADELA

THE corpses of two of the ANC trio executed in Pretoria Central Prison two weeks ago, and buried at the Mamelodi cemetery, seem restless - this week lawyers representing their families applied to the Commissioner of Prisons to have their bodies exhumed.

Their families want to have them reburied in Natal, the home province of the two executed men.

The men are Lucky Payi and Siphso Brigdet Xulu. They were executed after

being found guilty of killing Ben Langa near Pietermaritzburg.

Advocate Mathole Motsheka - of Unisa - instructed by Nana Mafhala, has already submitted the application, citing as the reason "the African tradition of performing rituals during and after funerals".

Because the men are buried in the Transvaal, the families feel they would find it impossible to perform the rituals as often as possible. The lawyers are still waiting for a reply from the commissioner.

Three to hang for 'political necklace'

THREE men were sentenced to death in the Cape Supreme Court for the "politically-inspired" necklace murder of Oudtshoorn community councillor Patrick "Big Boy" Maranene last November.

Judge AJ Lategan said this week there was "only one sentence" for Patrick Manginda, 23, Desmond Majola, 27, and Dickson Madikane, 26, after ruling that there were no extenuating circumstances.

Manginda smiled after hearing the sentence.

Lategan said on November 22, while Maranene was on his way from his house to where he was killed, Manginda, Majola and Madikane must have made a choice to join a group following him.

According to evidence, it was clear that when the group started following Maranene and throwing stones they intended to harm him, the judge said.

The group was not deterred when Maranene fired his revolver repeatedly.

Maranene was killed because he collaborated with the authorities, Lategan said.

The judge said he was convinced the murder was "politically-inspired".

He said there was "so much hate" in Majola's heart that after most of the group left the scene, he smoked a cigarette and washed the blood from his hands. He replaced the burning tyre around Maranene's neck after a woman had removed it.

The sentencing of a 16-year-old youth - also convicted of murdering Maranene - was postponed to October 14 for a probation officer's report.

Two youths, aged 15 and 17, were each jailed for two years for robbing Maranene.

Manginda, Majola, Madikane and the youths have previous convictions, including assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

- Sapa.

'No cause to hide'

By S'BU MNGADI

MOST leaders and activists of anti-apartheid organisations went into hiding when the emergency was declared, but United Democratic Front president Archie Gumede chose to stay in the open.

And he challenged the emergency regulations in court, under which detainees - including UDF members - have allegedly been severely assaulted and tortured at Durban's Westville Prison.

Gumede's Clermont home has been raided several times since June 12, but he has stood firm and declared: "I won't go into hiding."

Through regular consultations with emergency

detainees - mostly members of UDF affiliated organisations - Gumede was instrumental in legal assaults on the emergency regulations.

The latest is the applications of 24 detainees at Westville prison which sought Durban Judge Diccott to restrain policemen from assaulting and interrogating them unlawfully.

One of those he's representing is 20-year-old Vusumuzi Ndwandwe, who said he was arrested on June 22 by security forces "for no apparent reason".

He was taken into a tent manned by SADF members at KwaMashu police station, he said, and policemen and soldiers took turns in assaulting him.

When the assault stopped, "an Indian SADF member placed a tyre over my head and poured petrol over the tyre".

"He then gave me a box of matches and said I must set myself alight.

"I gave him the matches back and said that I could not.

"At that point, he asked me to follow him," said Ndwandwe.

Ndwandwe said they walked outside to a drum in which refuse was being burnt.

The soldier ordered him to climb into the drum.

At this point, a black trainee policeman he knew intervened and persuaded the soldier to leave him alone.

"I was thereafter taken to an office where a uniformed policeman pushed his sjambok into my mouth, threatening to make me eat it.

"He shook the sjambok while it was in my mouth, causing my mouth to bleed profusely," his affidavit said.

The SADF man then searched him and took R10 from his pocket.

He was taken to Westville prison where he was further assaulted while being interrogated by a white security policeman, who forced him to sign a statement which had already been prepared.

Another detainee, Samuel Makhathini, 22, said on arrival at the Westville prison, he was immediately taken to Project One, which is the security branch interrogation centre in the Westville prison complex.

He was taken into an empty room.

The two black security policemen, known to him as Bheki Msomi and Sibiya, asked him to remove his leather belt and wrist watch.

He was questioned at length by Msomi about his involvement with the Um-

lazi Youth League.

"Before I could answer Msomi, he tripped me and threw me onto the floor.

"At that point, both Msomi and Sibiya kicked me in the ribs while I was lying on the floor.

"At some point, Sibiya stood on my chest while Msomi continued to kick me," said Makhathini.

He said he was then instructed to walk into another room. As he attempted to stand and carry out the instructions, he stumbled. "This enraged Msomi who immediately slapped me across the face," he said.

"Later that morning, a Supreme Court judge visited the cells and after seeing that I was in pain, he instructed that I be examined by the district surgeon.

Similar statements were made by other applicants.

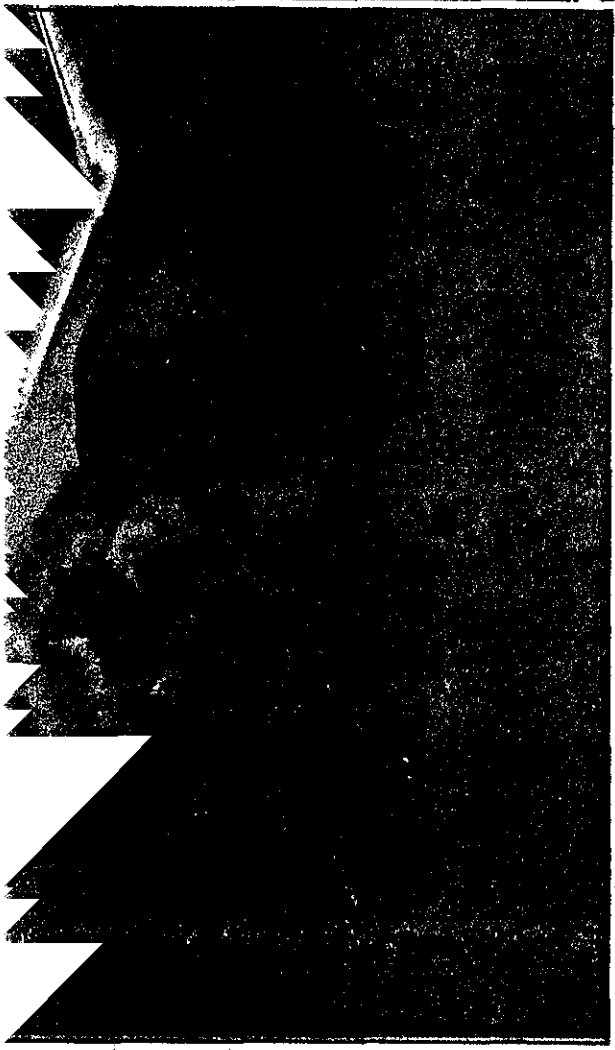
UDF president Archie Gumede has refused to go into hiding and has challenged the emergency regulations in court.



backs stayaway

By MONO BADELA
CITY PRESS

28/9/86



IF the mood at this week's memorial service for the Kinross dead is anything to go by, South African miners are going to show massive support for next Wednesday's day of mourning.

Both the Congress of SA Trade Unions and the United Democratic Front have already backed the 300 000-strong National Union of Mineworkers' call for a stayaway on that day.

And Winnie Mandela added her voice to the call when she addressed miners at Wednesday's NUM memorial service for those who died in Kinross gold mine last week.

Mandela came out in strong support for making Wednesday a day to remember those who died underground - and to focus attention on conditions in the country's mines.

Those at the service seemed to agree. Their posters urged: "Safety before profits" and "We want decent working conditions".

In her 30-minute address, she pledged that the people of Soweto and other townships would definitely honour Wednesday.

"For far too long you have been locked up in these ghetto compounds," she told the 15 000 miners who attended the service.

"For far too long we have been separated from one another by influx control.

"You are our brothers, we are your sisters. Now we shall forever be together," said Mandela.

Earlier in the week the United Democratic Front said in a statement that it would honour Wednesday.

And a UDF speaker at the service appealed to churches to make announcements at their various services on Sunday.

NUM general secretary Cyril Ramaphosa said the mines was still waiting for word from the Chamber of Mines on the union's request to close all gold mines on October 1.

Meanwhile, NUM is preparing for a second lawsuit over the Kinross disaster - this time against the manufacturer of the banned polyurethane foam used to line the mine walls at Kinross.

The company, Mobay, is a US-based multinational which moved its polyurethane manufacturing operation to South Africa.

Gencor has also released the names of 168 of the black workers who died in Kinross.

It is still trying to contact the relatives of four other miners.

City Press publishes the full list of names on Page 2 today.



MANDELA: Together forever

Jack's alive and well in the box

By MONO BADELA
CITY PRESS

PORT Elizabeth consumer boycott leader Mkhuse Jack "is alive and well" and being held under emergency regulations at Bell Eldorp police station, his uncle Tembile Fred Sume said this week.

Sume's visit to Jack followed rumours that Jack had died after being fed intravenously at PE's Provincial Hospital.

It was alleged that Jack had been admitted to hospital after being assaulted in detention.

Eastern Cape security police chief Colonel Stephanus Jacobus Gilbey gave Sume special permission to visit Jack this week.

A police report stated that Jack was not in need of medical attention.

There were calls for the consumer boycott, suspended two weeks ago, to be resumed, following rumours about Jack's death.

Bid to exhume ANC corpses

By MONO BADELA
CITY PRESS

THE corpses of two of the ANC trio executed in Pretoria Central Prison two weeks ago, and buried at the Mamelodi cemetery, seem restless - this week, lawyers representing their families applied to the Commissioner of Prisons to have their bodies exhumed.

Their families want to have them reburied in Natal, the home province of the two executed men.

The men are Lucky Payi and Siphon Brigdet Xulu. They were executed after being found guilty of killing Ben Langa near Pietermaritzburg.

Advocate Mathole Motsheka - of Unisa - instructed by Mamany Mphahlele has already submitted the application, citing as the reason "the African tradition of performing rituals during and after funerals".

Because the men are buried in the Transvaal, the families feel they would find it impossible to perform the rituals as often as possible. The lawyers are still waiting for a reply from the commissioner.

THE EMERGENCY

This newspaper has been produced under emergency conditions, which amount to censorship. The publication of this newspaper is subject to public interest and details of any real or security force action can be published without permission. However, within the limits of these restrictions, City Press will continue to make every effort to provide objective coverage.

ng Prince Mayisela's son, Stephen, is comforted with a at the boxer's funeral. Stephen and his sister, Adelaide, e was crushed in a Johannesburg motorway accident ht career and their happy family life.

21 Pic by BONGANI MNGUNI



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SHARE THE FEELING

Mandela

CITY PRESS

says:

Workers

hold key

BY MONO BADELA

"YOU hold the golden key to liberation," Winnie Mandela told thousands of miners at Secunda's Embalenhle stadium this week.

She was addressing a memorial service for the 177 miners killed at Kinross last week.

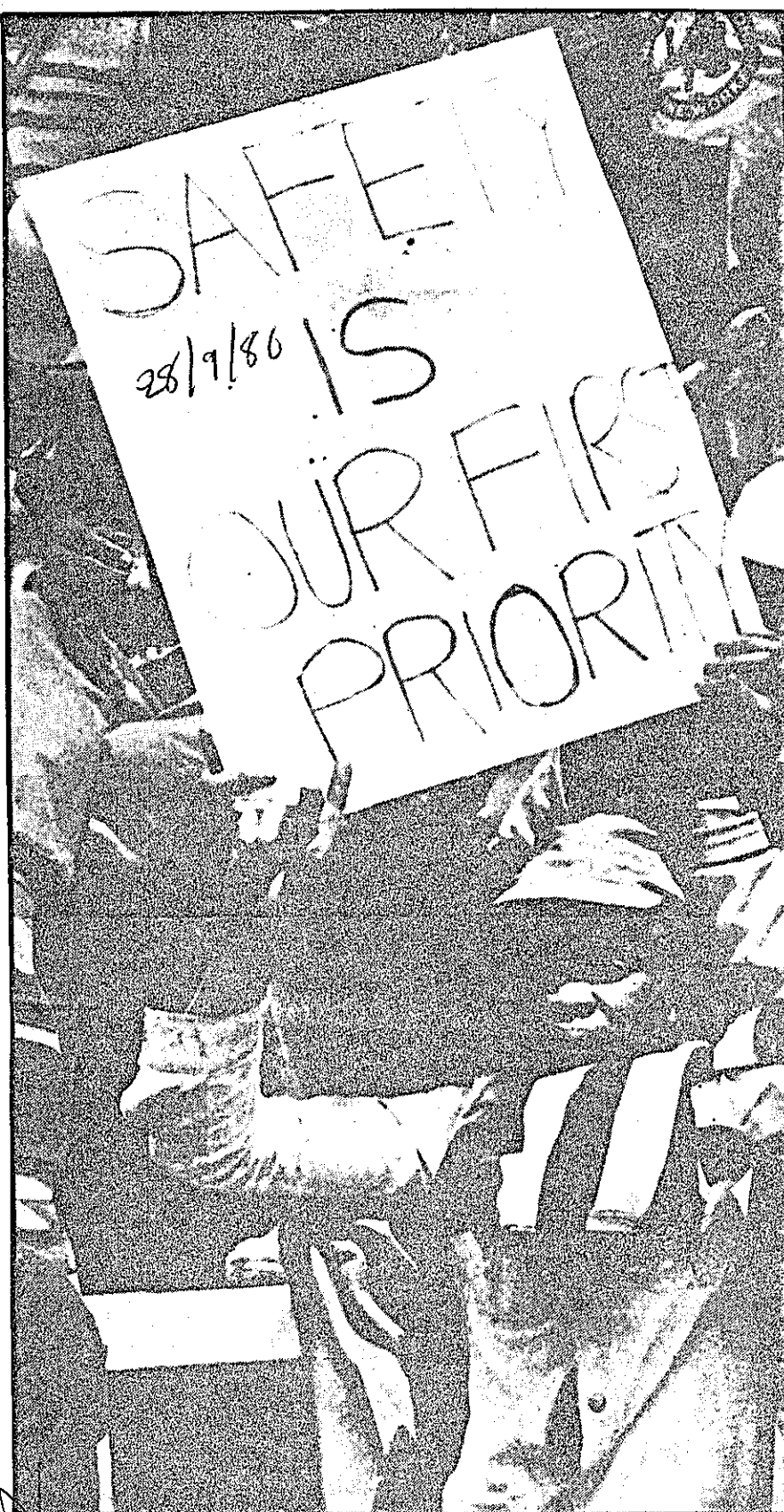
"Your freedom, our freedom that we all dearly love and cherish so much is in your hands. You hold the golden key to our freedom," Mandela said.

"We are the power of this land, the labour of this land. Without you SA would not be what it is today. The moment you stop digging their gold and diamonds, we will be free. They will not have money to sell us to the outside world."

Mandela said she brought messages of condolences to the families of the dead on behalf of her husband Nelson Mandela in Pollsmoor Prison, African National Congress President Oliver Tambo in exile, and all political prisoners throughout the country.

She was applauded when she said: "You are making the money to let those men sit on those Casspirs outside. Those vehicles cost millions and millions of rands... it's the gold and diamonds that you dig that pays them, pays for their arms and their uniform."

"We accept this challenge from Pretoria who surround us with their army while we are praying for our dead."



SAFETY-FIRST: Workers show their feelings at a memorial service for the 177 miners killed by Kinross

Mandela said Sow people would stay at home next Wednesday and mourn the dead with the mine, who "for far too long have been separated from us - the people in the urban areas". "You are our brothers, we are your sisters."

National Union of Mineworkers' president James Motlatsi asked the crowd whether they were prepared to continue "filling the graves with our bodies". The graves are filled with the bodies of 46 000 mineworkers."

ANC 'chiller' on UK telly tonight

BRITISH television viewers will tonight thrill or chill to a drama about the African National Congress — by the ANC.

The two-part film, "Death is Part of the Process", is based on a book by ANC member Hilda Bernstein, 71.

It gives a dramatised account of the ANC in the early '60s.

The series has already been slammed by one prominent critic for failing to reflect the grey areas of the South African issue.

According to someone who has seen the thriller, which will be shown by the BBC, it depicts South African authorities as brutal while showing the revolutionaries in the "pale cast of righteousness".

The film shows how an effective bomb can be made from ingredients bought at a chemist and also where it should be placed for maximum effect.

Mrs Bernstein cannot be quoted because she is a member of the ANC. But it is believed the story was drawn from her own experience.

In manuscript form, it won the 1982 Sinclair Prize for "an unpublished novel of high

By EVELYN
HOLTZHAUSEN

literary merit with political content".

"Death is Part of the Process" was filmed in Nairobi. The actors include South African John Matshikiza — a member of the ANC — and Art Malik, who starred in "The Jewel in the Crown".

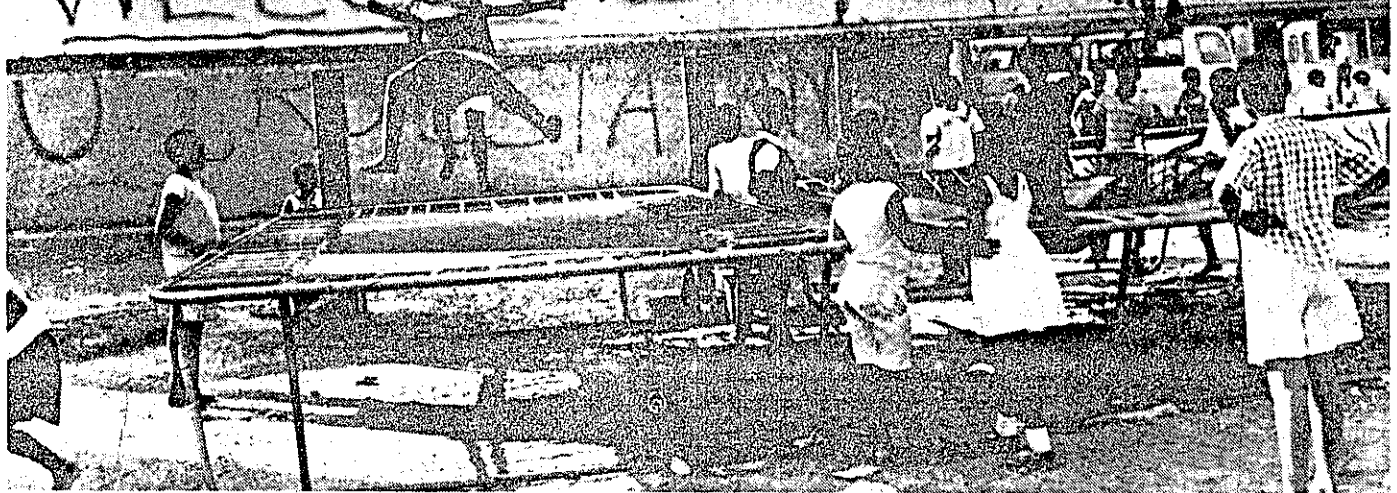
Television critic Michael Ewing of the London Standard says of the film: "There

are no in-betweens, no doubt-ers, no sympathetic whites who shrink from outright violence."

The film appears to state that terrorism is fine if the cause is media-fashionable, he says.

"But, in this age of the bomber on the doorstep, television has a higher obligation to honour — it must hold the balance between extremism and moral commitment."

WELCOME TO RUSSIA



Some of the graffiti tend to be cryptic, while the message of others is all too clear . . .

By Sol Makgabutlane

Slogans — cryptic, many crudely political, some otherwise unprintable — are sprouting on Soweto walls.

These aphorisms are appearing as social comment spreads from newspapers on to the walls with unprecedented fervour.

The war of words is fought on every surface where spray paint sticks — walls, school buildings, billboards, even on rocks.

The message of many of the graffiti is serious, and many of the writings transgress the traditional bounds of candour, such as the ones that lambaste the likes of Archbishop Desmond Tutu, the SADF and the SAP.

Others are a mite sentimental, like the one in Tladi that implores: *Let's kiss and say goodbye.*

A war of words is being waged on Soweto's walls

Some induce fright, such as the chilling scribble on a substation in Meadowlands: *Pay rent — and die!* It is written in dripping red paint.

On a bridge next to Merafe railway station, some writings have been made illegible. Other slogans have been changed. For example, one that used to read *Viva UDF* has been made to read *Viva SADF*. Another that used to read *SAP kills* now states *ANC kills*.

Inkatha is here to stay, Viva UDF, Viva Azapo,

Viva Libya and Viva Shenge (the clan name of Chief Buthelezi) abound in the township.

But on a wall in Merafe; a spraycan artist observes: *UDF — united domestic fools.*

In Central Western Jabavu, a sign says: *Tutu — the lunatic.* Yet another says: *Gatsha is Botha's son.*

In Meadowlands: *Viva landmine, ANC kills the farmer, Viva Street Committee.* In Central Western Jabavu: *Inkatha for jobs, not hunger.*

Even international award-winning photographer Peter Magubane's wall fence in Diepkloof has not escaped the attention of the artists. On it is a message to the State President: *Botha beware, Tambo boys are coming.*

Next to Orlando West's Uncle Tom Hall, there is a huge billboard that faces traffic which passes along the main road toward Pheni and Dube. Soweto woke one morning to find a huge message running across the length of the board: *Welcome to Russia!*



Defiantly the Soweto signpost bears a new name, almost as a prophecy of the future . . .

We killed Molope — PAC 11A

SOWETO
Correspondent

THE Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania has said it is responsible for the killing three months ago of a top Bophu-

thatswana police officer who was in charge of the squad that gunned down 26 people in Winterveldt on March 26 this year.

Brigadier Andrew Molope, then divisional commissioner for the Odi and Moretele districts of the Bophuthatswana Police, was shot dead with an AK-47 assault rifle on June 21 outside a house near the spot where his men opened fire on a crowd assembled at a nearby football field.

Mr Johnson Mlambo, commander-in-chief of the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA), the armed wing of the PAC, said in Harare his guerillas were under orders to strike mainly at South African soldiers and police.

Soweto 29/6/8
"Among those killed by APLA guerillas was Brigadier Molope, a top police commander in the Bophtuthatswana ban-tustan," he said.

MR (11A) DD

Buthlezi praises UDF head

DURBAN — KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has commended the United Democratic Front's president, Mr Archie Gumede, for appealing to black people to respect Shaka Day, which was commemorated here yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi said at the ceremony it had been reported Mr Gumede had asked people not to use the commemoration meeting as a party political battleground.

"In his statement, Mr Gumede talks of Shaka as the 'Caesar of Africa'. This is a kind of tribute King Shaka deserves."

Mr Gumede was to be commended for rising above party politics to become an African first and a politician second, he said. — DDC

Dispatch
Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG —
The South African
Police has no proof
that the African National
Congress (ANC)
has resorted to drug
smuggling, car theft
operations and even
robberies to raise
money for their cause.

This was disclosed
by a spokesman for
the Police Public Relations
Directorate in
Pretoria, Colonel Vic
Heyns, yesterday.

Colonel Heyns was
commenting on a
newspaper report
quoting senior South

SAP: no proof on ANC drugs

African intelligence
sources as saying that
Umkhonto we Sizwe,
the military wing of
the ANC, was dealing
in mandrax tablets,
car thefts and robberies
that net the organisation
millions of rands.

"We have no proof

that the ANC is dealing
in drugs, nor do
we have any evidence
that they are involved
in robberies and car
thefts. We resolved in
our meeting with the
security police about
a week ago that there
was no proof of the
ANC dealing in such
operations," said Colonel
Heyns.

According to the report,
the Umkhonto commander,
Mr Joe Modise, was heading
the crime operation which
"has been going on since
1979".

The ANC has also rejected
the rumours as "a pack of lies".

(11A) DD 30/9/86

Trial called off after accuser is necklaced

PAARL—Charges against four people accused of abducting and robbing a man have been dropped following the 'necklacing' of the complainant.

The case was to have been heard yesterday.

The accused are Michael Citi, 29, Mzundele Mali, 20, Victoria Myantia, 27, and

Zola Mashiqua, 31, all of Guguletu.

They were charged with abducting Mr Moses Mazweni at Mbekweni township, Paarl, on August 3, possessing dangerous weapons — a toy pistol and a sjambok — threatening Mr Mazweni with the weapons and stealing R100 from him.

Because of the death of Mr Mazweni, the prosecutor withdrew all the charges. — (Sapa)



CHRIS Heunis . . . blamed ANC.



MTUTUZELI Matshoba . . . people want power.



JOHAN Coetzee . . . silent observer.



JOYCE Harris . . . structural violence.

IN 1985 television viewers around the world watched gory footage as a young East Rand woman, Maki Skhosana, was stoned and burned to death by mourners at a funeral.

Maki Skhosana of Duduza Township was one of the many alleged sellouts and collaborators who have died in the most gruesome ways since township violence escalated in 1984.

A Uitenhage councillor Mr Thamsanqa Kinikini, who refused to resign, was hacked and burnt to death together with five members of his family in 1984.

Maki Skhosana and the Kinikini family were among over 2 000 fatalities in the ongoing violence in black townships.

The violence has extended to the "white" parts of South Africa: houses have been burnt down, bombs have exploded in crowded shopping centres, and many have lost life and limb.

The violence came under the microscope at a conference on *Violence and Reform* at the Rand Afrikaanse Universiteit last week.

In the end it was the same old story: the Government spokesmen had a completely different interpretation of the violence from Government opponents.

The two poles in the debate appeared to have some common ideas — that blacks needed political power; that the violence would continue until blacks had a voice in Government; that the conditions in the black townships had to be improved.

But the interpretations of these ideas differed too.

Conflicting ideas about VIOLENCE

FOCUS

By THEMBA MOLEFE

Speakers included National Party politicians, PFP representatives, Conservative Party members, human rights campaigners and "moderate" and "radical" blacks.

The audience, invited by RAU's Centre for the Investigation into Revolutionary Activities, included supporters of the Afrikaanse Weerstand Beweging (AWB) and black critics of the Government.

The Commissioner of the South African Police, General Johan Coetzee, and members of the Security Police were silent observers.

The Government's stand at the conference was predictable.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, again blamed the outlawed African National Congress for "trying to make the country ungovernable" by instigating violence in the townships.

Pressure

Mr Heunis said supporters of violence in South Africa justify this violence by saying that:

- The Government implements reform only under extreme pressure;
- There are no other effective methods or channels through which certain communities could express themselves politically; and
- The violence is purely a reaction to "structural violence" perpetrated by the present "system".

He rejected totally the argument that the Government implements reform only un-

der extreme pressure.

He said there are independent states where millions of black people have full political rights; self-governing territories and local authorities have been created; and multi-racial Regional Services Councils are soon to be established.

"Through these various instruments and bodies, all communities do participate in the political processes, and blacks in particular are already making valuable contributions," Mr Heunis said.

The Government, he said, has made "enormous strides during the recent past towards eradicating discrimination and towards creating a more just society".

He said the process of reform would continue regardless of violence.

The Rev Mashai Tema, of Soweto, pointed out that the issue was no longer apartheid, but it was a confrontation between black nationalism and white nationalism.

"South Africans of all colours are moving away from each other while scapegoats are being sought abroad and are being blamed for the violence in our country," Mr Tema said.

Soweto writer Mr Mtutuzeli Matshoba said the Government was giving one organisa-

tion (the ANC) credibility by constantly blaming it for the country's sorry state of affairs.

"No sane black adult in the townships loves to live in a violent place. The township dwellers are reacting to a poor lifestyle and people want power," Mr Matshoba said.

His views were supported by Mrs Joyce Harris of the Black Sash, who spoke on structural violence and its influence on reform.

She said the word reform meant to amend or improve. The other definition was to bring, lead or force a person to abandon a wrong or evil conduct and adopt a right one.

"I suggest that the Government talks of and practises reform in terms of the first definition, that of amending or improving. Opponents of the Government think in terms of the abandonment of a wrong or evil conduct and the adoption of a right one," Mrs Harris said.

Anger

"The pass laws have been abolished but their abolition does not simply cancel out the anger, the many years of pain, frustration, suffering and humiliation caused by pass raids, roadblocks, body searches, imprisonment and insecurity," she said.

Mrs Harris spoke of the loss of citizenship, forced removals, population registration and detention without trial as being the worst forms of structural violence.

"Somehow a constitution must be reached which has the consent of all the governed, and this can never happen while structural violence remains an integral part of government," she said.



Political comment in this issue by J Latakgomo and A Klaaste. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by S Mathaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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Man alleged to have assisted ANC

JOHANNESBURG — A man alleged to have assisted the African National Congress by assessing South Africans' attitudes to conscription and attempting to obtain "sensitive" computer programme information about the SA Defence Force appeared in court yesterday.

Mr Rocklyn Mark Williams, 26, of Braamfontein, who will be charged under the Internal Security Act, was refused bail.

The state alleges his involvement with the ANC started in January 1979. He is said to have travelled to Swaziland and other neighbouring states for discussions with ANC members.

He also allegedly assessed attitudes to the Defence Force and the extent of resistance to conscription.

According to the

charge sheet, Mr Williams liaised with Mr Steven Marias of the Herschel district, Transkei.

He was allegedly a friend of the Johannesburg journalist, Miss Marion Sparg, who is awaiting trial in the Rand Supreme Court on charges of treason relating to two bomb blasts in police stations.

Mr Williams also allegedly sent information to London on the bus and train timetables between Johannesburg and Mafikeng, Bophuthatswana.

Among other allegations, Mr Williams is said to have tried to obtain a copy of a "sensitive" computer programme written for the SADF.

The case was postponed to November 19.

—Sapa

Presbyterians' chaplain decision 'won't create stir'

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The decision of the Presbyterian Church to offer chaplains to the military wings of the ANC and the PAC as well as the South African Defence Force is not expected to create a stir among church members in South Africa, according to a past moderator, the Rev Glen Craig of Ladysmith.

CONSERVATIVE

Speaking to newsmen at the end of the meeting in Harare of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa last week, Mr Craig said the odd conservative white might get out, but the church had accepted for years that it should pray for young men on both sides of the conflict. The General Assembly also accepted the principle that Presbyterian chaplains in the armed forces should not wear military uniform and this view would be conveyed to the SADF. Mr Craig said the message from the General Assembly to church members in South Africa was that both sides in

the conflict had a valid point of view.

Apartheid had polarised thinking, but there was right and wrong on both sides. The job of the church was to break down the walls and barriers erected by apartheid.

The Presbyterian Church in Southern Africa now has about 40 percent black membership. It is the only English-speaking church in South Africa which still has a white majority.

Mr Craig agreed that the church was still very confused about the issue of a "just war" or "just revolution" in South Africa. At its General Assembly in Johannesburg next year, it will consider a report by a committee to inquire into this and to give guidance to church members on the question of military service.

"We are not a pacifist church," he said, "though we have some pacifist members."

The current Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa is a Zimbabwean minister, the Rev Herbert Chikomo. He is the third black minister to occupy the post.

U/A
SRR 309/82

Alleged ANC member's trial is postponed

The hearing of Mr Rocklyn Williams, a 26-year-old teacher who is charged with furthering the aims of the African National Congress and recruiting others for the banned organisation, was postponed by a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday.

Mr Williams, who has been in custody since he was arrested in his Braamfontein flat on April 24, will be held during the trial as the Attorney-General has procluded him from being granted bail under provisions in the Internal Security Act.

Between January 1979 and February 1986, Mr Williams allegedly became an ANC member and participated in its activities.

Mr Mike Vermeulen, whom the State alleged Mr Williams tried to recruit, is presently detained under section 29 of the Internal Security Act, which allows for interrogation.

Mr Williams is also alleged to have asked Mr Vermeulen to try to obtain a copy of a sensitive computer programme which was written for the SADF by Mr Vermeulen's brother.

ANTI-CONSCRIPTION

Mr Williams allegedly received instructions to investigate and encourage anti-conscription feeling in the SADF and "to further the campaign on behalf of the ANC". The State claims he distributed a publication called "The Resister" in 1979.

In 1983 Mr Williams allegedly accepted ANC instructions to document the extent of anti-conscription feeling in the army, and prepared a document relating to conditions and morale of soldiers.

He allegedly met ANC members on numerous occasions in Botswana and Swaziland in 1983. In Botswana he allegedly discussed the publication of a literary magazine giving prominence to argument raised at a culture and resistance conference — under the auspices of the ANC.

He is also alleged to have suggested to Mr Vermeulen and another alleged ANC member, Mr Steven Marais, that the ANC should bomb military police stations to gain sympathy for the ANC.

Alleged Security Act offender is refused bail



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24/9/86

Ge. Post